

the time he was in San Francisco he studied under John C. Hall until 1883, when he made a trip to Whatcom, but returned to California to finish his law course. The following year, however, he came once more to Whatcom, and entering the office of Attorney H. A. Fairchild continued to study law. As soon as he was admitted to practice he opened an office, and for two years was actively engaged in an excellent law business, but, his health failing, he went to California for eighteen months and engaged in dealing in horses. Coming back to Whatcom in 1892, he went to farming and was thus engaged for two years, when, in 1897, he spent one year more in California, returning in 1898 to engage in real estate transactions and conveyancing, under the firm name of Powell & Likins. At the end of two years this partnership was dissolved and a new association formed under the style of Wyatt & Likins, C. A. Wyatt being the other member of the firm. In politics he has always been a Republican, casting his first vote for President Hayes. During his residence in Whatcom he was elected city councilman in 1887, and has served as delegate to county conventions upon many occasions. Among his other interests, Mr. Likins, with George H. Butlers and C. A. Wyatt, holds a franchise for building an electric railway from Whatcom to Lynden, a distance of fifteen miles, which will cost \$120,000, and is to be completed within the next eighteen months. He was also instrumental in platting a large portion of Whatcom, and has always lent his aid toward all measures he deemed likely to result in benefit to the city and general public.

On April 20, 1891, he married Dora M. Hansen in Oakland, California. She is a daughter of Nicholas Hansen, a miner of Plymouth, California, who died in 1884. Mrs. Likins was born in Calaveras county, that state, of Danish-Irish parentage. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Likins, Corinne, aged four years.

SAMUEL M. BRUCE.

There are few names in history that are more familiar to the student than that of Bruce, and Attorney Samuel M. Bruce, of Whatcom, Washington, can claim an ancestral line which reaches back to the first chief justice of England, Robert De Buis, a noble who came over with William the Conqueror and fought in the decisive battle of Hastings. The name is illustrious in Scottish history. Members of this family came to America from the north of England, and from Scotland, as early as 1690, and became prominently identified with the early settlement and development of the colonies. They were noted for their patriotism, and our subject's great-grandfather was wounded during the Revolutionary struggle, at the battle of Monmouth, from the effects of which he died about the close of the war.

In 1806 the grandfather of Attorney Bruce emigrated from Virginia to the state of Ohio, and settled in what is now Hillsboro, Highland county. He had a family of five sons, James, John, Thomas, Christopher and William. They scattered through the west, and practically all the Bruces in the west belong to the same family.

Samuel M. Bruce was born April 12, 1856, in Clarksburg, Ross county, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Norris) Bruce. Thomas Bruce

was an Ohio farmer. During the Civil war his loyalty made him anxious to serve his country in the ranks, but his age prevented his enlistment. However he found a useful sphere of activity in acting as a volunteer nurse, and spent his time in looking after his acquaintances who were able to do the fighting. Surely this was a noble trait of character. His death took place in 1878. The mother of our subject was of Welsh and English descent, and she was born north of Chillicothe, Ohio, where members of her family still reside. Exclusive of our subject, the family was as follows: Thomas, a farmer in Missouri; Albert, a physician in Kansas; Charles, a rancher in New Mexico; Marshall, a large lumberman and property owner at Whatcom; and Eva, the wife of U. W. Davidson, a merchant at Eureka, Illinois.

Samuel M. Bruce was educated in the public schools of his native county and in those of the state of Missouri, where his father located in 1868. After completing his schooling, in 1870, he began to farm and also learned the trade of plasterer. His ambition, however, was to enter the legal profession, although his father encouraged him to study medicine. In order to please his parent, he applied himself during his evenings, his only spare time, to the study of medical works, but after six months' application he found that his inclinations led more strongly in the direction of law. In the spring of 1877 he entered the law office of A. W. Anthony, of Versailles, Missouri, and in the following October he passed his examination and was admitted to practice. In the following spring he opened a law office at Sedalia, Missouri, and remained there until December, 1879.

Mr. Bruce made a visit of two years in Ohio, and during this time worked at his trade, and in January, 1882, located at Quincy, Illinois, and formed a partnership with Hon. George A. Anderson. Owing to ill health, he was obliged to withdraw soon after, and then went to Indiana, and on March 1, 1882, opened there a law office and soon built up a lucrative practice, making this state his home until November 1, 1889, when he came to Whatcom. Here he opened up an office, December 1, 1889, and on August 1, 1890, formed a partnership with O. P. Brown, which continued until September, 1895. Mr. Bruce practiced alone until May, 1896, when he formed a partnership with H. A. Fairchild under the firm name of Fairchild & Bruce.

Mr. Bruce has long been prominent in politics, and in every locality in which he has resided has been one of the leading citizens. He was committeeman of his precinct and of the county central organization at Indianapolis for four years, as an ardent Republican, during both the Harrison and Cleveland administrations, but he was no office-seeker. He was president of the Citizens National Bank at Fairhaven in 1900, and he has been interested in various companies but not as an organizer. He is public-spirited and has assisted in many of the progressive movements which have resulted in the growth and development of this section. In his profession he has been constantly engaged in important litigation ever since the organization of the city.

Before entirely leaving the political career of Mr. Bruce, an interesting bit of political history may be recorded. In 1888 General Harrison and also Hon. Walter Gresham were aspirants for the office of president of the United States, and the race was close for the nomination. One man of the delega-

tion to the national convention never swerved from his allegiance to Gresham, and the result was a factional fight. After Harrison was nominated, as a condition to secure the nomination, his friends pledged the electoral vote of the state. Harrison did not create any personal enthusiasm, and when the campaign was well under way the Gresham men were not zealous in his support. A conference was called at which the late Major W. H. Calkins, formerly a member of Congress from Indiana, was called in as a leader of the Gresham forces. There were present at this caucus General Harrison and five others, of whom S. M. Bruce was one. General Harrison stated that he was confronted with a condition that unless Gresham followers gave support, there would be no possibility of securing the electoral vote of Indiana, and he stated that he would rather lose the presidency than the support of his own state. He appealed to Calkins as head of the Gresham faction, for their support, stating that if elected, anything Calkins should ask for, he would receive. Calkins said: "General Harrison, in 1883, when a vacancy occurred in the office of postmaster general, you came from the Senate chamber to my chair in the house, went with me to President Arthur, and asked him to appoint me to that position, and President Arthur said he would gladly do so if I could be spared from the house. If you should be elected president, I should expect you to offer as much as you would ask for, of another."

To this General Harrison replied: "It shall be as you wish." The conference ended. After General Harrison was elected, Mr. Bruce met Major Calkins on the street and asked him if he recalled the conference. It then developed that Major Calkins had been asked to relinquish his claim for any position on the cabinet and to accept a foreign appointment. This was refused, and Major Calkins later decided to locate in Washington territory. Mr. Bruce had the matter recalled to him in the fall of 1891, when, in Tacoma, he visited Major Calkins, who said he was under sentence of death from his physicians. A vacancy had occurred in the supreme court, and Calkins and Bruce were discussing the matter, when Calkins suddenly called his stenographer and dictated a letter to President Harrison stating that his blighted hopes and ambitions had left no rancor, but that it would be a gracious and magnanimous act to appoint Judge Gresham to this vacant position. Some two weeks later, when Mr. Bruce again called upon Major Calkins, he was shown a letter from President Harrison in which the latter announced that he was sufficiently acquainted with lawyers of the United States to enable him to make proper nominations. That closed the incident. It remains but a bit of political history, and Mr. Bruce is the only survivor of the original members of the committee.

On September 19, 1883, Mr. Bruce was married to Mary S. Babcock, who is a daughter of a prominent resident of Troy, New York. Mr. Bruce is a member of the Tribe of Ben Hur, and is an apprentice both in Masonry and the order of Knights of Pythias. He took the early rites in Indiana but never has renewed his connections. He also belongs to the Eagles.

DR. LEMON R. MARKLEY.

Dr. Lemon R. Markley, a leading physician of Whatcom, Washington, as well as a prominent and influential citizen of that city, was born in Jackson

county, Michigan, September 12, 1859, and is a son of Urias and Caroline (Lutz) Markley. The father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a mechanic. He came of a substantial Pennsylvania family, of German descent, and died in 1901, a highly respected gentleman. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, also coming of German descent, and is now living at Juniata, Nebraska. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Markley, namely: Dr. Markley; Lennie, who married Thomas Saddler, a farmer and grower of fancy stock at Juniata, Nebraska; and Melvin, a dentist of Juniata, Nebraska.

Dr. Lemon R. Markley was an attendant at the public schools in northern Indiana, later went to Omaha and attended the medical department of the University of Omaha, which has since then become affiliated with the state university. From this institution he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of M. D. Until 1890 he remained in active practice in Nebraska, but at that date he removed to Whatcom and laid the foundations of his present large practice. In 1896 and 1902 he took post-graduate courses at the University of California at San Francisco, and was made acting assistant surgeon in Marine Hospital Service, port of Whatcom, his commission being signed by Secretary Shaw, January 12, 1900. While residing in Nebraska he was United States pension examiner for the western district of Nebraska, and was county physician and county coroner of Kimball county, Nebraska, from 1886 to 1890. During his early residence in Whatcom he was acting county physician for several years, and has always been considered a very able physician.

On August 20, 1884, Dr. Markley married Mary J. LeFevre, a daughter of J. R. LeFevre, a farmer of Juniata, Nebraska, who comes of an American family of French descent. Two children have been born of this marriage, namely: Nina, sixteen years of age; Alton, six years of age. Fraternally, Dr. Markley is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In addition to his other interests, Dr. Markley is the examiner for eight or ten of the best insurance companies of Whatcom. Dr. Markley is the first physician in the city to do thorough microscopic work, and he is recognized as a representative of the best interests of the county as well as a physician of skill who commands the entire confidence of the community and enjoys a very large practice.

GEORGE H. WATROUS.

George H. Watrous, who is engaged in an extensive real estate and insurance business at Fairhaven, Washington, and is one of the prominent and substantial citizens of this section, was born January 3, 1862, at Naples, New York. His father was Henry H. Watrous, who was born in Connecticut, of an old colonial family which came to America from England in 1630. In England the name was spelled Waterhouse, but in the western world has been contracted to its present orthography. Henry Watrous was for forty years a merchant at Naples, New York. His wife was Caroline A. Brownell, who was also born and married in Connecticut. The Brownell family is one of the old and honorable ones of that state, dating beyond Revolutionary

days. She still resides in Genesee county, New York, but her husband died in 1891. The surviving members of their family, exclusive of our subject, are: Henry A., a farmer in California; Florence, wife of Frank Flansburgh, a farmer of Genesee county, New York; Effie, a resident of Genesee county; and Fannie C., a trained nurse in New York city.

George H. Watrous was educated in the public schools of Naples, New York, and graduated from the high school, concluding his education in 1880. He was then employed for nine years in the Naples postoffice. In November, 1889, he came to Whatcom county, Washington, and located in the real estate and insurance business at Fairhaven, and continued to successfully conduct it until in December, 1893, he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland. He filled the office in a capable and popular manner until 1898, and then resumed his former business, in which he handles some of the most valuable property of all kinds in this vicinity, and represents in insurance such companies as the North British and Mercantile, the New York Life and others.

Mr. Watrous has been a prominent member of the Fairhaven Commercial Club, and for two years was its second vice-president. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes a very active interest in the movements of his party, and has been delegate and member of many important committees at various conventions ever since locating in the state. During 1901-2 he was a member of the Whatcom county state central committee, and is in the confidence of the leading men of the party through Washington. He has been honored with a number of city positions, has been a member of the city council, and in 1901 was councilman-at-large.

On August 26, 1885, Mr. Watrous was married to Cara R. Buck, who was born at Naples, New York, and is a daughter of E. W. Buck. One son and two daughters have been born to this marriage, namely: Willis H., Mary F. and Genie J., all students. Fraternaly Mr. Watrous is prominent in the order of Knights of Pythias, in which he has held all the offices in the subordinate lodge. Many times he has been in attendance on the Grand Lodge as a delegate, has been keeper of the records of Fairhaven Lodge No. 56, and is also district deputy. Mr. Watrous during the past ten years has become largely interested in mining, and owns promising properties in Mt. Baker district and some rich ones in the Kamloops, British Columbia, district.

COLONEL CHANCEY W. GRIGGS.

The record of Colonel Griggs is that of a man who has worked his way upward to a position among the substantial men of the community in which he lives. He is a native of the far-off state of Connecticut, his birth occurring there in Tolland on the 31st of December, 1832, and he is of English and Scotch descent. The founders of this family in America emigrated to this country from England, one settling in New York, another in New Hampshire and the third in Connecticut, and from the latter our subject is descended. His grandfather, Stephen Griggs, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, was a farmer by occupation, a prominent member of the Congregational church, and attained to the ripe old age of ninety years. His son,



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C.W. GRIGGS

Chauncy Griggs, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, in 1810, and for his wife he chose Miss Harte Dimock. Later in life he sold his possessions in Connecticut and removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he spent the remainder of his days, living retired from the active cares of a business life. He had accumulated considerable wealth, owning several farms and also interested in a banking institution, was at one time a member of the Connecticut legislature, was a judge of the probate court and served as captain of a cavalry company during the Dod war. Both he and his wife were valued members of the Congregational church, and both attained a ripe old age in the enjoyment of the respect of all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance. Three sons and two daughters were born to this worthy couple, of whom the Colonel and his sister are now the only survivors, and the latter is the widow of G. O. Williams. She has reached the age of seventy-eight, and is a member of her brother's household.

Colonel C. W. Griggs received his elementary education in the public schools of Tolland, Connecticut, and later entered the academy, in which institution he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. He was then made principal of a school, with one assistant, and the scholars in his department were over ten years of age. About this time he and his brother received from their father the sum of fifteen hundred dollars with which to open a country store in Willamantic, Connecticut, but as their first year's sales only netted them one hundred dollars each our subject sold his interest to his brother and removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he took a commercial course in bookkeeping, and for a time thereafter was employed in the banking house of B. B. Morris at a small salary. From here he removed to Ohio, purchased an interest in a livery business, but later traded the same for a small store in Kent, that state. This venture not proving sufficiently remunerative, Mr. Griggs sold his interest a year and a half later and then started with a load of goods and two teams across the states to Montezuma, Iowa, where he disposed of his merchandise, and also another lot which he had later purchased at Keokuk, that state. Returning thence to Detroit, Michigan, he embarked in the wholesale furniture business with his brother, G. W. Griggs, that relationship continuing for nearly two years, when the Colonel sold his interest and removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged in contracting, merchandising and the real estate business, thus continuing until the call of President Lincoln for volunteers to aid in the preservation of the Union. Mr. Griggs at once offered his services to his country, enlisting in Company B, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, being soon afterward promoted colonel of the regiment, and had command of a brigade in the western department, serving under General Grant at Vicksburg. Failing health, however, compelled him to resign his command, which he did with much reluctance, and he returned to St. Paul, Minnesota, to recuperate. In that city he was engaged in various business ventures with James J. Hill, there remaining for thirty-three years, during which time he proved a prominent factor in the upbuilding of that city. During his residence he was intimately connected in a business way with Senator Foster, who is now the vice president of the large manufactory at Tacoma.

As in St. Paul so in Tacoma, Mr. Griggs has been a prominent factor in the growth and development of this city. He is the president of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, president of the Puget Sound Dry Dock and Machinery Company, president of the Pacific Meat Company, president of the Chehalis & Pacific Land Company, president of the Pacific Coal & Lumber Company and is also connected with several other corporations doing an extensive business. The St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company was organized and incorporated in 1888 by Colonel Griggs, Senator A. G. Foster, Henry Hewitt, Jr., C. H. Jones, P. D. Morton and George Browne, all being men of the highest business ability. The company began operations with a small plant, but under the able management of these gentlemen it has grown until it is now the largest lumber manufactory in the United States, turning out from four to five hundred thousand feet of lumber a day and four hundred thousand shingles. Its product is sent to all parts of the United States, fifty per cent going to the east, twenty-five per cent to foreign countries, and the remainder is consumed by the local trade. In this mammoth concern employment is furnished to eleven hundred men, while the company own eighty thousand acres of timber land, and they have branch lines of railroad to their timber claims at different places, all connecting with the Northern Pacific Railroad system, and they are also the owners of coal mines, from which they mine the coal used in their vast operations. Near the office and lumber plant they have a wholesale mercantile establishment, where they furnish ship and logging camps with goods at wholesale prices. Thus it will be seen that for many years Colonel Griggs has been an active factor in the industrial interests in this section of the Evergreen state, and through his diligence, perseverance and business ability has acquired a handsome competence, but at the same time has contributed to the general prosperity through the conduct of enterprises which furnish employment to many.

He was happily married in 1859, when Miss Martha A. Gallop became his wife. She, too, claims Connecticut as the commonwealth of her nativity, is of English ancestry and is a member of one of the early and prominent families of that state. Her grandfather was a participant in the Revolutionary struggle, as was also a granduncle. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Griggs has been blessed with four sons and two daughters, the former being graduates of Yale College, and the children are all proving an honor to the honored family name. The eldest son, Chauncy Milton, is a resident of St. Paul, where he is acting as manager of the Griggs Cooper Company; Theodore D. is also connected with that company in St. Paul; Herbert S. is a prominent lawyer in Tacoma and is also interested in business with his father; Everett G. is second vice president of the St. Paul Lumber Company; Harty D. is the wife of Dr. George C. Wagner, of Tacoma; and Anna B. is at home with her parents. Mrs. Griggs is a valued member of the Congregational church, in which both she and her husband are very liberal contributors. In political matters the Colonel has been a life-long Democrat, but, being a strong believer in gold standard, supported President McKinley in his race for the presidency. While a resident of the state of Minnesota he was thrice elected to the state senate, and in 1892 was the candidate of his party for United States senator, but in that year the legislature failed to

elect a senator. Since the Civil war Colonel Griggs has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, his daily life being in harmony with its beneficent teachings. He possesses a social nature and jovial disposition, and the circle of his friends is only limited by that of his acquaintance.

WILLIAM HENRY AXTELL, M. D.

Among the successful physicians of Whatcom county is Dr. William Henry Axtell, who is now practicing in the county seat. He was born April 18, 1863, in Tipton, Indiana. His father, Henry Axtell, was a native of Pennsylvania. His ancestors located in the United States when this country was numbered among the colonial possessions of England. Representatives of the name joined the American army at the time of the Revolutionary war and fought for the independence of the colonies. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation and carried on agricultural pursuits until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he offered his services to the government, enlisting in the Union army. He died while in the service, on the 26th of February, 1863. His brother, William, and his brother-in-law, Jesse Whistler, were killed in the battle of Memphis, near Baton Rouge, while he himself died at Young's Point, Louisiana. The mother bore the maiden name of Harriet Ann Lewis, and was born in Indiana. She, too, came of Revolutionary stock and was of English descent. She still survives her husband, and is now living at the old home in Tipton, Indiana. In the family were two sons, one of whom, Marion Vickery Axtell, is a contractor of Tipton.

Dr. Axtell, of Whatcom, obtained his education in the public schools and was graduated from DePauw University, then known as Asbury University, of Greencastle, Indiana. He completed his course in 1889 and won the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Master of Arts. Long prior to this time, however, he entered upon his business career. When only eleven years of age he left the public schools and went to work in a stove factory, driving a team and doing railroad work in that connection. In 1883 he joined his brother and purchased the business of the Tipton Transfer Company, changing the name to the Axtell Brothers' bus and dray line. In this way the Doctor earned enough to pay his college expenses. He was also express and transfer agent for the United States Express Company. After acquiring a good literary education to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learning, he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, where he remained from 1889 until the time of his graduation in April, 1891, with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Axtell located at once in Tipton, Indiana, where he began practice as a member of the firm of Newcomer, Dickey & Axtell. This relation was maintained until 1894, when he came to Whatcom, having since made his home in this city. He is a member of the American Medical Association and was one of the organizers of the Whatcom County Medical Society, of which he served as the president for one year. He also belongs to the Washington State Medical Association, and is interested in whatever tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life. His reading has covered a wide scope and his investigations in his line have made him a par-

ticularly capable physician. He is now medical examiner for a number of fraternal organizations and for several life insurance companies, including the Massachusetts Mutual, the Prudential, the Connecticut Mutual, the Aetna, the National Life, the Bankers' Life, the State Life, the Pacific Mutual and the Provident Life Insurance Company. He is likewise surgeon for the Northern Railway & Improvement Company and Northern Pacific Railway and for other corporations, and in addition to all these he has an extensive private practice.

On the 11th of June, 1891, Dr. Axtell wedded Miss Frances Sevilla Cleveland, of Sterling, Illinois, a daughter of William A. Cleveland, a farmer and stock-raiser of that state. This marriage has been blessed with two daughters, Ruth and Helen Frances. The father exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and served as city health officer of Tipton for three years. He has, however, never been an office-seeker nor sought reward for his party fealty. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is an enthusiastic worker in behalf of any movement for the benefit of his community. His time and attention are naturally most largely given to his professional duties, and therein he shows himself ably qualified to perform the arduous task which continually confronts the physician in his attempt to alleviate human suffering and prolong life. He has, moreover, a genial, kindly nature which is manifested in his ready and helpful sympathy.

CHARLES A. WYATT.

Charles A. Wyatt, who is engaged in real estate dealing in Whatcom, was born July 22, 1870, in Talladega, Alabama, and is a son of James I. and Polly (Lackey) Wyatt. The father was born on the Emerald Isle of an old family of Ireland. After coming to America he took up his abode in the south and became interested in the Clifton Iron Works near Talladega, in which city he makes his home. His wife was born in Alabama and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. Her ancestors have resided in this country for much more than a century. She had a brother who was shot during the Civil war. Mrs. Wyatt passed away in 1872, leaving two sons, the brother of our subject being George W., who is now a mine-owner in Alabama.

Charles A. Wyatt obtained his early education in the public schools of his native state, and when thirteen years of age he went to Texas in the employ of a cattle breeder named W. Lane, for whom he worked four years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Arizona, where he was engaged in the same business for more than a year. His next place of residence was Los Angeles, California, and in that locality he had charge of the Sentinela ranch for W. L. Vail, with whom he remained until 1889, when he came to Whatcom. Here he secured employment in the sawmill of Hill & Wilbur, setting blocks. At the same time he took up some land, and later purchased the tug Reggie on Lake Whatcom. He ran that until it was destroyed by fire in 1894. Mr. Wyatt then went to the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco and after a short stay in that city proceeded to Los Angeles,

where he established a grocery store, conducting it until 1899. In that year he sold out and went to Ontario, California, where he again engaged in the grocery business in partnership with A. C. Grube. He next located at Cripple Creek, Colorado, going there at the time of the big boom, but he could not stand the climate, and removed to Enid, Oklahoma, and afterward to Kansas City, Missouri. When he had spent a few weeks in the latter place he returned to this place and secured a position in the department store owned by A. Mansfield, with whom he remained for a year. His next connection was with Tom Reed in the grocery business, and he then made a prospecting trip to Mount Baker. Mr. Wyatt established the first saloon at Deming, but after a year disposed of that business and again went to Los Angeles, where he conducted a cigar store until the 15th of March, 1901. He then sold out and purchased a merry-go-round, which he brought to Whatcom. After conducting it for a time he became a real estate operator, forming a partnership with C. T. Likins.

On the 7th of March, 1894, Mr. Wyatt was united in marriage to Miss Maggie L. Brisbin, a daughter of Jeremiah Brisbin, one of the pioneer settlers of Whatcom. She was born in Franklin, Nebraska, and her ancestry has been closely connected with this country for many generations, but was of Irish descent. Her father served throughout the Civil war as a loyal defender of the Union. To Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt has been born a son, Willie Wynn.

In his political views Mr. Wyatt is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day and takes an active interest in the work of the party. He is now connected with the Whatcom-Lynden Electric Railroad Company, of which he was one of the organizers. This company formed in order to build an electric railroad which will, when completed, be twenty-five miles in length, extending from Whatcom through Lynden to Blaine, and will cost three hundred thousand dollars.

TUNIS R. KERSHAW.

Among the state officers of Washington is numbered Tunis R. Kershaw, one of the prominent citizens of Whatcom, who is now serving as fish commissioner. He has long figured actively in political interests of the northwest, and the Republican party finds in him a stalwart supporter whose efforts in its behalf have been effective and far-reaching. In the discharge of his duties he shows that he has the best interests of the state at heart, and has done not a little for the promotion of what is fast becoming one of the most important industries of this section of the country.

Almost the width of the continent separates Mr. Kershaw from his birthplace, for he is a native of Genesee county, New York, his natal day being February 26, 1853. His parents were George S. and Susan (Van Ness) Kershaw, who were also natives of the Empire state, and there passed away, the father in 1886 and the mother in 1889. Their children are: Peter F., a farmer of Missouri; Carrie E., who is employed in the United States treasury department in Washington, D. C.; Sarah, the widow of George Weyman, of Sycamore, Illinois; and Tunis R.

The last named acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Rochelle, Illinois, and later attended Blackburn University at Carlinville, that state, being graduated in that institution in 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up the study of law in Rochelle, in the office of P. J. Carter, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, in June, 1874. He then began practice in Rochelle, and the following year was elected city attorney.

In the spring of 1876, however, Mr. Kershaw went to Dakota, locating at Rockport, where he remained until 1877, when he removed to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, being there engaged in the practice of his chosen profession until 1882, and during the greater part of that time was a partner of ex-Senator Pettigrew. On the expiration of that period Mr. Kershaw removed to North Dakota and laid out the town of Carrington. When the capital was removed to Bismark he took up his abode in that place, but in January, 1884, came to Washington, settling at Seattle, where he was engaged in the abstract business until after the disastrous fire which swept over that city in 1889. Mr. Kershaw then came to Whatcom and once more resumed the practice of law. He has since made his home here and was also engaged in the real estate business with Hugh Eldridge from 1898 until 1902, when he was appointed state fish commissioner by Governor McBride, entering upon the duties of the office in March, 1902, for a term of four years. His appointment came in recognition of his faithful service in behalf of the party and of the great fishing industries of Whatcom. As fish commissioner he has already done effective work and is putting forth every effort in his power to preserve and propagate food fish and to enlarge the industry, which is already a source of much income to Washington. He is now giving special attention to the building up of the oyster business. Since Mr. Kershaw assumed the duties of fish commissioner he has been very persistent in establishing a hatchery on the Frazer river in British Columbia for the purpose of propagating sockeye fish. There being no streams in the state of Washington that the sockeye fish ascend for propagating, and this being the best variety of fish, he deems it essential to the perpetuating of the industry on Puget Sound that there should be a good system of hatcheries established on the Frazer river.

In politics Mr. Kershaw has ever been an active Republican, with firm faith in the principles of the party and in their ultimate triumph. He attended every state convention of his party in Dakota during his residence there, and has also been a delegate to the county and state conventions in Washington, his opinions carrying weight in the party councils.

On the 30th of April, 1899, Mr. Kershaw wedded Miss Mattie Bowen, a daughter of Hiram Bowen, who was the original editor and founder of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and who afterward conducted the Janesville *Gazette*, of Janesville, Wisconsin. In 1885 he retired from the journalistic field and established a large stock farm in South Dakota. Mrs. Kershaw is also a sister of W. S. Bowen, the editor of the Sioux Falls *Press*, a paper established by Senator Pettigrew, who sold out to the present proprietor. Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw had one child that died in infancy. They now have an adopted daughter, Bessie Colburn, a niece of Mrs. Kershaw and now a student

in Pratt's Art Institute of Brooklyn, New York. Their friends in Whatcom are many, and Mr. Kershaw is well known throughout the state, especially in political circles. His genial manner, unflinching courtesy and stalwart advocacy of whatever cause he espouses have gained for him the admiration and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN CHARLES HAINES.

In the death of Colonel John Charles Haines, Seattle and the whole country were deprived of a good citizen, a public-spirited statesman, a soldier, and a lawyer of remarkable acumen and breadth of intellect, and it is the purpose of this brief biography to catch the spirit of the man and portray his most striking characteristics, and pass this on as a memorial to his many friends, and offer it as an example for emulation to those unacquainted with his history.

It is no disparagement of the career of Colonel Haines to say that he inherited much from his distinguished father. The late Hon. E. M. Haines was a leading member at the Chicago bar, was three times speaker of the lower house of the state legislature, and for a short period acting governor of Illinois. He served for years in the legislature, and in 1885, when John A. Logan was elected to the United States senate for the last time, he held the balance of the power in the house. He was also author of many treatises and an able man in every department of life. His brother, J. C. Haines, was twice mayor of the city of Chicago and a well known banker of that place.

It was after this last named gentleman that John Charles Haines was named. He was born in the village of Hainesville, Lake county, Illinois, February 14, 1849. He was educated in the common schools of his state, graduated from Lake Forest Military Academy at Lake Forest, Illinois, and then entered Williams College, from which he graduated with the class of '70, taking third honors in a class of fifty. In the following year he graduated from the law department of a university in Chicago and was at once admitted to the bar. As a boy he had been page in the legislature of which his father was a member, and there he laid the foundation for his striking knowledge of parliamentary law; while page he also made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln and Elihu B. Washburne, both of whom took great interest in the young and precocious lad.

The year following his admittance to the bar Governor Palmer appointed young Haines city justice of Chicago, on application of the supreme court judges, and four years later he was reappointed by Governor Beveridge. In 1876 the Democrats claimed that the vote of one of the Republican electors from Illinois should be thrown out because the name had been misprinted; the result of this would have been the giving of an extra vote of Tilden for president, thus electing him in that close contest. Mr. Haines and Robert Todd Lincoln, afterwards minister to England, were on the board of three canvassers for the returns from Cook county, and they counted the ballot of the Republican elector and gave him his certificate. Mr. Haines was at once recognized as one of the ablest and brightest men of the city, and he did a larger business in the justice courts than any other justice. Some important cases were tried before him, and several of Chicago's best lawyers appeared

before him, men who had never been willing to plead before any other justice. He was noted for his rapid and business-like methods, and was very popular both with his clients and his legal brethren. In 1877, when the office of probate judge was created in Cook county, he ran on an independent ticket, and, securing three thousand more votes than the rest of the ticket, he was nearly elected to the office.

In 1879 Mr. Haines lost everything in the real estate panic, and in the following year he came with his family to Seattle, Washington. He was an entire stranger and he first resided in a little house at the corner of James and Fourth streets, but in three years he was recognized as the leader at the bar of Washington, which is next to that of San Francisco in the west. He was a fine trial lawyer, ready and quick in wit and repartee, eloquent and polished in speech, lucid and convincing in argument, and gifted with a rich vocabulary, a fine voice, strong imagination, and rhetorical finish and brilliancy. His first appearance as a speaker was on Decoration day in 1880, when he read an original poem, and after that he was in constant demand from every part of the state for addresses and orations, in 1884 delivering the memorial address at Tacoma. He first had his office with W. H. White, then accepted a partnership with Struve & Leary, which lasted until 1883, when John Leary retired, and a year later Maurice McMicken was taken in. This firm has control of nearly all the corporation business of the city, and trials of cases were usually conducted by Colonel Haines. At the time of the big fire the firm lost a large and valuable law library. In 1890 Mr. Haines became general counsel for the Oregon Improvement Company, but still retained a large private practice. At the time of his death he was counsel for this and its sub-companies, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad, the Seattle & Northern Railroad, Port Townsend & Southern Railroad, and local attorney for the Union Pacific, the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Seattle General Electric Company, Front Street Cable Car Company, Madison Street Car Company, etc.

But Colonel Haines did not live to reap all the success that was in store for him, and the many interests and friends which depended upon his strength were suddenly deprived of their support. He died in Seattle, January 2, 1892, from peritonitis. He died as he had wished, while in the heat of the struggle and strife of life; his physicians, law partners and his wife were present at the death bed, and just as the rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church spoke the last word of the prayer for the dying, he passed away. His death was felt as an irreparable loss to the entire state, and the city was draped in black, and thousands attended the final ceremonies, the First Regiment, the King County Bar Association, the Pierce County Bar Association and Tacoma business men, the Knights of Pythias, and other organizations forming a cortege over a mile long.

Colonel Haines was a familiar figure on the streets of Seattle, and his fine and commanding person is thus described in the issue of the *Post Intelligencer* of January 3, 1892: "His personal appearance was striking, and none who saw him, either uniformed and on horseback at the head of his regiment, or on foot as a civilian, ever forgot him. He stood over six feet, and was splendidly proportioned, with strong limbs, and shoulders well thrown back.

* * * A neck like a column supported a massive head crowned with thick brown hair, just streaked with gray. Deep-set eyes under bushy brows, a clear-cut nose, firm chin, and heavy mustache, were the most notable features of his face. He was a fine horseman and an enthusiast over boating and all outdoor sports, which he followed with the active zeal of a boy."

He was too frank and too impetuous to be an ideal politician, but he was an ardent Republican and a hard worker in the interests of his party. He was chairman of the King county Republican convention, of the county delegation to the territorial convention in Tacoma, and in 1886 nominated Watson C. Squire to Congress. He could have been United States senator, but to lull the factional strife in his own county he generously withdrew from the race, and it is his record that he was always loyal to his friends, never broke faith with his enemies, or sulked under defeat. In the early eighties he was prominent in the fire department, was captain of the hook and ladder company and always at the front in fires. He was commandant of the uniformed rank of Queen City Lodge No. 10, K. of P. When the militia was organized in 1884, he joined a company, was made sergeant, later captain. In November, 1885, the company was called out because of the anti-Chinese riots, and on several other occasions was called into service, and he proved an excellent soldier and disciplinarian. In April, 1887, he was elected colonel of the First Regiment and was re-elected. During the two weeks after the Seattle fire the city was under martial law, and, thanks to Colonel Haines' perfect discipline, not a case of lawlessness occurred.

Colonel Haines was very talented, and devoted to literature for its own sake. He was the author of many poems, and the legend of "The Saxon Rose," delivered before the alumni of Lake Forest Academy, June 26, 1877, was printed in book form by Jansen, McClurg & Company of Chicago. There were also a number of tender poems to his wife. The name of this estimable lady was Isabel Burton, and they were married at Waukegan, Illinois, January 17, 1872. She was the daughter of Horace and Alice Burton, and the former, who came to Chicago in 1840, was in the grain business there and a charter member of the board of trade. Burton Charles Haines, the only son of this union, was born in Seattle, September 13, 1883, attended the high school and later the University of Washington for one year, and is now with the American Steel & Wire Company. The repeal of the law granting suffrage to women in the state of Washington is due mainly to Colonel Haines and Judge Jones. Colonel Haines was connected with the Trinity Episcopal parish and took a prominent part in the discussions in the convocations, his knowledge of church history and ecclesiastical law astonishing all and giving Trinity parish great prestige. Colonel Haines was one of the promoters of the parish of St. Mark's, and was one of the first people to advocate it.

This brief and imperfect record of the life of Colonel Haines shows how broad was the scope of his endeavor, how thoroughly familiar he was with the various interests of the world, how sympathetic he was with the chords of the stirrings and movements of men, and above all indicates the privation which the state of Washington felt in the taking off of one "who all the world might stand up and say was a man."

ALEXANDER CYRUS MILLER.

Alexander Cyrus Miller, one of the leading representatives of the commercial activity of Fairhaven, Washington, was born August 4, 1858, at Freeport, Illinois, and is a son of Christian Miller, a native of Berlin, Germany, who by occupation was a school teacher and stood very high in his community. He was a distinguished man of letters, born of an old German family, and in 1843 came to America and became a merchant and farmer and owned a farm near Freeport, Illinois. When he first went to that locality he purchased a farm, now a suburb of Chicago, and at that time only one railroad connected Chicago with the outside world and only ran about fifty miles to Cherry Valley, and from there the trip was continued in an ox team to Freeport, Illinois. This sturdy pioneer died in 1892, aged seventy-seven years. His wife bore the maiden name of Dorothy Oberdieck, and she was born near Berlin, Germany, and died in 1897, aged seventy-seven years. Our subject has one brother, Gustave, a railroad man in Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad. The other brother, Otto, was division superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, but died in 1897. The sisters in the family were as follows: Theresa married John Koehler, a retired capitalist of Freeport; Nettie married John Erbert, a grocer of Freeport, Illinois; Helen married Charles Boedecker, a railroad man on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at Chicago, Illinois; Lottie married Frank Lohr, proprietor of a saddlery and harness shop of Freeport, Illinois.

A. C. Miller was educated in the public schools of Freeport and graduated from the high school of that city in 1872. For two years the young man worked on his father's farm and during that time learned telegraphy in the station at Freeport, so that on April 10, 1874, he was able to accept a position as night telegraph operator at Morrison, Illinois. After being transferred from one station to another he was promoted to be one of the train dispatchers in Chicago, being at the time only twenty-one years of age. He remained in Chicago until 1885, engaged in the same line, and then was transferred to the Sante Fe, which company he served in New Mexico and Arizona, and in 1893 he went with the Rock Island road in Indian Territory, remaining until April 10, 1899. During his term of service he acted as chief train dispatcher at Winslow and Williams, Arizona, for the Sante Fe. Poor health finally caused him to abandon what had been his life work, and he secured a leave of absence for three months and journeyed to Fairhaven, Washington, with the idea of recuperating. So pleased was he, however, with this locality that he decided to remain, and soon after making up his mind on that subject he started the *Fairhaven Times*, which is still in existence. Mr. Miller's associate in the establishment of this paper was H. J. Strickfaden, to whom he sold his interest seven or eight months after the birth of the paper, and being then offered a chief clerkship in the United States census department of 1900, under J. B. McMillan as supervisor, he accepted. This work lasted for some six months, and when he concluded his duties he purchased an interest in the business of J. L. Easton, agent of the California Powder Works and an insurance and real estate agent, and he has been actively engaged in this line ever since. This firm has handled the greater portion of the powder used in the northwest.

Mr. Easton is one of the county commissioners. In addition to the agency, Mr. Miller has charge of the electric light department of the Northern Railway & Improvement Company, recently changed to the Whatcom County Railway & Light Company, and has had this contract for the past two years. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican and takes an active part in local affairs. In 1902 he was elected to the city council of Fairhaven from the fifth ward for the year 1903.

On April 12, 1890, Mr. Miller married, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Miss Christiana Schricker, a native of Germany and a daughter of John Schricker, who participated in the war of 1846 and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1. John Schricker had a very honorable record, and held the rank of general in the German army. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, namely: Dorris, aged ten years, attending school; Otto, six years old; and George, two years old. One daughter, Rena, died in 1899, aged six years. Mr. and Mrs. Miller attend the Presbyterian church and take an active part in its good work. Fraternally Mr. Miller is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Order of United Workmen. His social affiliations are with the Commercial Club of Fairhaven. Mr. Miller was given the middle name of Cyrus after Cyrus W. Field, who laid the first strand of the first Atlantic cable on or about August 4, 1858, the date of Mr. Miller's birth.

THOMAS C. DURNELL.

It needs no special introduction to present this gentleman to the readers of this volume, for he has been known in Whatcom county for some years as one of its enterprising and highly regarded citizens, and his career contains many points of interest to everyone. He is the son of eastern people; his father, Louis Durnell, was a native of North Carolina, and was a farmer and one of the old pioneers of Marion county, Indiana, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years; he married Mary Chill, a native of Virginia.

The son of these parents, who received the name of Thomas C., was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, April 7, 1845. To this day he has a vivid recollection of the old log schoolhouse in Marion county, where he was privileged to attend school in the winter season only, all the rest of the year being spent in the work of the farm. This existence was interrupted when the Civil war came on, and he was a member of the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves under the command of the author-colonel, Lew Wallace. At the age of twenty-two he went to Indianapolis and learned the carpenter's trade, and he worked at that awhile, but in 1870 went to East St. Louis, where he began truck gardening on an extensive scale, supplying a large part of the vegetables to the city. During the cholera plague at St. Louis about that time the only product which the board of health would permit to cross the river was the tomatoes raised on his place, and he supplied forty bushels every day, for which he received a very good price. In 1878 he gave up gardening and began the shipping of cattle from the old Pacific stockyards at East St. Louis, but ten years later he went back to Indianapolis and served seven years on the fire department and then took up the trade which he had first learned. For two years he was in the civil engineer's department, and was then appointed inspector of the first natural gas lines which were brought into Indianapolis.

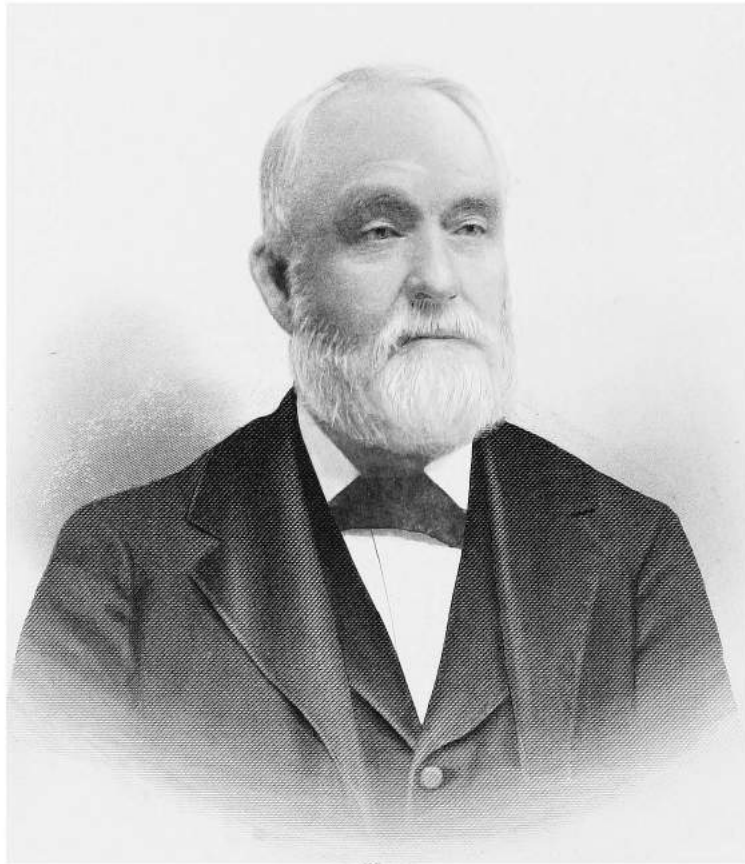
He soon resigned this position, and in 1889 came west and settled in Whatcom county, Washington, where he was at first engaged in carpentering and prospecting. In 1891 he homesteaded a one hundred and sixty acre tract about five miles from Whatcom. Besides the work connected with the improvement of this land, in 1892 and 1893 he held the office of street commissioner of Whatcom, and in that capacity did much to make the streets a matter of pride to the municipality. In 1894 he was in Los Angeles, California, but in the following year returned and opened a business in general trading and real estate. In 1897 the Alaska gold excitement was the chief topic of interest all over the country, and he was the first man to cross the White Horse pass to Lake Bennett on the road to Dawson City, arriving in Skagway, July 27, 1897, and at Lake Bennett on September 23, where he built two boats to convey the supplies of his party. He arrived in Dawson City on October 20, and there conducted a general commission business. He was very successful during the time he remained in that new and primitive locality, but in 1898 he disposed of his business and set out for St. Michaels in a row boat, where he arrived on July 4th, whence he immediately left for Seattle. Since that time he has been established in the general contracting and building business in Whatcom, and has met with success that is truly gratifying to a man of his restless energy and ambition.

In 1862 Mr. Durnell was married to Miss Hattie Salinger, a native of Indiana, and she died in St. Louis in 1878, leaving three children: Hattie is the wife of T. Sullivan, a merchant of Leadville, Colorado; Clarence B., who is thirty-five years old, is a bookbinder in Whatcom; Viola died in Indiana at the age of nineteen. Mr. Durnell is now living with his second wife, whose maiden name was Miss Maggie, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Hart, and they are very popular citizens of Whatcom.

MERVILLE C. DICKINSON.

Perhaps no one business enterprise or industry indicates more clearly the commercial and social status of a town than its hotels. The wide-awake, enterprising villages and cities must have pleasant accommodations for visitors and traveling men, and the foreign public judges of a community by the entertainment afforded to the strangers. In this regard Hotel Byron, of which Mr. Dickinson is manager and one of the proprietors, is an index of the character and advantages of Whatcom, for the hostelry will rank favorably with those of many a larger place, and its genial proprietors neglect nothing that can add to the comfort of his guests.

Mr. Dickinson was born on the 15th of October, 1870, in Rose, New York. His father, Robert Darwin Dickinson, was a native of the Empire state and was of English descent, but the family was founded in America in colonial days, the first representatives of the name in this country having come to the new world as early as 1700. When the country became involved in war with England, there were Dickinsons who joined the continental army and fought for independence. Robert D. Dickinson was engaged in the commission business in New York for many years. He wedded Harriet Ferris, also a native of that state, and who came of good old Revolutionary stock. Her



Engr. By Henry Taylor In Chicago

B. B. Taylor

ancestors sought a home in the new world prior to the time that the Dickinsons came. They were of Welsh-Holland origin. The father of our subject died in 1881 and his wife passed away in 1892. They were the parents of three children: H. L., who is engaged in the real estate business in Whatcom; Carrie J., who also resides in this town; and Merville C., whose name introduces this review.

In the public schools of his native state the last named obtained his education, continuing his studies until 1885. He afterward engaged in teaching for one year in Rose, New York, and in May, 1887, he arrived in the northwest, making his way to the Wood River valley in Idaho. For three years he was employed as a salesman in a general mercantile store, and in the year 1890 came to Washington, settling in Fairhaven, where he turned his attention to the general brokerage business. In June, 1902, he joined Mr. Wright and purchased the Byron Hotel of Whatcom. Mr. Dickinson is the secretary and manager of the company, while Mr. Wright is its president. This is the most complete and modern hotel north of Seattle. Its present proprietors have practically entirely rebuilt the place, and it is tastefully furnished and supplied with all modern equipments for carrying on the business and promoting the comfort of their guests.

Mr. Dickinson is a staunch Republican in politics, and takes an active part in promoting the growth and insuring the success of the party. He never fails to attend the county conventions, having always been a delegate since the time he became a voter. He cast his first vote in Fairhaven, and the same year was sent as a delegate to the county convention. He has assisted materially in promoting many industrial enterprises in Whatcom and in this section of the country, and is now interested in a number of business affairs of importance bearing on the industrial and commercial development of the northwest. Fraternally he is equally prominent and popular and is now connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is serving as secretary. He also belongs to the Hoo Hoos and to the Cougar Club. Mr. Dickinson is a young man possessed of the enterprising, progressive spirit so characteristic of the west, and his labors have already made him an important factor in Whatcom and have brought him a creditable degree of success.

ZEBULON BRYANT TAYLOR.

Zebulon B. Taylor, one of Tacoma's most prominent and well known citizens, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, in 1828, and is of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Yarmouth, England, to the United States, where they took up their abode in Yarmouth, Massachusetts. The great-grandfather of our subject, Captain Isaac Taylor, was born in the latter city in 1715, served as a captain during the Revolutionary war, and in 1780 moved to Ashfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1786, his wife having passed away in Yarmouth in 1779. Isaiah Taylor, a son of that worthy old couple, was born in the last named city in 1766, followed the life of a seaman until his twenty-sixth year, and in 1793, in Ashfield, was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Bryant, a daughter of Zebulon Bryant,

also of that city, and who served as lieutenant of a company of minute-men during the Revolutionary war. Isaiah Taylor was summoned into eternal rest in 1819, and his wife survived him for a number of years, reaching the ripe old age of ninety-nine years and nine months, and she retained all her mental faculties until the last. She was the first white child born in Ashfield, Massachusetts. Zebulon Taylor, a son of this couple and the father of our subject, was born in the city of Ashfield in 1796, where he was reared to maturity, and married Miss Nabby Vincent, who was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1798, a daughter of Joseph Vincent, also a native of that city and a descendant of one of the earliest families of that locality. Zebulon Taylor was called to his final rest in 1829, his death resulting from the kick of a horse, and his wife survived until 1846, when she joined him in the spirit world.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Taylor returned to the home of her father, giving her children into the care of her brother, with the agreement that Zebulon B. should remain with him until his nineteenth year and receive the privileges of the district schools during the winter. After serving the time agreed upon Mr. Taylor learned the trade of broom manufacturing, following that occupation in connection with farming at Hadley, Massachusetts, until 1855, when he removed to Roscoe, Winnebago county, Illinois, investing his money in farming property there, which, however, was mortgaged, but the former owner agreed to pay the indebtedness with the money paid to him by Mr. Taylor, which was placed in the bank to the farmer's credit. This was soon attached by other creditors, and our subject thereby lost both his money and the property. Going thence to Cherry Valley, Illinois, he there followed his trade of broom-making until 1856, when he removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and carried on the same line of work both in that city and Illinois until 1861. His next place of residence was Chicago, Illinois, where he joined the Board of Trade as a commission merchant in the manufacture of broom machinery and dealer in wholesale broomcorn, but the large property which he thus accumulated was swept away in the great Chicago fire. During the intervening period between 1855 and 1860 Mr. Taylor frequently made the trip from Milwaukee to Chicago during the winters, there being then but one passenger train, consisting of two coaches, each way daily, with usually less than ten through passengers, and on one occasion he was the only passenger on the train.

During the Pike's Peak excitement in 1859-60 he was employed by a large stock company to take charge of a train across the plains to Boulder, Colorado, a place twenty-five miles northwest of Denver, the train consisting of forty yoke of oxen and forty men, and they were to carry a steam engine, the material for a stamp mill and a large amount of supplies. Obtaining their supplies at Nebraska City, they proceeded due west to Fort Kearney, thence following the Platte river, and usually on reaching a creek or river they crossed in the afternoon and camped on the opposite side. On one occasion, however, they found a ravine, deep, narrow and muddy, and they decided to camp before crossing, but during the night there was a heavy rain and in the morning the ravine was a rapid river, full to its banks. This seemed an unsurmountable obstacle to the travelers, but Mr. Taylor, observ-

ing some tall, straight cottonwood trees on the opposite bank, decided to bridge the stream. A call for a volunteer to swim the rushing waters was responded to by three men, one of whom was chosen, and a light rope was placed around his body to pull him out if he failed in the attempt. He also carried with him a heavy rope and tools in order to proceed with the work and also with which to help the other men over. After this was accomplished it was necessary to get a yoke of oxen across the stream, they being driven as near to the edge of the water as possible, a rope from the men on the opposite bank was attached to a ring in the yoke, and by pushing and pulling they were speedily transported to the opposite bank. More oxen were crossed in the same manner, and at ten o'clock the bridge was completed, thus enabling the entire train to pass in safety. A man and a horse was sent back at noon to recover an axe which had been left at the camp, and on his return he found that a man who had watched the construction had taken possession of the bridge and was taking toll from those wishing to cross. Upon returning to camp one night after the oxen had been taken care of, Mr. Taylor found five Indians waiting to see the chief, as they called the man in charge of the train. The red men asked for something to eat, and although supper had already been served Mr. Taylor had not partaken of his, and, seating himself with them, a platter of food and a cup of tea were brought to each. After partaking of a little food the chief suddenly threw his knife and fork at Mr. Taylor, then his plate and contents and his cup and a part of the tea soon followed. Putting his cup and plate aside Mr. Taylor walked over to the chief, took him by the arm and neck and hurled him from the camp, kicking him as he went, and for this act he was severely criticised by his fellow travelers. Fearing an attack, he ordered the wagons placed around the camp, fires were built on the outside so that any approach could be discovered and the cattle were brought inside the corral, they preparing to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The Indians, however, did not trouble them, but it was related afterward by an old frontiersman that it was owing to Mr. Taylor's brave deed that they were saved from an attack.

The train reached its destination in good shape, they having lost but one ox during the journey. At that time the city of Denver contained but one log house, and a sawmill was also erected and was operated by George M. Pullman until he had accumulated a small fortune, when he returned to Chicago and soon afterward engaged in the manufacture of the Pullman sleeping cars. The quartz mill for which the machinery was taken proved a failure, and all who had placed money in the enterprise lost heavily. Upon their return from the mountains in September a few miles west of Fort Kearney they came upon a vast herd of buffalo, which were going south but were then taking a rest. They seemed as tame as domestic cattle, but while in camp the party was obliged to build large fires, fearing a stampede, and to keep from being trampled to death by the animals.

On the 23d of May, 1882, Mr. Taylor left Chicago for New Tacoma, Washington, where he arrived on the 7th of June following, the journey being made via San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. His first impression of this city was very unfavorable, for at that time the now prosperous Ta-

coma consisted principally of stumps, logs, swamps and mud holes. A hotel, conducted by W. B. Blackwell, had been erected on the dock, it being built of rough boards, and was two stories in height, the upper floor being laid off into sleeping rooms, while the first floor consisted of the office, dining room, kitchen, passenger waiting room and trunk room, and from there the trains and steamboats departed and arrived. Another hotel was known as the St. Charles, while the Halstead House was conducted by a Mr. Halstead, who died the same year of our subject's arrival, and another cheap building was known as the American House. The latter was located on the southwest corner of Seventh and Pacific avenue, but this was later destroyed by fire. The block between Ninth, Eleventh, C and Railroad streets, the latter now known as Commerce street, was intended for depot grounds, Railroad street having been graded by the company, and the ties were on the ground, but the track had not yet been laid. Mr. Taylor took a careful survey of both the old and new town, and the memorandum which he then made of all the buildings and which he still has in his possession gives the following data: Pacific avenue contained in all sixty-two buildings; Railroad street, forty; C street, sixty-five; D street, fifty-four; E street, thirty-one; and Tacoma avenue and all west of it, thirty-nine. The Methodist church stood on the southwest corner of Seventh and C streets, while a small Catholic church was located on the southwest corner of Division street and Tacoma avenue, and a little railroad shop, David Lister's foundry and a schoolhouse stood on block 208. On D street, now known as St. Helen's avenue, was another schoolhouse, and, all told, in New Tacoma there were three hundred and twenty-one buildings, while in the old town the buildings were more scattered, consisting of one hundred and thirty dwellings, one school building, an Episcopal church and Hanson's mill, making in all four hundred and fifty-five buildings in both towns. In 1882 Mr. Taylor became financially interested in the *Pierce County News*, now the *Tacoma Evening News*, and at the time of purchase its property consisted of a small hand press and a small supply of old type, and it was entirely without financial backing. Mr. Taylor succeeded in placing this journal upon a solid financial basis, and its history will be found in another place in this work. In 1885 he engaged in carrying the mail on a route established around Henderson's Bay. For this purpose he had built in the early summer of 1885 the first steamboat in Tacoma, known as the Estella, which was licensed to carry twenty-five passengers. The wood work was made in the old town by Dwyer & Delfino, while the boiler and engine were constructed by David Lister, the whole costing three thousand dollars. This boat is still doing service on the lower Sound. At that time there was but one other steamboat owned in Tacoma, the Bob Erwin, belonging to T. R. Brown. This was in 1886, and Seattle could then boast of thirty-two steamboats.

While Mr. Taylor has ever proved himself an intelligent and active supporter of the Republican party and a public-spirited man, he has never held or desired office, with the exception that before leaving Hadley, Massachusetts, he served for two years as one of the school commissioners, and while in Chicago, after the great fire, he was one of the committee of safety, composed of one hundred men to preserve order and property. In Tacoma he

has become the owner of valuable real estate, on which he has three buildings, and his time is employed in looking after his property interests.

In Hadley, Massachusetts, on the 3d of April, 1851, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Harriet W. Hawley, who was born in that city in 1826, being a daughter of Levi Hawley, also of Hadley. This union was blessed with three children, namely: Julia Abby, who was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, August 6, 1853, and died in Chicago in January, 1863; William Henry, who was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, August 16, 1856, graduated at Yale College in 1878, at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in 1881, and now resides in Los Angeles, California; and Carrie Maria, who was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, December 2, 1859, died in Chicago in April, 1862. The mother of these children passed away in death in Massachusetts, and now lies buried near her early girlhood home. Both the paternal and maternal ancestry of our subject were orthodox Congregationalists, and Mr. Taylor adheres to the faith of his Puritan ancestors. He is now one of Tacoma's oldest and best citizens, has always had faith in the great future of the city of his adoption, and still believes that this present large, beautiful and progressive business center is but a forecast of what it will yet become.

CLARENCE M. LOGSDON.

Clarence M. Logsdon is the popular representative of the forces of order and law in the city of Whatcom, Washington, and this quiet and law-abiding community owes much to its chief police officer. Occupying such an important place in his city's affairs, it is quite proper that he should find a place in the history of the men of affairs in this part of the state. His parents were Dennis and Lydia A. (Ash) Logsdon, the former of whom was a native and a farmer of Kentucky, and the latter, also a native of that state, was the daughter of Elias Ash, a farmer of the Bluegrass state. Clarence had four brothers and one sister, and a list of them is as follows: Elzy T., aged thirty-eight; Simon Peter, thirty-six; Paul S., thirty-two; Frederick E., twenty-six; and the sister Mary E., who is forty-three years of age, is the wife of Granville Albert, a native of Missouri and residing in Indian Territory.

Clarence was born to the above named parents at Munfordville, Kentucky, on May 29, 1861, and spent the first eight or nine years of his life in that locality, attending the country school. In 1870 the family moved to southern Kansas, where the father took up a homestead, but in 1886 he sold out and moved into the Panhandle of Texas, called "no man's land." Two years later the mother of the family died and the father then moved with some of his children to eastern Oklahoma and settled there permanently. Of course Clarence accompanied his family until he was of age. In 1884 he went to Mead county, Kansas, and took up a homestead, but two years later went into the Panhandle. In 1887 he returned to Kansas and settled in Pratt county, where in January of the following year his first wife died; in March he took his young son, Marion, to his sister in South Dakota and then came west and took up his residence in Whatcom. He returned to South Dakota in 1890 and brought his son to Whatcom, leaving him with a family on Nooksack river by the name of Collins, who reared him as their own son.

On coming to Whatcom county Mr. Logsdon first drove a team for the Stinger Transfer Company, later worked in a sawmill near Ten Mile, and in the spring of 1889 ran an engine in a shingle mill of Henry & Son at Lummi; in 1890-91 he worked on a farm near Ten Mile and in 1892 returned to Whatcom and drove a truck for a Mr. Smalley for two years, later driving a wagon for Purdy & Nelson. It was in 1895 that he first became a conservator of the peace, being appointed a member of the police force as patrolman, which he held till 1897, when he became an officer in the Walla Walla state penitentiary. Resigning this position in 1900, he accepted a place with the hardware firm of Monroe, Blake & Haskell in Whatcom. In 1902 the city council appointed him city marshal, and he was reappointed in 1903 for a term of two years; he has a force of eight men under him, and has proved very efficient in this responsible position.

Mr. Logsdon was first married in 1881 in Elk county, Kansas, to Eva A. Randall, a daughter of Wesley Randall, a miller of that county. The son Marion who has been mentioned above was the only issue of this union, being born in June, 1886. Mrs. Logsdon died in January, 1888, and in 1894 Mr. Logsdon was married at Whatcom to Miss Katherine E. Austin, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Robert Austin. Their daughter Nadene is now seven years old; Ralph is five; Floyd is three; and Norman was born about a year ago. Mr. Logsdon is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM H. HILDEBRAND.

The Hildebrand family, with both branches long resident in the United States, may be counted among the old-timers of Whatcom county, Washington, as that term would be current in such a new country as this, one of the latest of created states of the Union. Charles W. Hildebrand was a native of Pennsylvania, and later in life moved out further west and became a farmer in Exeter, Clay county, Kansas. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Mary Harless, and whose descendants had taken part in the American war for independence, was a native of Muscatine, Iowa. Besides the above named gentleman there are seven children in this family, whose names and ages are as follows: Albert, aged twenty-seven; Clarence J., aged twenty-five; Lloyd, twenty-one; Leta, eighteen; Charles E., sixteen; Alma E., fourteen; and Irvine, aged six. In February, 1883, the family came to Whatcom county, the last four named being born in Whatcom county, and settled on a ranch near Lake Whatcom, about seven miles from the town of that name, where they reside at the present time, having lived there during the period of greatest development of this section of the state.

William H. Hildebrand was born in Exeter, Kansas, on June 4, 1874, and as he was only nine years old when the family came to Whatcom, most of his education was obtained in the public schools of this county. Whatcom was then a small oasis in the wilderness, and one of the reminiscences of Mr. Hildebrand's youth is a graphic illustration of the size of the town. He once worked for a man by the name of Victor A. Roeder, the son of Captain Henry Roeder, who platted the townsite of Whatcom, and the former conducted a dairy of four cows with a daily capacity of four gallons, which was dis-

tributed to the customers in the town by William, who carried it around in buckets. One day on one of his rounds, he met with an accident which is the common lot of an awkward boy, stumped his toe and fell, but worst of all the milk was a total loss. The result of this mishap was greater than might be supposed, for the town of Whatcom was compelled to go without its supply of the lacteal fluid until the next milking time, four gallons having been the entire milk consumption in those days.

Mr. Hildebrand is one of the most popular young men of the town, and has been very prominent in different departments of activity. He enlisted in the National Guards under Captain J. J. Weisenburger, Company F, First Infantry, was made sergeant of Company B, Independent Battalion, and during the Spanish war was stationed at Vancouver for four months, doing garrison duty. Since September, 1901, he has been captain of Company M, First Infantry. He has been elected city clerk of Whatcom every year since 1899, and is now filling that position for the fourth term very efficiently. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Red Men, and the Eagles, belongs to the Methodist church, and has always voted the Republican ticket. On April 9, 1902, he was united in marriage to Miss Bernice M. Wood, who is a native of St. Thomas, Canada, and is a daughter of Hazen Wood, and she came to Whatcom with her parents in 1900. This happy couple are numbered with the popular young society of the town, and are both most estimable and worthy people.

ALBERT CLARK.

This gentleman is the efficient water superintendent at Whatcom and has filled this position for five years. The water works system of Whatcom is the especial pride of the citizens, abundance of the purest water being furnished at a high pressure all over the city. The works were established in 1892; the source of supply is at Lake Whatcom, and this cold, clear water is piped in thirty, twenty-four and sixteen foot mains for four and a half miles; there is a three hundred foot head, and the pressure is so great that no engines are needed to give Whatcom adequate protection against fire.

The biography of Mr. Clark begins in Logan county, Illinois, where he was born on April 9, 1857. His father Isaac was a native of Ohio and a farmer and stockman, and died in 1872 at the age of fifty-four. His mother was Emma Jewell, a native of Vermont and a daughter of William Jewell, and she died in 1870 at the age of forty-six. Albert was educated in the public schools of Bloomington, Illinois, but at the age of twenty-two he began farming in Logan county, which he continued till 1890. It was in this year that he came west to Whatcom, and for the first two years he was employed in a shingle mill at Lake Whatcom. Following this he worked for the street railway company of Whatcom up to 1898, and he only gave this up to accept the position which he now holds, and in which he has served to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Clark's home life began on April 15, 1884, when he was married to Miss Adelaide Whitney, who is a native of New York and the daughter of W. G. Whitney. Four charming girls have been born of this union; Mabel

is now fifteen, Ethel is thirteen, Ollie is eleven, and the youngest is Georgie Anna. The family are Methodists, and he is a staunch Republican, and a public-spirited and highly esteemed citizen.

FRANK A. BRIGGS.

Frank A. Briggs, who now occupies a leading position in business circles in Whatcom, and whose success is attributable entirely to his own efforts, is a native of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, his birth having occurred on the 7th of March, 1873. His father, J. L. Briggs, was born in New York and became a contractor and builder. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Ellen M. Howe, who was born in Vermont. They became the parents of three sons: Frank A.; Edward L., who is thirty-four years of age and is living in Oakland, California; and Bert H., who, at the age of thirty-two years, is living in Reno, Nevada. The father passed away at the age of fifty-three years, but the mother is now living in California at the age of seventy-two years.

To the public school system of Wisconsin, Frank A. Briggs owes the educational advantages which he enjoyed in his youth. He was also a student in the high school of Aberdeen, South Dakota, but at the age of sixteen years put aside his textbooks and came to Whatcom, where he entered upon his business career in the employ of R. I. Morse, a hardware merchant, for whom he acted as a salesman until 1901. He then turned his attention to the piano business, entering into partnership with E. I. Wilson, under the firm name of the Wilson & Briggs Music Company. They established their store at 1146 Elk street and entered upon a successful career. The following year Mr. Briggs purchased his partner's business, and has since continued the business under the name of the Briggs Piano Company. He now has a well equipped establishment, carrying a fine line of pianos and other musical instruments, together with musical specialties, and his patronage has increased until it has now assumed profitable proportions. While in the employ of Mr. Morse Mr. Briggs saved his earnings and made investments in real estate in Whatcom and also in Everett. He erected three modern residences in this place, and has thus contributed to the improvement of the city as well as to his individual prosperity. In business circles he is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he has come in contact, and he maintains a high credit standing with the eastern manufacturers, among whom he is known as a large buyer and an entirely reliable business man. He also holds extensive interests in mining prospects at Mount Baker, at Stalie creek and in the Mathew country districts.

On the 20th of June, 1900, Mr. Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Pearl E. Coleman, a daughter of S. J. Coleman, a native of Minnesota. After being graduated in Allensburg, Washington, in 1897, she came to Whatcom and engaged in teaching school up to the time of her marriage, and is thus a lady of culture and refinement. She has now two children: Andre Coleman, who is two years of age; and Charles Stephen, the baby of the household.

In his political views Mr. Briggs is an earnest Republican, and believes it the duty of every citizen to keep well informed on the questions of the day

and to indicate his preference for forms of government by his ballot. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a strictly temperate man and throughout his entire life has never tasted liquor. He is, indeed, a strong advocate of prohibition, and is found as the supporter of all measures which are calculated to uplift humanity and prove of benefit to the race. He has a very large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county, and his high character and sturdy integrity have gained for him the confidence and good will of all. Moreover, he is a gentleman of genial manner and unflinching courtesy, and one who has risen to his present creditable position in the business world through his own labors, his life record proving conclusively that success is not a matter of genius, but is the outcome of sound judgment, experience and close application.

ISAAC PINCUS.

The fair land of Poland has been generous in her contributions to American citizenship. Since the days when she sent her valiant military commanders to aid in the establishment of the republic, her sons have proven loyal citizens of the United States whenever they have established homes in this country. Isaac Pincus is a representative of that country and in the long years of his residence on the Pacific coast has been closely connected with business movements resulting in the substantial development of this portion of the United States. He was born at Grodno, Poland, in 1833, a son of Selig and Bessie Pincus, who were also natives of the same country. The father was engaged in the lumber and timber business and died in his native land a number of years ago. His wife has also passed away.

Isaac Pincus spent the first twenty years of his life in Poland, and then, attracted by this free country and its business possibilities, he sailed for the new world. After making a trip through the south and spending a short period at Nashville, Tennessee, he embarked at New Orleans for California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving at San Francisco in the fall of 1853. From there he went to the mines at Nevada City, California, and he is therefore familiar with early mining experiences in the Golden state, when California was largely a collection of mining camps and of kindred industries which had sprung up to meet the demands of those engaged in the search for gold. In 1857 he was attracted to the Fraser River gold mines, in British Columbia, following the stampede into that country, but while in his mining ventures he met with some success, his fortune did not come to him through that channel. In 1858 he took up his abode at Steilacoom, on Puget Sound, in what is now Pierce county, Washington. This is one of the oldest settlements in the state and a place of much historic interest. For a number of years Fort Steilacoom was an important military post with a garrison of United States soldiers under Colonel Casey, for the protection of the northwest against Indian uprisings. At the time Mr. Pincus located there the Hudson's Bay Company was still operating in that vicinity.

At Steilacoom Mr. Pincus established a general merchandise and shipping business and soon became prosperous and prominent. He also established a sawmill and gristmill, and his varied business interests extended far

and wide, bringing into scope his excellent executive force and business ability and proving of benefit to the community through the founding of enterprises leading to the growth and improvement of that part of the state. Mr. Pincus continued in business at Steilacoom until 1881, when, believing that there were better prospects for the development of a large city on Commencement bay, he removed to Tacoma, which was then a small and struggling village, but with promise of rapid and substantial growth. Mr. Pincus early had the prescience to discern what the future held in store for this town and became a factor in its commercial life. He first built a general mercantile store at the corner of Pacific avenue and Eleventh street, then in the midst of a region but erstwhile heavily timbered, the stumps of the trees being still in the ground, but now the heart of the business center of the city.

In 1882 there was a great boom in the hop business, the price of hops that year going up to a dollar per pound. Mr. Pincus decided to engage in the production and sale of the commodity and has since continued in this line of activity with good success. His sons, James and H. H. Pincus, are now his partners and the active business managers of the business, which is carried on under the firm name of Isaac Pincus & Sons. Their main offices are at Nos. 522-3 California Building, Tacoma, with branch offices at Puyallup and North Yakima. At the latter place they own and operate seventy acres of hop gardens and in addition to the product of their own fields they buy extensively throughout the hop districts, so that the total amount of their exports represents a large sum annually. They are also buyers and exporters of wool and do a large business in that line.

In 1864 Mr. Pincus was married to Miss Saraphina Packscher, the wedding taking place in Victoria, British Columbia. They now have six children: James, Marcus, Isabelle, Julius, Bessie and Carrie. In his political views Mr. Pincus is a Democrat and in 1883 and again in 1895 was elected to the Tacoma city council. Tacoma's interests are his own, its welfare is dear to his heart and his co-operation has been a potent factor in its development and improvement. His prosperity has been shared by the city and his business interests have proven of benefit to Tacoma as well as to himself. He is known as one of the most prominent hop producers and exporters in this part of the country and has controlled with marked ability a business of ever increasing importance and magnitude.

WILLIAM R. RUST.

Firm of purpose and unfaltering in the accomplishment of his plans, William R. Rust has gained a position of prestige in business circles in Tacoma, and has moreover enjoyed the unqualified confidence of his fellow men by reason of his adherence to commercial ethics. He is the vice-president, treasurer and general manager of the Tacoma Smelting Company, and to his efforts may be attributed the successful upbuilding of this important enterprise.

William R. Rust is a native of Philadelphia, his birth having occurred in that city in 1852, his parents being L. C. and Hettie (Niles) Rust. His father was born in Delaware and for a number of years was engaged in business in Philadelphia, but about 1858 he went to the Mississippi valley, en-

gaging first in the grain trade in Bourbon, Illinois. In 1860 he removed to Arcola, Illinois, in order to be upon the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, which was then being builded. There he erected a grain elevator and was very successful in his grain operations, handling large amounts of that cereal. He continued to reside in Arcola until his death, and was a leading and influential citizen there, whose efforts were effective and far-reaching for the benefit of the town. His fellow citizens called him to the office of mayor for one or two terms. His wife also passed away in Arcola. She was a native of Maryland and a daughter of the well known and distinguished journalist, Hezekiah Niles, of Baltimore, who was a great friend and advocate of Henry Clay and whose paper, the *Niles Register*, was a prominent supporter of Clay in his presidential and other political ambitions.

William R. Rust acquired his preliminary education in the schools of Arcola and supplemented his early studies by a course in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington. Leaving college in 1869, he returned home and became his father's assistant in the grain trade, remaining in Arcola until 1876, when he left home and went to Colorado. He took up his residence at Black Hawk. The mining fever was then at its height and naturally Mr. Rust became connected with the industry which was claiming the attention of the great majority of citizens in that part of the country. He became a factor in the operation of the Black Hawk Stamping Mills, and this was the beginning of his connection with the ore industry, in which he has since remained. He continued in the stamping mills at Black Hawk for seven years and then removed to Denver, where he became the proprietor of the Denver Public Sampling Works and also engaged in the buying and selling of ore. For five years he remained in that city, and in 1888 he located in Aspen, at that time the greatest silver camp in Colorado. There he established the Rust's Sampling Works and dealt in ore; in fact he practically handled all the ore from that camp from 1888 until 1890. In the latter year he was solicited to come to Tacoma and accept the position of general manager of the Tacoma Smelting & Refining Company, whose plant was then being erected. Deciding to do this, he arrived in Tacoma in 1890 and for thirteen years has been in charge of the business, which under his capable control has grown into a very important enterprise—a valued adjunct to the mining interests of the northwest. Dennis Ryan, the well known capitalist of St. Paul, Minnesota, was the original promotor of this enterprise and the first president of the company was Captain George Browne, long a well known citizen of Tacoma. He remained as president until the 1st of January, 1899, when the company was reorganized and the name changed to the Tacoma Smelting Company. At that time F. W. Bradley became the president and Mr. Rust was elected vice-president and treasurer, which offices he still retains in connection with that of general manager. Since the reorganization many great improvements have been made, and the plant has been enlarged until it is now one of the most extensive smelters of the country, doing the work in the most satisfactory manner. The latest improved machinery has been secured and two separate smelters are maintained, one in which gold and silver are smelted with lead and the other in which the same metals are used with copper. The lead department has a capacity of four hundred tons

per day and the copper department a capacity of three hundred and fifty tons per day. The plant is located on the water front between the city limits and Point Defiance park and constitutes one of the largest industries of Tacoma, four hundred and fifty men being employed. The ore which this company reduces comes not only in car loads from all the mining regions of the west and British Columbia, but also in cargoes from Alaska, Mexico, South America and Korea. The Tacoma Smelting Company is an independent corporation and is not connected with the American Smelting & Refining Company. Local newspaper articles give to Mr. Rust all the credit for building up this industry in Tacoma, and all acknowledge its importance to the city.

In 1884, in Denver, Mr. Rust was married to Miss Helen M. Smith, and they now have two sons, Howard L. and Henry Arthur. Socially Mr. Rust is an Elk and a prominent Mason. He has taken nearly all of the degrees of the latter and is now a Knight Templar and a Shriner. In politics he is a Democrat and while in Gilpin county, Colorado, he received the Democratic nomination for the legislature and came within twelve votes of being elected, although the district has a usual Republican majority of twelve hundred. This showed in unmistakable terms his popularity with the people among whom he lived and their belief and confidence in him. Since coming to Tacoma he has had no time for political work, his energies being demanded by the development of his constantly growing business interests, his effort being the stimulus that has brought prosperity to the company and to himself.

JENKINS MORGAN.

Jenkins Morgan, a successful grocer and prominent citizen of Whatcom, Washington, was born December 16, 1850, at Glamorganshire county, South Wales, and is a son of William and Cecilia (Thomas) Morgan, the former of whom was born in Wales and came of a good old Welsh family. He was a miner and farmer and died in November, 1882. His wife was a native of Wales, and she died in 1887. Our subject had a sister Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Jones, a miner of Wales.

Jenkins Morgan received his early education in the common schools of Wales, concluding his studies in 1860, after which he commenced work in the coal mines there, and continued until 1881, when he emigrated to America, locating in Colorado. After working for two years in the silver mines of that state, in Clear Creek, he removed to Newcastle, King county, Washington, and remained until 1888, working in the coal mines. In that year he settled in Whatcom, and opened a grocery in conjunction with Henry George, under the style of George & Morgan. This partnership continued until October, 1897, when it was discontinued, and Mr. Morgan formed a partnership with Otto Matthes, under the name of Morgan & Matthes, which still continues. The firm is doing a flourishing business and giving entire satisfaction, for the goods carried are excellent in quality and low in price, while the service rendered is very good indeed.

In political matters Mr. Morgan is a Socialist, and, while never seeking office, is one of the leading men of his party in Whatcom, and has attended both county and state conventions, as well as served on the county central

committee. On June 17, 1877, he married Mary Lloyd, a daughter of John Lloyd, a brick-maker of Wales. Four boys have been born of this union, namely: Emoys M., twenty-three years of age, is cashier of the Home Security Savings Bank of Whatcom; Gweirydd L., twenty-one years of age, is in Culver & White's printing house; Adrian I., eighteen years of age, is manager of the Western Union office; Byron M. is at school. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is very popular. He has always been a live, energetic business man, and the success which has attended his efforts has come through honorably directed efforts along lines best suited to his capabilities.

REV. SIMON PETER RICHARDSON.

Rev. Simon Peter Richardson, father of Charles Richardson, president of the Pacific Cold Storage Company, was one of the most noted ministers of the south. After his death an exhaustive biography was compiled and printed in book form, at the instigation of the Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which he was a member. Besides this book there was published in the American Illustrated Methodist Magazine, for June, 1899, a long and copiously illustrated article, by Rev. George W. Yarbrough, giving a most interesting account of the life and work of this distinguished clergyman. We are permitted to copy as follows:

"In one of the years gone by, as I returned home through the college campus, at Oxford, Georgia, I saw a stranger, in company with several gentlemen I knew, making his way, quite leisurely, to the chapel. At the supper table that evening I enquired about the stranger of some young gentlemen of the college. After listening to the minute description I gave, a smile passed over their faces, and one of them replied, 'He was the gentleman who preached for us last night, and you should have heard him.' That kind of remark from an Emory College boy always meant something, for they were accustomed to the best in the pulpit.

"The stranger was Rev. Simon Peter Richardson, whom Bishop Pierce had transferred to the North Georgia conference and who was serving his first year as presiding elder of the Rome district. Already his star had quite naturally swum into the constellation of first magnitude in our heavens, and the telescopes were bearing on him to detect his excellences. He and my father were associated together in the Florida conference in 1846, Rev. Richardson being the pastor at Key West. All through my childhood I heard the name of Rev. Simon Peter Richardson spoken of with great reverence and affection. I remember when I first saw him, I was impressed by his iron-like inflexibility of frame and the vigilant sagacity of his eye. Subsequently he was a frequent and ever welcome visitor at our home.

"Dr. Richardson in those days, as he has done since, preached with great clearness and power. From the very beginning of his connection with the Rome district, as presiding elder, the people realized that a new dispensation had been inaugurated. They had never heard such a preacher before. Great crowds flocked to his meetings. He was a great success at camp meetings. In his composition there were to be found, in happy

union, fearlessness and tenderness. Dr. Richardson drew my family closer to him the longer he was with us. In the pulpit and in the social gatherings he was a universal favorite. In the sixties he served as major of the First Battalion of Florida troops. He was sixty years a Methodist preacher, beginning in 1839, starting as a circuit rider, in which work he was engaged eight years; then sixteen years as a stationed preacher; twenty-two years as a presiding elder; ten years agent for the American Bible Society; delegate to the general conference of the church three times; president of the annual conference three times, and held other honorable positions in his church.

“Rev. Richardson founded and nurtured into successful life some of the now most successful churches in Georgia and Florida, and was pastor of some fine congregations, among which may be mentioned: the church at Key West, 1846-7; church at Tallahassee, Florida, 1851; St. James church at Augusta, Georgia, one of the leading churches in the state, 1881-2; church at Dalton, Georgia, 1884-5; church at Cartersville, Georgia, 1891; church at Covington, Georgia, 1893-4.”

CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Charles Richardson, president of the Pacific Cold Storage Company at Tacoma, Washington, was born at Bainbridge, Georgia, in 1857, and is a son of the Rev. Simon Peter and Mary Elizabeth (Arlidge) Richardson. Rev. Richardson was born in South Carolina and died at Macon, Georgia, in June, 1899, at the age of eighty-four years.

The Richardsons are a very old-time and prominent family of South Carolina, and among the ancestors, and even down to the present day, the family is represented on the bench, in Congress, and in other high and honorable positions. The ancestry is originally English, but was established in South Carolina in early colonial days, and has long been a factor in social, political and professional life in that state.

The mother of Charles Richardson was born in 1832, at Key West, Florida, and was married at that place to Mr. Richardson, who was located as a minister there. She resides at Macon, Georgia, which has been the family home for the past several years. One sister of our subject is Mrs. W. M. Legg, who is the wife of one of the managers of the Southern Railroad. One brother is Judge J. C. Richardson, of Montgomery, Alabama. The family consisted of ten children, four sons and six daughters, and all are surviving except one.

The name Peter is strikingly prominent in the Richardson family, beginning in the earliest times, and is traditionally preserved. Our subject's father, grandfather and great-grandfather had Peter in their names, while in the family of each of the Rev. Peter's children, the name is perpetuated.

Charles Richardson received a careful early training and education, finishing at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. He then studied law with Judge George N. Lester at Marietta, Georgia, and was by him admitted to the bar, in that city, in 1878. He practiced there for a time and then removed to Louisville, Mississippi, in 1881, and later to Aberdeen, Mis-



Miles Richardson

Mississippi, where he engaged in practice for six years, associated with Judge E. O. Sykes, the firm being Sykes & Richardson. The former is now judge of that district. Mr. Richardson was eminently successful in practice and became also prominent in politics. In 1884 he was one of the Cleveland electors from the state of Mississippi, being a member of the Democratic party by inheritance as well as personal opinion.

In 1892 Mr. Richardson came to Tacoma to make this city his home, and he was successfully and prominently engaged in the practice of law until 1898, when he put aside his profession in order to give his attention to commercial enterprises which promised more remuneration and a wider field for his business ability and ambitions. Seeing the possibility of applying cold storage to the needs of Alaska by shipping meats and other perishable products during the short summer season and holding them in cold storage until the winter, he started into the business with one small cargo, valued at less than twenty thousand dollars, in 1898. This business has expanded until now he is the president of a company doing a business of a million and a half, and which operates three refrigerator steamers, besides tugs and barges; owns cold storage plants, canneries and salmon salting establishments; a saltery at Bristol Bay; a cannery at Taku; and a mild-curing plant at Anacortes. The latter during the past year has alone put up one million pounds of mild-cured salmon for the German market.

To have established all this required energy and powers of organization of a superior kind, and these it must be acknowledged Mr. Richardson possesses. He is actively preparing to extend the trade in frozen salmon all over the United States. To use his own words: "Cold storage has become an absolute necessity for the proper preservation and interchange of perishable food products of every kind throughout the year, and at stable prices." It would be an impossibility in a sketch of this kind to do anything like justice either to Mr. Richardson's successful business enterprises or to do more than to indicate a few of the great results he has accomplished.

"When Mr. Richardson took charge of the Pacific Cold Storage Company, its affairs were in anything but a prosperous condition; but he soon put the business on a different basis, until to-day he has the largest plant of its kind on the Pacific coast. Besides the main plant in Tacoma, the company has branches at St. Michaels, Nome, Valdez, Fort Egbert, Taku and Bristol Bay, Alaska; and at Dawson City, Northwest Territory. The ocean steamer Elihu Thompson and ship Dashing Wave are operated by the company, as well as the ships Robert Kerr and Lotta Talbot, which are used on the Yukon river. A tug and barge line between Tacoma and Skagway is operated, and a large export fish business is done. Besides being president of the Pacific Cold Storage Company, Mr. Richardson is president of the Tacoma Ice Company, of the Seattle Ice Company, of the Alaska Fish and Packing Company, and president of several mining companies. He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, Washington, and a member of the Union Club."

In 1882 Mr. Richardson was married at West Point, Mississippi, to Miss Fannie Critz, daughter of Peter Critz, who was a Confederate soldier, and, in November, 1864, was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

Mrs. Richardson is also a niece of Chancellor Critz, of the state of Mississippi, who will probably be the next governor of that state. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson: Letha, Peter, Anna and Charles. The Richardson residence is located at 620 South First street, Tacoma, and the family is prominent in social circles and in all respects is most highly esteemed.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Samuel Miller, chief of police of Fairhaven and a man of great fitness for so responsible a position, was born December 8, 1842, in county Armagh, north of Ireland, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Hogg) Miller, the former of whom was a native of Ireland and died in 1853, having been a farmer and a member of a good Irish family. The mother was a native of Scotland, and died in Iowa in 1874. These children were born to Mr. and Mrs. David Miller, namely: James, who emigrated with the firm of Harvey, Carson & McKnight, in 1850, became a slaveowner in Virginia, and died in 1860; William went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and died in 1900; John went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is now a farmer of Kansas; Elexander went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is now warden of the penitentiary at Topeka, Kansas; Dr. Robert also went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is now a Methodist preacher of Iowa; Samuel; and a sister now deceased.

Samuel Miller received his education in the schools of Ireland, and in 1860 joined the Irish constabulary, and was with them for nine months in county Kildare, but, leaving them, passed his examinations for the Queens' Life Guards. Although he passed, as his mother objected he did not join, but entered the police force of Glasgow, and there remained eighteen months. At that time he emigrated to America and engaged in farming in Illinois, but soon operated a livery stable with a brother in Mason county, Illinois. Business calling him to Ireland, he returned for a year, but came back to Mason county and again entered the livery business in Mason City. After a year he went to Iowa and Nebraska, and was engaged throughout those states shipping horses, continuing thus for six years. In 1885 he removed to Oregon, settling in Portland, and was foreman of a gang of Chinamen for the O. & C. Railroad, but in nine months he engaged with the O. T. Transfer Company, after which he joined the police force, and for five years served the city faithfully. His next change was made to Reedsville, where he took charge of seven hundred and fifty acres of land and operated the farm for two years. In 1898 he settled in Fairhaven, coming with the Aberdeen Packing Company, and acted as its night superintendent for two seasons. The plant burned down, and Mr. Miller was placed on the police force of that city, and after three years of faithful and efficient service he was rewarded by election, January 1, 1903, to city marshal on the Republican ticket.

In 1863 Mr. Miller married Margaret Hall, a daughter of George Hall, a farmer of Ireland, where Mrs. Miller was also born. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, namely: David William, steamer engineer on Puget Sound; James Alexander, deputy recorder in Whatcom county court house; John Henry, steamboat engineer on Puget Sound; Her-

bert Samuel, attending school; Edith Elizabeth, wife of C. H. Schubbe, superintendent of Seburg creamery in Fairhaven; Maggie May, wife of Boyd Johnson, a farmer of Beaverton, Oregon. Fraternaly Mr. Miller is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and the Masonic lodge, and very popular in all. The citizens of Fairhaven point with pride to their municipality and recognize the fact that the order which prevails is due to their chief of police, Samuel Miller.

HON. GEORGE B. LANE.

The great northwest, with its pulsing industrial and commercial activities and its opportunities for advancement in all legitimate lines of business or professional life, is continually attracting to this section of the country men of worth and enterprise, who recognize in the signs of the times the prophecy of a splendid future for this and other states on the Pacific coast. Among the number who in recent years have left the impress of their individuality upon financial circles of Washington is the Hon. George B. Lane, and yet not this state alone has benefited by his labors, for as an educator he has been a potent factor in the intellectual development of Nebraska and of Ohio. Well fitted for leadership, his personality and ability have been factors for good in every community where he has remained for any length of time. He is now living a retired life in Seattle, and his rest from further labor is richly deserved.

A native of New Hampshire, Mr. Lane was born in Epping, Rockingham county, April 2, 1843, a son of Winthrop M. and Frances (Morrison) Lane. The family was founded in America by three brothers who came to this country at an early epoch in our colonial history and settled on Massachusetts bay. One of these, Ralph Lane, was the direct ancestor of our subject. Representatives of the name in the different generations and in different parts of the country have taken an active part in political and public affairs. The father of George B. Lane was born in New Hampshire, the mother in Maine. He was a carpenter and builder through the period of his active business career, but is now living retired in the old Granite state, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

George Byron Lane, the third of a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, is the only one living west of Chicago. He was educated in the common schools, and in early youth learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until after the breaking out of the Civil war, which momentous event in the country's history occurred when he was only eighteen years of age. He was one of the first to respond to the president's call for volunteers, enlisting in the spring of 1861, together with two brothers. Joshua, the elder, was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. Marcena, on attempting to enlist, was rejected on account of his youth, but he managed to join the army and was mustered in as a member of Company I, Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment. He performed valuable service in many hard fought battles and in the second battle of the Wilderness had a part of his hand shot off. George B. Lane became a member of Company E, Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, but was afterward transferred to the Fifteenth New Hampshire Regi-

ment and assigned to the Department of the Gulf under General Banks. When he entered the army his regiment rendezvoused at Long Island, and from there was sent to New Orleans by transports, spending the winter in camp at Carrollton, Louisiana. The command was then ordered up the Mississippi river to Port Hudson and took an active part in the siege of that place until the surrender of the fort, on the 5th of July, 1863. The regiment was then sent to Vicksburg and on to Cairo, Illinois, where they were honorably discharged. Mr. Lane was twice wounded, once in the neck when in the charge on Port Hudson, and another time in the foot by a spent cannon ball.

Returning to his old home, Mr. Lane then continued his education, matriculating in Dartmouth College, where he was graduated with the class of 1867, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His collegiate course being completed, he removed to Wisconsin and entered upon his career as an educator, accepting the principalship of the schools at Burlington. A year and a half later he went to Van Wert, Ohio, to assume the superintendency of the schools in that place, which position he retained until 1872, when he was offered and accepted the position of principal of the city schools of St. Louis, Missouri. He introduced superior methods of instruction there, and his fame as an educator spread throughout the west, causing his services to be sought in a number of places. In 1880 he was called to Omaha, Nebraska, as superintendent of the city schools, and filled that position with marked ability until 1882. In 1885 he was appointed superintendent of the state census, and filled the duties of that office until the fall of 1886, when he was elected state superintendent of public instruction of Nebraska. He devoted the best years of his life to the accomplishment of his work in connection with that office, which he filled for two terms, covering four years, during which time he reorganized the school system and introduced a uniform course of study and many other needed reforms and improvements, which placed the educational advantages of the state on a par with those afforded by the states of the older east.

Professor Lane remained in Nebraska until 1891, when he came to Washington, and was one of the organizers of the Olympia State Bank, in which he was chosen to the office of vice-president. The institution was afterward converted into a national bank under the name of the Olympia National Bank, and to its successful conduct he gave his entire attention for some time. The successful conduct of the bank and its continued prosperity were due in large measure to his efforts and ability as a financier, but in November, 1901, he resigned his position to come to Seattle to make his home, and since that time he has disposed of part of his interests in Olympia.

On the 24th of August, 1882, Professor Lane was united in marriage to Miss Nellie P. Wood, a daughter of E. B. and Nellie (Parmenter) Wood, of Omaha. She was educated in the schools of that city, and is a lady of superior culture and refinement as well as social graces, and was heartily in sympathy with her husband in his educational work. She is a member of the Congregational church. To Mr. and Mrs. Lane have been born two children, Frances and Jean. Mr. Lane holds membership relations with the Grand Army of the Republic, and his study of the political situation of the country and the policy of the two great parties has led him to ally his strength with the Republicans.

It was upon that ticket that he was elected mayor of Olympia, but now he takes no active part either in politics or in business. It would be almost tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing Professor Lane to be a man of scholarly attainments, of broad general culture or of deep human sympathy and progressive spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review, but it is just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his influence, in whatever community he has lived, has been an impetus to advancement along lines promoting the best development of the race, and that his efforts have always been practical and resultant in good.

JACOB A. FREIDAY.

An eventful and interesting career is that of Jacob A. Freiday, and, while space forbids an extended account of his life, the salient features in his history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers, for he has a large circle of friends in Tacoma and this part of the state. He has lived here continuously since 1887, with faith in the city and its ultimate prosperity, even through the times of wide-spread financial depression, and recent years, with their growth, development and progress, have demonstrated the correctness of his foresight. He is to-day president of the Fidelity Investment Company of Tacoma, a business organization of considerable importance to the city.

Mr. Freiday was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1846, a son of Jacob and Jean (Cox) Freiday. The father was born in the state of New York, but when a young man removed to Newark, where he became a prominent hat manufacturer. After a busy, useful and successful life he died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1892. He came of German ancestry. His father, Jacob A. Freiday, was born at Trieste, Austria, the ancestral home of the Freidays. The name was originally Freitag before being translated into English by Jacob A. Freiday, who became the founder of the family in the new world. A direct ancestor of our subject was Gustavus Freitag, the noted German novelist. Mrs. Jean Freiday, the mother of Jacob A., was born in London, but was married in the United States, and died in New Jersey.

The family lived either in Orange or in Newark during the boyhood of Jacob A. Freiday, in which cities, under private instructors, he acquired his education, his teachers being graduates of Yale, Harvard and Princeton Colleges. In 1862, at the age of sixteen years, he determined to enter the army as a defender of the Union, although he was under the required age and also was an inch and a half shorter than the required stature. However, he succeeded in becoming a soldier, enlisting at Orange, New Jersey, as a member of Company E, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, which regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He fired his gun at an enemy for the first time at the battle of Antietam, only seventeen days after his enlistment. This was the beginning of an eventful war record. Later he participated in the engagements at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg, and after the signal victory at the last named place his regiment was sent to join Sherman's army in Tennessee. Soon after his arrival there Mr. Freiday took part in the battle

of Lookout Mountain and later in the battles of Dallas, Reseca, Kenesaw Mountain, and the siege and capture of Atlanta. He was in nine of the hardest fought battles of that long sanguinary struggle, and in others of lesser importance. After the capitulation of Atlanta, because of disability, occasioned by his hard service, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and assigned to special duty at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was mustered out in 1865, after three years of faithful and helpful military service, being then but a boy of nineteen years.

After returning home Mr. Freiday resumed his preparation for college and matriculated in the Rochester University, of New York, where he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He subsequently graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary. About the time of his graduation in 1875 he was married to Miss Sarah M. Gates, of Gates, New York. From that time until 1876, about a year and a half, he was pastor of the Baptist church at Calais, Maine, and in 1876 he received an appointment from the American Baptist Missionary Board to go as a missionary to Burma, in India, with headquarters at Bhamo, Burma, although during a part of his sojourn in that country he made his home in Rangoon. He remained as a missionary in India from 1876 until 1885, and many were the interesting experiences which came to him as he labored for the reclamation of the dark-skinned Hindoos for the cause of Christianity. Mr. Freiday was accompanied by his wife, and they made the trip by way of Europe, visiting England, France, Germany, Italy and "the land of Goshen," on their way to Egypt, whence they embarked for their destination.

While engaged in his missionary labors in India Mr. Freiday was selected by the British commissioner of Burma to act as interpreter for the British army in Burma under Sir Harry Prendergast, who dethroned and deported the last king of Burma, the barbarous Theebaw, and Mr. Freiday was filling that position at the time of the annexation of Burma to the British Empire. While in that country Mr. Freiday and his wife made a missionary trip to the province of Yunnan on the frontier of China, adjoining Thibet. Mrs. Freiday was the first woman to enter the province, and its wildness may be judged from the fact that while located there their house was destroyed by fire and they were twice driven out by marauders. Their lives were constantly endangered.

Mr. and Mrs. Freiday lost two of their children by death while in India. Their surviving daughter, Grace Ward, was born in Rangoon, and with her mother has traveled twice around the world. They left India before Mr. Freiday had finished his labors there and traveled home alone by way of China and Japan. When Mr. Freiday returned in 1885 he came by way of Europe and visited every capital there except Madrid. He was all through Norway, Sweden, Finland, Turkey and eastern Europe, traveling over three thousand miles in Russia alone, and becoming especially familiar with the vast domain between the Baltic and the Black seas.

Returning to the United States, Mr. Freiday was located for a short time in Boston, and then carried out a long cherished desire to see his own country, having never previously traveled over the United States. He made an extensive trip through the southern and western states, and continued on

to the Pacific coast with the intention of going to South America, but upon reaching Tacoma he was so favorably impressed with this city and the surrounding district, especially with its climatic conditions, that he decided to remain and go into business here. Accordingly he took up his abode in Tacoma in 1887, and here he has since remained. Tacoma was then enjoying an era of wonderful growth and prosperity, and Mr. Freiday invested quite largely for himself and for eastern friends, but the financial panic of 1893 came on and real estate depreciated greatly in value. For some time it was difficult to maintain a financial foothold, but at last there came a change for the better and Mr. Freiday is again recognized as one of the prominent business men of this city. He has continued in the real estate business, and is now the president of the Fidelity Investment Company, a close corporation, engaged in general financial and real estate business.

Mr. Freiday is associated with the Congregational church. His residence is at 316 South I street, and his office at 501 Berlin building. There he superintends the placing of investments and the purchase and sale of property, and in the real estate operations of the city he is largely concerned. Reared on the Atlantic coast, a participant in one of the most sanguinary wars that history has known, sojourning for nine years in the orient, and now making his home near the Pacific waters,—he has certainly had a varied career. He has gained that knowledge and culture which only travel can bring, and is a most entertaining companion because of his reminiscences of foreign lands, both in Europe and Asia.

SLENTZ & PARROTT.

The partners in the law firm of Slentz & Parrott are young men who are rapidly working their way to a place in the ranks of the leading members of the Whatcom bar, and their enterprise and energy have also been felt as prominent factors in the successful control of enterprises of importance, which are proving of value in the development of the northwest.

Samuel D. Slentz was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin, April 3, 1877, a son of Samuel and Amelia (Johnson) Slentz. The father was a native of Ohio, but represented an old Pennsylvania family of German lineage. By occupation he was a farmer, but following the discovery of gold in California he crossed the plains in a wagon and staked a claim at Yreka, Humboldt county, where he engaged in mining for some time. He continued on the Pacific coast until 1862, and then returned to Wisconsin, where he continued to carry on agricultural pursuits until his life's labors were ended in death in 1900. His widow, who is a native of Pennsylvania and is of English descent, is still living in Wisconsin. There were three sons in the family, and Corwin and Marion are now in the railroad service in Wisconsin and make their home in Baraboo.

At the usual age Samuel D. Slentz entered school, and pursued his studies in his native city until he had completed the high school course by graduation with the class of 1897. He then went to the Northern Illinois College of Law, in which he was graduated in May, 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Law, and immediately afterward he came to Whatcom, where he opened

a law office in connection with Henry W. Parrott. This relation has since been maintained, and the firm has gained a liberal share of the public patronage, for the partners are young men of broad learning, who prepare their cases with great thoroughness and are strong in their presentation of a cause before judge or jury. They have not, however, confined their attention entirely to their practice, but have extended their efforts into other fields of usefulness and business activity. They incorporated the Bay City Furniture Company of Whatcom, with a capital stock of sixteen thousand dollars, Mr. Slentz being the president and H. W. Parrott secretary, while M. J. Connor is treasurer and general manager. They do a wholesale business. Messrs. Slentz and Parrott also assisted in organizing the Princess Royal Copper & Gold Mining Company, owning large and valuable property interests on Princess Royal Island, British Columbia. Their capital is one million dollars, and they are now shipping ore, the mines being in active operation. Of this company Mr. Slentz is the secretary and Mr. Parrott the treasurer.

Fraternally Mr. Slentz is an Odd Fellow, and politically is a Democrat, and takes an active part in the local work of the organization. In matters of citizenship he is public-spirited and progressive, and has been a helpful co-operant in many measures for the general good.

Henry W. Parrott was born in Rockford, Illinois, April 4, 1880. His father, William Parrott, was a native of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, and was of English descent. He devoted his energies to farming and died May 24, 1896. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Emily Chapman, is a native of Putnam county, New York, and her ancestors were among the first Dutch settlers of the Empire state. She is now living in Rockford, Illinois. She has two daughters, Mrs. Mamie Price, the wife of Andrew Price, a machinist of Rockford, and Lillian, who is with her mother.

The only son, Henry W. Parrott, attended the country schools at Owen, Winnebago county, Illinois, and was afterward a student in the normal department of Rockford College, where he remained until 1898. He spent one year in the law office of the firm of Frost & McEvoy, of Rockford, Illinois, and then went to the Northern Illinois College of Law, at Dixon, Illinois, where he remained for two and a half years, and was graduated in June, 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Going to Helena, Montana, he was admitted to practice in the Montana courts, but decided to locate in the northwest, and on the 1st of January arrived in Whatcom, where he entered into a law partnership with his former classmate, S. D. Slentz, under the firm style of Slentz & Parrott. Mr. Parrott is the youngest practicing attorney in the county of Whatcom, but his ability does not seem limited by his years, and he has already attained success that many an older practitioner might well envy. March 1, 1903, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy for the northern district of Washington for two years. In his political views he is an active Republican, and his social relations connect him with the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Woodmen of the World. The northwest with its pulsing industrial conditions is continually attracting to this section of the country men of ability and enterprise and Messrs. Slentz & Parrott are among those who have come to take advantage of the opportunities of this country, and the section in turn is profiting by their labors and enterprise.

DR. FRANK D. ADAMS.

Dr. Frank D. Adams, one of the successful exponents of the dental profession in Whatcom, Washington, was born November 11, 1854, at Prattsburg, Steuben county, New York, and is a son of Thomas J. and Margaret (Montgomery) Adams, both natives of New York. The father descended from Welsh ancestors who early settled in America, while the ancestry of the mother came originally from Ireland. The former died in 1881, but his wife is living and makes her home in Steuben county, New York, with her daughter. Three children were born to these parents, namely: Dr. Frank; C. M., county surveyor of Whatcom county, Washington; and Harriet, who is the widow of James Shannon, a farmer of Bath, New York, who was killed by lightning in 1901.

Frank D. Adams was educated in Franklin Academy, Prattsburg, New York, after which he engaged in various pursuits, acting a portion of the time as surveyor. Later he took up music as a profession, making a specialty of the cornet and violin, but in 1879 he began the study of dentistry, towards which he always had a strong inclination. His studies along the lines of his chosen profession were pursued in Dansville, New York, under Dr. A. P. Burkhardt. Later he went to Lockport, New York, and studied under Dr. Dickinsen, and from there he went to Avon Springs and engaged with a Dr. Belden. His next change was when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged with Dr. Hurd, but later he returned to New York and passed his examinations before the New York state board, from which he obtained his diploma and degree of M. D. S., on May 11, 1887. This board was then composed of N. R. Kingsley, president; Edward Line, secretary; William Carr; William Jarvie; S. D. French; W. H. Colgroove; S. B. Palmer; N. M. Holmes; Frank French; and A. P. Southwick, the majority of whom were numbered among the leading dentists of the country, and Dr. Kingsley enjoys a reputation which is world-wide.

Dr. Adams at once opened an office at Avon Springs, after passing his examinations, and continued there in active practice until 1890, when he located at Whatcom, and immediately began to establish himself and built up a desirable list of patrons. His success has been very marked, and in addition to his prominence as a dentist, he has also made many friends through his musical attainments. He was the organizer of the Burgess Brass Band, now the Adams Military Band, which is known all over the Sound as one of the most complete organizations of its kind in the state, it being under the Doctor's able management. He is also president of the Bellingham Bay Musicians' Union, which affiliates with all the federations, he being its leading member. Politically he is an active Republican and has represented his party upon many occasions at county conventions.

Dr. Adams was married to Florence M. Hill, a daughter of H. Hill, a painter of Prattsburg, New York, who came of an old Revolutionary family, whose ancestors were originally Welsh. Dr. Adams is connected fraternally with the Masonic order and with the Order of Eagles, and is one of the most popular as well as successful men in Whatcom.

HON. DAVID SHELTON.

In the history of Mason county, Washington, one name will be remembered as foremost in the work of development and opening up to civilization its once wild forests and as the founder of a prosperous town that now bears his name, David Shelton. This pioneer and eminent citizen was born in the state of North Carolina in Buncombe county, on the 15th of September, 1812, and in 1819 came west with his parents to Missouri. And in the latter state he was married in 1837 to Miss Frances Wilson, a native of Kentucky. In 1847 they crossed the plains with an ox team and settled in Oregon, where they remained for five years. On April 15, 1853, they came to where the town of Shelton now stands and took a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres. Mr. Shelton and two other white men were the only settlers in what is now Mason county, and he and his family were the first white family settled west of Olympia. He was a member of the first Washington territorial legislature, which met February 27, 1854, and he had the honor of naming the county; his name was Sawamish, but in 1857 it was changed in honor of Hon. Charles Mason. On his land he platted the future town of Shelton, and throughout his life he was foremost in all undertakings intended to advance the interests of the town. He was very generous, often selling his property very cheap to actual settlers and donating valuable lots as sites for churches and schools. On the incorporation of the town he was chosen its first mayor, and he held this office for many years; he was especially active in promoting the educational interests of the community, and served as director from the time of the organization of the school district until his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelton became the parents of eleven children, six of whom are now living: Lewis D. W., J. S. W., both natives of Missouri; Levi and Mary are natives of Oregon; and J. B. and Joycie A. were born in Shelton. In 1887 the death of Mrs. Shelton occurred, when she was seventy years of age, and on the 15th of February, 1897, he passed away in the fulness of years, having seen eighty-five winters come and go, and having lived to see the country which he had been among the first to develop become a center of industry and trade, and blossom with the fruits of toil; honored and revered, his venerable age received due appreciation from the hearts of his fellow citizens, who owed him so much, and he and his wife still live in the perennial influence which they cast about their children, who honor and revere the memory of their noble character.

ALEXANDER POLSON.

The west contains some remarkable men from many standpoints, but the type which is most admired is that of the strong, vigorous man of affairs, who has been connected with every department of his present successful business or industry, and has the power to act readily and energetically, and has developed a strength of character and a resourceful ability that are manifest in his every action. Of such a type would one find the leading logger and lumber man of this section of Washington, Alexander Polson, to be, as will appear in the course of the following brief record of his life.



Aly Tolson

His parents, Peter and Catherine (McLean) Polson, are of Scotch parentage, and were themselves born in Old Scotia, and came to Nova Scotia when they were children; they are still residing in the latter province, where the former was a successful farmer during his working years. Their son Alexander was born in Nova Scotia in 1853, and was reared and educated in the schools there until 1876, when, filled with the western fever, he joined in the rush to Deadwood, Dakota, thus identifying himself with the west and giving his career its present course. He remained in Deadwood but three months, and then went to Carson City, Nevada, where he engaged in mining and lumbering. In 1879 he made a trip to Tucson, Arizona, remaining a few months, and then undertook a remarkable horseback ride, journeying alone, after the fashion of the knight errant of old, all the way from Tucson to Goldendale in Washington territory, near the Columbia river. It was here that he first became prominently interested in the logging business, and he worked on the first drive of logs got out for the construction of the western end of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Tacoma; these logs were floated down the Yakima into the Columbia river.

In the winter of 1880 Mr. Polson came to Olympia, and for the next year and a half was employed in logging by Ames Brown, now of Seattle, the first lumberman in the territory and a noted old-timer, being now a man of wealth and prominence. Mr. Polson himself, it should be stated, brought the first steel felling-saw and steel wedges into the territory. From Olympia Mr. Polson went to Shoalwater Bay, now called Willapa Harbor, and there built the first dam used in log-driving in Pacific county. In 1882 he made his permanent location at Hoquiam, and on Hoquiam river erected the first dam in Chehalis county. But it was not till four years later that the present extensive lumber, logging and mercantile enterprises of Mr. Polson had their inception. In 1886, with his brother Robert, he established the Polson Brothers Logging Company, which is now the foremost concern of the kind in the northwest; the number of logs which they annually harvest from the forests and bring to the mills is enormous, and they also carry on a general merchandise business, being the largest dealers in loggers' supplies, machinery and equipments in this section. The Polson Shingle Company, also emanating from the enterprise of the Polson brothers, is building a shingle mill at Hoquiam whose daily output will be two hundred and fifty thousand, and the same gentlemen own the Hoquiam Timber Company, which makes a specialty of buying timber lands. The brothers have heavy interests in valuable silver, lead and copper mines in British Columbia, for Mr. Polson has a practical experience in mining as well as in lumbering.

Mr. Polson is a member of Olympia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., one of the oldest lodges of the order in the state, and he is a charter member of several other lodges. He belongs to Hoquiam Lodge No. 64, F. & A. M., to the Knights Templar commandery at Aberdeen, and to the Afifi Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Tacoma. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected the first assessor of Chehalis county after that office was made separate from the sheriff's functions; his term was for two years. On February 18, 1893, Mr. Polson was married at Hoquiam to Miss Ella M. Arnold, of Des Moines, Iowa; they have three children, whose names are Franklin Arnold, Charles Stuart and Dorothy Adelaide Catharine.

ELMER ELLSWORTH SHERWOOD.

In a history of the representative citizens of Whatcom mention should certainly be made of Elmer Ellsworth Sherwood, who is the present efficient chief of the fire department. He was born December 7, 1861, in Juneau county, Wisconsin, a son of Richard and Mary (Gulvin) Sherwood, both of whom were natives of England. In that country they reached mature years and were married, and in 1852 they sailed for the United States, settling first at Rochester, New York. In 1859 they again started westward and took up their abode in Wisconsin. The father passed away in 1889 at the age of fifty-eight years, and the mother in 1866. To them were born the following children: Elmer E., of this review; William R., who is now forty-four years of age; Samuel, who is twenty-eight years of age; Clara, now Mrs. William Pautsch; Grace, the wife of Chester C. Doud; Marian, the wife of Edward Plummer; Esther, the deceased wife of Al Husker; Susan, the deceased wife of Arthur Pratt; and John, deceased.

Elmer E. Sherwood pursued his education in the common schools of Glendale, Wisconsin, and when sixteen years of age began working on a farm, being thus employed until he reached the age of twenty. He was afterward connected with the lumber camp, and also did work in the lumber mills until 1887, when he went to North Dakota, where he was engaged in farming for two years. In July, 1890, he came to Whatcom and was employed as foreman by local contractors for three years. He next spent three years in British Columbia as foreman for the British Columbia Gold Mining & Dredging Company, and in 1896 returned to this city, where he secured a position as foreman on a pile driver. In 1898 he was made foreman in the car shops of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company, and has since acted in this capacity. He is well qualified for the important and responsible duties which devolve upon him, and capably superintends the labors of the men so as to produce good results for the company and also maintain harmony among the employes.

In September, 1898, Mr. Sherwood was appointed to the position of chief of the fire department, and has been re-appointed each succeeding year up to the present time. This is a volunteer department consisting of one hundred and thirty men divided into six companies, four hose companies and two hook and ladder companies. There are three different engine houses, a fire hall on Forest street, another on Holly street west, and the third on Bay street. That Mr. Sherwood has been again and again appointed to this position is indicative of his efficiency and of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

In July, 1885, occurred the marriage of Elmer E. Sherwood and Miss Anna B. Doud, a native of New York, and a daughter of Alonzo C. and Annette Doud, who were also natives of the Empire state. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood are well known in Whatcom, and their own pleasant home is celebrated for its gracious and cordial hospitality. Fraternally Mr. Sherwood is connected with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and his political support is given to the Republican party. Perhaps one of his strongest characteristics is his fidelity to any trust reposed in him, whether it be of a public or private

nature. This is certainly a most commendable trait, and has gained for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, either in business or social relations.

FRANK WILSON.

Frank Wilson, city treasurer of the city of Whatcom, Washington, and one of the enterprising and successful young business men of that locality, was born May 30, 1872, at Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, and is a son of Caleb Taylor and Isidore (Van Treese) Wilson. The former was a native of Kentucky, coming of an old and aristocratic family of English descent. By trade he was a carpenter, but is now living retired on his farm near Sedalia. His wife was born in Ohio, and her family has long lived in America, being of Dutch descent. The following children were born to these parents, viz.: Augustus, proprietor of the Northwest Business College of Whatcom; Franklin, street car conductor of Whatcom; Edward, a farmer with his father; Rosa, who married G. A. Bremner, Indian school instructor at Marietta, Washington; Mary, who married Fred P. Easterbrook, a farmer of Kees, Washington; Ella, who married Willis S. Liston, of Lenore, Idaho; Emma, who died January 9, 1902, at Marietta, Washington; Olive, a teacher of Sedalia; and Frank.

Frank Wilson was educated in the public schools of his native place, which he left in 1892 for Whatcom, Washington. After three years spent in the Northwest Business College, he went to Vancouver, British Columbia, and for three years engaged in farming, but returned to Whatcom in 1898 and was employed by the Bennett National Bank for one year. In 1899 and 1900 he was successfully engaged in a grocery business, and during the latter year was elected city auditor by the Whatcom city council. He served three years, being re-appointed in 1901 and 1902, and so ably did he discharge the duties of this important office that in 1902 he was elected city treasurer on the citizens' ticket, assuming charge of that office January 6, 1903.

On June 30, 1899, he was married to Miss Edith B. Whittaker, a native of Wyoming, and she is a daughter of A. Whittaker, a retired business man of Whatcom. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Clairece Gertrude. The religious affiliations of the Wilson family are with the Methodist church, in which they take an active part. Fraternally Mr. Wilson is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is very prominent in that organization. Few young men of this section of the state have a more promising future than Mr. Wilson, and his many friends rejoice in his success and point with pride to him as an excellent example of the enterprising western man of to-day.

WILLIAM R. SYBERT.

William R. Sybert, county auditor and recorder, and one of the best known men in this section of country, was born September 14, 1864, at Greenville, Illinois, and is a son of Morgan J. and Ellen (McCullough) Sybert, the former of whom was born in Indiana, of German descent, and he

died in 1874, while his wife, whose descent was from Scotch ancestors, died in 1878. These children were born to Morgan and Ellen Sybert: James A. and Henry, who both reside in California; and William R.

William R. Sybert was educated in the common and high schools of Greenville, and had the further advantage of a course at the Jacksonville (Illinois) Business College, concluding his studies in 1884. In 1888 he left home for California, and engaged in a real estate and insurance business at Selma, Fresno county, California, being associated with George J. Nees. After a year he went to Whatcom, and continued the same business until November, 1892, when he was made deputy county auditor and deputy recorder of Whatcom county. In 1895 he received appointment to the office of deputy postmaster, but after a service of one year he returned to the office of the auditor and recorder. His services in this office were so satisfactory that in 1900 he was elected auditor and recorder on the Republican ticket for two years, and re-elected in 1902.

On February 26, 1888, he was married to Sina King, a daughter of William King, of Greenville, Illinois, a farmer who comes of Tennessee stock. Mr. and Mrs. Sybert are the parents of one son, Ramel King Sybert, a very bright little fellow of six years. Mr. and Mrs. Sybert are consistent and influential members of the Methodist church, in whose work they take an active part. The fraternal relations of Mr. Sybert are very congenial; he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Woodmen of the World. His political influence is widely felt not only in Whatcom, but throughout that section of country, while socially he and his wife are very important factors in Whatcom, where they both have many friends.

MILLER BROTHERS.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MILLER, of the firm of Miller Brothers, real estate dealers of the city of Whatcom, Washington, and a man who has been closely identified with the development of that locality, was born January 31, 1869, at Ackley, Hardin county, Iowa, and is a product of the public schools of Whatcom and the normal school of Lynden, from which he was graduated in 1891.

After his graduation Mr. Miller was associated with Nooksack River Boom Company as superintendent and partner for one year, at which time he embarked in a sawmill business with his father and brothers at Whatcom and made a success of it for five years, when he went to eastern Washington and British Columbia and engaged in mining. For eighteen months he served as superintendent of the Republic (Washington) Milling Company, and in all of his enterprises he met with unqualified success. Returning to Whatcom in 1902, he engaged in a real estate and insurance business with his brothers, G. A. and L. E. Miller. Politically he is now a Democrat, although formerly a Republican, and has been associated with his father in political work, and has been a delegate to county conventions upon several occasions.

The real estate firm of Miller Brothers is one of the most prosperous in Whatcom, and through the energy and business acumen of the partners a large patronage has been built up, and the concern has been instrumental in

developing not only Whatcom itself but the surrounding country. Mr. William F. Miller is a live young business man of considerable experience, and one who has made many friends throughout the county, as well as in the various localities in which he has resided, and all interests entrusted to his care will be looked after with conscientious fidelity.

GUSTAV ADOLPHUS MILLER, of the firm of Miller Brothers, real estate dealers and prominent business men of Whatcom, Washington, was born April 7, 1872, in Madison county, Nebraska, where he commenced a public school education and completed it at Whatcom, Washington, in 1891. As a first business venture he embarked in the lumber business in Whatcom as a member of the Washington Cedar Lumber Company, manufacturers of shingles. This plant was destroyed in March, 1896, and Mr. Miller met with a heavy loss, but nothing dismayed he worked in the streets of Sandon, New Denver and Greenwood to gain a slight start once more in the business world. For the following two years he engaged in mining, and then in 1900 returned to Whatcom, and seeing a favorable opportunity embarked in a real estate and insurance business, which later became Miller Brothers, the present successful firm doing business along these lines in Whatcom and vicinity. Mr. Gustav A. Miller now devotes all his attention to the real estate and insurance business, although while he was residing in the city of Greenwood he was in a shingle business for one year with his brother Will.

In politics Mr. Miller has been very active, especially in Whatcom, and cast his first vote for Bryan. Like his brothers he has been sent to county conventions, and he and his brother W. F. were instrumental in securing the election of Will D. Jenkins to the office of secretary of state. Among business men Mr. Gustav A. Miller, as the other members of the firm, is regarded as an excellent exponent of the new west, and the future before him is a very promising one.

LEONARD EMILE MILLER, the junior member of the well known real estate firm of Miller Brothers, of Whatcom, Washington, where it is recognized as one of the leading concerns in these fields, was born May 17, 1876, in Madison county, Nebraska. His early education was commenced in the common schools of Whatcom and completed in the high school of the same city, and he was graduated in the class of 1894. In the spring of 1897 he began fishing and thus continued until the fall of 1899.

With his father and brothers he embarked in the Cedar Lumber Company, but lost everything in the unfortunate fire of 1896. However, the Miller family is not one to be easily dismayed and he worked for a time at shingle sawing in Whatcom, after which he attended normal school, intending to take a three years' course, but left in the junior year to embark in the real estate and insurance business with his other brothers, and with them has been eminently successful.

While still very young in the councils of the party, Mr. Miller has already made his influence felt, having represented his party twice in county conventions, and is now a delegate to the state convention. With energy and grit, as leading characteristics of his nature, Mr. Miller is destined to become known outside of his immediate vicinity, and, when he is, Whatcom will have reason to feel proud of this product of the new west.

JOHN A. KIRKPATRICK.

Business connections form the greater part of the life history of most men, and it is their application and ability therein, resulting in failure or success, that constitute the salient features of their work. Credit is due and should be given when an individual successfully encounters the complex business conditions of the present and wins a fair measure of success. John Alexander Kirkpatrick has led an active life, and is to-day occupying the responsible position of secretary and auditor with the Blue Canyon Coal Mining Company, making his home in Fairhaven.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1856, he is a son of Alexander and Adelaide (Hodges) Kirkpatrick, both of whom traced their ancestry back to heroes of the Revolutionary war. They were also natives of the Keystone state, and the father of our subject was a book publisher of Philadelphia, where he carried on business successfully for a number of years. He died in 1880, at the age of fifty-five years, but the mother is now living in Auburn, New York. John A. Kirkpatrick has three brothers and four sisters, as follows: Dudley Tyng, who is living in Chicago, Illinois; Henry Ashmead, of Seattle; Edward Strickland, of Auburn, New York; Frances Elizabeth, also of Auburn; Rebecca, the wife of George D. Farwell, of Seattle; Adelaide, the wife of W. T. Pearce, of Seattle; and Florence, the wife of H. R. Evans, of Washington, D. C.

At the usual age John A. Kirkpatrick entered the public schools of Philadelphia, and later attended the Central High School there, but when fifteen years of age he left the school-room and was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, which he followed continuously for seven years. In 1878 he left his native city and made his way westward, locating in Omaha, Nebraska, as the representative of the land department of the Union Pacific Railroad. He served in that capacity for three years, and then went for the same company to Cheyenne, Wyoming. He afterward spent one year as chief clerk for superintendent of the mountain division of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and was then transferred to Ogden, Utah, and subsequently to Pocatello, Idaho, as chief clerk for general superintendent of the Idaho division, in which position he also was connected with the supervision of the building of the Oregon Short Line. He continued with the Union Pacific road in various capacities until 1888, and then became identified with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as chief clerk for superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division, with headquarters at Missoula, Montana, and later at Helena. In 1889 he severed his connection with that company and came to the Pacific coast with the idea of making a settlement in this part of the country. After visiting various places he took up his abode in Fairhaven in the fall of that year.

In January, 1890, Mr. Kirkpatrick took charge of the books of the Fairhaven Land Company and in the same year he was connected with the Fairhaven & Southern Railroad Company, as accountant, but in 1891 that road was merged into the Great Northern Railway system. Upon the organization of the Blue Canyon Coal Mining Company, in July, 1891, Mr. Kirkpatrick was chosen auditor and was afterward elected secretary, and has occupied the latter position up to the present time, his labors being effective in

promoting its success and the extent of its business. Upon the organization of the Bellingham Bay & Eastern Railroad, in 1891, he was appointed auditor and afterward elected secretary in addition to his duties as auditor, and acted in those capacities until the road was merged into that of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, October 10, 1902. It will thus be seen that he has been closely connected with railroad interests, and he has the reputation of being one of the expert accountants of this portion of the country.

May 30, 1882, is another important date in the life record of Mr. Kirkpatrick, for it was on that day that he was married, in Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Miss Elizabeth Davis, a native of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and a daughter of John E. and Elizabeth Davis, both of whom are natives of Wales and are now residents of Fairhaven.

In politics Mr. Kirkpatrick takes an active interest, and since attaining his majority he has given his support to the Republican party. He is quite prominent in public and social affairs of his city, is the first vice-president of the Commercial Club of Fairhaven, is president of the board of directors of the public library, and is a member and was one of the incorporators of the Cougar Club of Whatcom. His interest centers in the city of his adoption and he is deeply interested in its promotion and upbuilding, as a resident and property owner, having been a co-operant factor along many lines of general improvement.

DANIEL McCUSH.

It is the young men who are controlling trade, managing the great industrial concerns of the country and ranking first in the professions, and especially in the west are the young men controlling the business interests which are developing this section of the country until its growth and progress seems almost marvelous. Although but thirty-one years of age, Daniel McCush, as proprietor of the Globe Clothing Company, is accounted one of the leading and enterprising merchants of Whatcom, and is, as well, a most popular citizen.

A native of Michigan, Mr. McCush was born near Bay City on the 10th of March, 1872, a son of Murdock and Mary (Holmes) McCush, both of whom were natives of Scotland. The father died in 1872, but the mother is living in Whatcom at the age of sixty years. In the family were three sons and two daughters: Daniel, John, William, Lizzie and Sarah. Lizzie is now the wife of J. S. Jameson, of this city.

Daniel McCush was educated in the public schools of Otsego Lake, Michigan, and at the age of fifteen years began earning his own livelihood, being employed as a salesman in a general store for three years. In 1891 he arrived on the Pacific coast. Locating in Whatcom, he secured a position in a mercantile house, with which he remained continuously until 1901, a most trusted and faithful employe of the house, and won the entire confidence of the proprietors and the friendship and favor of many patrons of the store. With the capital he acquired through his own industry he then engaged in business on his own account, establishing the Globe Clothing Company at 106 East Holly street. He has since conducted this with good success, having a growing patronage, which has already returned to him a good income from his investment.

On the 20th of March, 1900, Mr. McCush was united in marriage to Miss Eva A. Thomas, a native of Indiana and a daughter of C. E. and Rebecca Thomas, who were also born in that state. Mr. and Mrs. McCush now have a little daughter, Marian Elizabeth. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church and are active in its work. Mr. McCush votes with the Republican party. He is very prominent in the Odd Fellows society, and has held all of the offices in the subordinate lodge and has been district deputy of District No. 31, of the state of Washington. He is connected through membership relations with the Rebekahs of Bay City Encampment, and was the youngest member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Washington in 1893. Mr. McCush is likewise a valued representative of the blue lodge of Masons and the Modern Woodmen camp of Whatcom. These fraternities inculcate humanitarian principles and upright living and to the teachings and tenets of the orders Mr. McCush is very loyal.

WELLINGTON ALFRED WOODIN.

One of the early residents of the Puget Sound country is Wellington Alfred Woodin, and throughout the entire period of his residence here no one has been more thoroughly interested in everything which pertains to the progress of the communities in which he has dwelt. His life has been strictly honorable, upright and just, being in accord with the highest principles of human conduct, and he has therefore gained and retained the friendship of all with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Woodin was born in Picton, Nova Scotia, on the 18th of June, 1850, and is a son of John J. and Maria (Frazier) Woodin, also natives of Nova Scotia. The father, who is of English descent, is now a retired sea captain living at Fairhaven, and has reached the good old age of ninety years. The mother, who was of Scottish ancestry, passed away in death in 1862, at the age of thirty-eight years. In the family of this worthy couple were six children, five sons and one daughter, as follows: Edward; Eleanor, the wife of A. Delaire, living in San Francisco, California; James; Wellington, of this review; William, who served as sheriff of Bingham county, Idaho, and died in that state in 1902; and Walter, who makes his home in San Francisco. By a second marriage Mr. Woodin became the father of six children, four sons and two daughters: Harry, Frank and Eugene, who are engaged in merchandising at Colfax, Washington; Mina, the wife of Rev. J. Lowry, of Fairhaven, and Tom and Lilly, deceased.

Wellington Alfred Woodin received extremely limited educational advantages during his youth, and when but nine years of age went to sea on his father's ship, sailing before the mast for nine years, during which time he was engaged in the West India trade. In February, 1870, he abandoned the life of a sailor and took up his residence in Nebraska, there securing land, and in April of the same year was joined by his parents, that commonwealth continuing to be his home until 1875, and during two years of that time he was engaged in driving cattle from Texas to the Yankton agency in Dakota. In 1874 he was married, and in the following spring went to California, where he was engaged in operating a schooner in the general traffic

service on Humboldt Bay, and for four years Humboldt county of the Golden state continued to be the place of his residence. Returning thence to Nebraska, he spent one year at his old home there, after which he made his way to Eagle Rock, Idaho, where he spent thirteen months in the car shops of that place, and on the expiration of that period, in the spring of 1882, located on Guemes Island, the journey hither being made by way of San Francisco and Seattle. One year later Mr. Woodin removed to Fairhaven, Washington, where he was among the early pioneers, and he opened the first grocery store at that point. After a residence of one year at that place he took up his abode at Bellingham, where he was appointed the first post-master, and in connection with the duties of that office also conducted a general store. In 1887 he rented the Bellingham saw-mill, where he manufactured about one million feet of lumber. He sent the first foreign cargo of lumber from Fairhaven, shipping to New Caledonia, a French possession in the South Sea, about one thousand miles southwest of Australia. In 1888 Mr. Woodin started a logging camp at Fairhaven and cleared the present town site of that city, while in the following year, 1889, he purchased the Fairhaven Lumber and Planing Mill from R. Frankenburg, continuing its operation until 1895, and on the 17th of March of that year the mill was destroyed by fire. Reconstruction, however, was immediately commenced, operations being resumed on the 31st of May following, but in 1897 our subject sold the mill plant and in the spring of the following year organized the Northern Transportation Company. Purchasing the bark Theobald, he came to Seattle and loaded for Skagway, and after disposing of his cargo there returned to the former city and loaded the vessel with coal for San Francisco. After the return trip this bark was sold to San Francisco parties, after which Mr. Woodin continued in the Alaska Transportation trade until 1901, and during that time he was quite successful in his operations. In the spring of 1902 he came to Anacortes and engaged in general merchandising, and after his arrival in this city he also erected a shingle-mill at Lake Campbell. Thus it will be seen that his business connections on the Pacific coast have been many and varied, and in the many communities in which he has made his home he has used his influence and means in the advancement of whatever has been for the general good.

Mr. Woodin was first married in Nebraska, in August, 1874, when Miss Elizabeth Woods became his wife. She was a native of the state of Ohio and a daughter of H. P. and Jane Woods, who were farming people in the Buckeye state. Three children were born of this union: Eugene Melville, Eugenia Maude and Lilian Eloise, the last named having died at the age of seven years. In June, 1887, the mother of these children passed into eternal rest, and in February, 1890, Mr. Woodin was united in marriage to Vennie Wells, a native of Wisconsin. Our subject's fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in political matters he upholds the principles of the Republican party. He was a member of the first city council at Fairhaven and there paid the first city tax receipt. He is a man of well rounded character, his varied interests having produced a symmetrical development, and while his energies are chiefly given to his business he is a valued factor

in fraternal and social circles, where his upright life and genial temperament make him a general favorite.

JOHN LOUDEN EASTON.

John Loudon Easton, county commissioner of Whatcom county and one of the leading business men of Fairhaven, was born December 18, 1862, at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is a son of Rev. James C. and Mary (Louden) Easton. The Rev. Mr. Easton was minister of the parish of Old Meldrum, Scotland, and died in 1876, aged fifty-four years, while his wife was killed in the great Tay bridge accident in December, 1879, and both she and her husband were born in Forfarshire, Scotland. The family born to these parents was as follows: George T., of Melbourne, Australia; James R., deceased; John L.; Harry, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Mary M., widow of Thomas Rogers, of Bombay, India.

John L. Easton was educated in the public schools of his native land, finishing at the West End Academy at Aberdeen. Leaving school at the age of fifteen years, he entered the employ of the British Liner Company Bank, Aberdeen, as an apprentice, and served four years. In 1881 he resigned and went to Ontario, Canada, took up a homestead and remained there until January, 1889, when he came to Tacoma and engaged in a fire insurance business. After one year, in March, 1890, he removed to Fairhaven, opened an insurance office and was appointed general agent for the California Powder Works, which position he still retains. In 1896 he was elected a member of the council at large, and re-elected in 1897 for Fairhaven, during which time he also acted as secretary of the Fairhaven Commercial Club. Other honors were in store for him, as in 1898 he was elected county commissioner for a term of four years, and re-elected in 1902 for his present term of two years, and he has served as chairman of the board during his term of office.

In June, 1897, Mr. Easton was married to Gertrude Elizabeth Mason, a native of San Leandro, California, and only daughter of J. R. and Mary Mason, residents of the city of Whatcom. One daughter has been born of this union, namely: Mary Elizabeth, now aged four years. Fraternally Mr. Easton is a member of the Order of Elks, while his social affiliations are with the Fairhaven Commercial Club. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and is recognized as one of the leaders in his party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. A thorough man of business, a conscientious public official, possessing ability and energy, Mr. Easton has rapidly forged to the front, and is one of the leading men of this locality, among many others who are destined to make their names known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

GEORGE JOHN LISTMANN.

George John Listmann, one of the prominent business citizens of Whatcom, Washington, was born December 20, 1870, in New York city, a son of Henry and Susan (Wetzell) Listmann, the former of whom is engaged

in furniture manufacturing in Portland, Oregon. Both he and wife are natives of Frankfort, Germany, and both came to America in 1863 and were married in New York city. The two brothers of our subject are: Henry and Conrad F., the former of whom is deceased, the latter being a resident of Portland, Oregon.

George J. Listmann was educated in the common schools at Portland, and later attended school in New York, leaving there at the age of thirteen years and returning to Portland. Here he enjoyed two years more of public school training, and then began a business career. During this time he attended a business and finishing school at night, and attended to his duties during the day with the firm of G. Shindler Furniture Company. He was apprenticed to the upholstery business, and served out the prescribed time of four years, after which, in 1899, he went to Walla Walla as a salesman for Claussen & Company. Here he continued about a year and a half, and in September, 1891, came to Whatcom for D. N. & E. Walter, wholesale carpet dealers, to take charge of the C. G. Coles stock of furniture and carpets, which they had acquired. He was appointed receiver to close out the business. After completing this he went with the Bellingham Bay Furniture Company, of Whatcom, and remained with that house until 1901. Mr. Listmann then accepted a position with the Standard Furniture Company of Seattle, and continued with them until April 3, 1902, when he was sent to Whatcom to open a branch store as general manager. Mr. Listmann first located the business on Railroad avenue, but the expansion of trade soon required larger quarters, and he has constructed the present commodious warerooms at 1312-1314 Canoe street, three stories in height and fifty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet in dimensions. He handles furniture, carpets, draperies and general house furnishing goods, and his business takes a leading position with any in Whatcom.

In August, 1901, Mr. Listmann was married to Sadie Sevier, who was born in Kansas, and is a daughter of Frank and Martha Sevier, who came to Whatcom in the early eighties and is one of the earliest pioneer families of the county. They took up a homestead near Custer. Mr. Listmann belongs to the leading secret societies, is a member of the Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles. He is also a valued and useful member of the Whatcom Commercial Club.

DUNCAN NEIL McMILLAN.

Duncan Neil McMillan, superintendent of all the trap construction and fishing business in general on Puget Sound, in the interests of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, and one of the respected and substantial citizens of Fairhaven, Washington, was born November 12, 1854, at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. He is a son of the late Neil McMillan, who was born in Scotland and came to America in 1836, settling in Wisconsin, where he followed the business of fishing. He died in 1888, aged seventy-seven years. The mother of our subject was Mary E. Rowley, who was born in the state of New York, her ancestors dating back to Revolutionary patriots. She has reached the age of eighty-two years, and resides in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

The family, excepting our subject, are as follows: Catherine, wife of E. H. Pfunder, of Wisconsin; Peter, living on the homestead in Wisconsin; Malcolm, living in Fairhaven; Myra, wife of E. A. Benedict, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Martha, wife of John O'Hara, county judge of Florence, Wisconsin.

Duncan Neil McMillan was educated in the country schools, attending during the winter seasons and assisting his father with the fishing during the summers, the latter being one of the pioneers in this business on Lake Michigan. From the age of fourteen he devoted his entire time to fishing in the season and teaming in the winters. In 1880 he went to Chicago and engaged in the United States life saving service at the Chicago life-boat station at South pier, and remained three years in that work.

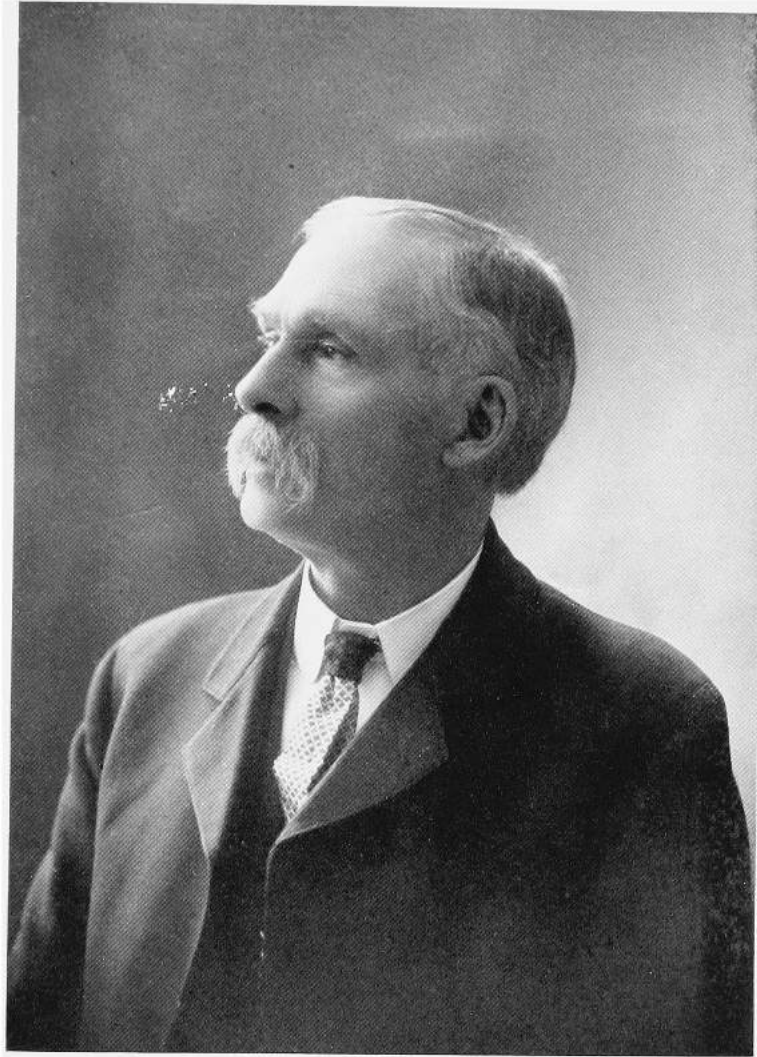
In the spring of 1884 he came to Tacoma to engage in a fishing business, and in company with his brother, Malcolm and H. B. Kirby, put in and operated one of the first fish traps on Puget Sound, but, as the market proved poor during that season, they abandoned the industry for a time. During the following year Mr. McMillan went prospecting over the country east of the Cascades, and in the winter of 1886-7 built a shingle-mill at Tacoma, in company with T. A. Malony, and shipped the first car load of shingles to the east that ever left Tacoma. He continued in the shingle business a year and a half and then sold out his interests at Tacoma and lived in Sumner until 1894, where he had built a home.

In the spring of 1894 he engaged with the Alaska Packing Company at Point Robert, Washington, as pile-driver foreman, for two seasons. In the fall of 1895 he severed this connection and went to work for H. Bell Irving, of Vancouver, British Columbia, as superintendent of traps, and located and operated fifteen traps for three years, up to the fall of 1898. He then started operations for himself, when R. Ornfroy, who had promoted the Pacific American Fisheries Company, made him a proposition to work for his company. In the spring of 1899 he took command of the operations for that company as superintendent of traps, and continued with the company until it was absorbed by the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, in 1901. He was then appointed, under E. E. Ainsworth, general manager, as superintendent of the work on Puget Sound. Mr. McMillan is thoroughly qualified for this vast work. He builds forty-one traps each year at different points on the Sound.

In March, 1888, Mr. McMillan was married to Lizzie E. Froney, who was born in Ohio, and is a daughter of George and Rachel Froney. They have three manly sons: George, aged fourteen; Joe, aged twelve, and Archie, aged ten years. Mr. McMillan belongs to the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN P. GALE.

It is always interesting as well as instructive to talk with men who have seen much of life in its different phases, gone through important historic epochs as one of the active participants, and who have achieved success as the result of activities in varied lines of business. A man of this kind



John P Gale

will be found living in a cozy brick residence at 1123 South E street, in Tacoma, and the following pages shall be devoted to describing a career which, after a busy period covering half a century, has thus serenely culminated. The family is of English origin, Henry Gale having been a native of London, who emigrated to the United States during the earlier decades of the nineteenth century. He located in Maryland, where he made a livelihood by the practice of veterinary surgery, but at a later period he removed to Wisconsin, in which state three years were spent, followed by another change of base, this time to the city of New Orleans. The latter portion of his life was spent in Louisiana and Texas, without incident worthy of special mention, and he passed from the scenes of earth many years ago.

John P. Gale was the only child of this emigrant, and his birth occurred in England while his parents were on a visit to their native land. He was about six years of age when the settlement in Wisconsin took place, and his schooling was received after the subsequent removal to New Orleans. He was fortunate at this period to learn the trades of shipsmith and blacksmithing, which proved of great value to him in after years when thrown on his own resources in a strange land. In 1847 Mr. Gale secured a position as engineer on a steamship engaged in carrying soldiers and munitions to Matamoras for the Mexican war, then in progress, but this furnished him occupation only a few months, after which he spent a short time in Texas. This brought him to the year 1849, famous in the history of the United States and the world on account of that epoch-making event, the discovery of gold in California. Young Gale was not slow to take advantage of this opportunity for adventure and fortune-seeking, and soon we find him on board a vessel sailing from New Orleans, bound by way of the Isthmus for the distant shores of the Pacific. He arrived at San Francisco in November, 1849, when the gold fever was at its height, and lost no time in making his way to the north fork of American river, where, in company with thousands of others, he was soon busy in placer mining. He did well for a while, succeeded in averaging about forty dollars a day in gold dust, and in course of time had laid up a little capital. With the restless spirit characteristic of those times, however, he was not content to remain long in one place, and next we find our adventurous friend in Calaveras county, busily engaged in a new pursuit. Like some others who observed closely, Mr. Gale had discovered that more gold was to be found above than below ground, as money was abundant but supplies and skilled workmen comparatively scarce. Drawing on the knowledge obtained before leaving "the States," he opened a blacksmith shop at Mokelumne Hill, and was soon doing what the westerners describe as a "land office business." Miners' picks were in such demand as to be less than the supply, and Mr. Gale readily obtained sixteen dollars for every one he made, besides fifty cents a point for sharpening these tools. As a side line he put shoes on the patient mules used in the hauling operations, and did all the other odd jobs connected with blacksmithing, for which he received prices that would be regarded as princely anywhere but in a mining camp. Everything was working well and would have resulted well, but for one of those unlooked for calamities, which it is difficult for the most cautious to guard against. In an evil hour Mr. Gale had taken in

a partner, and this partner being sent to San Francisco to lay in supplies took advantage of the occasion to get on a drunk and run away with all the firm's money. The only thing left to Mr. Gale was the privilege of paying the bills, which he did with as good grace as possible, and not wasting time in useless regrets speedily turned his attention to other sources of income. Ceasing for a while to be a proprietor he secured employment as a journeyman in San Francisco, where he remained until 1852, when he departed for the northwest and resumed his trade at Portland, Oregon. At a later period he established a shop at Wapato Lake, in Yamhill county, and from that time for several years was an active participant in some of the stirring events then occurring in Oregon. He was with General Palmer when he made his treaty with the Indians, and in 1855 volunteered to take part in the border war then raging. He served under Captain Emery during his campaign in eastern Oregon and Washington, participating in various skirmishes with the marauding redskins, all of which terminated disastrously for the Indians. At this time the government had established a reservation for some of the tribes in the valley of the Grand Round, and there Mr. Gale's skill as a mechanic again stood him in good stead. A blacksmith was needed by the government agents to do various kinds of work, and this job was attended to by Mr. Gale until he made up his mind as to his next move. Locating at Tillamook, then one of the promising county seats of Oregon, he was engaged in the combined occupations of farming and blacksmithing until 1859, when he decided to seek a new scene of operation.

The first appearance of Mr. Gale as a pioneer in the territory of Washington was at Dominec Prairie, in Pierce county, where he settled on a wild tract of land that had not even been surveyed. Not satisfied with the results of three years' residence at this place, he returned to Oregon and repurchased his old place at Wapato Lake, where he remained until 1867. During that year he definitely determined to cast his lot with the territory of Washington, and made his appearance on the site of what is now Tacoma, but where there was nothing at that time at all resembling a town. Jacob Carr, Mr. Steel and a few others had settled on land in the vicinity, but as yet there were no signs that on this spot within a few years would be seen a populous and thriving city, with immense possibilities for the future. With his usual promptness and energy Mr. Gale took a pre-emption claim upon a tract of land, which he immediately set about improving and cultivating. This area is now included in what is called the Commencement Bay addition to the city of Tacoma, and with its busy streets and handsome buildings bears little resemblance to the condition in which it was found by its original owner. Later on, however, desiring a better range for his cattle, Mr. Gale took up a homestead on the other side of the river, which property was improved and sold, partly in 1870 and partly at a later date, at a good profit over original investments. Aside from these transactions Mr. Gale became the owner of a farm near the mission school, consisting of two hundred acres, which he has improved with a good residence and brace of barns, together with other useful additions that make it a valuable estate. Part of his time is spent here in the pleasing task of looking after his crops and stock, and part is spent in Tacoma, where he owns a commodious brick residence, fitted

up and furnished in modern style. Here Mr. Gale is spending the evening of his days in repose, amid surroundings which afford a fitting close to a life which has not been without those trials and risks inseparable from strenuous effort.

It is pleasing to be able to record that the domestic life of Mr. Gale has been of that happy character which lends to existence its chiefest charm. During his Oregonian days he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Flett, an attractive Canadian lady, to whom he was happily wedded in 1856, and who proved an invaluable adviser and comforter in all his subsequent experiences. Georgie, the eldest of their children, died in the third year of her age, but the other four grew up and have done well in the world. George W., the eldest son, is a sea captain and has charge of a schooner belonging to his father, which he is employing at Manila in the internal trade of the Philippine Islands. Tilly, the second daughter, married Henry Russell and resides at Tacoma. Guy C., the youngest child, is in Alaska, while Madeline, the third and widowed daughter, is acting as her father's housekeeper in the absence of the beloved mother, who closed her earthly career in 1872. Since this great affliction, the severity of which can only be known to the inner circle and others acquainted with her rare virtues, Mr. Gale has found consolation in the affection of his children and the society of a few choice friends. Until 1896 his political support was given to the Democracy, but his party's radical departure that year from its traditional policy on the money question caused Mr. Gale to break away, and he has since been voting with the Republicans. His tastes do not run in the direction of clubs or other away-from-home gatherings, and hence his name has never been enrolled with any secret society, nor is he a member of any sectarian denomination. His religious creed may be summed up as belief in the practice of the Golden Rule; his business guide is embodied in the maxim "pay as you go"; and his general rule of action has always been to attend strictly to his own affairs while letting those of others alone.

BERTON WALDRON HUNTOON.

Berton Waldron Huntoon, superintendent of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, at Fairhaven, Washington, was born February 6, 1869, at Sacramento, California. He is a son of D. R. and Laura Ellen (Waldron) Huntoon, the former of whom was a native of Vermont, who came to California in 1850 and engaged in mining and freighting. The latter was born in New Hampshire and was educated at the Berwick Academy in Maine.

Berton W. Huntoon began his business career at the age of eighteen years by spending two years in the employment of the city engineer at Seattle and one year on the Fairhaven Southern Railroad, now the Great Northern Railway. He then spent two years at the Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, and during 1894-5 was a state road engineer of Washington. For three years prior to 1899 he was surveyor of Whatcom county, and then resigned in order to become civil engineer for the Pacific American Fisheries Company. When this company was absorbed in 1901

by the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, he was made superintendent of the operations in the Sound fisheries and of the salmon canneries at Fairhaven and Friday Harbor.

This great company was formed in 1899 by Chicago capitalists, Charles Counselman and John Cudahy being two of the principal stockholders. It began with the purchase of a large number of fish sites, paying as much as a million dollars for them, and built the largest salmon cannery in the world at Fairhaven. It also purchased and built a large fleet of steamers, pile-drivers and scows, and all things required for successful fishing operators. It also established machine shops at Fairhaven for repairs and a ship yard at Eliza Island, in Bellingham Bay, for the building and repairing of their floating property. In August, 1901, the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company was organized with New York capital and took control of twenty-five of the largest salmon canneries in Alaska and Puget Sound, including the property and canneries of the Pacific American Fisheries Company. It now operates about forty fish traps on the Sound, together with many seine outfits, using fifteen steam tugs, ten pile-drivers for building fish-traps, the piles of which have to be renewed each season. About sixty scows are used in towing fish to the canneries. The company employs during the season about thirteen hundred people, about six hundred being employed in and about the canneries, fifty in the ship yard, thirty in the machine shop, two hundred on Eliza Island making up web seines and trap gear, one hundred and twenty on the steamboats, one hundred on the pile-drivers, one hundred and twenty seine fishermen and about four hundred trap fishermen. The company is now enlarging its capacity in the cannery, and will soon be able to have an output of about ten thousand cases of salmon per day, or nearly five hundred thousand cans a day, or about three hundred and fifty thousand cases a season. The employes of the Fairhaven cannery consist of two hundred Chinese, fifty Japanese, three hundred women and girls and fifty white men. Preparations begin March 1st by the driving of the piles which form the outline of the traps, and by July 1 fishing and canning begins.

In November, 1901, Mr. Huntoon was married to Marguerite Wilcox, who was born in Michigan. Mr. Huntoon, although so actively employed in looking after the interests of the above great corporation, finds time to take an active part in public matters, and is interested in local politics. He is a stanch Republican. He is fraternally connected with the Order of Odd Fellows and the Society of Civil Engineers, and belongs to the Commercial Club at Fairhaven.

MASON IRWIN.

The present judge of the superior court of Washington district of Chehalis county, is the son of J. H. and Jane Harris (Bell) Irwin. His father was a physician, and was a practitioner in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, until a short time before the birth of his son Mason, when he moved to a farm near Mifflintown, and spent the few remaining years of his life there. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and the Irwins were an old family in Juniata county. Mrs. Irwin, who was a descendant of the ancient Douglas clan of Scots, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her people were

among the first settlers who laid out Mifflintown, where she died in 1890. Her mother was a Harris, daughter of John Harris, who was a Revolutionary soldier and was wounded in that struggle, as is related in the inscription on his tombstone in the churchyard at Mifflintown.

Mason Irwin was born on the farm near Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and had the rearing of a farmer's boy, and received first a common school education and finished at Airyview Academy at Port Royal, Juniata county. At the age of twenty he went to work as a clerk in a store at Port Royal, but after three years his fortunes took a rise and he went into a bank in the same town, in which he soon became cashier, holding that position for four years. Having an ambition, at the end of this period, for the profession of law, he began his reading with Ezra D. Parker at Mifflintown, and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1879. After a short period of practice he was elected prosecuting attorney of Juniata county, and served for three years. In the meanwhile he had formed the determination to come west, and in 1884 arrived in Washington territory and located at Yakima; he remained here only three or four months, and in 1885 took up his permanent residence in Montesano. For several years he was engaged in private practice, having a good and profitable clientage, and in 1889 was elected judge of the superior court of the state, with jurisdiction in Chehalis, Thurston, Lewis and Mason counties. With the exception of the four years following the Populist upheaval of 1896,—during which time he practiced at Aberdeen, still retaining, however, his home at Montesano,—he has been on the bench, by election, ever since, and has proved a very popular and capable judge. Within the past year the judicial districts have been rearranged, and Judge Irwin's territory is now confined to Chehalis county, since the growth of legal business, keeping pace with the development of the country, now requires all the time of one judge.

Among the brothers of Judge Irwin were two, T. V. and J. H., who were soldiers in the Civil war. Judge Irwin was for a time curator of the Washington State Historical Society, and he is a Mason, and in politics a Republican. In 1894 he was married at Montesano to Lucile Hepfinger, a member of an old and well known family; the five children of this union are: Emma Louise, Florence Douglas, Mason, Helen and Elizabeth.

FREDERICK G. TILLY.

For a young man of twenty-nine years to have had a successful career as a newspaper man, as an incumbent of several important city offices, and as a merchant, seems rather unusual, but in a new country like the great state of Washington the exhibition of such enterprise and resourcefulness is in entire consonance with the spirit that pervades all matters of business activity. Frederick G. Tilly is the fortunate gentleman referred to in the preceding sentence, and a brief record of his life will form an interesting chapter of this volume.

He is the son of John and Mariah (Ferguson) Tilly. The former is a native of Canada, being of Scotch descent, and while the greater part of his life was spent in farming, he is now living in Hoquiam with his son,

having reached the age of seventy-four; his wife, also a native of Canada, and of Scotch parentage, is living here at the age of seventy-two.

Frederick G. Tilly was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1875, and three years later his parents located on a farm in Fremont, Waupaca county, Wisconsin, where they remained ten years. He received a good common school education, then entered a job printing office at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he became acquainted with the various details of the printer's art. In 1891 he came out west to Hoquiam and held the position of foreman and job printer in the office of the *Washingtonian* here until 1896; he then purchased a half interest in the paper with J. D. Dean, who is now the owner and editor of this leading Hoquiam paper. Mr. Tilly helped in the successful conduct of this enterprise for several years, but in 1899 his Republican partisans elected him to the office of city clerk, at which time he relinquished his control in the *Washingtonian*. He was re-elected to the same office in 1900, and in 1901 was elected city treasurer, and through his re-election in December, 1902, is filling that office at the present time, and with entire satisfaction to the citizens.

The other venture mentioned above, merchandising, was begun in August, 1901, when he became the proprietor of a retail furniture store in Hoquiam, and he has shown his versatility by making a success in this line also. He has a splendid modern store on J street, and conducts an undertaking business. In March, 1898, Mr. Tilly was married at Vancouver, Washington, to Miss Agnes Acteson.

CAPTAIN I. M. HOWELL.

Among the prominent men of Pierce county, Washington, who have become well known through good citizenship and efficient public service, is Captain Ithamar M. Howell, the present deputy county auditor of Tacoma. He was born at Waukon, Allamakee county, Iowa, in 1866, and is a son of Josephus S. and Abigail Jane (Noyes) Howell. The father, who was a native of the commonwealth of Ohio, moved at an early day to the northwestern part of Illinois, and a short time afterward took up his abode in Allamakee county, Iowa. He was a farmer by occupation, but later in life took up the occupation of freighting, and before the days of railroads made fifteen trips across the great American desert, during which time he served as a newspaper correspondent. He subsequently removed to northwestern Iowa, purchased and platted a half interest in the town of Rock Rapids, and in addition, engaged in farming and cattle-raising on an extensive scale. The grasshopper plague in those days, however, caused him to leave that section and come to the Puget Sound country, and accordingly, in 1877, with his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters and one son, he went by rail to San Francisco and thence by water to Tacoma, arriving here April 26 of the same year. Purchasing property on an extensive scale, he embarked in the real estate business, at first individually, but later as a member of the firm of Howell, Nixon & Steele, and still later in partnership with his son Ithamar. During this relationship his life's labors were ended in death, in 1894. He was a man of wonderful energy and enterprise, and

possessed that far-seeing vision which enabled him to forecast the great movement of emigration and wonderful development of the Puget Sound country, in the splendid future of which he had implicit confidence, never hesitating to contribute of his means to any worthy enterprise. His widow, who was born in Vermont, now makes her home with out subject in Tacoma, for the latter has never wedded. One sister, Miss Josie L., also makes her home here, while the other sister, Winnie Ethel, is the wife of John Chandler, of Tacoma.

Ithamar M. Howell was one of the earliest students in the Tacoma public schools, the town at that time being a wild, western community, but his studies therein were supplemented by attendance at the Monmouth College, of Oregon, after which he secured a partnership interest in his father's real estate business. This occupation was continued for some time after the father's death, but in the meantime he had engaged in other business operations, the principal one being the World Printing Company, which he assisted in organizing, and of which he was made the secretary and treasurer. This company built up a large and extensive business, but after a time they decided to discontinue operations, as none of the members of the firm were practical printers. For the succeeding two years Mr. Howell was employed in the land department office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, having previously made a prospecting trip through the mining regions of British Columbia, and in January, 1900, was appointed chief deputy county auditor under James H. Davis, which responsible position he is now filling to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned. In his political affiliations he is a stalwart Republican, and has served as a delegate to nearly every county convention since arriving at the age of maturity. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Woodmen and the National Union.

In addition to his other connections, Mr. Howell is also financially interested in mines, and is secretary and treasurer of the Peco Free Milling & Mining Company, which owns ten valuable gold claims near Lake Kitchelos, in Kittitas county, in which a four hundred foot tunnel has already been drilled, and expensive machinery will soon be put in. He is also manager of the Hanover Investment Company, dealing in Tacoma real estate. Mr. Howell received his title of captain from his long connection with the National Guard of Washington. During his boyhood and even before the territorial militia had been organized he joined a private company of militia, and when the National Guard for the territory was organized, in the early eighties, he was one of the first to enlist, becoming a private in Company C, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Washington. During his connection therewith he served as corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, and finally took command of his company, being three times elected captain of Company C. He served gallantly during the King county riots, which were caused by the striking miners in 1891, occupying three different stations during that time, and his was the largest company in the field. He also served during the troubles following the great fire at Seattle, when there was much attempted looting by the throngs who flocked there at that time. Captain Howell resides in a pleasant home at

2018 South Twelfth street. His friends are many, and by all with whom he has become acquainted he is held in high esteem.

HON. JOHN H. SCHIVELY.

Hon. John H. Schively is widely recognized as a Republican leader in this section of the Evergreen state, and his name stands conspicuously forth on the pages of Washington's political history. He is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in the city of Philadelphia on the 28th of September, 1858, and he is of German and Welsh descent, his ancestors having located in Pennsylvania many generations ago. He is also a member of the Trego family of Pennsylvania. Eli Trego Schively, the father of our subject, was born in Pottsville, that state, in 1817, and became a moulder by trade. Subsequently removing to Washington, D. C., he was employed in the government navy yard until he retired from the active duties of life. For his wife he chose Miss Martha Vaughan Gibbon, a native of Monmouthshire, Wales, but she was brought to America when but nine years of age. This marriage was blessed with nine children, four of whom died in infancy, and four sons and two daughters grew to years of maturity. The father nobly served his country as a Union soldier during the Civil war, and took part in the great decisive battle of Gettysburg, in which sanguinary struggle his son David, a young volunteer in the defense of his country, suffered the loss of an eye and also had his right arm dislocated, while another son, William Harrison, received a gunshot wound in the shoulder at the battle of the Wilderness. Another member of this family, Eli Franklin Schively, proved his loyalty to his country in that struggle, serving as a drummer boy in a Philadelphia regiment. The father attained the ripe old age of eighty-two years, departing this life in 1899, while his wife was called to her final rest in 1895, when she had reached the age of seventy-five years. She was a most devout Christian, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Hon. John H. Schively, the only representative of his father's family in Washington, is indebted to the public schools of Philadelphia for the educational advantages which he was permitted to enjoy in his youth, and after completing his studies he entered a printing office in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, becoming a journeyman printer at the age of seventeen years. He was the youngest journeyman printer ever employed in the government printing office where he worked on the Congressional Record, while later he was made assistant foreman and proofreader of the public records office in the war department. Subsequently Mr. Schively established a printing office at Santiago, Chili, where he remained for two years, and while there he was with General Kilpatrick during his last illness and death, and gave to him the best care and attention which lay in his power. Returning to Pennsylvania, Mr. Schively matriculated in Dickinson College, of Carlisle, in which he was graduated with the class of 1886, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving that institution he went immediately to Lucknow, India, where he took charge of a printing office of the Methodist mission, and remained there for four years. Returning thence to the United States, he located at Seattle, Washington, in August, 1890, and from that time until the spring of 1891

was a member of the *Post Intelligence* force, after which he removed to Anacortes, Washington, to become editor of the *Anacortes American*. From that city he went to Bellingham Bay and took charge of the *Fairhaven Herald*, and while there he was elected a member of the state legislature, representing the Bellingham Bay district. For three years he also served as grand organizer of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Returning to Seattle in 1896, he has since made his home in this city, and in 1898 was elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, filling that important position until the following September, when he was elected chairman of the Republican state central committee of Washington. The duties of that office continued to occupy his time until January, 1901, when he received the appointment of deputy insurance commissioner for the state of Washington by Hon. Sam H. Nichols, secretary of state, and is now the incumbent of that responsible position.

In September, 1886, Mr. Schively was happily married to Miss Caroline Dixon, a native of Caroline county, Maryland, and a daughter of James Ames Dixon, a descendent of the original Dixon of Mason and Dixon line fame. She is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and her paternal grandfather was a cousin of President William Henry Harrison. Five children have blessed the union of our subject and wife, the three eldest being born in Lucknow, India, the others in Washington. In order of birth their names are Hugh Pitcairn, Flora Izset, Annie Cunningham, Edward Dixon and Charles Stocklein. In his social relations Mr. Schively is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, Order of Washington, the Foresters, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Eagles, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Masons. His application to Sons of Veterans has been voted upon favorably, but he is not yet initiated. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of Seattle.

JOHN G. BOLLONG.

John G. Bollong, one of the successful business men of Fairhaven, Washington, was born April 2, 1846, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and is a son of Neil Bollong, a native of Nova Scotia, who in his younger days was a sea captain and is now residing at Fairhaven, aged eighty-five years. The mother, Eliza (Shelnut) Bollong, was also a native of Nova Scotia, and she is living at Fairhaven, aged eighty-three years. The following children were born to these parents, namely: Neil; William; Hector, deceased; Catherine, who married Samuel Curry; Lucinda, deceased, who married Thomas Palmer; Annie; Eva, deceased, who married William Dobson, of California; Grace, deceased, who married Charles Tourtelott, of Kansas; and John G.

John G. Bollong was educated in the district schools at Halifax Nova Scotia, until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to sea and served an apprenticeship with his father. At the age of twenty years he was captain of a sailing vessel on the Atlantic, and followed a seafaring life for twenty years. In 1882 he gave up the sea and moved to Nebraska, engaging in stock and cattle-raising, and remained until 1890. From 1889 to 1890 he was deputy sheriff for Colfax county, Nebraska, and served very acceptably, but

in July, 1890, he came to Fairhaven and embarked in the grocery business, which he still operates very successfully under the title of Bollong Grocery Company, 1705 Eleventh street.

On August 29, 1887, Mr. Bollong was married to Lavina Hawes, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Murphy) Hawes, both natives of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bollong are: Clifton, Ethel, Catharine, Edward and Bessie living, and Richard, Frank, St. Clair and Nathan, who died in infancy. Mr. Bollong is a popular member of the Masonic order and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics is a staunch Democrat. His success in life is but the just reward of efforts intelligently directed, and he has not only prospered finely, but made many friends for himself in the several localities in which he has resided.

JOSEPH G. HEIM.

Joseph G. Heim, president of the South Bend Banking Company, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1855, and is a son of Konrad and Victoria (Korn) Heim. When our subject was one year of age Konrad Heim emigrated to America with his family, and for a few years lived at different places in the new world. After residing in Buffalo and St. Paul, in 1863 he moved to Wyoming, in Chisago county, Minnesota, about twenty-five miles from St. Paul, and purchased a farm. Here he became a large land owner and wealthy man, and Heim's Lake, of this same county, on which his land bordered, was named for him. In this beautiful home Konrad Heim passed away in 1887, and his wife is also deceased. Our subject received his early education in St. Paul, but, developing an unusual capacity for business when still a boy, he began selling stock and farming, and after the family moved to Wyoming he operated as a stock buyer in northern Minnesota with marked success. Some of his operations were carried on in the vicinity of Duluth. He later went into the mercantile business in the town of Wyoming, and was also very successful in this line. While acting as a merchant he was also postmaster under the Democratic administration of President Cleveland, and was a director of the local bank. He also became proprietor of some fine farm land, and still owns lands at Heim's Lake as well as other real estate interests in that vicinity.

In 1891, on account of asthmatic troubles, Mr. Heim concluded to sell his mercantile interests and go farther west. His new home was located at South Bend, Washington, and he began once more to make his presence felt as he immediately purchased real estate and the Albee Hotel, which is a fine, large, modern, three-story building, the best in this part of the state. For eight years Mr. Heim conducted the hotel himself, and then turned the management of it over to his two brothers, George J. and Christopher M., who are at present conducting it under a lease. During these eight years, however, Mr. Heim did not confine his operations to the hotel business, and he has always been liberal and enterprising in promoting the city's interest, investing in local realty and timber lands, and is now a very large property owner. He was appointed receiver of the First National Bank of South



Joseph G. Heim

Bend in 1895 in connection with which he remembers with some degree of pride that Colonel C. W. Griggs, president of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company at Tacoma, offered to go on his bond for any amount. Colonel Griggs was in former years a member of the large wholesale establishment of Griggs, Cooper & Company of St. Paul, and it was as a large customer of this house while a merchant at Wyoming that Mr. Heim established himself so firmly in the confidence, esteem and friendship of Colonel Griggs. In August, 1899, Mr. Heim wound up the affairs of the First National Bank, and in November of the same year organized the South Bend Banking Company, of which he is president, which succeeded the old one and is the only banking house of the city. It is a first-class institution in every respect, and controls a large business and substantial patronage.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. Heim is secretary of the Pacific Empire Lumber Company, which owns extensive tracts of timber land and will later build a fine new mill at South Bend, the ground for which has already been purchased on the water front. During a long and useful life Mr. Heim has met with unusual successes, and in the financial institution of which he is the founder and head he has made it a rule that none of its officers should run for public preferment. Mr. Heim is not a man to make one rule for his subordinates and another for himself, and hence it is that none of his associates in the Democratic party can induce him to accept nominations, although almost any office within the gift of the people of his locality would be his were he to run for it, no matter on what ticket. Beyond any doubt Mr. Heim is the most prominent man in the city and no one here has done more towards advancing its material prosperity and developing its natural resources. Mr. Heim is not married, and resides at the Albee Hotel.

WILLIAM TIMSON.

William Timson, manager of the American Can Company, of Fairhaven, Washington, was born August 29, 1869, at Folsom, California, and is a son of William Timson, a native of New York city, who came to California in 1849 and was largely identified with the mining interests of that state and Nevada. He became prominent in politics, and served as recorder and treasurer of White Pine county, Nevada, for about fourteen years, and died in 1885. In Masonic circles he was also prominent, and at the time of his death was grand high priest of the grand chapter of Nevada. His wife bore the maiden name of Cecilia J. Clarcken, and she was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and is now residing in Salt Lake City. The following children were born to the parents, viz.: John, deceased; Arthur, deceased; Mark; William; Agnes, who married William Quick, of Salt Lake City; Cecilia, who married J. F. Beck, of Nevada.

William Timson was educated in the public schools at Hamilton, Nevada, until he was fifteen years of age, when his father died and the boy was forced to earn his own living. His first employment was obtained in an assay office at Seligman, Nevada, where he remained two years, and in 1889 he went to San Francisco and was in that city six months. In the spring of 1890, he went to Cook's Inlet, Alaska, with an Arctic fishing company, and worked

there during the summer season for four years, and in the can factory shops in the winter, and in this way he learned the canning business thoroughly. In addition to his other duties, Mr. Timson studied bookkeeping and shorthand in his leisure moments, and when, in 1894, he returned to the United States it was to take a position at Astoria, Oregon, as bookkeeper and stenographer for F. P. Kendall, who opened a branch of the Pacific Can Company at that place. Mr. Timson continued there until 1898, when the Pacific Sheet Metal Works, of San Francisco, which had succeeded the Pacific Can Company, decided to build a plant on the Sound and finally located at Fairhaven, it being the center of the fishing industry on the Sound. Mr. Timson was sent to Fairhaven as manager and agent of this corporation, and under his direction a factory was built in 1898 with a capacity of fifteen million cans per season. In 1899 the capacity of the plant was doubled, and in 1901 the American Can Company, of New York, bought out the Pacific Sheet Metal Works, which prior to that had made arrangements for enlarging the capacity of the plant to fifty million per annum. During 1903, new and improved machinery will be installed, which will still further increase the capacity, and employment is now given to three hundred men about nine months of the season. The yearly product now approximates one million dollars, with a pay roll of two hundred thousand dollars. About eight thousand tons of tin plate and two hundred and fifty tons of solder are used.

In November, 1895, Mr. Timson was married to Ella M. Rucker, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of George and Alice Rucker. Mr. Timson is a member of the Masonic order, the Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, as well as of the Commercial Club of Fairhaven and the Cougar Club of Whatcom. In politics he is a Republican, and is universally recognized as a sound, wide-awake, enterprising business man, and an important factor in the commercial and social life of Fairhaven.

JAMES MASTEN DARLING.

James Masten Darling, one of the political leaders and prominent citizens of Fairhaven, Washington, was born January 12, 1838, in Sullivan county, New York, and is a son of Adolphus and Rachel (Masten) Darling. The father was born in Vermont, to which state his grandparents came during colonial days, and were identified with the Revolution. His wife was a native of New York, of Holland extraction. Four children were born to these parents, namely: Adeline E., Sarah J., Mary E. and our subject.

James Masten Darling received his early education in the public schools of New York, and later was graduated from the Collegiate Institute of Towanda, Pennsylvania, in 1855. For the succeeding three winters he taught in the district schools in various parts of Pennsylvania, but in the spring of 1858 went to New York city and was employed by Buckley Sheldon & Company, wholesale dry goods merchants, having charge of the white goods department. He remained with this company until 1861, when he returned to Towanda, Pennsylvania, and enlisted in Company G, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Maxwell. During the next three years he was engaged in twenty-four battles and skirmishes under General McClellan,

General Hooker and General Grant, serving at Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and all the battles of the Wilderness under General Grant. He entered the war as a private, but rose successively to be sergeant, first lieutenant, second lieutenant and captain of his company. After the battle of Gettysburg and the forming of the inspector general's department, he was appointed assistant inspector-general for the First Brigade of the First Division, Third Corps, under General Daniel E. Sicles. Until the close of the war Mr. Darling served in this capacity, and was mustered out with his regiment at Washington, D. C. Returning home, Mr. Darling was married and went to Portage, Wisconsin, where he engaged in a mercantile line for five years, but in 1873 he emigrated to Salt Lake City, where he conducted a similar business until January, 1889, and then came to Fairhaven to take charge of the Fairhaven Land Company's store as manager, which position he retained until 1892. In the spring of 1892 he was appointed clerk of the Fairhaven City Water & Power Company. About this time Mr. Darling began to be politically inclined, and in 1891 was elected councilman for a term of one year. In 1894 he was elected city treasurer and served until 1899, when he was re-elected, his term closing January 1, 1903.

In August, 1866, Mr. Darling was married to Clara Caswell Kellum, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Samuel and Maria Kellum, both natives of Connecticut, who descended from ancestors that came over in the Mayflower. Owing to the fact that members of both sides of her family participated in the Revolutionary war, Mrs. Darling is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Two children have been born of this union: Dwight Kellum, a druggist at Everett, Washington, aged thirty-six; and Charles Adolphus, a dentist at Whatcom, Washington, aged thirty-four. Fraternally Mr. Darling is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and has been connected with it for over thirty years. His political convictions make of him a Democrat, and he has always taken an active interest in local affairs. He is a member of the Episcopal church, in which he takes a prominent part, and he has served as senior warden since 1890. Mr. Darling is justly considered one of the representative men of the city and his success is undoubtedly the result of industry, thrift and good management.

GEORGE H. AMES.

George H. Ames, one of the leading citizens of Fairhaven, Washington, was born February 9, 1843, in New Hampshire, and is a son of Ezra, a native of Massachusetts, and Phoebe (Metcalf) Ames, a native of New Hampshire. The following children were born to Ezra Ames and wife: Stephen Hartland, deceased, his death occurring in prison during the war at the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, while he was on the Union side; David J.; Ezra J.; Charles F.; and our subject.

George H. Ames was educated in the country schools during the winter in Indiana and Iowa, and at the early age of thirteen years he left school and worked upon the farm for five years. On June 25, 1861, he enlisted at Austin, Minnesota, as a volunteer in Company C, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Van Cleave. He served in twenty-four regular battles and fifty skirmishes, the principal battles being as follows: battle of Mill Springs, Ken-

tucky, Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Shiloh and Corinth. During his term of service he was successively promoted to corporal and then sergeant, was wounded twice in the battle of Chickamauga, hit seven times with shell and musket balls, and was finally mustered out July 11, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and his company was disbanded at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

After he returned from his army experiences Mr. Ames engaged in farming until March, 1871, when he removed to North Dakota, and until 1889 remained there working for the government on contracts and steamboats. In 1889, however, he removed to Washington, and settled in Fairhaven in October of that same year. After his arrival he worked for the Fairhaven Land Company, then for three years was clerk in the Fairhaven Hotel, and was also engaged in the wood business for seven years. He then went to Seattle, in 1899, and operated a hotel for two years, when he returned to Fairhaven. Mr. Ames has always been a staunch Republican, and in December, 1902, he was elected city treasurer of Fairhaven for a term of one year.

On April 8, 1875, Mr. Ames was married to Lydia Hurd, a native of Vermont, and one son has been born to them, George Walcott Ames, aged twenty-one years, who lives at Seattle and is a graduate of the University of Washington, but is now engaged as draughtsman in the shipyards of Moran Brothers. Mr. Ames is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is commander of C. R. Apperson Post No. 59. Energetic, a good business man, and one who thoroughly understands the requirements of his locality, Mr. Ames is one of its representative men and highly respected by all who know him.

ANTHONY S. WILSON.

Anthony S. Wilson was born November 1, 1864, in Grantville, Kansas, a son of Samuel and Nancy (Latimer) Wilson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father, a farmer by occupation, has followed agricultural pursuits throughout his entire business career. He is still living, at the age of sixty-seven years, but the mother of our subject passed away in 1869, leaving two sons, Anthony S. and George P., the latter a resident of Hoisington, Kansas.

Anthony S. Wilson, when six years of age, started to school in his native town, and when he had mastered the curriculum of the public schools there he became a student in Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, where he remained until twenty years of age. He then followed civil engineering with his uncle, J. H. Jones, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, being thus employed for about four years, after which, in September, 1888, he came to the northwest, his destination being Seattle. He spent the winter in that city, and in March, 1889, took up his abode in Whatcom, entering the employ of A. R. Campbell, then city engineer. He worked with him as a civil engineer until the following September, and then, in the fall of 1889, he became connected with commercial interests of the city as a grocer, forming a partnership with W. A. Bolinger, under the firm name of Wilson & Bolinger, proprietors of the Blue Front grocery. In 1892 Edward T. Nobles purchased Mr. Bolinger's interest, and the firm of Wilson & Nobles then successfully conducted the store

until 1901, when an addition was made to the firm name by the admission of R. L. Barr to a partnership, under the style of the Wilson-Nobles-Barr Company. Their business has grown to large proportions, and the methods of the house are such as command confidence and public trust.

In addition to his grocery business Mr. Wilson is extensively interested in the manufacture of shingles, and is now financially interested in the Nehr-Ross Company, the Whatcom County Shingle Company, the Winner Shingle Company, the Washington Shingle Company, the Arlington Shingle Company, the Arlington Company No. 2, and the Marietta Shingle Company. The business of these various concerns aggregates a very large amount, and Mr. Wilson is thus an active factor in an enterprise of importance in the northwest.

On the 21st of June, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Anthony S. Wilson and Miss Blanche Aitken, a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Anna Aitken, who were natives of Scotland. Their marriage has been blessed with one son, Ross Samuel, who was nine years of age on the 29th of March, 1903. The parents are well known in Whatcom, where the hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them, and their own residence is noted for its good cheer and cordial courtesy.

Mr. Wilson gives his political support to Democracy, and he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Commercial Club. He is yet a young man, but has already attained a high degree of success, which cannot be attributed to a fortunate combination of circumstances or to the aid of influential friends. It has resulted from unremitting labor, careful study of business plans and methods, and the execution of the ideas which he believes to contain the principles of prosperity. He has made his investments judiciously, and, moreover, has been an adherent of the strictest commercial ethics.

THOMAS SLATER.

Thomas Slater, of Ferndale, was born July 9, 1870, in Whatcom, and has spent his entire life in this part of Washington. His father, George Slater, was born in England, and 1858 came to the United States. He took up his abode in Ferndale, Washington, and has always followed farming as a life work. He married Miss Elizabeth Metcalf, whose death occurred in Ferndale in the year 1897. In the family were the following children: Henry and John, who are now residents of Ferndale; George and William, deceased; Annie, the wife of John X. Jones, a farmer of Marietta, Washington; Annie, Margaret and Elizabeth, all of whom have passed away; and Thomas.

The last named is indebted to the public school system for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. His preliminary instruction was supplemented by study in the Lynden Normal School, and when he had attained his majority he put aside his textbooks. It had not been his privilege to attend school continuously, for only through the winter season had he pursued his studies, the summer months having been spent at labor in the fields upon his father's farm. For two years after leaving school he continued to work with his father, and at the age of twenty-three years he removed to his own farm, which he had purchased while still at home. To the further development and improvement of this property he has since devoted his energies, placing his fields under a high state of cultivation and adding all modern equipments to his place.

In 1899 Mr. Slater was elected road supervisor of district No. 20, and in 1902 he was appointed deputy assessor for the Ferndale district. The same year he was elected one of the county commissioners of Whatcom county for a term of four years, so that his incumbency will continue until January, 1907. His fellow-citizens have thus given proof of the confidence and trust they repose in him, and he has ever proved faithful to the obligations devolving upon him. He votes with the Republican party and has firm faith in its principles, as containing the best elements of good government.

On the 5th of November, 1893, Mr. Slater was united in marriage to Miss Etta Morsman, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of William H. and Mandani Morsman, both of whom were natives of Vermont and represented old American families. The marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with one daughter, Wila Margaret, now six years of age.

GLEN C. HYATT.

Glen C. Hyatt, land agent for the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company, was born in New Orleans, February 22, 1874, and is the only surviving son of Akin D. and Olive (Walker) Hyatt. The father was born in Indiana, and going to the south he wedded Miss Walker, a native of Mississippi. She died in New Orleans in 1877, when our subject was but three years old, and when he was a lad of nine summers he was brought to the northwest by his father, who settled on Bellingham Bay. Three years later the father's death occurred in this city, and our subject was thus left an orphan. He attended the district schools, and afterward became a student in the Northwest College at Lynden, but when fourteen years of age he began to earn his own living, and since that time has depended upon his own exertions and management for what he has enjoyed. For two years he was employed as a clerk in a general store, and in 1890 he was appointed to a clerical position in the office of the county auditor, where he remained through the year 1893. He was then, until 1896, a confidential secretary of the Eldridge estate, and from 1896 until 1900 he held the position of accountant with the street railway company of Whatcom and Fairhaven. Since 1900 he has held his present position, that of land agent with the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company, with an office in the depot of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning the landed possessions of the corporation, and in his management of its affairs in this department is displaying marked enterprise and executive ability.

Mr. Hyatt is one of the charter members of Bellingham Bay Lodge No. 542, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and became its first secretary. He was also one of the organizers of the Commercial Club of Whatcom, which was organized in the winter of 1900, and during the first two years he served as one of its directors. He is likewise a charter member of the Cougar Club, the most prominent social organization of Bellingham Bay, and in his political affiliations is a Republican. A young man of enterprise, energy and laudable ambition, he has steadily worked his way upward in the business world and will undoubtedly gain desirable success in the future.

EDWARD T. NOBLES.

Edward T. Nobles, a well known shingle manufacturer of Whatcom and secretary of the Wilson-Nobles-Barr Company, was born in Perry, New York, October 20, 1866. His father, James S. Nobles, was also a native of the Empire state, as was his mother, who bore the maiden name of Emerette L. Cheney. She lived for only a few weeks after the birth of her son Edward, passing away in 1866 at the age of twenty-three years. She also left a daughter, Lillie, who is now the wife of Grant D. Hutchinson, a commission merchant residing in Pavilion, New York. The father is also deceased, having died in 1882, at the age of fifty-four years.

Edward T. Nobles acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of Pavilion, and later attended the academy at Leroy, New York, and also took a course in Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. His school life ended at the age of twenty years, and he then engaged in conducting a grocery and clothing store for two years. During his childhood and youth, following his mother's death, he made his home with his maternal grandparents, Edward and Amanda Cheney. In September, 1888, Mr. Nobles came to the west, taking up his abode in Whatcom, where he entered into partnership with Daniel Lowery under the firm name of Lowery & Nobles. They established a clothing store which they conducted until 1891, and then Mr. Nobles disposed of his interests in that enterprise and purchased an interest in the grocery store, becoming the successor of W. G. Bolinger, of the firm of Wilson & Bolinger. The new firm assumed the style of Wilson & Nobles, and the business was continued until 1901, in which year the Wilson-Nobles-Barr Company was incorporated, Mr. Nobles becoming the secretary. Their store is located at 120 East Holly street, and is one of the leading commercial enterprises of the city. The business methods inaugurated by the firm at the outset of their career have ever been maintained and command the highest degree of confidence from the public. Their earnest desire to please, combined with their reliable methods and the excellent goods which they carry, has secured to them a constantly growing trade, which has now reached large proportions. Mr. Nobles is also extensively interested in the manufacturing of shingles, and in this connection is associated with the Neher-Ross Company and the Winner Shingle Company, of both of which he is secretary. He is also a stockholder in the Washington Shingle Company, the Whatcom County Shingle Company, the Arlington Shingle Company and the Marietta Shingle Company. The aggregate output of the plants of these companies is about five hundred thousand shingles per day, and employment is furnished to more than two hundred and fifty men, the payroll amounting to more than two hundred thousand dollars per year. This large amount is mostly given to the employes in Whatcom county, so that the prosperity of this section of the state is materially increased by the conduct of these enterprises.

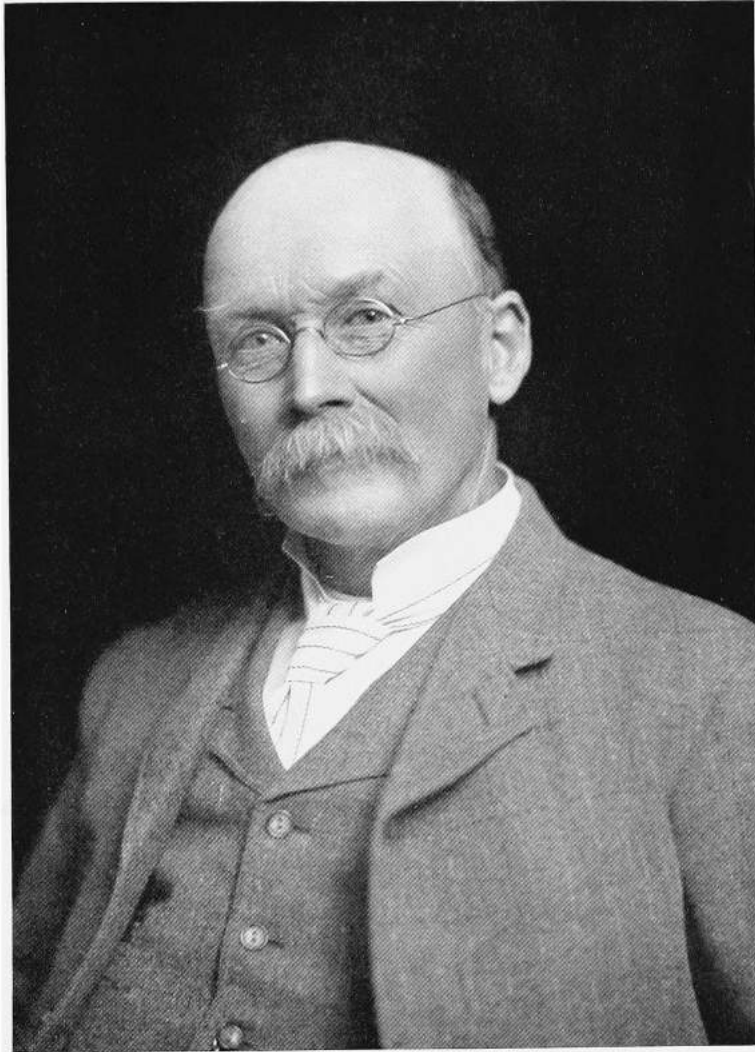
In July, 1890, Mr. Nobles was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia A. Heddon, a daughter of Thomas P. and Emily M. Heddon, who were natives of Leroy, New York. Four children have graced this marriage: Theodore, Dorothy, Edward and Cornelia, aged respectively ten, eight, six and three

years. Mr. and Mrs. Nobles hold membership in the Episcopal church, and in his political views he is a Republican. Socially he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Commercial Club and to the Cougar Club, and is a popular representative of these various organizations. He is quick of apprehension, and intricate business affairs he comprehends in a moment. His sagacity and foresight have enabled him to make judicious investments, while his diligence, indomitable energy and undaunted perseverance have won him prosperity which enables him to be numbered among Whatcom's most substantial citizens.

WILLIAM COX.

William Cox, one of the successful architects of Whatcom, Washington, and a man of influence in the community, was born February 27, 1843, in Lincoln county, England, and is a son of George and Martha (Birket) Cox. George Cox was a native of Lincoln, England, who died in 1901 at the age of eighty years, having been a successful farmer all his life. His wife was a native of Lincoln county, England, and she as well as her husband belonged to good English stock. Her death occurred in 1902, when she was eighty-five years of age. The maternal grandmother lived to be eighty-five years of age. Mr. William Cox has two sisters, namely: Emma, widow of Charles Metham, a boiler-maker of Lincoln, England; Lucy, wife of Samuel Hayes, a merchant of Ingham, England.

William Cox attended the common schools of England, but commenced working when fourteen years of age on a farm in his native land. After two years he commenced to learn the trade of wagon-building, and for five years continued in that line, when he branched out and took up house carpentering and building in the city of Lincoln. In the beginning of his career he cut down his own lumber and cut it with a whip saw, and so learned every detail. Gradually he included designing among his other lines of business, and built up an extensive business in Lincoln and Nottingham counties. He continued there until 1887, when he emigrated to America, and for two years was in New York, where he followed the profession of an architect, he having started in business within two weeks of his landing. In 1889 he left New York city and came to Bellingham Bay, where he has been actively engaged ever since. In addition to his profession, Mr. Cox has been extensively interested in other enterprises, having purchased the Bellingham Bay Guerney Cab & Transfer Company in 1895, and, after thoroughly overhauling all the conveyances and buildings, he reorganized it under the name of Cox Brothers, his sons operating the concern. He also purchased a big interest in the Canadian-American Mining Company, which owns large properties in Gribbell Island, British Columbia. Mr. Cox has been president of this corporation for a number of years and still holds that office. The company is incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington and registered in British Columbia, capital stock \$2,500,000. The property is being worked, and results indicate that the mines have developed into the greatest copper properties of the northwest. As an architect, Mr. Cox has built some of the finest structures in the neighborhood, and he is regarded as one of the



James C. Lot

best in his profession in the entire locality. While he takes an active interest in politics and supports the candidates of the Republican party, Mr. Cox does not desire public office.

January 19, 1868, Mr. Cox was married to Annie Rouston Johnson, a daughter of Thomas Johnson, an oil mill man of Lincoln, England, and the Johnson family comes of old, conservative English stock. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cox: Albert Thomas, who is aged thirty-three years; Arthur William, who is aged thirty years, both in the transfer business at Whatcom; Walter James, who is aged twenty-eight years, in the wholesale liquor business at Whatcom; Charles Henry, who is twenty-five years old and is also engaged in the transfer business at Whatcom; Lucy G., who is the wife of M. P. Sailors, a commercial traveler of Seattle; Florence Annie, at home. Fraternally Mr. Cox is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is one of the leading spirits in this organization; also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Elks.

D. DAUN EGAN.

D. Daun Egan, who since January, 1892, has been identified with the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company, is chief clerk and auditor at the present time, and makes his home in Whatcom. His father, William F. Egan, was a native of the state of New York and was formerly engaged in the importation of plate glass, but now, at the age of seventy-five years, he is living a retired life. He wedded Emma Schmelzel, who was also a native of the Empire state and was of Dutch parentage. She died in 1884, at the age of forty-five years.

In New York city, on the 16th of April, 1864, D. Daun Egan was born. He attended the Holbrook Military Academy, at Ossining, on the Hudson, and was graduated in the class of 1877. Later he attended Dan Rydre's Preparatory School, and when fifteen years of age he left school and went into the foreign fruit commission business. In the summer of 1889 Mr. Egan came to the Puget Sound country and after looking around for a time settled in Fairhaven, although there was little on the site of the town save the natural forest. A rough trail led between Fairhaven and Whatcom, and the latter place consisted of only a few houses. Mr. Egan embarked in the real estate business and continued his operations in that line until January, 1892. In 1891 he served as city clerk of Fairhaven. In January of the following year he became identified with the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company, and has been advanced from one position to another as he has manifested adaptability until he is now the chief clerk and auditor. He has the entire confidence of those whom he represents, being one of the trusted employes of the corporation.

On the 12th of October, 1892, Mr. Egan was married to Miss Mabel Stangroom, a native of California and a daughter of Marc L. and Emily (Stuart) Stangroom. They have two children, Dorothy, aged eight years, and Edward Mildeberger, a little lad of three summers. Mr. Egan is connected with various civic societies, including the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. Politically

he is a Republican, and religiously an Episcopalian. He contributes to its support and does all in his power to promote the growth of the church and extend its influence. State and local politics have also elicited his earnest attention and co-operation, and he is a staunch advocate of whatever he thinks will benefit the community along social, intellectual, material or moral lines. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and in whatever circle or position in life he is found he is respected and honored because of his fearless defense of what he believes to be right and his sturdy adherence to principle.

HANS PEARSON.

The business interests of Whatcom find a worthy representative in Hans Pearson, who in his active connection with the mercantile interests displays the energy, integrity and perseverance so characteristic of the Swedish people. Mr. Pearson was born in Sweden on the 30th of March, 1860, and is a son of Olaf and Hannah Pearson, who were likewise natives of that country, but are now deceased. They had a large family, namely: Nels, who is now sixty-five years of age; John, who has reached the age of sixty-three; Olaf, who is sixty-one years of age; Andrew, aged fifty-seven; Peter; Ake; Ellen, the wife of Swan Anderson; Hannah; and Anna, the wife of Nels Liljenberg, who is living in Everett.

In the public schools of Sweden, Hans Pearson pursued the studies usually taught in such institutions, but he put aside his textbooks at the age of fifteen to enter upon his business career, and has since earned his own living and has achieved the success which now crowns his efforts. He began by clerking in a store, and later he conducted a grocery store. When twenty-one years of age he crossed the Atlantic to America, for he had heard much of the opportunities and privileges afforded to young men in this country, and resolved to test the proof of these reports by trying his fortune in the United States. He took up his abode in Pentwater, Michigan, where he was employed in shingle mills and lumber camps for eight years. The far west attracted him, and in 1889 he came to Washington, spending one year in Tacoma. In the fall of 1890 he came to Whatcom, where he established bottling works, being one of the first in Whatcom to engage in that industry. He was quite successful, and later he became agent for the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company. In 1898 he opened a saloon, and in 1900 established his grocery business on Elk street, there remaining until 1902, when he removed to his present quarters. His business has steadily increased, and he is now enjoying a large wholesale and retail trade at 1021 Elk street. He carries an extensive and well selected stock of staple and fancy groceries, and his annual sales have reached a figure which makes his profits very gratifying. He also handles feed and hay, and these departments of his business add not a little to his income.

In June, 1887, Mr. Pearson was joined in wedlock to Miss Clara Munson, also a native of Sweden and a daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Munson, who came to America about 1882 and established their home in Mears, Michigan. Two children have been born to our subject and his wife: Oscar, who, at the age of fourteen, is assisting his father in the store, has attended

business college and will enter the high school at the coming session; and Agnes, who is twelve years of age, is attending normal school. In 1898 Mr. Pearson erected a fine residence for his family in one of the most desirable locations on the bay. It commands an unobstructed view of the Sound, and is most delightfully situated. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is true to the tenets and teachings of the society. In politics he endorses the Republican party, his study of the questions concerning America and its political situation leading him to the belief that the grand old party contains the best elements of good government. His church relationship is with the Lutheran denomination. Mr. Pearson has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for in this land where opportunity is not hampered by caste or class and where only labor is king, he has worked his way steadily forward until he now occupies a foremost position in mercantile circles in his adopted state.

WILLIAM McCUSH.

William McCush, one of the successful business men of Whatcom, Washington, was born April 21, 1865, at Port Hope, Canada, and came to Michigan with his parents while an infant. He was educated at Otsego Lake, Michigan, but left school when he was but fifteen years of age. At that early age he began working in lumber mills and lumber camps, and in 1890 established himself at Whatcom.

Upon first settling in that city he did some contracting, but in 1892 he went into the lumber business, operating a logging camp at Whatcom for some time, but later transferred it to Maple Falls. Mr. McCush is president of the Standard Manufacturing Company, which operates two shingle mills with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand shingles per day. The capital stock is twenty thousand dollars, and employment is given to sixty-five men. Another concern in which Mr. McCush is interested is the Globe Clothing Company, at 106 East Holly street, of which he is vice-president. All of the companies of which he is an official or stockholder show the effect of his wise management and progressive policy, and they are numbered among the sound business houses of Whatcom and that vicinity.

In July, 1900, Mr. McCush was married to Alwina, daughter of George W. Korthaur, a native of Illinois. One son, George W., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCush. Mr. McCush is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows lodge, and in politics is a Republican, although his numerous duties prevent his taking an active part in local matters. Energetic, possessed of an unusual amount of executive ability, Mr. McCush is numbered among the progressive business men of Whatcom, and one who enjoys in unlimited degree the confidence and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

PETER L. HEGG.

Peter L. Hegg, one of the leading photographers and successful business men of Whatcom, Washington, was born in Sweden, September 17, 1865, and is a son of John and Bertha (Ericksdotter) Hegg, both natives

of Sweden, who emigrated to America in 1881, settling in Wisconsin, where he now resides at the age of sixty-five years, a carpenter by occupation, and a man of influence in his community. Seven children were born to John Hegg and wife, namely: Eric, aged thirty-five years, is at Seattle, Washington; Charles T., aged twenty-four years, is at Cedar Wooley, Washington; John died at the age of twenty-six years in the Philippines, while serving as civil engineer for the United States government; Mattie, at El Paso, Texas, married a Mr. Sevening; Bertha, at Chemainus, British Columbia, married Mr. Calder; Eva, of San Francisco, married a Mr. Cristy.

Peter L. Hegg received his early education in the common schools of his native land, and later completed it in the Northwest Business College at Whatcom. He was only thirteen years of age when he arrived in the United States and settled at Wonewoc, Wisconsin, where he remained one year and then moved to Cumberland, Wisconsin, where he soon found employment in the sawmills of that locality. Remaining in these mills until 1890, he removed to Whatcom and entered a photographic studio with his brother Eric, who had preceded him by a year, and the two continued together until 1897, when our subject purchased Eric's interest and now conducts an excellent business, painting portraits and doing all kinds of outdoor commercial photographing, as well as carrying a full line of frames and photographic supplies. He also does some of the finest portrait photography in the city, and makes a specialty of copying and enlarging photographs. Not only does his trade come from the city and surrounding territory, but some from British Columbia.

Fraternally Mr. Hegg is a member of the Order of Red Men, Lummi Tribe No. 6, in which he has passed all the chairs and is now keeper of wampum. He is also a member of the hook and ladder company, volunteer service, and of the Commercial Club. Politically he is a socialist, but devotes the major portion of his time to his business. Mr. Hegg is an industrious, enterprising young man, and one who thoroughly understands every detail of his business.

JOHN TEMPLIN.

John Templin, harbor master of Whatcom and one of the leading feed and grain merchants of that city, doing business under the style of the Templin Feed Company, was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, March 6, 1869, and is a son of Hugh and Mary E. (Kilpatrick) Templin. Hugh Templin is a native of Indiana and now residing at East Sound, Washington, aged sixty-four years, engaged in a general merchandise business. The mother was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and is a daughter of Judge E. Kilpatrick, of Iowa, who was appointed under President Lincoln to the land department at Washington. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Templin, namely: Edgar, of East Sound, aged thirty-six years; Harry, with the Pacific C. S. S. Company, aged twenty-six years; Karl, East Sound, aged twenty-one years; Ralph, East Sound, aged sixteen years; Jessie; and our subject. All but Harry and John are at home and engaged in business with their father.

John Templin was educated in the public schools of Mount Pleasant,

being graduated from high school at the age of eighteen years. After graduating he worked as assistant storekeeper at Keokuk, Iowa, for the Burlington company branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for two years. In 1889 he went to Kansas City and worked in a wholesale lumber office as a clerk for one year. At that time he returned to Mount Pleasant, and there remained until 1891, when he came west to Fairhaven, reaching the city April 15th. His family followed later that same year. After arriving in Fairhaven he began contracting and street grading with his brother Edgar, who had been in the city for a year, continuing this connection until 1894. His next connection was with the Gage Clothing Company, and he remained in that establishment about two years. An opening was then offered, and he and Charles Cissna embarked in "The Fair," a department store, he acting as head bookkeeper, and continuing in this position for three years. In 1899 he opened a wholesale grain and feed business at the city dock, and November 1 he was forced to open another warehouse on Elk street to accommodate the volume of his trade, which extends throughout the county. The business is conducted under the name of Templin Feed Company, and it is fast becoming one of the leaders in its line. On January 1, 1900, Mr. Templin was appointed harbor master by the council, the duties of which office he is still satisfactorily discharging.

On May 23, 1898, he was married to Jessie Pettibone, a daughter of A. W. Pettibone, an abstractor of Whatcom, and a native of Ripon, Wisconsin. One child, Grace, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Templin, but died in infancy. In politics Mr. Templin is a Republican, and always takes an interest in local affairs. The success which is attending the efforts of Mr. Templin is but the just reward for his years of conscientious and painstaking labor, and he has not only firmly established himself in the confidence of the community, but also in the good will of the people, and made many friends on account of his excellent traits of character.

HENRY J. STOCKLEIN.

Henry J. Stocklein, one of the influential business men of Whatcom, Washington, was born April 2, 1863, at Faribault, Minnesota, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Gardner) Stocklein. Joseph Stocklein was born in Germany and came to America in 1856, settling in Faribault, Minnesota, now aged seventy-one years, a retired merchant, who was closely identified with Minnesota during its early history, he erecting the first business block in Faribault. Retiring with a good competency, he came west with his wife on a visit, and, being so pleased with the country, he made it his home. The mother, now aged sixty-four years, bore her husband two children, namely: Our subject, and a brother Charles, born in 1866, who now resides in Whatcom.

Mr. Stocklein was educated in the public schools as well as the Shattuck Military School during childhood, in Faribault, Minnesota. When sixteen years of age he left school and engaged in a dry goods store in St. Paul. In 1886 Mr. Stocklein embarked in a dry goods business in Faribault, and thus continued three years. However, in 1889, he closed out his stock and removed to Sehome with his brother, and the two opened a dry goods establishment under the style of Stocklein Brothers, and prospered in

the same until November, 1902, when they disposed of the business in order to devote their whole time to their real estate interests. This business was the pioneer dry goods house of Whatcom, and one of the oldest commercial concerns on Bellingham Bay. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club of Whatcom; one of the organizers of the fire department in 1889, when Whatcom was known as Sehome; he is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 62, now No. 109, it having been consolidated with the old Sunset Lodge; and he was one of the promoters and first large subscribers to the Agricultural Association of Whatcom county. Mr. Stocklein has always taken an active interest in the advancement of Whatcom both commercially and socially, and has never hesitated to put his hand in his pocket when occasion demanded for the advancement of the city in which he took so deep an interest. Through Mr. Stocklein and his family connections, much eastern capital has been invested in this locality, and probably he and his brother Charles have personally done as much for Whatcom county as any other resident of northwestern Washington.

Charles Stocklein was born July 9, 1866, and was educated with his brother Henry and also at Shattuck Military School during the years 1879, 1880 and 1881, and belonged to the state militia, but received his honorable discharge upon leaving the state. Both young men are members of the Episcopal church, and Charles is a vestryman of St. Paul's church, while Henry is a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital of Whatcom. Charles is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, No. 109.

ANDERS G. WICKMAN.

Anders G. Wickman, one of the leading tailors of Whatcom, and an enterprising business man of that city, was born September 1, 1860, at Toreboda, Sweden, and is a son of Johannes and Anna C. (Swanson) Wickman, both natives of Sweden. Anders G. Wickman was educated in the public schools of Sweden, and when sixteen years of age was apprenticed to the tailoring trade. After serving five years, a portion of the time in Norway, in 1881 he went to Denmark and until the fall of the year worked at his trade, but at that time he emigrated to America and settled in Omaha. There he worked on the bench until 1883, when he pushed on to San Francisco and found employment at his trade until 1887 with the firm of Bine & George, leading tailors of San Francisco. During this time Mr. Wickman also learned to cut, and his evenings were spent at public night school for the young man was ambitious to master the language of his adopted country. Having by this time earned and saved a sufficient amount to establish himself, he looked the ground over thoroughly, traveling about until he came to Tacoma, which city seemed to suit him, and he located there as a merchant tailor with P. Holmeren as a partner. Continuing successfully until 1889, he made a change to Whatcom, and located at 210 East Holly street, where he now conducts one of the leading merchant tailoring establishments in the county. Since settling in Whatcom Mr. Wickman has made a host of friends, and is well and favorably known throughout the county. He carries a full line of seasonable and fashionable fabrics, both imported and domestic, and enjoys a very desirable trade.

In September, 1896, he was married to Hulda Martenson, a native of Sweden. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Sehome Lodge, now affiliated with the Whatcom Lodge No. 109. From 1890 until 1897 he served as a volunteer fireman. Socially he is a member of the Commercial Club of Whatcom, politically he is a staunch Democrat and takes an active part in local affairs, while his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. Genial, enterprising and accommodating, Mr. Wickman has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people and his business is constantly increasing.

JOHN H. MILLER.

John H. Miller, a prominent brick manufacturer and successful business man of Whatcom, Washington, was born August 16, 1839, near Menden, Germany, and is a son of Henry and Annie (Cammermon) Miller, both natives of Germany. There was one other child in the family beside our subject, and that was a brother, Fred, who conducts a brickyard at El Paso, Texas.

After studying in the public schools until he was fourteen, Mr. Miller was brought to America and worked in the brickyards of his father at Springfield, Illinois, the latter having been established in this country for about eight years at that time. The mother died at Baltimore, Maryland, on the way to join her husband. After three years in Springfield, he went to Pike county, Illinois, and while living there married, and, returning to Springfield, started a brickyard of his own. There he remained fourteen years, during which time he made six million brick for the new capitol of Illinois, one million brick for the national Lincoln monument at Springfield. At the expiration of the fourteen years he went to Labette county, Kansas, and opened a brickyard at Parsons, and in conjunction with it operated a farm for twelve years more. In 1890 he brought his family to Whatcom, and once more started a brickyard, and from then on he has almost controlled the brick industry in Whatcom county, among other contracts furnishing all the brick for the city hall and the three public schools of Whatcom. The same year he also started a shingle mill, and operated it until 1902, when he disposed of it to his sons John F. and Thomas W. The capacity of his brickyards is forty thousand per day, and he gives employment to fifty men.

In 1861 Mr. Miller was married to Nancy Jane Tolond, a native of Illinois, and their children were as follows: John F., aged forty-one years; Thomas William, aged thirty-nine years; George Washington; James B.; Lizzie, wife of Thomas Carter, of Walla Walla, a farmer; Benjamin and Martha died young; David; Charles; and Samuel. All of the sons reside in Whatcom county and are numbered among the enterprising young men of that locality. The youngest child is Mrs. Annie, wife of Edward Day, of Whatcom. Mrs. Miller died soon after settling in Whatcom. In 1901 Mr. Miller married Annie Durkey, a native of Canada, and her parents were both Americans. Mr. Miller has always had the best interests of Whatcom at heart, and is highly regarded by all who know him. In politics he is a Populist, and in religion a Free Thinker.

ALEXANDER BALONE McKINNON, M. D.

Alexander Balone McKinnon, a leading representative of the medical profession of Fairhaven, Washington, was born August 31, 1850, at Cape Breton, Canada, and he is a son of Henry and Alexanderina (McDonald) McKinnon. Henry McKinnon was born in Cape Breton, of Scotch parentage, his father being Ronald McKinnon, a captain in the British army and a member of an old Scotch family. Henry McKinnon was a farmer and died in 1886. His wife was a member of a substantial Scotch family, and her father, Alexander McDonald, was also a captain in the British army, and our subject was named after the father's home, Balone. The mother is still living, making her home in Sydney, Cape Breton, Canada. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry McKinnon: Peter Grant, a ranchman at Mt. Vernon, Washington; William, sheriff of Carleton county, Minnesota; Edward, a farmer on the old homestead at Sydney; our subject; Mary Ann, who married L. Watson, a farmer of Sydney; Margaret, who married Edward McLeod, a mechanic of St. Paul; Miss Josie, at home in Sydney.

Alexander B. McKinnon was educated in the common schools of Cape Breton and the academy of that place, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1870. He then went to work in a general store and continued in several lines until 1876, when he went to Halifax Medical College, but at the end of his first term he served with the Dominion government in the northwest mounted police force in the Northwest Territory of Canada, where he served three years and had a number of interesting experiences with the Indians. His next work was in the Dominion land office at Birtle, Manitoba, when that country was being settled. After two years he was elected treasurer of the united counties of Shoal Lake and Russell. At the following session of the legislature these two counties were divided into municipalities. In 1883 he went to the Medical University of the City of New York, now known as Bellevue College, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of M. D. Dr. McKinnon is also a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba. After attaining his degree Dr. McKinnon practiced for four years in Shoal Lake county, and then came to Washington in September, 1890, where he entered into active practice at Fairhaven. While residing in Manitoba he was appointed coroner of the province by Governor Shultz in 1887, and was appointed school director of Birtle, Manitoba, in 1888, for a term of three years. Upon locating in the United States, Dr. McKinnon espoused the cause of Republicanism and was elected on the ticket of that party city health officer of Fairhaven in 1895. Since that time he has been re-elected each year, and continues to discharge the duties of the office. He is also a member of the Whatcom Medical Society, and fraternally is a Mason, blue lodge, chapter, Knights Templar, and Order of Eastern Star; Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs; Knight of Pythias; Yeoman; United Woodmen; Ancient Order of Foresters; and his social affiliations are with the Commercial Club of Fairhaven. Dr. McKinnon is senior warden in the blue lodge at Fairhaven. His medical experience has been a long and practical one, and his standing in the

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A. P. M. Kerrin

community in which he now resides makes of him one of its leading citizens. Not only is he a skilful physician, but he is also a man who wins friends and keeps them.

HUGH ELDRIDGE.

Hugh Eldridge, postmaster of Whatcom, Washington, and one of the leading citizens of the place, was born December 14, 1860, at Whatcom, and is a son of Edward Eldridge. The latter was born at St. Andrew, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States, landing in San Francisco in 1849, and in Whatcom, May 5, 1853. Edward Eldridge was a sailor by occupation, but worked in the sawmills of Captain Henry Roeder and R. V. Peabody, and also in the mines, and after a useful life died October 12, 1892, aged sixty-three years. His wife, Theresa Lappin, a native of Armagh, north Ireland, is still living, making her home in Whatcom, and she is now seventy-two years of age. These two were among the very earliest pioneers of Whatcom county. Our subject has one sister, now Mrs. J. J. Eden, who came to Whatcom in 1871 among the early pioneers of the place.

Hugh Eldridge was educated in the public schools of Whatcom during the summer months, and worked upon his father's ranch in the winter. In 1876 he attended the university then conducted by the Rev. Whitworth, now the University of Washington, and in 1884 he took a course in the San Francisco Business College, returning to Whatcom the same year, and has since then made that city his home. In 1886 Mr. Eldridge was honored by election to the office of county auditor, and re-elected in 1888, but, his health giving out in 1889, he was forced to place the business of the office in the hands of E. L. Collier, while he went to M. A. Hammond's sanitarium at Washington, D. C., from which he returned in 1891. After his return he, with J. E. Baker, Edmund Cosgrove, J. A. Cook and Maurice McCarthy, constructed the Fairhaven & New Whatcom Street Railroad system, which is an electric road covering thirteen miles, and constructed at a cost of \$202,000. Mr. Eldridge succeeded Mr. J. E. Baker as president of the road in the spring of 1893, at which time, in company with Edmund Cosgrove, he purchased the outstanding interests, and operated it until the spring of 1896, when, owing to the after effects of the panic of 1893, the road was forced into liquidation by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, which acquired their interests.

On July 1, 1898, Mr. Eldridge was appointed postmaster under President McKinley, which position he still holds. In the fall of 1899 he formed a partnership with T. R. Kershaw, present state fish commissioner, in a real estate business, and they opened an office in the Pike block in 1902. Later Mr. Kershaw sold his interest to R. L. Kline (county commissioner), and the style is now Eldridge & Kline, with offices in the same location. Mr. Eldridge has always been active in politics, supporting the principles of the Republican party.

The marriage of Mr. Eldridge and Delisca J. Bowers took place in 1893. She is a daughter of Lieutenant Bowers, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness on the Union side during the Civil war. Fraternally Mr. Eldridge is a Knight of Pythias, Eagle and Redman. At present Mr. and

Mrs. Eldridge are living on their beautiful home, the Eldridge homestead, just outside the city limits, which consists of three hundred and twenty acres, and was secured under the "Donation Act." The social and business standing of Mr. Eldridge is very high, and he enjoys the fullest confidence of all who know him and appreciate his sterling worth of character.

ALFRED E. SUTTON.

This prominent young business man of Tacoma, the local manager of one of the largest shipping firms in the world, is the son of Thomas and Ann (Campbell) Sutton, both natives of England. The former was in the shipping business during most of his active career, at North Shields, England, was a ship-owner, and for a number of years was in partnership with Chevalier Henry Brightman. He died several years ago, but his wife has recently come to America and resides at Portland, Oregon.

Alfred E. Sutton was born at Tynemouth, England. After passing the examination of the College of Preceptors, he studied for some time at the Metropolitan School of Shorthand and Languages, in London, and has since been engaged in marine and shipping enterprises. Before he was sixteen he became office boy for the North of England Indemnity Association and then entered the head office in London of the Shipping Federation, but as his father wished him to learn French as a further means of business success he secured a position as clerk with the Government Ship Brokers and Interpreters at le Havre, France, where he remained five years and in connection with his work there made a special study of maritime jurisprudence. At the conclusion of this service and his father having died, he came to Portland, Oregon, where he was employed by the shipping firm of Eppinger & Co. and where his ability soon won him an important place. In October, 1900, the great exporting and importing firms of G. W. McNear, Girvin & Eyre and Eppinger & Co. consolidated their interests and established and incorporated the Northwestern Warehouse Company, with offices at San Francisco, Portland and Tacoma, and shipping docks at the two latter ports. Mr. Sutton was then appointed manager of the Tacoma office and dock and has made his home here since that time. The Northwestern Warehouse Company is one of the wealthiest and most extensive corporations of its kind and is known all over the world. They do an immense business in the buying and exporting of wheat, barley and flour, and also import cement, coke, etc. The company's dock at Tacoma is six hundred feet long and is one of the great grain shipping docks that have made this city famous. While living in Portland, Mr. Sutton was married to Miss Martha Sherman Tracy, the daughter of the late C. W. Tracy of Minneapolis, who came out to the coast as the representative of the grain firm of Peavey & Company of Minneapolis, and who became a prominent man in Portland.

JAMES S. McILHANY, M. D.

Dr. James S. McIlhany, who for eleven years has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Everett, was born on the 7th of August, 1851, in

Loudoun county, Virginia, and in both the paternal and maternal lines is descended from old southern families. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Johnston) McIlhany, were also natives of the Old Dominion, and the father was a prominent planter and lawyer of Loudoun county. His death occurred when he was seventy-four years of age. The only daughter of the family is Elizabeth, who is the wife of A. P. Thomson, of Summit Point, West Virginia.

Under the parental roof Dr. McIlhany remained until he left home in order to pursue a collegiate education, becoming a student in the Randolph-Macon College at Richmond. Later he matriculated in the University of Virginia, and subsequently continued his studies in the University of Maryland, in which he was graduated, on the completion of a course in medicine, with the class of 1884. The following year he located in Frostburg, western Maryland, where he opened an office and entered upon the discharge of his professional duties. When three years had passed he sought a broader field of labor and removed to Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1889, when, attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, he came to the Pacific coast. He spent a short time in Puyallup, Washington, and in 1892 he came to Everett, which had been established only the year previous. With the rapid growth of the town his practice has kept apace, and he is to-day one of the foremost physicians of this part of the state. He has read extensively, thought broadly and studied deeply, and has thus continually added to the knowledge which enables him to cope successfully with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician in his efforts to check the ravages of disease and prolong life. He has been appointed county health officer of Snohomish county, serving during the years of 1897 and 1898. The following year he was appointed by Governor Rogers a member of the state board of health for a term of five years, so he is still the incumbent of the position.

In November, 1887, Dr. McIlhany was united in marriage to Miss Georgiana Devecmon, a native of Cumberland, Maryland. In his social relations he is a Mason, and he also holds membership relations with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a member of the Snohomish County Medical Society, and through the interchange of thought, ideas and experiences there he keeps in touch with the work that his fellow-practitioners are doing, and he also contributes to the sum of knowledge there disseminated for the good of the profession. His deep interest in his chosen calling, combined with his thorough preparation, has made him a physician of skill and won him prominence in his chosen calling.

FRANK R. PENDLETON.

The industrial history of northern Washington would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven so closely with the development of the state. When a man or a select number of men have set in motion the occult machinery of business which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility, or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common

possibilities, open for competition to all, there is a public desire, so nearly as a portrait and a word artist can paint them, to examine the elements of mind and the circumstances by which such results have been achieved.

The subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the state of Washington whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements; whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs, have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the best resources of this noble commonwealth. His career has not been helped by accident or luck, by wealth or family or powerful friends. He is, in its broadest sense, a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortunes.

Mr. Pendleton was born on the 29th of July, 1864, in Oconto, Wisconsin, and is a son of Charles T. Pendleton, a native of Maine and a representative of an old New England family that was planted on American soil prior to the establishment of this republic. He went to Wisconsin in 1849, becoming one of its pioneer settlers, and for a number of years was identified with its lumber interests. He is, however, now living retired at Everett, being seventy-four years of age. He wedded Almeda Lindsay, a native of Maine and also belonging to an old New England family. With her parents she went to Wisconsin in 1847, and the family cast in their lot with the early settlers who shaped the pioneer history of that state. Mr. Pendleton is also living and has reached the age of seventy years. In the family are five sons and three daughters: Ira B., who is a lumber cruiser in Snohomish county; Charles Irvine, who is engaged in mining in Alaska; Nettie, the wife of John Sheridan; Curtis A., who is also mining in Alaska; Harley J., who is engaged in the lumber business at Blaine, Washington; Frank R., of this review; Clara, the wife of C. M. Schooley; and Almeda, the wife of L. L. Crosby, who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Everett.

Frank Ryerson Pendleton pursued his education in the public schools of Oconto, Wisconsin, and later took a business course in Daggett's Business College at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. At the age of seventeen years he put aside his textbooks and worked with his father in the lumber camps until he was twenty-one years of age. In this way he gained a practical experience and comprehensive knowledge of the business, and on attaining his majority he started out in life for himself, and in the logging business operated at different points in northeastern Wisconsin. There he continued until 1892, meeting with fair success. In that year he formed a partnership with H. S. Gilkey, in the wholesale lumber business, and this connection has since been maintained between them. They established headquarters at Janesville, Wisconsin, and the business is still being continued in the east, his partner having charge of the eastern patronage. On the 1st of January, 1902, the headquarters in the Mississippi valley were removed from Janesville, Wisconsin, to Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1894 Mr. Pendleton came to Washington to look over the field in this state with the view to further operations, and made investments in a number of timber properties. He then returned to the east, and in 1899 moved with his family to this state, where he began active connection with the logging business in Snohomish county with head-

quarters at Everett. Since coming here he has been very successful, owing to the increase of values and to his judicious investments and to his careful management. He is the treasurer of the Sauk Lumber Company and is the vice-president of the Mulkilteo Lumber Company. The different interests with which he is connected employ about five hundred men in the various camps and mills, and the companies manufacture all kinds of dressed lumber and shingles for the eastern trade. The business has now assumed mammoth proportions, and the success of the western department is attributable to the enterprise, marked capability and keen foresight of Mr. Pendleton.

On the 15th of August, 1888, in Gillett, Wisconsin, was celebrated the marriage of Frank R. Pendleton and Miss Ella G. Runkel, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Louis and Christina (Weber) Runkel, who were early pioneer settlers in Wisconsin, establishing their home there in the early fifties. To Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton have been born four sons and two daughters: Ross L., Verna, Wayne R., Brooks L., Norma and Francis S. Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton have formed a wide acquaintance in Everett during their residence here, and the hospitality of the best homes is extended to them, for they occupy an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society.

Socially Mr. Pendleton is connected with the Masonic fraternity and with the Knights of Pythias. His political support is given to the Republican party, and he is deeply interested in its growth and success, doing everything in his power to promote its welfare. He is a member of the city council, his term of service extending from 1902 to 1904, and he is now president of the Chamber of Commerce, through which organization the industrial and commercial interests of Everett have been largely augmented and the permanent improvement of the city greatly advanced. His is a busy life, one of concentrated energy, of close application and unfaltering purpose. He is also a man of unswerving integrity and honor, and, having a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, he has gained and retained the respect of his fellow-men, being distinctively one of the leading citizens of northern Washington.

WILLIAM E. TERRILL.

An errand boy at thirteen years, now general manager of one of the largest mercantile establishments north of Seattle—such is the life record of William E. Terrill, a leading citizen of Everett. While this is the bare outline of his business career, those who read between the lines will learn of his enterprise, close application, strong determination and trustworthiness. Such have been the qualities which have won him continued advancement and made him one of the influential and representative merchants of this part of his adopted state.

A native of Vermont, Mr. Terrill was born on the 18th of June, 1858, and far back into the annals of America can his ancestral history be traced. In 1640 the family was established on Long Island, living on a grant of land given them by the British crown, for the Terrills were of English birth. As the years passed representatives of the name removed to other sections

of the country. Edgar J. Terrill, the father of our subject, was born in the Green Mountain state and for many years engaged in farming, but is now interested in mining. He married Adeline Parmenter, a native of Connecticut, who also came of an old American family of English origin. Mrs. Terrill died when only thirty-eight years of age, but the father of our subject is still living at the age of seventy-four years. In the family were five daughters and two sons, but all are now deceased with the exception of William E. Terrill and his sister, Adella, who is now the wife of Charles P. McKay, a resident of Michigan.

William E. Terrill pursued his education in a country log schoolhouse amid the sugar woods in Lamoille county, Vermont. After the Civil war he accompanied his parents on their removal to Canada, where he again attended the public schools, but his educational privileges were limited, as he left school when only thirteen years of age to earn his own living. He secured a position as errand boy in a dry goods store, where he was employed until 1875, when he went to Michigan, clerking in different places in that state until the spring of 1882, when he went to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and took charge of the dry goods department of the store of Prenzlauer Brothers, the leading general merchants of that place. For nine years he occupied that important position to the satisfaction of his employers, the department under his capable management proving profitable. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Terrill became identified with J. J. Clark, now of Everett, but then of Racine, Wisconsin, and in the latter city he took charge of Mr. Clark's dry goods business. A few months passed, and Mr. Clark made arrangements whereby Mr. Terrill arrived in Everett, on the 12th of October, 1892, to take charge of Mr. Clark's dry goods interests in this city. He occupied that position until the summer of 1894, when he severed his connection with Mr. Clark for the purpose of engaging in business on his own account, which he did until 1896. In June of that year he concluded a business arrangement with the well known firm of Stone, Fisher & Lane, whereby he became the general manager of their store in Everett. They also own extensive stores in Seattle and Tacoma, and their house in Everett is one of the largest dry goods establishments north of Seattle. For seven years Mr. Terrill has occupied this position, having the entire confidence of those whom he represents, and his capable control of the store is evidence of his excellent business qualifications and marked ability. Under his management the trade has grown to extensive and profitable proportions, and Mr. Terrill is justly regarded as one of the leading business men of Everett.

In August, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Terrill and Miss Edith L. Bullock, a native of Dickinson's Landing, Ontario, and a daughter of Robert and Sarah Bullock. They have two children: Edith L. and William J. In his social relations Mr. Terrill is a Knight of Pythias, and likewise belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community. He is interested in state and local politics to the extent that he has put forth earnest and effective effort in behalf of the Republican party, but he has never been an office-

seeker, feeling that the claims of his business are too great for him to spare the time for political work on his own behalf. He was elected, however, in the fall of 1901, to the office of mayor on the Republican ticket, to serve during the following year. He certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, and is a self-educated as well as a self-made man. Practical experience, reading and observation have constantly broadened his knowledge as the years have advanced, and he is now numbered among the intelligent and progressive citizens of Everett.

CHARLES KENNEDY GREENE.

There is ever a degree of satisfaction and profit in scanning the life history of one who has attained an eminent degree of success as the result of his own efforts, who has had the mentality to direct his endeavors toward the desired ends with a singleness of purpose which has given due value to each consecutive detail. As a distinctive type of a self-made man we can refer with signal propriety to the subject of this review, whose business career is crowned with success as the result of his own efforts. He is now general manager of the Everett & Snohomish Rapid Transit Company, which is constructing an electric railroad between Everett and Snohomish. This will prove of signal benefit to the two cities, and Mr. Greene is therefore deserving of the gratitude of the people of this locality because of his connection with an interest that will be generally appreciated.

Mr. Greene was born on the 23d of December, 1859, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and is a son of Charles M. Greene, who was likewise a native of the Buckeye state. The family, however, is of English lineage, and the ancestors of our subject came to the new world before the colonies severed their connection with the mother country. Representatives of the name took an active part in the war of independence, and the grandfather of our subject was a major in the war of 1812. He lived to an advanced age, dying when he had reached the age of ninety-four years. Charles M. Greene, the father of Charles K., was a lieutenant of cavalry in the Mexican war in 1846. Throughout his business career he carried on merchandising, and he died in 1895 at the age of seventy-five years. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna McGrew and was a native of Pennsylvania. She came of Scotch lineage, although at an early epoch in American history her ancestors established a home in the new world. Mrs. Greene passed away in 1892 at the age of sixty-eight years. In the family were two daughters and four sons: Jesse; Thomas; John; Mary, who is the wife of N. E. Mandaville; Caroline, the wife of J. R. Trotter; and Charles K.

In the district schools of Columbiana county, Ohio, Charles Kennedy Greene obtained his early education, and later pursued his studies in a private school until he reached the age of fourteen years. He afterward became a student in the high school at New Lisbon, Ohio, and when seventeen years of age he put aside his textbooks. He then engaged in teaching in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, following that calling for seven consecutive years. He taught his first school when only fifteen years of age, and in this work he was very successful, owing to his excellent qualifications and capability.

In 1882 Mr. Greene turned his attention to merchandising, which he followed at Albion in the northern part of Indiana, this being the county seat of Noble county. For nine years he conducted a store with good success and was one of the leading and valued residents of the locality. For four years he filled the position of county treasurer, and was also special agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati in their loan department. In the fall of 1891 Mr. Greene went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was engaged in the real estate business, and in 1893 was made cashier in the department of collections for the World's Columbian Exposition. When the fair was over and the business terminated, Mr. Greene resolved to seek a home in the northwest, and in November, 1893, he arrived in Everett to accept the position of traveling auditor for the Everett & Monte Cristo Railroad Company. He acted in that capacity until 1898, when he engaged as an accountant with the Rice Lumber Company, which he represented until July, 1899. He was then made cashier in the Bank of Commerce and filled that position until 1902, when he resigned to engage in the construction of an electric railroad between Everett and Snohomish under the corporated name of the Everett & Snohomish Rapid Transit Company. Of this company Dr. DeSoto is the president, while H. D. Cooley is vice-president and attorney, and Charles K. Greene general manager. The road will be completed and open for travel by the fall of 1903.

In May, 1876, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Charles Kennedy Greene and Miss Louise Caston, a native of Indiana and a daughter of John Caston, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania. They now have two children: Raymond V. and Ethel. In his social relations Mr. Greene is a Knight of Pythias, and is also connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has relations with the military interests of the country, being now captain of Company K, Second Regiment, National Guard of Washington. In 1901 he was elected secretary of the board of education for the city of Everett, and entered upon the duties of the position on the 16th of December, 1902. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Everett and served in that office during the succeeding year, his administration being practical and progressive. In his political views he has ever been a Democrat, and, though he has never sought public office, several times positions of trust have been conferred upon him by his fellow-townsmen, who recognize his ability. His manner is genial and entirely free from ostentation, and without pretense or display he commands the respect of his fellow-men. He has been true and faithful in every relation of life in which he has been placed, and as a highly respected citizen of Everett he is certainly deserving of honorable mention in the history of his adopted county.

THOMAS CORWIN FRARY, M. D.

The great-grandfather of Dr. Frary, Justus de Frary, was a Frenchman, who came to America with Lafayette to help in the winning of independence. After the war he remained in this country and settled in Connecticut, which was the beginning of the family in this country, and many descendants of the Revolutionary patriot are living in Connecticut at the present time, the



J. C. Gray

large cutlery works of Frary, Clark & Company representing some of the name. Grandfather Frary held a commission in the war of 1812 under Governor Wright of New York. Justus Frary, the father of the Doctor, was a native of Vermont and located at Milan, Ohio, in 1838, where he was a manufacturer of woolen goods. In 1875 he came to the territory of Washington and located at Dayton, where he died in 1877. His wife was Charlotte Reynolds, who was a first cousin of the Governor Silas Wright mentioned above; she was a native of New York, and died at Dayton one year after her husband. Four of the sons of these parents were soldiers in the Civil war: Franklin was a member of the Fifteenth Ohio; Albert, of the Fifty-ninth New York; Edrick, of the Second Minnesota; and Henry A. was second lieutenant in an Ohio artillery company.

Thomas Corwin Frary, who received his prænomen in honor of the governor of Ohio at the time of his birth, Hon. Thomas Corwin, was born at Milan, Erie county, Ohio, in 1840. He attended the graded and high school in Belleville, Ohio, and then took up the study of medicine at that place with Dr. Whitcomb as his preceptor. He completed his studies at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1864. The first office of the young doctor was at Pierceton, Indiana, where he remained about five years, and then for a similar time at Pleasant Lake, Indiana. In 1876 he came to Washington, whither his father had preceded him, and for the following two years he was engaged in practice at Dayton. He then moved to Pomeroy, in Columbia (now Garfield) county, and built up a large practice in the twelve years of his residence there. In 1879 he was elected to represent Columbia county in the territorial legislature, and in 1881 was chosen a member of the territorial board of equalization from the first judicial district; he was the candidate of the Republican party, whose cause he has always advocated, and was elected by a majority of 636—very large considering the total number of votes. In April, 1890, Dr. Frary came to Hoquiam, where he has resided ever since and has been engaged in a profitable practice. His prominence in the city may be inferred from the fact that he has been elected mayor six different times and is now serving in that office. A few years ago he was appointed sanitary inspector in the government quarantine service for the Gray's Harbor district. Later he was made acting assistant surgeon of the public health and marine hospital service for the same district, and, in addition to other duties, he has charge of the treatment of the marine patients in St. David's Hospital at Hoquiam.

Dr. Frary has been married twice. His first wife, to whom he was married in Belleville, Ohio, was Lourana S. Markey, who died at Pomeroy, Washington, in 1886, after becoming the mother of four children, whose names are Louis, John, Emma and Levina. In 1889 Dr. Frary was married at Fairfield, Ohio, to Mrs. Caroline Simmons, *nee* Stevens, whose father was a prominent abolitionist at Sandusky, Ohio, before the war, and was active in maintaining the underground railroad through that part of the state. Dr. Frary is a Mason and is past master of Hoquiam Lodge No. 64.

EUGENE M. METZGER.

It is a noticeable fact that it is young men who are at the head of the leading enterprises of the northwest, and they bring to bear upon the work they undertake marked enterprise, hopefulness and laudable ambition, nor are they without the sound practical judgment which is so often thought to be a characteristic of more mature years. Their success proves that this element is not lacking, and certainly if success is any criterion, Mr. Metzger has his full share of this very desirable attribute to prosperity.

Eugene Myley Metzger is a native of southeastern Pennsylvania, born on the 1st of February, 1870. His father, Henry Clay Metzger, was a native of the Keystone state and was of German descent. He belonged, however, to an old American family, dating back in this country through five generations, prior to which time the line is traceable in the fatherland. Henry C. Metzger was a hardware merchant, and followed that business for a number of years, but died in 1877, at the comparatively early age of thirty-nine. He married Cora Myley, a native of Maryland, and she, too, has an ancestry of long connection with this country. She is descended from the Shindle family of western Maryland, where representatives of the name have lived through six generations. Mrs. Metzger now makes her home in Hagerstown, Maryland, at the age of fifty-five years. By her marriage she became the mother of four children: Frederick E.; Eugene; Morris C., who is engaged in the grocery business in Everett; and Grace, who is the wife of Edwin Davis, of Pennsylvania.

Eugene M. Metzger is indebted to the public school system of Hagerstown, Maryland, for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. Later he was a student in the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and at the age of seventeen he put aside his textbooks and engaged in the grocery business in Hagerstown, where he continued until 1889. In the spring of 1890 he came to Washington, establishing his home in Port Angeles, where he conducted a grocery store for a short time, and in the fall of 1891 he came to Everett, after disposing of his interests in the former place. Here he also opened a grocery store, under the firm name of Metzger & Company, at the place where he is now conducting business, at the corner of Maple street and Hewitt avenue. This is to-day the pioneer grocery house of Everett, but to this alone Mr. Metzger has not confined his energies. In 1898 he opened a new store, which was incorporated under the name of the People's Grocery Company. Later this was consolidated with the business of the Wilds Grocery Company under the firm name of Wilds, Metzger & Requa. In 1897, in company with William W. Black and William G. Swallow, he incorporated the Sunnyside Land Company, and was elected its vice-president and treasurer. This has since been considered one of the foremost real estate firms in Everett, doing business upon the modern local principle "Nothing down, the balance on time." Their clientage is large, and they handle much valuable property.

In November, 1897, Mr. Metzger was united in marriage to Mrs. Della Andrews, *nee* Smith, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of an old resident of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger have three children: Harry,

Ethel and Clare, aged respectively ten, eight and five years. In his fraternal relations Mr. Metzger is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Woodmen of the World, the Ropal Arcanum, the National Union and the Fraternal Mystic Circle. He is also a member of the Everett Chamber of Commerce. Politically a Republican, he has always taken an active interest in the success of the party, but has refused to become a candidate for office, preferring to direct his efforts into commercial channels. He carries forward to the goal of success whatever he undertakes, and his business methods are such as neither seek nor require disguise.

JOHN JUDSON CLARK.

In commercial circles in Everett, John Judson Clark is well known and has developed a business of considerable extent, adding to the general prosperity of the community as well as to his individual success. He has a strong, self-reliant nature and determined will, guided by sound judgment and honorable principles, and his business career has been in many respects worthy of emulation.

Mr. Clark was born on the 14th of December, 1843, at Niagara Falls, Canada, his father's home being near one of the greatest natural wonders of the world. John Clark, the father, was a native of Scotland, and when about thirty years of age left the land of the hills and heather, crossing the broad Atlantic to Canada, where he engaged in business as a clothing merchant. He died at the age of seventy-six years. The mother of our subject bore the name of Catharine McDonald before she gave her hand in marriage to John Clark, and she, too, was a native of Scotland. They were married while still in the land of their nativity, and with her husband she came to the new world. Her death occurred when she was sixty years of age. She became the mother of six sons and one daughter. One brother of our subject, F. A. Clark, is now living in Everett. The others are James, William, Daniel, Robert and Margaret, all in Wisconsin.

In the public schools of Canada, John Judson Clark gained a knowledge of those branches of English learning which are necessary to a business career. Later he continued his studies in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, and in the Commercial College of that city. He left college at the age of nineteen years, preparatory to entering upon his business career, and whatever success he has since achieved is due entirely to his own well-directed efforts. He started out for himself in the humble capacity of a clerk in a general store at Niagara Falls and was thus employed for three years. In 1865 he engaged in general merchandising on his own account at Niagara Falls, conducting the store until 1868, and in the fall of that year he removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he continued his connection with mercantile pursuits as a member of the well-known firm of Clark & Forbes. They were in partnership there until 1878, at which time Mr. Clark removed to Racine, where he again carried on general merchandising until 1890. Throughout these years he was extending the scope of his activity, and success attended his well-directed efforts.

Attracted by the possibilities of the rapidly growing west, Mr. Clark

came to the Puget Sound country in the spring of 1891, settling in Everett, where he again established a general mercantile store, which he has since conducted. Certainly one element in his success has been his persistency of purpose. He embarked in one line, and thoroughly mastered the business, and he has continued in this with ever increasing success. It is said that ninety-five per cent of the men who engage in business for themselves meet with failure, and this is undoubtedly largely due to the fact that change allures them with hopes of bettering their conditions. They do not "let well enough alone," but Mr. Clark has always engaged in merchandising and has studied closely the conditions of trade, the wants of his customers and the signs of the times. He has thus been able to meet the public demands in his line, and by fair and honorable dealing and courteous treatment he has secured a very liberal and constantly growing patronage. He is one of the pioneer merchants of Everett, and has built one of the best business blocks of the city, a three-story brick structure, which is a credit to the city and a monument to the enterprise and success of Mr. Clark. With the progress and industrial affairs of Everett he has been closely identified for more than twelve years, and he is justly regarded as one of the solid business men here.

In November, 1878, in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Mr. Clark wedded Miss Amelia Robertson, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Robertson, who was a native of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have four children, Margaret, Dora, Everett and Esther. The family are well known in this city, and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. In his political views Mr. Clark is a Republican, and, while he keeps well informed on political topics, he has never sought or desired office. Since the inception of the Chamber of Commerce of Everett he has been one of its members, and through this channel and in other ways he has labored effectively and earnestly for the promotion of the business interests of the city and its development along commercial and industrial lines. He looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, and with firm faith in Everett and its continued growth, he has allied his interests with hers, and is to-day accounted one of its most valued business men.

PETER D. KRABY.

Peter Darre Kraby, who is now serving as chief of police in Everett, was born in Neenah, Wisconsin, on the 2d of April, 1859. His parents, Carl J. and Pernelle Kraby, were of ancient Norwegian stock, and both came to America in childhood, but were unacquainted until after their arrival in the new world. The families of both settled in Neenah in the days of its early history, and as they grew to mature years the acquaintance of the young people ripened into love, and they were married in the town of Clayton, not far from Neenah, on the 14th of February, 1852. Mr. Kraby then devoted his attention to farming for several years, after which he accepted the position of turnkey at the prison in Waupun, Wisconsin. In 1861, however, after the inauguration of the Civil war, he put aside all business and personal considerations and joined the Union army. He went to the front, but when a few months had passed he was withdrawn from

active military service and sent to Norway as consul from the United States to the Scandinavian kingdom. He filled that position from 1862 until 1869 and ably represented his adopted country in the land of his birth. His love, however, for the United States was too great for him to wish to remain in the land of the midnight sun, and he returned to America, once more taking up his abode in Neenah. He was afterward elected city clerk, and held that office until 1880, in which year he died. He was also chosen registrar of Winnebago county in 1878, and in that capacity acted until the time of his demise. Thus much of his life was spent in public service, and over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

The education of his son, Peter D. Kraby, was obtained in the public schools of Norway up to his tenth year, when the father returned to America. He then continued his studies in the public schools of Neenah, Wisconsin, and left school at the age of sixteen years. Becoming his father's assistant, he aided him in his official duties and after the father's death in 1880, Peter D. Kraby entered a celebrated milling establishment of Wisconsin and learned the miller's trade. His worth and ability, however, were recognized by his fellow townsmen, and in 1885 he was elected to the office of city treasurer, in which capacity he served so capably that he was re-elected for a second term. In the fall of 1886 he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1888 and again in 1890, so that his incumbency as guardian of the finances of Winnebago county covered six years. After his retirement from that office he was elected sheriff of Winnebago county in 1892 and served for the succeeding two years.

In 1895 Mr. Kraby removed to Neenah, Wisconsin, where he purchased the Russell House, conducting it with success until 1897, when he disposed of the hotel and again returned to his former calling, being in 1898 elected chief of police of Neenah. After his retirement from office in 1899 he engaged in the insurance business there until 1901, when, owing to financial reverses he decided to come to the northwest and make a new start.

Arriving at Everett in March, 1901, Mr. Kraby entered the services of the Pendleton Logging Company as a fireman in one of their logging road engines, but when a few months had passed he returned to Everett, where he was employed by the Everett Water Company as inspector of a part of its construction work. He acted in that capacity until March, 1902, when he was chosen to fill the unexpired term of chief of police. Mr. Kraby entered upon the duties of this position well equipped by previous experience and by unfaltering loyalty to the best interests of the community. Since taking the duties of the office Mr. Kraby has demonstrated his ability by his fearless administration and by his reorganization of the entire department. His work in this direction has placed the police department of Everett among the foremost representatives of the constabulary of the Pacific northwest. Mr. Kraby not only speaks the English language, but is thoroughly conversant with the language of the people of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. During the past fifteen years he has become familiar with the most noted criminal cases brought to trial in the middle west, owing to the prosecution of his official duties.

Socially Mr. Kraby is connected with the Masonic Club, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His home and surroundings betoken rare and exquisite taste in the matter of art and in the love of scenery. For the past twenty years Mr. Kraby has made it his custom to keep a diary, recording the daily experiences of his life. He is a man of magnificent physique, being strong and sturdily built, and his name has already become a terror to the evil-doers of the city of Everett. Law and order find in him a stalwart supporter, and he makes no compromise with wrong in the slightest degree. Although firm in his opinions which he considers right, he is of a genial and kindly disposition, and has the admiration and respect not only of his subordinate officials, but of all law-abiding citizens in Snohomish county.

WALTER P. BELL.

Since 1886 Walter P. Bell has been a member of the bar of Snohomish county and has gained a position of distinction through earnest labor, thorough preparation and fidelity to the interests of his clients. Numbered among the successful lawyers and representative men of Snohomish county, he well deserves mention in this volume.

Mr. Bell was born in Washington county, Iowa, on the 5th of July, 1856. His father, George W. S. Bell, is a native of Illinois, and is of Scotch descent, although through many generations the family has been represented in the new world. In early manhood George W. S. Bell dedicated his life to the work of the ministry as a clergyman of the Baptist church, and has labored untiringly for the moral improvement of the race. He was also a loyal defender of the Union cause in the Civil war, serving as captain of Company F, Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 until the close of hostilities in 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He is still living, at the age of seventy-three years, but his wife died in 1893, at the age of sixty-three years. She bore the maiden name of Matilda M. Clayton, and was a native of Missouri, but represented an old and prominent Kentucky family. On her mother's side she was related to Henry Clay, the distinguished Kentucky statesman. In the family were four sons and a daughter: Abram B., Walter P., William F., Mary S. and John T. The daughter is the wife of N. F. McNaught, a resident of British Columbia.

Walter P. Bell obtained but a limited education, owing to a lack of educational facilities in the locality in which he was reared. He attended school through the winter months in Illinois, and throughout the remainder of the year his time was largely employed at labor. At the age of seventeen he left school, but, desirous of advancing along intellectual lines, he continued to study under private instructors after he had left home. At the age of eighteen years he went to Kansas, where he completed his studies, and when twenty-one years of age he successfully passed an examination whereby he won a teacher's certificate. He then taught in the country schools for a short time, but afterward engaged in the stock and cattle business for about a year.

In the summer of 1879 Mr. Bell came to the Puget Sound country,

settling at Snohomish. He had charge of a farm for a year, after which he went to Seattle to pursue the study of law, which he had begun while on the farm. There he engaged with McNaught Brothers, attorneys, and when he had sufficiently mastered the principles of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar in September, 1881, by Chief Justice Green, the examining committee consisting of Judge J. R. Lewis and Judge Orange Jacobs, who had been chief justices of the territory of Washington, and Judge Thomas Burke, who was afterward chief justice. In 1881-82 Mr. Bell was located at Port Townsend, where he practiced law, and in the latter year he went to Tacoma, where he entered the employ of the North Pacific Railroad Company, in the capacity of clerk, filling that position for a year. In the fall of 1883 he removed to Seattle, where he became an employe of the Oregon Improvement Company, with which he was associated until the spring of 1885. Then, after acting as purser on the steamer *Nellie* for a short time, he went east of the mountains on a cattle ranch with Guy Waring, son of Colonel George E. Waring, the celebrated sanitary engineer of New York. Mr. Bell was connected with ranch life until June, 1886, when he returned to Snohomish and resumed the practice of law, in which he has continued up to the present time. In 1892 he formed a partnership with A. D. Austin, and in 1897, when the county seat was removed to Everett, the main office was also removed to this city and has here been continued up to the present time. The firm has gained a large and distinctively representative clientage, its business connecting it with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the district in recent years.

In October, 1890, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Blackman, a native of Maine and a daughter of Almon W. and Marcia Blackman, both of whom were natives of Maine and were representatives of old American families. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born a son and three daughters: Harold C., Mary E., Doris L. and Winnifred.

Mr. Bell is one of the leading representatives of the Republican party in this section of the state, and his influence has ever been strongly exerted for its welfare and the adoption of its principles. He is at present chairman of the Republican county central committee, and has taken a prominent part in state politics, having attended the state conventions since 1892. His opinions carry weight in the councils of his party, and his views are always practical, beneficial and progressive. In 1887 and 1888 he was city attorney of Snohomish, this being the year following the incorporation of the city, and in 1899 and 1900 he was prosecuting attorney of Snohomish county and again city attorney of the city of Snohomish. His study of political questions is comprehensive and exhaustive, and thus he is able to support his position by intelligent argument, which also impresses his hearers with the strength of his position. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Though his life has been one rather of modest reserve than of ambitious self-seeking, he has shown himself to be the peer of the brightest men of his adopted county, wherein he has so directed his labors as to aid in the public progress and at the same time promote his individual success.

JOSEPH A. SWALWELL.

Joseph A. Swalwell is a bright, enterprising young business man of Everett, connected with the banking interests of the city. He is serving at the present time as cashier of the First National Bank, and his thorough understanding of the business, combined with his obliging manner and un-failing courtesy, has made him a popular official.

Mr. Swalwell is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in the city of Ottawa on the 5th of October, 1872. His father, George W. Swalwell, was likewise a native of that country and was of English descent. He became a furniture manufacturer, following that business for many years, or until his life's labors were ended in death in 1901, when he was sixty-three years of age. He had married Isabelle Duff, a native of Scotland, and she still survives her husband, living in Everett at the age of sixty-one years. In the family were seven sons, the brothers of our subject being William G., Wellington A., Alfred A., Robert E., Walter F. and Ernest J.

In the common schools of Ottawa, Canada, Joseph A. Swalwell began his education, and subsequently he supplemented his preliminary studies in an academy there. At the age of sixteen he left school and came to Washington, arriving in Tacoma in 1888. Here he continued his studies by entering the University of Tacoma, in which he was graduated with the class of 1890. In February of the following year he came to Everett and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the First National bank, and from 1898 until 1900 he served as assistant cashier. In the latter year he was elected cashier, and in 1901, when the First National Bank consolidated with the Everett National, he was elected assistant cashier of the new institution, and was chosen to his present position in January, 1902. During his connection with the banking business he has made it his purpose to master this line of work in principle and detail, and has therefore made his services of value to the institutions with which he has been connected. His enterprise has added not a little to the success of the First National Bank, and he is a popular and obliging official.

On the 15th of April, 1897, Mr. Swalwell was united in marriage to Miss May Swartout, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Melvin and Maide Swartout, who came to Tacoma in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Swalwell now have two children, Howard W. and Gladys. They have many friends in Everett and the hospitality of the best homes is cordially extended them. In his political affiliations Mr. Swalwell is a Republican, and socially he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

HON. JOHN T. WELSH.

Hon. John T. Welsh, attorney-at-law and state senator of South Bend, Washington, and one of the most popular professional men in the state, was born near Franklin, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and is a son of James and Bridget (Callahan) Welsh. James Welsh was born in Ireland, and not long after his marriage to the mother of our subject, who was also born in Ireland, he emigrated to the United States, locating on a farm in the oil regions of



John A. Kelsh

Pennsylvania. The parents were successful, and in 1880 they removed to Antelope county, Nebraska, where they still live engaged in farming. The success which has attended James Welsh has been continued, and he is now one of the prominent men of his locality, although he has never taken an active part in politics.

John T. Welsh was reared on a farm, but from the age of five years was sent to school every season, and thus secured an excellent literary education, which was begun in Pennsylvania and completed in Nebraska. After reading law with Judge Jackson in Neligh for one year he entered the law department of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. In the spring of that year he came to Washington, locating at South Bend, which has ever since remained his home and been the scene of his many professional and political triumphs. The first year of his residence here he was principal of the South Bend public schools, but after that he engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been an attorney-at-law ever since. Mr. Welsh was elected city attorney twice, and in 1897 was elected prosecuting attorney of Pacific county, and was re-elected to that office, his occupancy of the position continuing over a period of four years. So able and efficient did he prove himself that in the fall of 1902 he was elected state senator to represent the nineteenth senatorial district, which comprises the counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum. The term is for a period of four years, and in the winter of 1902-3, during the eighth session of the general assembly at Olympia, Mr. Welsh took a very prominent part in the legislative proceedings and in the election of the United States senator, acting in harmony with the recognized leaders of the Republican party. He was chairman of the committee on claims and auditing and a member of the judiciary committee; of the banks and banking committee; of the revenue and taxation committee and others of minor importance. Mr. Welsh is universally recognized as one of the most prominent attorneys of this part of the state, and commands three-fourths of the practice of the entire county. It is the boast of his friends that he never lost a case while he was city and prosecuting attorney, and this fact alone is undisputable proof of his ability as a lawyer and his eloquence as an orator. In April, 1899, Mr. Welsh was united in marriage, at South Bend, Washington, to Isabelle Montgomery Blake, and two children have been born to their union, namely: Burke and Ruth.

WILLIAM W. BLACK.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more important actors in public affairs than any other class of American people. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for the duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. The subject of this review is a man who has brought his keen discrimination and thorough wisdom to bear not alone in professional paths, but also for the benefit of the city and state

in which he makes his home, and with whose interests he is thoroughly identified.

William Wilson Black was born in West Lebanon, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of January, 1855, and comes of Scotch, Dutch and English ancestry. His father, Solomon Black, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was of Dutch and Scotch extraction, although the Black family was established in the new world at an early day. Mr. Black became a carriage manufacturer and followed that business for some time, but later turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. He lives in Pennsylvania, being seventy-three years of age at the time of this writing in 1903. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary A. Russell, was also born in the old Keystone state and was of Dutch descent on her mother's side and of English lineage in the paternal line. She too, is living, and is now seventy-one years of age. The members of their family are Smith Miller, Louis T., Harry W., Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy Jane and Margaret.

In the common schools William Wilson Black obtained his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the Greenville Academy and the State Normal School. He was also a student in Allegheny College, and his literary education well fitted him for the practical duties of life. After the completion of his collegiate course he made his way westward to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he took up the study of law with William Dill. He diligently pursued his reading and was admitted to the bar in 1883. While residing in Leavenworth he served for four years as deputy county attorney, and in 1889-90 was assistant attorney general for the state of Kansas. His rise at the bar has been uniform and rapid. No dreary novitiate awaited him, for his careful preparation and earnest devotion to the causes entrusted to him were soon manifest in the masterly way in which he handled his cases, and his clientele became distinctively representative.

In May, 1891, Mr. Black came to Washington. He made his way to Tacoma, and at the advice of Chief Justice Field he came to Port Gardner Bay, which is now the city of Everett, arriving in June of the same year. In 1891 he removed his family from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Snohomish, Washington, and in 1892 he brought them to Everett, where they have continued to reside to the present time, covering a period of eleven consecutive years. Here Mr. Black has practiced law with constantly increasing success, and his clientage is now extensive and important. He has made a specialty of corporation law and is attorney for the Mitchell Land & Improvement Company, the Swalwell Land, Loan & Trust Company, the Land, River & Improvement Company, the South Everett Land Company and also attorney for the First National Bank. These are some of the old pioneer corporations of Everett.

In business affairs, aside from the practice of law, Mr. Black has also been prominent, and his enterprise and activity have been important factors in the successful conduct of a number of business concerns in which he is financially interested. He is now the president of the Everett Trust Company, the president of the Northwest Commercial Company, secretary of the Northern Lumber Company, secretary of the Pacific Hardware Company, secretary and manager of the Sunnyside Land Company, president of

the Sunnyside Investment Company, and is also attorney for these different corporations.

On the 2d of May, 1883, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Neil, a native of Kansas, and the wedding was celebrated in Leavenworth. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Neil, were natives of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Black have been born three children, a daughter and two sons, Bertha, Lloyd and Wendel Wilson.

Socially Mr. Black is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a Democrat and takes a prominent part in the local and state work of the party, attending all of the state and many of the county conventions since coming to Snohomish county. Companionable and at all times approachable, he has a very wide circle of friends in his adopted city and enjoys the high regard of many prominent men in this portion of the state. His patriotic devotion to the political principles in which he believes has gained him widespread respect and confidence, and he is best liked where best known, a fact which speaks in unmistakable terms of an honorable career, which, though eminently successful, is free from ostentation or display.

JACOB HUNSAKER.

If "biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmot expresses it, then it is certainly within the province of this volume to portray the life work of such men as Jacob Hunsaker. His mind bears the impress of the historical annals of the state from an early epoch in its development to the present. He has lived in the northwest since 1846, and throughout the intervening years has been an interested witness of what has been accomplished, and feels a just pride in the great work that has been carried on, transforming this state into one of the foremost in the galaxy of the Union. He is to-day a representative of the real estate and insurance interests in Everett, and is also very prominent in political and public affairs, having at one time represented his district in the state senate.

Mr. Hunsaker was born on the 22d of January, 1845, near the city of Quincy, in Adams county, Illinois. His father, Jacob T. Hunsaker, was likewise a native of Illinois and belonged to an old American family that was established in the new world at a very early epoch in our colonial history. He was of both Swiss and Welsh descent, and was a farmer by occupation. Prior to the discovery of gold in California, which was the beginning of the rapid settlement along the Pacific coast, he made his way to Oregon. It required great courage to establish homes in this section of the country at that time, for the settlers were cut off from all the comforts of the east and from intercourse with their old friends by long stretches of sand and high mountains. It required months to make the journey across the country, and there were many hardships and trials to be borne during the establishment of a home in this then wild region. Mr. Hunsaker, however, belonged to that class of courageous, valorous spirits who pushed their way into the northwest and aided in reclaiming it for civilization. He died in 1891, at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife passed away in 1873

at the age of fifty-three years. She bore the maiden name of Emily Collins, and was a native of Kentucky. To this worthy couple were born four sons and eight daughters: Horten, now deceased; Josephine, who has also passed away; Mary Ann, who is the wife of P. H. D'Arcey, of Portland, Oregon; Araminta, deceased; Jacob, of this review; Sarah, who is the wife of Josephus Tompkins, a resident of Columbia county, Oregon; Lycurgus, who is living in Los Angeles, California; Catharine, the wife of H. B. Nichols, of Portland; Carrie, the wife of Frank Arnold, also of Portland; Alice, the wife of E. A. Osten, of Grant county, Oregon; John D., who is living in Mexico; and Winifred, the wife of Ernest P. Waite, of Portland, Oregon.

Jacob Hunsaker began his education in Oregon City and later attended the Pacific University at Forest Grove for one year. He left school at the age of twenty years and afterwards engaged in teaching for three years. In 1868 he accepted a position as clerk in a hotel in Portland and afterward occupied a similar position at The Dalles. In 1872 he took a trip to Peru, South America, returning the following year, at which time he located in Thurston county, Washington, where he was engaged in general farming for a few years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the hotel at The Dalles, being employed as clerk in the Umadilla House. In the fall of 1875, however, he turned his attention to the cultivation of fruit near The Dalles and followed that occupation with creditable success until 1883. He then purchased a farm at White Salmon, Washington, and in connection with general agricultural pursuits he carried on merchandising, devoting his time to the dual business until 1892. During that period he was elected one of the county commissioners of Klickitat county for a period of four years, and in 1889 he was chosen to represent the district comprising Klickitat and Skamania counties in the state senate, where he served for two terms. In 1891 he was elected to the house of representatives and his service was of great value to his constituents, because he labored untiringly and effectively for the welfare of the community and of the state at large.

In 1892 Mr. Hunsaker came to Everett and has since been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, having a large clientage. He is a representative of a number of the leading eastern and European insurance companies, and also handles much valuable property, having negotiated a number of important realty transfers. Since coming to Everett he has also been chosen to positions of public trust. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Everett and filled the position for one term. In 1897 he was chosen city treasurer and was re-elected in 1898, 1899 and 1900, his incumbency in the position being terminated in January, 1901, when he retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned. In 1902 he was re-elected mayor of the city and is now the incumbent in that office. Mr. Hunsaker had been asked to again accept this office, but had declined it, and during his absence from the city the convention was held which nominated him, and he did not arrive until after the election was over. Because of the immense majority he polled, and out of consideration for his friends, he consented to qualify. In 1877 he was elected assessor of Skamania county, but never qualified.

On the 1st of May, 1873, Mr. Hunsaker was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Chambers, a native of Thurston county, Washington, and a daughter of A. J. and Margaret Chambers, who are both pioneer people of Thurston county, having settled there in the year 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsaker now have four children: Lloyd, who is engaged in business with his father in Everett; Hallie, Cassie and Margaret, who are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Hunsaker is identified with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and also with the Improved Order of Red Men, and he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce at Everett. In politics he has ever been a stalwart Republican, and is prominent in the local as well as the state councils of the party. Honored and respected in every class of society, he well deserves the high regard which is tendered him, because he has always been true to public duty and straightforward in his business career. An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won honor for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to him whose name introduces this review. He holds distinctive precedence in Republican circles in Snohomish county, and, in fact, is influential in the party in connection with its state management and affairs. In all of the positions which he has held his course has been characterized by a masterful understanding of the problems presented for solution and by a patriotic devotion to those measures which he believed conducive to the public good.

HIRAM ALFRED MARCH.

One of the oldest residents in northwest Washington is in the person of Hiram Alfred March, who came to Skagit county (then Whatcom county) in 1858, and has since been one of the most prominent citizens of the vicinity. He is a native of Vermont, was born on February 8, 1833, a son of Thomas March, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, of Scotch and English descent, who died in 1883 at the age of eighty, and of Mary Frances Kent, also of Vermont, who died in 1849, aged forty. He had three brothers and two sisters, of whom Norman Cable was the eldest, and then came Margaret Lucy, Thomas Harvey, deceased, Frederick Dufay, and Frances Mary, deceased.

Mr. March was educated in the Vermont public schools, but at the age of sixteen went to New York and apprenticed himself to learn the trade of marble-cutting. Five years of this work enabled him to go to Boston, Massachusetts, and embark in business on his own account, where he remained five years, and then went to Camden, Maine, where he was a marble carver and engaged in the monument business for a time. In 1854 he went to California and mined in different localities for the next four years. The first day of May, 1858, saw his arrival in Whatcom county, Washington, which then comprised Skagit and San Juan counties. For three years he followed building and contracting; in 1861 he was deputy sheriff under Enoch May, but in 1863 he resigned to go on his farm; in the same year he was elected probate judge for Whatcom county, and served six years.

Mr. March has made an enviable record in different branches of farming. He has conducted an extensive dairy; in 1885, after experimenting as to the growth and culture of the cauliflower seed, he began growing the seed for market purposes. Up to this time the best seed had been imported from Europe, but Mr. March has produced seed of the very finest quality and grade, and has received most flattering reports from the various state agricultural stations, so that he has continued in the business; he has eighty acres under cultivation, of which ten acres are planted to cauliflower, the yearly product from which has been four hundred and eighty pounds of clean seed, for which the market price has been fifteen dollars per pound. Since engaging in the industry he has marketed over two thousand pounds at that price. In addition he raises every year from four to five tons of cabbage seed, which has a value of from fifty cents to one dollar and a half a pound. These are his most important enterprises as a horticulturist, but he also carries on a general market business, which is very profitable and a most engrossing form of labor. In 1902 he was selected by the county commissioners and appointed by the state horticulturist as horticultural commissioner for Skagit county, and was reappointed in 1903.

Mr. March was married in Boston, in December, 1853, to Henrietta Maria Taylor, a native of that city, and their one daughter, Cora Russ, is the wife of Dr. John Crawford, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. In February, 1873, Mr. March took as his second wife Miss Kate Hilton, a native of New York, and there are three sons by this marriage: Alfred Hiram, the oldest, is captain of the steamer Harry at Anacortes; Harry Elmer is head engineer on the same vessel, and Fred Hilton manages his father's farm. In November, 1902, Mr. March married Mrs. Jane Wilson, a native of Virginia. In 1890 Mr. March was elected commodore of the Anacortes Yacht Club, and he has since been known as Commodore March. In 1896 he was elected admiral of the Northwest International Yachting Association, and served up to 1902. He is a member of the Masonic order, and as a Republican has taken a leading part in local and state affairs, and is one of the best known men in this section of the state. His long and honored residence in Washington has recognition in the fact that he is a member of the State Pioneer Society.

GEORGE BELDING SMITH, M. D.

Among those who have attained distinctive prestige in the practice of medicine and surgery in this section of the Evergreen state, and whose success has come as the logical sequel of thorough technical information and skill, stands Dr. George B. Smith, who is now serving in the important capacity of railway surgeon. He was born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 30th of August, 1855, and is a son of George and Mary Angeline (Drake) Smith. The father, who was also a native of the Empire state, is a member of an old American family whose arrival in this country antedates the period of the Revolutionary war. He is a miller by trade, but is now living retired from the active cares of a business life, and has reached the age of sixty-seven years. The mother of our subject was

a native of Vermont, and the Drake family trace their ancestry in this country to the time of the landing of the Mayflower. Her death occurred at the early age of twenty-one years.

George Belding Smith attended the public schools of his native place during his early boyhood days, and later became a student in the Massena Academy, while he further continued his studies in the State Normal Training School at Potsdam. Completing his literary education at the age of twenty-one years, he then began his preparation for the practice of medicine and surgery, entering the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of M. D. From the time of his embarkation in the medical field until the 24th of December, 1890, he was located at Winthrop, St. Lawrence county, New York, and in the last mentioned year he came to Anacortes, Washington, and resumed the practice of his chosen profession. The Doctor is a man of scholarly attainments and one who has made deep and careful research into the science to which he is devoting his life work, and is now accorded a foremost place among the medical practitioners of the Sound country. In 1892 he was appointed a railroad surgeon, first by the Oregon Improvement then by the Pacific Coast Company, later by the Seattle & Northern Railroad Company, and at the present time is serving in that capacity for the Great Northern Railroad Company. For four years Dr. Smith served as a member of the board of education, while for the same length of time was a member of the city council, and in 1902 was elected a health officer, in which position he had also served for three years prior to this time.

The marriage of Dr. Smith was celebrated in August, 1882, when Emma Jane Killam became his wife. She, too, is a native of Stockholm, New York, and a daughter of Silas and Mary (Parker) Killam, both natives of the Empire state. Three children were born of this union, namely: Ruth Genevieve, a young lady of fourteen years; Lawrence Kellam, who has reached the age of six years; and Hazel Belle, who died when but two years old. Dr. Smith's fraternal relations connect him with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World, while in the line of his profession he holds membership relations with the State Medical Society and the Skagit County Medical Society. An earnest Republican in his political views, he has ever taken an active interest in the welfare and advancement of his party, and with one exception has attended every state convention since coming to Washington.

MELVILLE CURTIS.

The branch of the Curtis family to which the above name belongs is of old English stock, and settled in Massachusetts before the Revolutionary war. It was in this state that Melville Curtis, Sr., was born; he was a paper manufacturer, which seems to have been a favorite business with the family, as his father and grandfather had also been similarly engaged. The wife of Melville Curtis, Sr., was Louise Allsopp, a native of Quebec, Canada, and of an English family who had come to the province soon after the conquest by Great Britain. Mr. Curtis died in 1860, aged sixty years, and

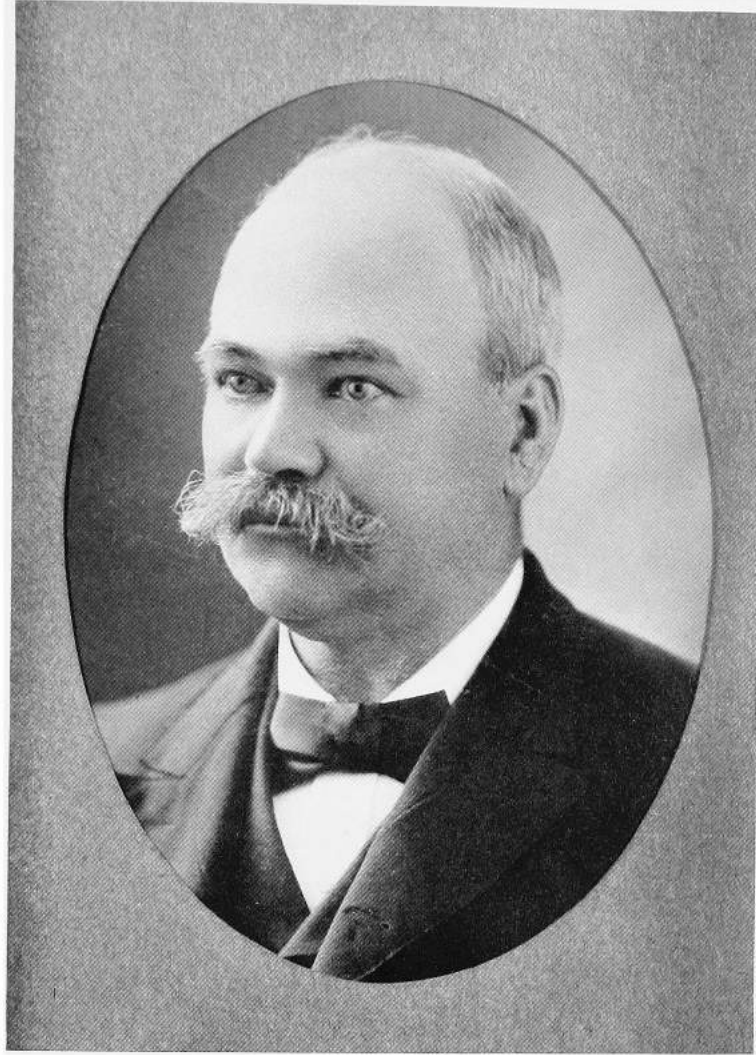
his wife passed away in 1873, at the age of sixty-two. Their children were: Lucretia, the widow of O. F. Redfield, living in Berkeley, California; Allen A. resides in San Raphael, California; Sarah M. is the wife of Dr. T. B. Childs of Anacortes, Washington; Annie B. is the widow of Amos Bowman, one of the pioneers of Anacortes, and the town was named in honor of Mrs. Bowman (Annie Curtis).

Melville Curtis was born June 30, 1849, at Belleville, New Jersey, and was educated in the public schools there until he was twelve years old; he then took a preparatory course at Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada, and in 1867 entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and took a course in mining and civil engineering, being graduated in June, 1871. In September following he came to Austin, Nevada, and entered the employ of the Manhattan Silver Mining Company, as assayer and mining engineer; he was retained in this capacity till 1876, was then assistant superintendent and then general superintendent and manager until 1887. After the depreciation of silver, the property was sold, and Mr. Curtis went to Mendocino, California; he bought an interest in a lumber mill, but sold out in a year and went to Irondale, Washington, where, in the fall of 1888, he took charge of the Puget Sound Iron Company's furnace at that point. In the spring of 1890 he left this position and came to Anacortes to look after the interests which he had acquired in 1885, while still in Nevada, and this bustling Washington town has been his place of residence since that date. He has been busied in caring for his real estate, and in 1903 he engaged in the coal business, building a wharf and coal dock on the water front for that purpose.

In October, 1883, Mr. Curtis was married to Fanny B. Wright, a native of New York state, and a daughter of Junius A. and Susan (Backus) Wright, of an old New York Dutch family. Morri, the eldest of the four daughters of this marriage, is the wife of H. P. Schmidt, a druggist of Anacortes; Louise is sixteen years old, and the other two are Alleen and Helen. Mr. Curtis belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and in politics has always been Republican. He takes a live interest in local public affairs, in 1891 was elected first councilman of the city, and has been re-elected each succeeding year to the present time; in 1893 he was elected to fill the unexpired term of mayor, and was re-elected in 1894 and 1895; in 1898 he was chosen county commissioner, and served four years. He has thus made an honorable record both in public and private life, and is highly esteemed in all circles in the town and vicinity.

WILLIAM G. BEARD.

William George Beard, who is now serving as mayor of Anacortes, has been so active in political life and business interests here that no mention of the city would be complete without reference to him. He was born June 24, 1847, in Exeter, Devonshire, England, the eldest son of George and Mary (Palmer) Beard. The father was also born in Exeter and belonged to a family whose history can be traced back through several hundred years. He was an architect, contractor and builder, and in the year 1850, accompanied by his family, he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling first in Toronto, Canada. In 1867 he removed to Bay City, Michigan, and was



J. West Beard

actively identified with its building interests for some years. He there died in February, 1903, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, and his wife, who was also a native of Exeter, England, passed away in Bay City, Michigan, in 1883, at the age of fifty-nine years. In their family were the following named: William G.; John, who died in Bay City, Michigan, in 1873; Eliza, the wife of Captain Henry Bennett, of that place; Edward; Harry, who is an alderman and contractor at Bay City; and Frederick, who is living in the same place.

William G. Beard was only three years old when brought by his parents to America, and at the age of five years he entered the public schools of Toronto, Canada. He was graduated in the grammar school of Markham, Canada, at the age of eighteen years, and when his school life was ended he began assisting his father, who was engaged in contracting and building. The son thus gained a broad, practical knowledge of the builder's art, laying the foundation for successful work in that line in later life. For a time he operated in the oil fields of Petrolia, Canada, and in 1871 he went to Bay City, Michigan, where he organized the firm of George Beard & Son, contractors and builders. They erected the principal public and private buildings of that city, having a very large patronage, and our subject continued in the business until 1879, when he was nominated for the office of register of deeds of Bay county. He was elected and served so acceptably that he was renominated in 1881, but that year his party met uniform defeat. In 1883, however, he was again elected for a term of two years, and in 1885 he was chosen by popular vote to the office of city treasurer of Bay City. The following year he was placed in nomination by the Democratic party for the position of state treasurer of Michigan, but, though he ran ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. His elections were never because of an overwhelming party strength, but because of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-townsmen.

In 1889, on account of failing health, Mr. Beard removed to Seattle, where he was engaged in contracting and building until December of that year, during which time he built at Shelton the office and banking building for the Satsop Railroad & Logging Company, also the Korn Block in Seattle, and the warehouse buildings of the Standard Oil Company. In December, 1889, Mr. Beard came to Fidalgo Island, which is now the site of Anacortes, with a view to establishing an abstract office. After spending a year at Mount Vernon in completing a set of abstract books, he returned to Anacortes in 1891, and has since engaged in the abstract, real estate and insurance business, having a large clientage in these lines, and meeting with gratifying prosperity in his undertakings. He also designed and superintended the construction of the Odd Fellows' hall and opera house of Anacortes, and has been an active factor in the improvement of the city.

Mr. Beard has held a number of official positions, and has ever been found prompt and reliable in the discharge of the duties thus devolving upon him. In 1890 he was appointed, by William Dale, deputy county assessor, serving until 1892, and in 1891 he was elected the first city assessor for the city of Anacortes. Two years later he was re-elected and served up to the time the office was abolished by the legislature. During this time he was also

justice of the peace for six years and police judge for three years, and in 1895 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of postmaster, serving for four years. In 1901 and 1902 he was elected alderman at large, and in the latter year was nominated as representative to the state legislature, but was defeated. In November, 1902, however, he was elected by popular vote to the office of mayor of Anacortes and is now serving. This shows that where he is best known he has the confidence and support of the people and no higher testimonial of his worth could be given than the fact of the loyal adherence of his fellow-townsmen. He has always voted with the Democracy, but even those upholding opposing political views entertain for him the highest respect because of his fidelity and loyalty in office.

In Bay City, Michigan, in April, 1874, Mr. Beard wedded Miss Mary Bennett, a native of Canada and a daughter of Edward G. and Mary Bennett, both of whom were of English descent. Our subject and his wife now have four sons and five daughters: William; Clara, the wife of Peter Anderson, of Michael, British Columbia; Leila, Mabel, Edwin, Mamie, Mattie, Sidney and Graham, all yet at home. The parents hold membership in the Episcopal church, and Mr. Beard belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Anacortes Commercial Club and takes an active interest in his city, being desirous of its welfare and growth along lines that will prove of permanent benefit. Mr. Beard was one of the committee to escort President Roosevelt on his Puget Sound trip. In public office he has been most capable, and over the record of his official career and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. As mayor of the city his administration is business-like, practical and beneficial, and Anacortes accounts him one of its most valued citizens.

JOHN MILES.

A great many of the English emigrants who have come to this country have made their way to the extreme west, and the state of Washington has a number of these enterprising settlers who are among the most successful business men and farmers in the state. In this number we may count John Miles, who is one of the well known citizens of Lewis county and has spent an upright and honorable life in the county for the past twenty-five years. His birthplace was Kent, England, where he came into the world on the 24th of May, 1832. He is of good and substantial English parentage and enjoyed excellent educational advantages in England and France. He became the Queen of England's crown surveyor and for twenty-three years represented the Queen in all matters of taxation in the district assigned to him. While in the performance of the duties connected with this position he was treacherously attacked and his skull was broken; his life was endangered for some time and he was incapacitated for duty, and although he was strongly urged to hold his commission, he decided to quit the service and go to the territory of Washington, of which he had already heard so much from his brother.

The latter, Henry Miles, was a Washington pioneer, having come to the state in 1851; he was a member of the first territorial legislature, in which

he served with marked efficiency for several terms; his death occurred in 1891. Accordingly, John Miles came direct to Washington and arrived at Chehalis June 5, 1878. Soon after his arrival the Queen sent him twelve hundred and fifty dollars as a remuneration for his injury and loss of time and in appreciation of his many years of faithful service. He embarked in merchandising and first had a store at Chehalis, later was a merchant and the postmaster at Claquato for ten years, during which time he met with gratifying success. For a number of years he has been engaged in money-lending, and in this has displayed the qualities of the true financier, making many good investments. At present five thousand acres of valuable land in and about Lewis county belong to Mr. Miles, and he has a delightful home in the town of Claquato.

In 1862 Mr. Miles was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Davis, a native of Wales, the marriage occurring in England. The ten surviving children of this union are as follows: Mary Ann Sarah is single and lives in Tacoma; Emily is now the wife of James Lockerbie; Bertha Louisa lives in Tacoma; Edith Rosamond is a teacher of Tacoma; Frederick lives in Tacoma; Maud is the wife of W. H. Miller; Eva is the wife of Charles H. Pole, a merchant of Dryad; Mabel resides in Dryad; Eley is a teacher in Tacoma; and Harold John is at Tullman College. On May 13, 1885, Mrs. Miles was called away by death, and her loss was deeply mourned by the devoted family, for she had been a most faithful wife and mother. Mr. Miles married his present wife, Mrs. Rose (Tune) Miles, on November 3, 1891; she was born in London, England. They have had the following children: Agnes, Charles, Winifred, Charlotte, and William, who died July 19, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Miles are members of the Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican, and while he never seeks office he attends all the conventions of the party and is much interested in the welfare of the state and county of his adoption.

OLIVER PERRY TAYLOR.

Centralia, Washington, is the seat of many manufacturing concerns, its convenience as a shipping point and its proximity to the great timber supply making it especially favored in this respect. The firm of Nudd & Taylor Company, incorporated, are manufacturers of everything in the wood-working line, such as wooden eaves, gutters, moulding, porch columns, stairs, rails, etc. They have about twenty men in their employ, and most of the product of the mill is shipped to eastern markets. The large plant is situated on the five acres of land at the corner of Tower avenue and Hanson street and only a short distance from the depot. The main building is sixty by one hundred feet in dimensions, two stories high; it has a lean-to twenty-two by sixty, an engine room thirty by forty, a dry kiln thirty-five by forty, and three hundred feet of sheds twenty feet wide. This is one of the important business institutions of the city, and a short biography of the men who are at the head of the firm would be appropriate and interesting in this history.

Oliver Perry Taylor, the junior member of the firm, is still a young man, being born in Henry county, Indiana, February 27, 1860. His parents were members of that gentle and pious sect known as the Quakers, and he

was reared in that faith, imbibing many principles which have remained with him during life and have had much to do with the formation of his character. In 1879, when nineteen years old, he went to Minneapolis and for some years was employed in the mail service, having the distinction of being one of the pioneer mail carriers of that city; he was also engaged in railroad-ing, and was for seven years the commercial agent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad (now the Great Western). In 1895 he came to Centralia, and in connection with Mr. Nudd bought the property, put in the plant, and has since built up the factory which is now such an integral part of the city.

Mr. Taylor was married while living in Minneapolis to Miss Lottie N. Nudd, the daughter of the senior partner of the firm, and they have two children, Laura Ella and William Perry. He is prominent in fraternal circles; is a Knight Templar and has received all the degrees in the York rites; he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. His politics are Republican and he was chairman of the central committee of his ward in Minneapolis, but he has been so absorbed in his business that he has never found time or desired to take a more active part in public affairs.

WILLIAM H. NUDD, the senior member of this company, comes of an old English ancestry who settled in New Hampshire as early as 1673. Thomas Nudd was the originator of the American branch of the family, and the name Thomas has descended to members of all the succeeding generations; all of Mr. Nudd's forefathers were natives of New Hampshire, and the old family estate was handed down from father to son for many years, until 1835, when it passed out of the family. The religion of the Nudds was Methodist and Baptist since the earliest record. William H. was the son of Thomas and Annie (Trickey) Nudd, and was born on the 16th day of July, 1831, in the town of Wakefield, New Hampshire. He grew up to manhood in his native state, and was afterward engaged in merchandising in Maine until 1857; in this year he removed to Minneapolis and engaged in the lumber business. While here he formed his connection with Mr. Taylor, and in 1895 came to Centralia to assist in the organization of the proposed company.

While engaged in business in Maine Mr. Nudd met and married the lady of his choice, Miss Laura E. Shepherd, a native of Bangor. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Lottie became the wife of Mr. Taylor, Henry A. is employed in the factory, Benjamin F. is in Alaska engaged in mining, and Fuller E. is now in business in Centralia, Washington. Mr. Nudd has the honor of having voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and he has ever since cast his ballot in the interests of the Republican party. He is a Knight Templar Mason. He is now over seventy, but he is still active, and his long life of useful endeavor deserves every commendation.

JOHN R. CHAPLIN.

With the upbuilding and improvement of Olympia, Washington, and the northwest along lines of intellectual, material and moral progress, the name of Professor John R. Chaplin is inseparably interwoven. He is the president of the People's University of Olympia, which is a stock company,

having an authorized capital stock of one million dollars, divided into shares of one dollar each.

The purpose and plans of this university are unique and deserve special mention, because the character of the institution reflects somewhat the character of its promoter. Its aim, according to its charter, is to create a higher, more independent, unwavering and unbiased standard of social life, than can be found in any political or denominational institution or policy. "Unfettered by denominational boundaries, by fixed theological creeds, by the dangerous demands of either accumulated wealth or combined numbers, by the unrighteous requirements of social 'castes,' by the unnecessary burden of foolish and expensive styles and fashions, or by the disastrous influences of political domination, its aim is to meet all the people on the broad and fraternal plane of co-partnership, seeking the best and highest in human character. Its faith is in God, its strength in righteousness, its confidence in humanity, its labor for mankind, and its reward in Christian character."

As before said, the institution is a stock company governed by a board of sixty-three trustees, and among its interesting features is the fact that any person may become a voting member by purchasing one or more shares at a cost of one dollar each. The institution already numbers its stockholders in every state in the Union.

In connection with this institution of learning, and as an aid to it financially, Professor Chaplin has organized the Olympia Development Company, with a permissible capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars of which has already been sold and the proceeds invested in choice real estate in and about the city of Olympia. The prime object of this company, according to its charter, is to build "Greater Olympia," employing such agencies as may be required for that purpose; "to buy, own, plat, sell, lease, improve and otherwise deal in real estate; to build dwelling houses, business blocks, to locate factories, to promote in every legitimate way the highest interest and growth of the capital city, and especially 'to aid in building, equipping and maintaining the People's University.'" The development company has purchased and is now the owner of four thousand acres of choice land, a part of which is lying within the city limits and the remainder is in close proximity thereto. The company also owns thirty-five hundred city lots and is now engaged in the improvement of this property. Professor Chaplin especially appreciates the fact that one-sixth of the gross income derived from the sales of this real-estate is pledged to the university.

The stockholders of both corporations have the highest faith in the success of the undertaking, and in the splendid and brilliant future which awaits Olympia. Professor Chaplin has made this matter a life study, devoting his time and efforts to understanding the question in all its phases, and in utilizing his knowledge for the good of mankind. In the interest of his university project, he has crossed the continent seventy times, having succeeded in securing the aid of a number of wealthy eastern capitalists of the highest reputation in his undertaking, thus giving the enterprise the financial support which it requires.

Professor Chaplin is a native of the state of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Fowlerville, Livingston county, on the 30th of April, 1852. He

acquired his education in Adrian College, spent six years in that institution of learning, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883. Eight years previous to that time Professor Chaplin was married, in 1875, to Miss Emma Strobridge, of Lapeer, Michigan, and they attended college together. After their marriage, being an ordained minister of the Methodist Protestant church, he preached in that denomination for two years, but, liking the republican form of government of the Congregational church, became identified with that denomination in 1886, and accepted a Congregational pastorate. In 1889 he came to Washington, accepting the pastorate of the First Congregational church of Olympia. But for years he had been revolving in his mind the idea of establishing an independent university, not under political or denominational control. He saw in that city an opening for the materialization of his plans, and resigning his ministerial charge at once entered upon the work involved in the founding of such an institution. He is meeting with the highest realization of his plans, and his efforts have been and will doubtless continue to be a resultant factor in the intellectual development of that portion of the state. He has also become a prominent factor in the upbuilding and improvement of the city, and has interested a number of men of high standing and wealth in his project.

He has secured an excellent faculty for the university and has embodied in his plans a department of travel by which the institution will give twenty-eight thousand miles of travel practically free, furnishing guides, chaperons and instructors. This travel will be a part of the four years' course and will be of immense value to students, placing them in touch not only with the text books, but with the entire country as well. The whole enterprise is now on a good financial basis, and Professor Chaplin is deserving of the highest praise for both the plan and its execution.

To the Professor and his wife have been born five children. The eldest daughter, Grace R., a most interesting and intelligent young lady, died recently at the age of nineteen years. One son, Emery S., is both a student in the University and the editor of a monthly magazine, called the *College Independent*. The other children are Ethel T., Gurnsey K. and Winthrop L. They are all Congregationalists in religious faith except Gurnsey, who is a Methodist. Professor Chaplin still preaches occasionally and never loses an opportunity to advocate broad, liberal, independent Christian thought and character. As in religion, so in politics, he is liberal and independent, but on account of moral convictions always votes the Prohibition ticket. While in Michigan he joined the Masonic fraternity, becoming a member of Otsego Lodge, No. 78, F. & A. M., in which he has filled the office of chaplain. He is a man of original, practical and progressive ideas, and of marked natural and acquired ability, possessing special business enterprise as well as strong mentality. Such men are of value to any city and sure to be appreciated for the work they do.

CAPTAIN THOMAS S. TEW.

Steamboat captains are a class of men to themselves, possessing some characteristics which identify them in their line of work. Their genial, hearty, sometimes rather blunt manner, coupled with their constant habit of command,

makes them a superior class of men, and to them the country owes a great deal of its material progress.

Among such men stands the subject of this sketch, Captain Thomas S. Tew, owner of two well known steamboats—the Shelton and the Northern Light. The former makes two trips daily between Olympia and Shelton, and the other does a jobbing business along the Sound. The grandfather of Captain Tew was a gunsmith in Rhode Island and lived to a ripe old age. His son George was born in that state, but when two years old removed with his father and family to Madison county, New York, where he grew up to be an industrious and respected farmer. His wife was Amy Burdick, a native of New York. In 1867 they went west and settled on a farm near Ionia, Ionia county, Michigan, where he spent the remainder of his life and died when eighty-two years old. His wife passed away two years previously. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, and three of them are still living.

Captain Tew was born in Brookfield, Madison county, New York, on the 18th of July, 1831. The early days of his life were spent in the busy toil of the farm and in the public schools of New York. He learned the trade of machinist, and for several years had a machine shop and a door and sash factory in Ionia. After that, for a number of years he manufactured lumber and shingles in Montcalm county, Michigan. It was in 1883 that Captain Tew came to the Sound country. For the first few years he constructed and operated mills, among these being the Bellingham mill at New Whatcom, Whatcom county, which he operated until 1886. In that year he went to Gray's Harbor, where he constructed and operated the Weatherwax mill. Here he embarked in his first steamboat venture, building and running the old Aberdeen steamer on the Chehalis river, between Montesano and Aberdeen. He organized and became president and manager of the Aberdeen Transport Company, which built the City of Aberdeen. Captain Tew brought her around to the Sound in 1892 and later sold her to the Wiley Navigation Company. He then bought the old steamboat Wiley, built the City of Shelton, and organized the Shelton Transportation Company, of which he has since been president and manager. The Northern Light came into his possession by purchase, and both of his boats are now doing a good business. Captain Tew has himself captained his boats most of the time, and has been especially fortunate in escaping serious accidents.

In 1850 Captain Tew was married to Adelia W. Fitch, a native of New York, and a daughter of Madison Fitch, who is now living, at the age of ninety-two years, in Easton township, Ionia county, Michigan. Their children, three sons and a daughter, are all living. Orin L. is engineer on the Shelton; George M. has been a steamboat and locomotive engineer and is now superintendent of the Blakley Railroad; Fred A. is captain of the steamer Northern Light; and the daughter, Kate Adelia, is the wife of Charles L. Lewis, and lives in Aberdeen. Captain Tew became a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 36, in Ionia in 1867. He is also a member of the Aberdeen Chapter, R. A. M., and of Aberdeen Commandery, a Sir Knight Templar and a Shriner, his temple being in Tacoma. In politics the Captain is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

HON. FRANCIS DONAHOE.

Thirty years' residence in the state of Washington is sufficient to place a man among the "old-timers," and the fact that the Hon. Francis Donahoe has been in Lewis county for nearly this length of time adds much to the interest of his life and makes him an authority in matters concerning the early history of the county. And the prominent part he has played in the public life of the county and state gives him additional prestige, and his name will always be linked with the progress and development of the country around Chehalis.

The Donahoe family have been resident in America for a century. Grandfather James was a native of Ireland and there married Rachel Casiday, but soon after this union they emigrated to this country and settled in Pennsylvania. He brought over with him the thrift and industry inherent in the Irish race, and it was not long before he was a prosperous farmer. Thomas Donahoe was born after his parents settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1814. He was brought up in the occupation of his father and remained in the county of his birth all his life, not only making himself influential there by his ability as a tiller of the soil but becoming prominent in public affairs; for a number of years he was associate judge of the county. He married a native of Bedford, Elizabeth Hendrickson, and they lived to a good old age, and were faithful members of the Catholic church. He believed in the principles of the Democratic party. He lived to be eighty-six years old, passing away in 1900, while his wife died about fifteen years previously. They had a large family, and ten of the twelve children are still living, but only two are in the state of Washington; two are in Ohio, while the others have remained in their native state.

Francis Donahoe was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1847. His younger years were passed here, and he worked alternately in the schoolroom and on his father's farm, but he was still a boy when he began to make his own living by getting employment as a farm hand. The west exerted its charms on him, and we next find him in the state of Illinois engaged in farm labor, where he remained until he was drawn further to the Pacific coast, making his arrival in the territory of Washington in 1871. The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad was at that time attracting many to this section of the country, and it was in this work that Mr. Donahoe employed himself for the next two years. In 1874 he came to Chehalis and bought from the railroad company one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he at once set to work to clear and improve. He has been prosperous in this direction, and now has four hundred and sixty acres, three hundred of which is well improved. He devotes his land to the raising of grain, hay, peas, cattle and live-stock, and he also has a fine hop yard of twenty-four acres. He is the owner of the St. Helen's Hotel and other city property, and has a nice residence of his own. He was one of the organizers and a stockholder in the National Bank, and is now a stockholder and director in the Coffman, Dobson and Company Bank.

Mr. Donahoe has always been firm in his adherence to the Democratic party, and, as the candidate of this party, was elected to the state senate,



Francis Donahoe

serving in the sessions of 1891-2 and 1893-4. He was not content to sit in this position of authority and honor and let the country take care of itself, but was the active promoter of much of the beneficent legislation which was enacted during those sessions. One of the acts which bore his name was the Donahoe road law, which provided that in the construction of a public highway a portion of the expense should be borne by the town into which it entered, a portion by the county, and the rest by the abutting property. He was also foremost in securing the passage of that law which became known as "the barefooted schoolboy bill"; the provisions of this measure were that all the school money of the state should be pooled, and instead of each county bearing the expense of the education of the child, each person of school age should receive his per capita share of the state money. Besides this place of honor and trust Mr. Donahoe has served Chehalis as its mayor.

He was married in 1876 to Miss Mary, a daughter of Malcomb McDonald, one of the highly esteemed pioneers of the county; she was born in Lewis county. The seven children of this union were all born in Chehalis, and their names are: Amabella; Thomas Malcomb, now attending the State University; Paul, Catharine, Olive Frances, Ruth and Louise. The family are members of the Catholic church and are well thought of in all the circles of the city.

HON. WILLIAM H. WHITE.

It is impossible in a brief biography of this kind to do justice to the long and eventful life of one who has served his country as a public-spirited citizen, as a soldier in the defense of the Union, as a leader in politics who has made the duties of office the object of his best efforts, and as a jurist who now sits in the highest court of his state and whose record has been above reproach; and therefore a mere outline of his history must preserve his name for posterity; for the present generation no herald of his deeds is needed.

The Scotch-Irish forefathers of Mr. White came from the north of Ireland to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and were all participants in the war of the Revolution. Both grandfather White and grandfather Fulton were born in Westmoreland county, and the Judge's parents were also natives of the same place; Sarah (Fulton) White was a descendant of Robert Fulton, who was the progenitor of the family in America; both the father, whose name was Thompson, and the mother were devout Presbyterians, and the ancestors on both sides had for many years been of that faith and officers in the church. The father died at the age of seventy-five and the mother at the age of sixty. The children were Elizabeth, Martha, Albert, Clara, Nancy, and the Judge, all of whom have passed away except our subject and his sister Martha; she now resides in Seattle, the widow of William S. Fulton and the mother of Prosecuting Attorney Fulton of King county, Washington. The son Albert lost his life in the war of the Rebellion, fighting on the side of the Union.

The birth of William H. White occurred in Wellsburg, Brooke county, Virginia, on the 28th day of May, 1842; he received his early education in private schools in Virginia and was engaged in the continuance of his studies in Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio, when the Civil war broke out. He immediately laid aside his books and answered the call for volunteers, enlist-

ing at Ashland in Company B, One Hundred-Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, after three months' service being promoted to first sergeant. He served in the Army of the Cumberland under Generals Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas, and in a fight with General Forrest at Athens, Alabama, in September, 1864, he received a shot that broke his leg. He was captured by the enemy, but in ten days was recaptured by his friends. After recovering he took part in the battle of Nashville and rejoined his regiment at Decatur, Alabama, in May, 1865. After the fall of Richmond his wounds broke out afresh and he was mustered out under the last order signed by President Lincoln.

After receiving his discharge he returned to Wellsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), and devoted himself to the study of law in the office of Hon. Joseph H. Pendleton; he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of West Virginia in 1868, and after practicing a short time was elected judge of probate of Brooke county on the Democratic ticket, was re-elected in 1870 and continued in the office until his resignation in 1871.

In this year Mr. White came to Washington, locating at Seattle, which was then a town of about twelve hundred inhabitants, not one of whom he knew. The leading lawyers there at the time were Hon. John H. McGilvera, James McNaught and Colonel Charles H. Larrabee; with the latter our subject entered into partnership. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district on the Democratic ticket; this district then consisted of all the territory in West Washington north of Thurston and Mason counties, and he received a majority in every county except one, losing that by only one vote. The only white person legally executed in the territory west of the Cascade mountains before 1889 was convicted by Mr. White. In 1878 he was chosen a member of the legislative assembly of the territory and served as chairman of the judiciary committee; in 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States attorney for the territory and served in that capacity until the state was admitted in 1889. He was also sent, in 1883, by the citizens of Seattle, to Washington, D. C., to urge upon Congress the forfeiture of the unearned land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which commission he executed so well before the committees on public lands of the senate and house that the result was to hurry the completion of the Cascade branch of that road. In the Democratic convention of 1884 he was strongly urged as the nominee for congressional delegate and was defeated by only a few votes. Judge White took an active part as United States attorney in the anti-Chinese riot of February, 1886, and in the prosecution of the instigators he secured the conviction of several rioters, which had a wholesome effect in restoring law and order.

Mr. White was chairman of the Washington delegation to the Chicago convention which nominated Bryan for president, and he cast his vote for him in both campaigns. His political party history is an excellent evidence of his independence of character: he was reared a Whig, at the time of the Civil war joined the ranks of the Republicans; after the war he objected to the measures taken by the latter party in the impeachment of President Johnson and in giving suffrage to the negroes, believing it would be harmful to both races, and came over to the Democratic party; and only recently, not agreeing with the policy of this party on the Philippine question, he has lent his support to the Republicans. Such courage of one's convictions is to be highly commended, and the country needs many such men.

On June 1, 1900, Governor Rogers appointed Mr. White judge of the state supreme court to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Gordon, who had resigned, and on March 20, 1901, he was reappointed under an act which temporarily increased the number of the court, his term expiring in October, 1902.

During his residence in Seattle Mr. White gave much attention to educational affairs, and advocated progressive methods which resulted in making the school system of that city second to none in the state; he was attorney for the board of education and during this time gave deep study to educational matters. He has been attorney for a number of large corporations and has enjoyed an extensive law practice.

In June, 1898, Judge White married Emma McRedmond, a native of King county, and the daughter of Luke McRedmond, who was one of the pioneers of the country. Two children bless this union. A short distance from Seattle, near the town of Redmond, he owns a large ranch, and there he has a delightful home and finds his pleasure and recreation in the cultivation of his farm. He is past master of Masons of Washington territory and of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., at Seattle, and is past commander of Stevens Post, G. A. R. In all affairs of life, whether social, business or political, Mr. White has given conclusive proof of his ability, his sterling integrity and upright character.

HON. OLIVER C. WHITE.

This biography must detail very briefly the eventful and successful life of one of Olympia's respected citizens, a stockholder and director in the Capital National Bank, and also a pioneer of 1850. Oliver C. White dates his birth on December 1, 1846, near Dubuque, Iowa, and was but seven years of age when his father arrived in Olympia, the country then being a dense forest.

Mr. White is proud of an ancestry of mingled Welsh, Scotch and English blood, which is the combination that has made the progressive and invincible American nation. The first American ancestor of the White family came over in 1745 in search of a lost brother, whom he never found. His sons were participants in the Revolutionary war; some of the family resided at Wyoming at the time of the famous massacre by the Indians, and the great-grandmother of our subject was carried off by the Indians, but was afterwards released, and lived to the age of ninety-four. Mr. White's grandfather, John White, was a native of New York, and his wife was also born in that state: they became pioneers of the state of Ohio.

Their son, Charles White, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1823. He married Mary J. Clements, who was born in 1828 at Springfield, Illinois, where her father's family had settled in 1822. He had learned the trade of cabinet-maker, carpenter and joiner, and had settled at Dubuque, Iowa. From there, in 1849, he joined a company consisting of the family of his father, and with ox-teams they started across the plains to Oregon. They spent the winter near Council Bluffs and in the early spring of 1850 set out upon their journey. In September they reached the beautiful Willamette valley, and there Mr. White's father took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres. Mr. White

had brought with him his wife and two children, one of whom became the wife of Rev. A. J. Joslyn and now resides at Ballard, Washington. Mr. White worked at his trade in Dayton, Oregon, and in 1853 came to Olympia. Five more children were born on the coast: Carrie, who became the wife of Robert Larimer, and resides in Los Gatos, California; Frank C., residing near Eugene, Oregon; Nettie, who died when a child; Ione, who became the wife of John C. Story, and died in 1877, leaving a son, Mark Story; and Charles, who lives at Eugene with his parents. Mr. White is now in his eightieth year and his wife in her seventy-fifth. He was reared a Democrat, but at the time of the Civil war he became a Republican. Among the various minor offices which he has filled are those of city marshal, coroner, sheriff and assessor, always taking an active interest in all the affairs of his community.

Oliver C., whose birth has been mentioned above, was educated at Olympia and The Dalles; he lived with his parents till his nineteenth year, but had been self-supporting much before that time, acting as newsboy, clerk, guard in the Oregon penitentiary, logger and mill-hand, farm-hand, and as general roustabout. In 1871 he located at Dayton, Washington, where he lived for eighteen years; for five years he taught school; for four years was county auditor; was clerk of the district court three and a half years; for nearly two years was president of the territorial board of penitentiary building commissioners. He resigned this position to take his seat as member of the last territorial legislature in 1887-88. He was one of the six delegates to the Chicago convention of 1888 and in March, 1889, was appointed territorial secretary by President Harrison, serving in that place until statehood was granted. He refused to accept the nomination for secretary of state, although there was no opposition.

Mr. White removed to Olympia in November, 1889, and became manager of the State Printing & Publishing Company. He was appointed the first state printer on the establishment of that office, was elected to the same office in 1892, and met his defeat in the landslide of 1896. In 1879 he had purchased the *Columbia Chronicle* at Dayton, and with the exception of three and a half years, conducted it until 1890; during this time he had performed every part of the labor of "getting out" a country paper, from the place of "devil" to that of chief editor. During his residence at Dayton he was member of the fire company, mayor, town trustee, school director, president of the board of trade, chairman of the Republican county committee, and a member-at-large of the Republican territorial committee.

Mr. White was married at Dayton on February 19, 1875, to Susan J. Rainwater, a native of Arkansas; her father was John K. Rainwater, who came to the coast in 1861. There are three children: Walter A. is married and lives in Olympia; Will R. is in Seattle; and Mary H. lives at home with her parents. The family have their home at the Olympia Hotel, and he spends his leisure time looking after his business interests and in overseeing a fruit farm, which he has near the city. He has always been an active Republican and recalls that when a boy he carried a torch in the campaign for Lincoln, although his father was a Democrat.

Mr. White belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Masonic fraternity; is a Sir Knight and a past commander. He became an

Odd Fellow in 1870 and is past grand master and past grand representative, having represented the jurisdiction of Washington in the Sovereign Grand Lodge for eight years. This sketch is but a very brief record of the active and useful life of this worthy and eminent citizen, who has done so much for the advancement of the interests of his city, county and state.

WILLIAM H. BOOTHROYD.

The subject of this review has achieved a splendid success in his business career, and through his indefatigable energy and self-reliance has worked his way upward until he now occupies a prominent position among the leading business men of this section of the Evergreen state. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Engine, Pump & Machine Company, one of the largest corporations of its kind in the west, and he is also a prominent real estate broker of Tacoma. Mr. Boothroyd was born near Manchester, England, in 1849, and is a son of William and Mary (Stocks) Boothroyd. The father, also a native of that country, followed merchandising, banking and cotton manufacturing, and his death there occurred after his son had left the land of his birth for the new world. The mother also passed away in England.

In 1872, one year after his marriage, William H. Boothroyd bade farewell to home and native land and sailed for the United States, being at that time twenty-three years of age. On his arrival in this country he first located in Decatur, Illinois, but soon moved to Springfield, that state, where he organized and became the manager of the Springfield Printing Company. He printed the first six volumes of the American Berkshire Record, and worked up a large business for his company in the way of printing and publishing stock books, pedigree records, etc., for large individual stock breeders as well as prominent stock associations in different states of the west. In 1880 Mr. Boothroyd took up his abode in Huron, Beadle county, South Dakota, and engaged in the stock business, and also published *The Dakota Farmer*, there becoming a large landowner and a noted raiser of grain of the finest grades. He studied and successfully carried out the plan of "intensive" soil treatment and cultivation, with a view of producing a maximum amount of grain from a minimum acreage, the result being that he raised the premium oat crop in Dakota, receiving one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre, while his neighbors raised only from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre. It may also be stated that Mr. Boothroyd's oats were of the finest quality, bringing a much higher price on the market than those of other farmers in this vicinity. While a resident of Huron he also represented the American Investment Company, an eastern company dealing very extensively in farm loans in that vicinity, and was made the treasurer of Hartman township, Beadle county. Leaving that commonwealth in 1888, he then came to Tacoma, Washington, where he has since been extensively engaged in the real estate brokerage business and in the promotion of all legitimate industrial enterprises. For some time following his arrival in Tacoma he was the publisher of *The Northwest Horticulturist*. In the summer of 1902 he organized and became the secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Engine, Pump & Machine Company, the objects of this corporation

being the manufacture of pumping and hydraulic machinery, making a specialty of the newly patented Courtwright water motor for irrigating, mining and numerous other purposes. This is the only device that has ever been invented to successfully generate power from the flow and current motion of water in streams without any expense to the owner further than the original cost of the plant. This machine has been practically tested in Washington, and has proved to be all that is claimed of it. One of the greatest practical uses to which it will be put is the irrigation of arid land in Washington and other states. It will no doubt revolutionize this industry, and make it possible to reclaim millions of acres of valuable land that has heretofore remained desert on account of the impossibility or expense of irrigation. It is also in demand for bench and elevated placer lands, offers having been made of 40 per cent of clean up for use of machines. Competent engineers and mechanical experts have declared this device to be one of the greatest inventions, and it is not only valuable for irrigating purposes, but its principle may be applied to machinery for almost every purpose where power is required, such as mining machinery, pumping sewerage, mills, factories, electrical plants, printing presses, church organs, hoisting apparatus of all kinds, marine engines, and in fact the field is almost unlimited, as this invention will result in giving power on a much more economical basis than any mechanical principle now in operation.

Mr. Boothroyd is also secretary of the International Consolidated Development, Mining & Brokerage Company of Tacoma. This company owns or has control of some remarkably valuable properties on Tolstoi Bay, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, and in the southwestern part of Chelan county, Washington, consisting of a great deposit of copper ore, carrying gold and silver values, having outcroppings for a width of over four hundred feet; paralleling this is a marble deposit, free from shakes, of highest grade, perfectly crystalized, and carrying \$2.50 gold per ton (this is an unequaled marble for structural purposes); an iron ore deposit of over ninety million tons, running up to sixty-four per cent; a cinnabar ledge, which runs from half to four per cent, having a width of ore matter of six hundred feet. These properties are the selection of Mr. A. McCullough, B. A., M. E., who has got them together as the result of sixteen years' expert investigation and exploration throughout the northwest.

Mr. Boothroyd was married in England, the land of his birth, in 1871, to Miss Eleanor Watterson, and they have four children, namely: George W., Florence E., William Henry and Bertha M. Florence E. is the wife of Carl M. Ruhlin, of Washington, D. C., a son of Major Ruhlen, who had charge in the quartermaster's department of transports, etc., in the Philippine Islands during the war. The Boothroyd family reside in a pleasant residence at 1405 Ainsworth avenue, Tacoma, where they dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends and acquaintances.

DOUGLASS ALLMOND.

For a period of thirteen years Douglass Allmond has been a resident of Anacortes, and during the greater portion of that time was connected

with its journalistic interests as editor and proprietor of the *Anacortes American*. He was born in Sacramento county, California, on the 15th of November, 1863. His father, John G. Allmond, was a native of Germany, but when a boy came to the United States and located in the state of New York. In the early days of 1849 he made the then long and tedious journey to California, where he was first engaged in mining and subsequently followed agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1868, at the age of forty-five years. He was united in marriage to Lydia Dyer Douglass, a native daughter of the Empire state and a descendant of the Douglass family who came to America from Scotland early in the seventeenth century. In 1882 she located in Seattle, Washington, and now resides at Anacortes, having reached the good old age of eighty-one years. By her marriage to Mr. Allmond she became the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: George D., who resides in California; Mary Helen, the deceased wife of A. C. Snyder; Charles H., who makes his home in Seattle; and Katharine, the wife of Charles Hulbert, of Massachusetts, and she was the first teacher of art in the University of Washington.

Douglass Allmond, the fifth child in order of birth in the above family, received his early education in the public schools of Sacramento, California, and at the early age of thirteen years began work in a printing office in that city, remaining until March, 1882. In that year he located in Seattle, Washington, and resumed the printing business, and from 1887 until 1889 was in partnership with W. H. Hughes, but in the last mentioned year their business was destroyed by fire. In March, 1890, Mr. Allmond came to Anacortes, and in company with F. H. Boynton began the publication of the *Anacortes American* in May of that year, this relationship being continued until 1892, when Mr. Boynton withdrew from the firm, but Mr. Allmond continued in the publication of the *American* until May, 1902. Throughout all these years the *Anacortes American* enjoyed a wide circulation, and his power as a writer and editor was widely acknowledged among contemporary journals. In 1887, in company with F. H. Whitworth and A. H. Shroufe, of Seattle, Mr. Allmond was appointed government appraiser of the lands comprising the present government navy yards at Port Orchard, Washington. At present he is president of the Anacortes Water Company, which owns the water and electric systems of Anacortes. He has in many ways been an active factor in the upbuilding and improvement of Anacortes, has served both as president and secretary of the Anacortes Commercial Club. The only official position which he has occupied is that of deputy United States collector of customs at Anacortes, to which he was first appointed by Colonel F. D. Huestis, and subsequently reappointed by C. W. Ide. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic order, and politically has ever been an ardent Republican.

JOHN H. DRISSLER.

John H. Drissler, member of the firm of Drissler & Albright, general merchants of South Bend, Washington, was born in Abenheim, near Worms, Germany, in 1854, and is a son of Valentine and Francesca (Lenz) Driss-

ler. The parents were owners of a garden farm, but lived in town, as is the custom in Germany, and there the father died in 1867 and the mother in 1892.

Mr. John H. Drissler was educated at Abenheim, Germany, and there learned the shoemaker's trade, which he pursued at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and completed his education, making this city his home from 1874 to 1880. At that time he decided to go to America and join his brother Jacob Drissler, who had emigrated in 1858 and settled in Pacific county, Washington, in 1872. Mr. Drissler made the journey via New York, whence he came by railroad to San Francisco, then by water to Astoria, and from there to Woodward's Landing (now the town of Willapa) on the Willapa river, in Pacific county, where he arrived in the summer of 1880. Jacob Drissler had been a prosperous farmer of this locality for a number of years, and when John arrived they started a store at Woodward's Landing. For two years this partnership continued, but at that time the junior member, having learned something of the English language, bought out his brother's interest and continued the store for seventeen years, during a greater portion of which time he acted as postmaster of the town. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Drissler came to South Bend and associated himself with Freeman Albright, an old merchant of this locality, in a general merchandise business under the firm style of Drissler & Albright, which still continues. The firm has two large adjoining rooms and are the largest general merchants in the county. Jacob Drissler died in 1898, and another brother, Philip Drissler, lives on a farm near Menlo, in which vicinity lies the greater portion of the Drissler farming interests. Mr. Drissler has also made himself felt politically, and for two years served as councilman of South Bend, and in December, 1902, was elected mayor of the city, assuming that position January 1, 1903.

The maiden name of Mrs. Drissler was Ida V. Kling, and she has borne her husband three children, namely: Valentine, Francisca and Walter. Mr. Drissler is a good example of the German-American citizen of our country who through thrift, industry and good management has worked his way from poverty to affluence, and from obscurity to the highest position in the gift of the people of his city.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART.

Few are the men who can boast of their birth and residence in the new but great state of Washington nearly fifty years ago, when that vast country had just been organized with a territorial form of government, and it is accordingly eminently fitting that in the history of the Puget Sound country the name of William M. Urquhart should have a prominent place. Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, his grandparents were Andrew and Margaret (McKenzie) Urquhart, devout members of the Scotch Presbyterian church and tillers of the soil.

James Urquhart, the father of our subject, was native to Rosshire, Scotland, his birth occurring March 15, 1822. In 1851 he sailed for the new world, landing in New York city on September 15th of that year. In prospecting for a place of permanent settlement he visited Arkansas, Louis-



Wm. Brewster

iana and Iowa, and in May, 1852, joined a band of emigrants bound for Oregon. This company reached The Dalles in September and went down the Columbia in small boats, as there were at that time no steamers plying on that great river, and arrived at Portland, which was then a small village in the woods. His first venture was in mining, but in this he met with only moderate success. In February, 1853, he arrived at Cowlitz, on the Columbia river, and for a time engaged in any work he could find. He soon went to Young's bay, near Astoria, and helped in the erection of the Akin and Flovel steam sawmill. That autumn, at the first election of territorial officers for the newly organized territory, he was one to cast his ballot. He soon after settled on land near Eden Prairie and then sent for his wife and children across the water, whom he had left behind while he made a home for them in the new world. They sailed by way of Cape Horn and after a long and tedious voyage of six months arrived safely in San Francisco on the first day of 1855; from there they came by boat to Oak Point, Washington, and the family were once more united. After a time, however, Mr. Urquhart became dissatisfied with his location and accordingly removed and took up a half section of land near the present site of Napavine. He here prospered and added to his possessions until he had a very large tract. Thus was the industry of the sturdy pioneer rewarded. On a part of his land, on December 17, 1883, he plotted the town of Napavine, the name being derived from the Indian Napavoon, which means small prairie. In this new town, with the aid of his sons, he set up a general store and engaged in merchandising, his son John being his partner. In 1878 the latter had opened the pioneer store in Chehalis, but in the flush of young manhood, at the age of twenty-six, he was removed from life. He had served as county treasurer and was one of the promising young business men of the vicinity. Mr. Urquhart had been married in Scotland on the 18th of November, 1845, to Miss Helen Muir, a native of his own town. His death occurred in February, 1901, when in the seventy-ninth year of his life, and his wife died five years before; they had enjoyed fifty-one years of wedded life. Thirteen children were born to them, five in Scotland and eight in Lewis county, eleven of whom are as follows: Ellen resides on the old home and has recently visited Scotland; Andrew lives at The Dalles; Margaret became Mrs. Alexander and died, leaving two children; James is a farmer in Lewis county; John died in 1880; William M. is the subject of this sketch; Alexander is at The Dalles; Robert and Noble are twins, the former a merchant at Napavine and the latter a farmer; David is a prominent grocer at Chehalis; Henry is postmaster and merchant at Napavine.

William M. Urquhart was born in Lewis county, December 22, 1855, being the oldest of the children born in Washington. He was reared on his father's old donation claim and did all kinds of farm labor, spending the spare time in the schoolroom. He also learned the merchant's business as clerk in his father's and brother's store. At the death of his brother John, he became the owner of the store at Chehalis and entered upon the mercantile career which he has for over twenty years carried on so successfully. When he began business, there were about thirty inhabitants in the town, another store, two saloons and two hotels. His store was twenty-five by

forty feet and was located at the upper end of town; in 1896 he erected a fine and commodious brick building, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, and in it carries a thirty thousand dollar stock of dry goods and clothing. He has made an excellent reputation in the business circles of Lewis county, and is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens who have made the town what it is. He is a stockholder and one of the directors in the Coffman, Dobson & Company Bank, and helped organize it as a national bank. He is the owner of much real estate, and his splendid residence has been built according to his own ideals of a model home.

Mr. Urquhart belongs to the Republican party, was postmaster of Chehalis for seven years, has served his city as councilman and mayor, and for eight years was treasurer of the county, filling every place of trust to the eminent satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. His marriage occurred December 27, 1881, when he became the husband of Miss Annie R. Manning, a native of Washington and a daughter of J. P. Manning, a well known citizen of Olympia. Four children have been born: James A., now a clerk in the bank; Helen C., W. Muir and Anna Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has served as trustee for many years; he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. But throughout his life he has closely devoted himself to his business, and herein lies the secret of his eminent success, which is a well deserved reward of his earnest efforts.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS.

This gentleman is connected as a stockholder and official with some of the most prominent concerns of Hoquiam, Washington. The parents of this Washington financier and business man were A. C. and Mary A. (Hartwell) Stearns. The former was of an old New England family and a native of Massachusetts; he was a prominent railroad man, and held the position of general passenger agent of the Tioga Railroad. He died at Corning, New York, in 1879, and his wife, who was a native of the same state as himself, in 1863.

Josiah O. Stearns was born at Corning, New York, in 1860. He obtained a high school education at Corning, and later attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, class of '82. He came to Hoquiam in 1889, and two years after the North Shore Electric Company was organized, in 1890. He was secretary and treasurer of the company. Mr. Stearns is still on the directorate of that company, although he discontinued his work as secretary and treasurer in 1899. At present he gives most of his attention to the duties involved in his position as vice-president and secretary of the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle Company. He is also a director of the Hoquiam Water Works Company, and has financial interests in other prominent enterprises. Mr. Stearns has fraternal relations with several orders, the Knights Templar, thirty-second degree, Nobles Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

GEORGE HARVEY EMERSON.

There appeared in a recent issue of the *American Lumberman* an article on "Eastern Energy on the West Coast," the principal subject of which was the vice-president and manager of the Northwestern Lumber Company at Hoquiam, Washington, and from this excellent and authoritative sketch much of the following paragraphs has been taken.

George Harvey Emerson is a descendant of that Michael Emerson who, twenty years after the landing of the Mayflower, came from England and settled in Chester, New Hampshire, being one of the original grantees. Brave Hannah Dustin, of whom history tells, was an Emerson before her marriage and a descendant of the original American settler, as were also Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Sage of Concord, and Nathaniel French Emerson, who was extensively interested in the timber lands of New Hampshire and resided at Chester. The latter's wife was a Goodhue, whose ancestors came from England about the same time as Michael Emerson, and settled at Newtonville, Massachusetts.

George Harvey was a son of Nathaniel French Emerson, and was born at Chester, New Hampshire, February 18, 1846. At the age of eight years he moved to Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he attended the graded and high school, being graduated from the latter. Then came the stirring times of the Civil war, and, although but seventeen years old, George enlisted in the Forty-third Massachusetts in 1863 for nine months' service, but remained with the regiment for eleven months; he then volunteered for a further term, and would have been in the battle of Gettysburg but for a change of orders to his regiment. It was his parents' desire that he should attend college, so in 1864 he entered Harvard and spent one year in the scientific department. At the close of the war he went to Washington with his regiment and participated in the grand review.

Young Emerson believed himself fitted for a more strenuous life than that to be found in college halls, and he accordingly went west, first to Kansas City, then, by the slow and tiresome ox team and the stage, across the plains of New Mexico, Arizona and over the Rockies to San Francisco. Arriving in San Francisco in 1866, he entered the employ of Captain Simpson, with whom he was to have important business connections in a few years, and was sent up to one of the latter's mills on Coos Bay, Oregon, where he gained his first experience at a sawmill, tallying lumber for several months. The next year he went east and married and returned to California with his bride, where for the next two years he was engaged in farming in the San Joaquin valley. The valley was too hot and dry, however, for successful farming, and he was driven out by the drouth, and went into the employ of Captain Simpson, by whom he was given charge of a plant at Gardiner, Oregon, where he remained three years. At first Mr. Emerson did not think, it seems, that the lumber business was the occupation for which he was fitted, and at the end of his engagement at Gardiner he opened a book and stationery store at San Jose, California, but after several years he longed for the scent of the fir trees, and again began work for Captain Simpson at Gardiner, where he remained till 1881.

Captain Simpson recognized that there was the making of an able lumberman in his employe, so in 1881 the latter was admitted to a partnership in the business. In the same year he went to Gray's Harbor and bought a large tract of timber and land for a mill site on the harbor where Hoquiam now stands. He built a large sawmill at this place, and, as there was no railroad connections to that point, the equipment for the plant had to be shipped from California. Captain Simpson and Mr. Emerson were partners in the Hoquiam mill, but in 1886 this mill and the manufacturing interests of Captain Simpson at South Bend and Knappton, Washington, were merged into a corporation called the Northwestern Lumber Company, which was capitalized at one million dollars. Mr. Emerson remained the manager of the company's plant at Hoquiam, and from time to time the plant for the manufacture of fir and spruce lumber was increased. A few years ago the Northern Pacific Railroad entered Hoquiam, and thus afforded an outlet to eastern markets, prior to that time the output having gone by vessel to California and to foreign marts across the Pacific.

The Hoquiam plant was destroyed by fire in 1896, but was at once rebuilt on a larger scale. In the spring of 1901 Mr. Emerson and Charles H. Jones, of Menominee, Michigan, one of the founders and a large stockholder in the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, bought out Captain Simpson's interest in the Hoquiam part of the Northwestern Lumber Company, and at the same time the latter company sold its Knappton and South Bend interests to the Simpson Lumber Company of San Francisco. This left the Northwestern Lumber Company the owner of the entire business of the Hoquiam mills, and Jones and Emerson and their associates the sole proprietors. Mr. Jones is now the president of the company, while, as mentioned before, Mr. Emerson is the vice-president and manager.

The business of the company has assumed large proportions; it owns vast tracts of timber, the best in this region; its mill is equipped with three bands and a gang, and the principal output is spruce lumber, although considerable fir is sawed. There is also a complete planing mill and a box factory, and in the latter spruce-box shooks are made for the California trade; the large shingle mill turns out a fine quality of red cedar shingles.

In 1867 Mr. Emerson was married to Miss Elizabeth Damon at her home in Chelsea, Massachusetts; her people came from an old New England family, her father being associated with a Mr. Harding in the Harding Express Company, the first company of the kind to do business between Boston and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson have two children living, a married daughter, and a son, who has just graduated from Leland Stanford University. Mr. Emerson has taken a prominent part in Republican politics in Washington, although never a candidate for office. He has been a member of every state convention for fifteen years, was a delegate to the national Republican convention at St. Louis in 1895, being absent when the Hoquiam mill was burned, and he has been considered as a candidate for Congress, but his business interests require too much attention to perform the duties of office. He is a lover of home life, and some of his pleasantest hours are spent in his excellent library, where he sometimes indulges in literature as a pastime, inheriting some of the talent of the Emersons in this

respect. He is an enthusiastic member of the Hoo Hoos, and he is an interesting and valuable friend to those whom he knows well, although he is rather reserved and slow to form acquaintances.

Besides the extensive interests already mentioned in which Mr. Emerson takes such a leading part, his prominence in Hoquiam and the entire northwest will be further illustrated by the fact that he is president of the First National Bank of Hoquiam, vice-president of the North Shore Electric Light Company, vice-president of the Hoquiam Water Works Company, president of the Harbor Land Company, which owns the Hoquiam town site, president of the Chehalis Boom Company, president of the Wishkah Boom Company, and president of the Frank H. Lamb Timber Company; this list itself would be an honor to any man, and certainly justifies that determination which he formed at the outset of his career to leave the east and cast in his lot with the great and growing west.

ROBERT F. LYTLE.

The president of the Lytle Logging and Mercantile Company at Hoquiam, Washington, was born on a farm near Ogdensburg, New York, in 1856. His parents were J. H. and Elizabeth (Foster) Lytle, both natives of New York; the former was a farmer, and in 1857 moved with his family to Portage, Wisconsin, where he died, but his wife is still living and makes her home in Hoquiam. Since Robert F. Lytle was but three years of age when he came to Wisconsin, he grew up in that state and received his education in the schools of the vicinity. He early displayed a taste for mercantile pursuits, and began his career by learning the grocery business. After he had worked for awhile in his home county he went to Minnesota, and later secured a position as a traveling salesman with a wholesale grocery firm at Lincoln, Nebraska, with the whole state as his territory. He afterward took a similar position with a Chicago house, with about the same territory, and altogether he sold groceries on the road for a period of fifteen years.

Mr. Lytle had made his home in Lincoln for twelve years when, in 1890, he came to the Puget Sound country with his brother Joseph, and the two have since been associated in their business enterprises. After a few months at Fairhaven they came to Hoquiam and opened a mercantile establishment. From this they soon branched out into the lumber business and organized the Lytle Logging and Mercantile Company. Prosperity attended their efforts from the first, and the Lytle Company now does the largest logging business in this region. They have five camps and employ a large force of men in getting out logs for mills on the Harbor. They have recently begun the manufacture of lumber and shingles, and the shingle mill which was erected at Hoquiam in 1902 is pronounced by experts to be the finest in the state. The enterprise and successful management of the Lytle brothers will certainly increase all these interests and add much to the industrial activity and wealth of the northwest.

Mr. Robert F. Lytle has been a member of the city council of Hoquiam and is accorded a position among the leading citizens. While a resident of Lincoln he was married to Miss Ida McDonald; they have no children.

MAJOR OBADIAH B. HAYDEN.

A city of the size of Tacoma has men of all degrees in the social and business life, but of course there are those who by their success in some departments of endeavor have risen to a place of prominence among their fellow men, and are known, by reputation at least, to everybody in the city. Such a man is Major Hayden, who is a leading business man and has been conspicuous for his enterprise and loyalty in advancing the best interests of Tacoma, and is also one of those veterans of the Civil war who are too soon passing away. The Hayden family is English in origin, and members of it were among the early settlers of Indiana. Hosea, the father of the Major, was born in that state in 1821, and after passing a long and serene life there engaged in the tilling of the soil, he died in 1897. His wife was Lydia McComas, who was born in his native county, Union, and spent her life within its borders.

Obadiah B. Hayden was born in the same county as his father and mother, the date of his birth being January 20, 1843. The public schools of this county were the fountain of knowledge for him in his early boyhood, and he later attended Asbury College at Greencastle; this afterward became the well known De Pauw University, from whose walls so many finely trained men have issued. His educational training was barely completed when the Civil war broke out, and in November, 1863, he enlisted at Richmond, Indiana, becoming a private in Company D, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, under command of Colonel Jackson. His company was in the western army in the departments of Ohio, Tennessee, and the Gulf, and his service was mostly in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, the most important engagement in which he participated being the battle of Nashville. He was a brave soldier, and his conduct was rewarded by his being promoted to the rank of sergeant, then to that of captain, and he was finally mustered out at Indianapolis in September, 1865.

For the three years following the war Major Hayden remained at home, but he then went to Panora, Iowa, where for twenty years he was engaged in the drug business, in banking and in manufacturing. His arrival in Tacoma was dated in 1888, and he at once went into the real estate business. With some other gentlemen he organized the Citizens' National Bank, and he became its president. But in 1895 this institution was consolidated with the Pacific National and he was chosen the first vice-president, but later resigned to accept the position of postmaster of Tacoma, which was conferred by President McKinley, and he entered into office on the first day of November, 1897, and served till September 1, 1899. He gave up this office to become the general manager of the Tacoma Land and Improvement Company, the largest real estate company in the northwest, but on December 1, 1900, he resigned. This move was made because he wished to engage in the handling of real estate on his own account. He formed a partnership with George E. Cleveland, under the firm name of Hayden & Cleveland, and with their offices at 203-204 Equitable building. This is now one of the principal real estate firms in the city, and does a large and increasing amount of business. Major Hayden is president of the Union

Investment Company of Tacoma and the Northwest Land Company, also of Tacoma.

Major Hayden was married after the war, on August 5, 1865, to Louisa Maxwell, of Union county, Indiana. A. V. Hayden, their first child, is now the paying teller of the Pacific National Bank, in which his father is one of the directors. E. M. Hayden has chosen the law for a profession and is a rising young attorney of the city. The only daughter of the family, Isora, is now the wife of Dr. Graff, one of Tacoma's dentists. And the fourth child is Walter B. Major Hayden is identified with many of the affairs of the city; he is the past commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion for the state of Washington, also a member of the Custer Post, G. A. R., and is a member of Tacoma Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M.

GEORGE B. BURKE.

George B. Burke, cashier and manager of Henry, Andrews & Company, bankers of Fairhaven, Washington, was born September 11, 1867, at Terra Alta, West Virginia, and is a son of George W. and Margaret (Silbaugh) Burke. George Burke was a native of Virginia, and was a mail contractor, and died in June, 1897. The mother was born in Virginia, and is now living in Terra Alta, aged sixty-three. The following family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Burke, viz.: Kenneth, Walter, Charles, George B., Ellen, Gillie and Annie.

George B. Burke was educated in the public schools of Terra Alta, and later attended and graduated from the Shenandoah College at Harrisonburg, Virginia, and when he was twenty-one years of age he left school and for five years was a teacher at Elk Garden, West Virginia, and still pursued his studies. In 1892 he, in company with L. P. White and others, organized the Terra Alta Bank, and he was made assistant cashier of the institution. His next venture was made when he located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, becoming connected with the Monongahela House, and continued therein until 1897. He then resigned to accept the position of cashier of the Bank of Whatcom, and there continued until November, 1899, when he again resigned, this time to become cashier in the Citizens' National Bank of Fairhaven, with which he remained until August, 1901, when the institution was succeeded by the banking house of Henry, Andrews & Company, which does a general banking business, Mr. Burke being cashier and general manager.

In October, 1899, Mr. Burke married Cora Lee, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Alfred and Nancy Lee, residents of Whatcom. Mr. Burke is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Mystic Shrine, and of the Commercial Club of Fairhaven and the Cougar Club of Whatcom. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and always takes an interest in local affairs. Mr. Burke is an enterprising, conservative man, and one who has the entire confidence of the community.

GEORGE A. MOTTMAN.

George A. Mottman is one of the successful business men that Germany has furnished to the United States. He is now the proprietor of the large Mottman mercantile department store of Olympia, and thus controls a business of magnitude and importance, bringing to him a good annual return. He was born in the fatherland on the 21st of December, 1863, and his ancestors had long lived in that country. His parents, Valentine and Anna E. (Huefner) Mottman, were also natives of Germany. They adhered to the faith of the Evangelical church and were people of sterling worth. The father was a fresco painter and thus provided for his family.

In his native land George A. Mottman pursued his education, and in 1878, when fifteen years of age, sailed for New York, locating first in Brooklyn in order to acquire knowledge of the English language before he penetrated farther into the country. He was a poor young man in a strange city, but he at once began the search for work, and secured a position in a store at three dollars per week. Toward the end of the year his wages were increased to five dollars per week. He was next with a large mercantile house for three years, at better wages, after which he made his way to San Francisco, California, and then came on to Olympia, arriving here in the summer of 1885. Here he accepted a clerkship in the general mercantile house of Toklas and Kaufman, by whom he was employed for two and a half years, when he accepted a position in the store of I. Harris, one of the most prominent business men of Olympia, remaining in his establishment for a year and a half.

Mr. Mottman then engaged in the real estate business in Olympia on his own account, and purchased and sold property, meeting with good success, and as his financial resources increased he began to plan to enter the mercantile field, and in 1895 opened his store, which under his capable management has become one of the finest stores in the city, while Mr. Mottman is classed as one of Olympia's most progressive and prosperous merchants and business men. His store contains four large departments, each twenty-five by one hundred feet, filled with a well selected line of general merchandise of all kinds with the exception of groceries. From the beginning his business has rapidly grown until a large patronage is now extended him by the people of Olympia and the surrounding districts, covering a radius of twenty miles. He devotes his entire attention to the supervision and control of his mercantile interests, save that he is a stockholder and one of the directors in the Olympia National Bank.

In 1891 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mottman and Miss Helena Martenson, a native of Germany and a daughter of E. H. and Maria C. Martenson, but after four years of happy married life she was called to her final rest, leaving two children: Emil, aged three years, and Elizabeth, aged two years. In 1898 Mr. Mottman was again married, his second union being with Miss June Galliher. They have two children, Valentine and Catherine. Theirs is one of the beautiful homes of the city and noted for its generous hospitality. Mr. Mottman is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he and his wife are most highly esteemed in the city where



W. A. Tottman

they reside and where he has attained to a position of distinction in business circles, his life record proving how the opportunities of the new world may be utilized in the acquirement of an honorable competence.

E. R. ZIMMER.

E. R. Zimmer has been for some years one of the successful business men of Centralia, and he has also taken considerable interest in the public affairs of the city, his commendable zeal being recognized in his election to the office of mayor three years in succession. He owns a large business block in the center of the city, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, consisting of two stores; he occupies the entire building with his large stock of general hardware, stoves, shelf ware, machinery, all kinds of furniture and house-furnishing goods.

This interesting gentleman is descended from good old German stock. Grandfather Zimmer belonged to a family of aristocrats in the fatherland, emigrated to America and settled in Ohio; he had brought a large amount of money with him, but was unfortunate to be swindled out of the greater portion of it, retaining, however, a good tract of land which he had taken from the government. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran church, and he was one of the much esteemed pioneers of the state of Ohio. His son William Zimmer was born on the old Ohio homestead on August 26, 1837; for an occupation he learned the carriage-maker's trade and also cabinet-making, and he was engaged in the active prosecution of his calling when the Civil war cast its benumbing spell over the peaceful industries of the country. He answered the call for troops, and was enrolled in the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Most of his service was spent in the western army, and in the battle of Chickamauga he was shot through the body and was forced to lie in the hospital four months, after which he rejoined his command and served till the end of the war. After being honorably discharged he returned home and took up his former business again. He later branched out into the undertaking and embalming business. Now in his sixty-sixth year, he is in the enjoyment of excellent health and is a highly respected citizen of his county and town. His wife was Miss Alice Jerrills, a native of the city of Cincinnati, who is also still living. They had three children, all sons: Emmet, Frank and Fred; Frank died July 13, 1895, and Fred still resides at the old home in Ohio.

Emmet R. Zimmer was born in Blanchester, Ohio, October 24, 1866, came to the years of maturity and received his education in the town of his birth, and learned the trade of a tinsmith. Going to California in 1887, he worked at his trade there for two years, and in 1889 came to Centralia. His enterprise and the phenomenal growth of his business are shown in the fact that when he came here he opened his hardware store with only three hundred and fifty dollars capital; it was the pioneer establishment of the kind in the city, and he worked hard and pushed his trade with such energy that he soon became one of the leading merchants of the town and possessed of his present flourishing and prosperous business. He is also very public-spirited, and does all in his power to advance the welfare of the city.

Mr. Zimmer will always remember Christmas day of 1890 as the date of his marriage to Miss Alice E. Houglan, who is a native of Sharon Center, Medina county, Ohio, and the daughter of W. P. Houglan. A daughter and a son were born to them, Zedell and Emmet, Jr.; the latter was killed when four and a half years old by being kicked by a horse when riding with his mother and another lady. The family belong to the Baptist church. Mr. Zimmer is a Mason and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and colonel of the staff of the uniform rank. He is a Republican, but he is concerned in politics only so far as they will benefit the city and county which he claims as his own.

HANS O. PETERSON.

Hans O. Peterson is one of the more recent additions to the business circles of Whatcom, but has already won for himself a desirable position in trade circles here. He is engaged in the clothing business, having a well appointed store, and has gained a good patronage. He was born June 23, 1849, in Norway, a son of Peter and Johanna (Tanke) Peterson. The father died in Minneapolis at the age of eighty-two years, and the mother is living there at the age of eighty-four. In their family were two sons and two daughters, namely: Hans O., of this review; Edward, also a resident of Minneapolis, where he is engaged in the grocery business; Christine, the wife of George Christopherson, of Minneapolis; and Jesenea, the wife of Christian Hermstede, of the same city.

In the public schools of Alstahoug, Norway, Hans O. Peterson acquired his education, continuing his studies until he reached the age of sixteen years. But America attracted him, and in the spring of 1869 he came alone to the new world. Proceeding into the interior of the country he located in Minneapolis, where he worked for a year in a sawmill. He afterward was employed in a sash and door factory for five years, and in 1876 he secured a position as salesman in a grocery store, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he engaged in business on his own account, establishing a grocery which he conducted for three years. He then sold out and established a dry-goods and clothing business, where he remained until 1890. He was elected county treasurer of Hennepin county, Minnesota, where Minneapolis is located, serving for a term of two years, and during his term of office he disposed of his dry-goods business. In 1882 he erected what was known as Peterson Hall, which was headquarters for political battles in that region.

In 1893 Mr. Peterson engaged in the fire insurance business, representing the leading companies of the United States and England. In that he continued for about six years, and in 1898 he went to Seattle, attracted by the Klondike excitement, which took many travelers to the seaboard city. There he opened a store as a general outfitter for the Alaska trade, and during the fall of 1898 he removed his stock to Skagway, where he continued a general mercantile business for three and a half years. Seeing that the business prospects there were on a decline, he closed out his interests and came to Whatcom, after renting his building to the government. In

August, 1902, he arrived in this city, and opened a clothing and men's furnishing goods store, which consisted of an entirely new stock purchased in the eastern markets. His store is well appointed, and already he has secured a desirable patronage. One of the first things which he did after arriving in this city was to identify himself with the Commercial Club. He is a progressive man, taking a thorough, earnest and helpful interest in the advancement and welfare of the city, and Whatcom may be glad to number him among its representative men.

In June, 1872, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Christine Blegen, a native of Norway and a daughter of Andrew and Aleyne Blegen. To them have been born five children, namely: Alfred, who is now twenty-nine years of age and is located in Minneapolis; Henry, twenty-five years old and now in San Francisco; Frank, who, at the age of twenty-three years, is living in Whatcom; Pauline and Hazel, also of Whatcom. The parents hold membership in the Lutheran church, and Mr. Peterson is a very prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He displayed wisdom in making his choice of a place in which to trade. In the broader opportunities of the new world he has steadily advanced, and his enterprise and energy have enabled him to gain a creditable position in the business world.

HON. EDWIN F. BENSON.

Hon. Edwin F. Benson is well known as a capitalist and promoter of agricultural interests. It is but just to say of him in a history that will descend to future generations that his business record has been one that any man might be proud to possess. He had good educational privileges in his youth, and to some extent was fitted for the cares and responsibilities of a business career, but his advancement has been largely through his own efforts and he has gone forward steadily step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence and trust reached by very few. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing to-day an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates.

Edwin F. Benson is a native of the Pine Tree state, his birth having occurred at Swan's Island in Hancock county, in 1861. His parents, F. H. and Elizabeth (Sadler) Benson, are also of Maine, and are now residents of Seattle, Washington. The paternal grandfather, Jephtha Benson, was of English ancestry and served through the Revolutionary war as a member of the continental army, fighting for the independence of the colonies. The grandmother of our subject on the maternal side was also of English ancestry, and was a Cromwell, descended from the family of Oliver Cromwell. On both sides Mr. Benson comes of ancestry noted for longevity, both grandmothers lived beyond ninety, and one grandfather lacked only a few days of reaching one hundred years.

Edwin F. Benson obtained a good common school education, and when a young man took up the study of law in the law department of Boston University, where he was graduated with the class of 1881. He then opened an office in Boston, where he practiced for more than a year, and in the fall of 1882 he came to the Pacific coast. After spending six months in California he removed to Washington in the spring of 1883 and located in Lincoln county, where he began the prosecution of his chosen profession. In the fall of 1884 he was elected probate judge and acceptably served upon the bench for a term of two years. On his retirement from that office, however, he determined to abandon the practice of law in order to give his attention to the stock business, and since that time farming, irrigation and other large enterprises of an agricultural nature have claimed his attention. He has not been actively engaged in the work of the farm, but as owner and operator is one of the most prominent representatives of this important department of labor in the northwest, and his efforts have been most effective and far-reaching in advancing agricultural interests here. He continued to reside in Lincoln county until 1890, when he removed to North Yakima, where he maintained his residence until 1896. He then came with his family to Tacoma, where he has since lived. While residing in North Yakima he received the nomination for the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in 1894, but was defeated by a small majority. When the fusion forces swept this state in 1896 he, with many other "sound money" Democrats, went into the Republican camp, where he has since remained.

Mr. Benson is very extensively interested in live-stock and in wheat lands through this state, and through the careful control of his business affairs and the constant growth of his investments he has become a wealthy man. When he first took up his abode in Tacoma he was given charge of the Northern Pacific grazing lands of this state, amounting to three or four million acres. During this period the company adopted the system of leasing these lands, an experiment which proved to be a great success. He is now in partnership with W. H. Babcock, who is known as the wheat king of Washington, the firm of Babcock & Benson having the largest live-stock enterprise in the state, embracing, in the three counties of Douglas, Kittitas and Chelan, nearly one hundred thousand acres of land, upon which are pastured large herds of cattle and sheep. The headquarters of this extensive business are at Trinidad, in Douglas county. Mr. Benson also has another stock ranch in Yakima county and other interests in that portion of the state. In connection with Levi Ankeny, United States senator from Washington, he owns the irrigation and water power enterprise at Prosser and the lands in connection therewith. It will thus be seen that his business interests are of much magnitude and have a direct bearing upon the development and prosperity of the state.

In 1884 Mr. Benson was united in marriage in Boston to Miss Effie Kimball, of that city, a most estimable and cultured lady, who is now president of the Tacoma Bible Study Club, which is noted as being the largest literary club in the state. By her marriage she has become the mother of one daughter, Myra, who is now a student at Whitworth College in Tacoma. The family reside at 4224 North Mason avenue, at one of the beautiful

homes of the city. What Mr. Benson has accomplished in the world of commerce and agriculture cannot be adequately told in words. It is certainly not asserting too much to say of one who can direct and control business interests of such magnitude that he must possess, aside from foresight and sagacity, the happy faculty of reading and judging men, together with unusual powers of organization and executive ability; and yet if one shall seek in his career the causes that have led to his success, they will be found along the lines of well tried and old-time maxims. Honesty and fair dealing, promptness and fidelity, and an unflagging energy that makes things go, all these are strictly enforced and adhered to in his business relations.

FRED L. GRIFFIN.

Fred L. Griffin, the president and manager of the Griffin Transfer Company, has been the moving spirit in the growth and development of a business of magnitude, having various branches aside from that indicated by the title. The history of the successful man is always of interest to the world, and his record contains lessons which might be profitably followed by many. Mr. Griffin was born in Sauk county, Wisconsin, near Ironton, in 1868, a son of Abraham and Henrietta (LaGrange) Griffin. The father was a native of England and when a boy came to the United States with his parents. He made his way into the pioneer regions of northern Wisconsin and located on a farm near Ironton, driving through dense forests to reach his destination. He still lives at Ironton, and is a man of considerable local prominence, who has been called upon to fill a number of public offices and has exerted considerable influence in public affairs. His wife was born in Lake county, Illinois, in the northeastern corner of the state, not far from the Wisconsin border or from Lake Michigan, and she is also living.

On the home farm Fred L. Griffin was reared and in the schools of Ironton obtained his education. In 1890 he decided to try his fortune in the west, and located that year in Tacoma, where he has since made his home. He purchased a wagon and horse and became an expressman, and soon he found that his business justified the purchase of other teams and the employment of men to do the heavier part of the work. He has gradually increased his equipment proportionate to the growth of his patronage, which is now very large. In 1897 he organized and incorporated the Griffin Transfer Company, and since then the business has expanded each year, until it is now the largest enterprise of the kind in Tacoma. The company does a general hauling and transfer business, owning a large number of horses, wagons, trucks and other necessary equipments and facilities for the conduct of the business. A new two-story building for office and headquarters has recently been erected at the corner of Fifteenth and Dock streets, and in this vicinity are built the stables, warehouses and other necessary buildings. The company also owns a tract of land in this locality, covering a considerable area and extending along the water front, and this is utilized for coal and wood yards, for they do a large retail business in those commodities. Ice for local consumption also forms the basis of another paying department

of their business, and they deal extensively in building materials such as lime, cement, brick, plaster, lath, etc. This is now a very flourishing branch of their enterprise, in fact, the business in all its varied departments is on a paying basis, with constantly growing patronage and consequently constantly increasing financial returns.

In 1900 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Griffin and Miss Ada Parks, of this city. He is prominent in local secret societies, being connected through membership relations with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks and others. Mr. Griffin is a typical western man, alert and enterprising, showing keen discernment in business affairs and so manipulating the various departments of his business and meeting the exigencies that arise that his labors have resulted successfully, and he therefore stands to-day among the substantial young business men of this growing city.

JOHN LATHAM.

John Latham, the popular proprietor of the Lion drug store at Tacoma, has had a career of intense interest; he has seen both sides of the world, has engaged in many lines of business, and has a many-sided and versatile character. His parents were John and Anna (Midgley) Latham, who were both born and died in England. John is also a native of England, being born in the city of Manchester in 1837. This great manufacturing center did not prove so attractive to his young mind as the ocean with all its adventures and wanderings, so that when he was still a boy he left home to become a sailor. He made two or three trips between Liverpool and St. Johns, New Brunswick, and Montreal, and also to Boston. From this latter place he ran away from the vessel to which he belonged and shipped on another, which went around Cape Horn early in 1856. He went to Valparaiso, then to the Sandwich Islands, and from there to Olympia, Washington, where he landed in September, 1856.

He then decided that he had had enough of seafaring life, and he went to work in a store for a while, was in the country for a year, and then in Salem, Oregon, he learned the drug business with W. K. Smith, now a prominent man of Portland. After he had been in Salem for two years he came to Steilacoom, Washington, and in 1860 started the first drug store in Pierce county, for up to that time about the only drug that the early settlers had found need of was the fiery aqua fortis. Mr. Latham was in business there for fifteen years, and during this time he was county auditor for several years, clerk of the court, agent for Wells-Fargo Express Company and the telegraph operator. In those early times he knew and was known by every man, woman and child in Pierce county, including even the Indians.

Mr. Latham then went into the lumber business on Hoods Canal in connection with his brother-in-law, John McReavy. He found this to be a profitable enterprise and continued it for thirteen years. In November, 1888, he came to Tacoma and established the Lion drug store near the corner of Pacific and Puyallop avenues. This is one of the leading drug houses in the city, and has also gained an excellent patronage on account of the genial, worldly-cultured proprietor.

Mr. Latham has been twice married, and he married his present wife in 1868. Her maiden name was Alice Gove, and she is the daughter of Captain Gove, who was an old sea captain and Indian fighter, and also quartermaster in the United States army. They have five children, whose names are: Henry, Alfred, John F., Maud and Ralph. Mr. Latham is one of the most beloved and respected of the old-time residents of Tacoma, and his kindly qualities have endeared him to hosts of friends.

ANGUS WILLIAM YOUNG.

A remarkable history is that of Angus William Young. A man of such business force and executive ability that he has successfully controlled important interests and has now become the state agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, he has yet found time, in the midst of the multitudinous duties which devolve upon him, to aid humanity, to assist in the progress and improvement of his adopted city, and in social relations to scatter around him much of the sunshine of life that comes from faithful friendship.

Mr. Young was born May 19, 1851, at "The Ledge," on St. Croix river, New Brunswick. His father, William F. Young, also born there, was a logger and died in 1861. He was of German descent. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah T. Maloney, was born on Deer Island, in the Bay of Fundy, off the coast of Maine, and was representative of an old American family. She died in 1877. Two of the sons of the family, Horatio N. and Archibald A., are both residents of Brooklyn, New York. There are three daughters in the family: Sarah, the wife of James A. Murdock, of St. Stephen, New Brunswick; Laura, a resident of Boston; and Hattie H. Young, who resides in St. Stephen.

In the common schools of his native country and in Heald's Business College of San Francisco, California, Angus W. Young acquired his education. His father died when Angus was but ten years of age, leaving the mother with eight children. Three months later the eldest son was drowned at sea. Being in limited financial circumstances, it was necessary that Angus W. Young earn his own living, and until fifteen years of age he worked as a farm boy. He then entered the employ of W. E. McAllister, of Milltown, New Brunswick, and Calais, Maine, and while in his service learned the lumber business. At the age of twenty years he took charge of the yards and shipping, and upon Mr. McAllister's death in 1873 he became the manager of the entire estate with Mrs. McAllister as administratrix. Upon the final settlement of the estate in 1876, he sought a home on the Pacific coast.

In August of that year he left New Brunswick, and after a short stay in Chicago proceeded to San Francisco, where he arrived in the month of October. Later he went to Tipton, Tulare county, California, and was engaged in sheep-raising until 1879. He attended Heald's Business College for one term, and in the fall of 1879 came to the Puget Sound country. After a short stay at Port Gamble he came to Seattle in November of that year, and here secured employment as driver of a team for F. M. Severe, a dealer in wood. He was afterward in the employ of Walter Graham, one of

the pioneers of the country, and next entered the service of the Stetson Post Mill Company, first as salesman in the yard and afterward as bookkeeper and cashier, continuing thus until 1883. At the latter date he became agent for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Portland, Maine, and continued with that company until December, 1885, at which time he removed to Denver and took charge of their agency for that state. In January, 1887, he went to Sacramento, California, to assume the management of the company's business in northern California and the state of Nevada, occupying that position until January 1, 1888, when he removed to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as associate general agent of the state of California. On the 1st of January, 1890, he resigned and removed to Seattle to accept the state agency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, in which employ he has continued to the present time. The business involves a thorough understanding of the insurance business and the control of a large amount of detail work, and calls for marked business ability and executive power, qualifications in which Mr. Young is not lacking in the least degree.

In his political views Mr. Young is a Republican, active in the work of the party, and has frequently been its representative in the county and state conventions. In 1896 he was a prominent candidate before the convention for the nomination for mayor of the city, and after a very exciting contest was beaten by Frank Black, by only one vote. He has served on the city central committee, and was deputy county clerk under M. M. Holmes, in 1890. He was also clerk of school district No. 1, in King county, in 1885. He was one of the leading organizers in the contest for the Cedar river water system, now in operation in Seattle; was also one of the chief movers in the organization of the charter commission, which reversed the charter of Seattle in 1897. He organized the first improvement club formed for general improvement in the city, known as the Queen Anne Hill Improvements Club, established in 1901. He was then made chairman of the committee on streets, and proceeded to have graded and improved one of the largest districts in the city on the top of Queen Anne Hill, including about thirty-seven streets.

During his early residence in Seattle, from 1880 to 1883, Mr. Young took an active interest in the local Young Men's Christian Association and built it up to the point of calling a general secretary, at which time the position was tendered to and accepted by Clark Davis, who was then assistant general secretary at Portland, Oregon. The institution has since been in a flourishing condition, having constructed its own building. It now owns valuable property in the city and is about to construct one of the finest buildings owned by any association in the United States.

In August, 1882, in Chicago, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Alfaretta Allen, who was born in Frederickton, New Brunswick, a daughter of Isaac Allen, a logger and farmer of that country, also operating in Calais, Maine. Mrs. Young died October 28, 1902, and her loss was deeply deplored by many friends. She left two sons and a daughter, Ralph A., Fred A. and Maud A., and the sons are now in school. Mr. Young

stands as a high type of the self-made man, and has made a record which any man might be proud to possess. His reputation is unassailable, his integrity above question and his success is the merited acknowledgment of his superior business ability.

JUDGE JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.

Judge James A. Williamson is a distinguished lawyer of Tacoma, whose name is found in the history of the jurisprudence of Washington. He was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1846, a son of Swift and Mary (Lee) Williamson. The father, also a native of North Carolina, was a direct descendant of Hugh Williamson, a member of the continental congress from North Carolina and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and its progenitor in America settled in Virginia, whence representatives of the name went to Maryland, and Swift Williamson was an old-time southern planter, owning extensive landed possessions and many slaves, and previous to the destruction of his property in the Civil war he was a very rich man and prominent in all the affairs of his locality. He died in the year 1868, and his wife passed away in 1874. She, too, was born in North Carolina, and was a member of the Virginia family to which General Robert E. Lee belonged.

James A. Williamson obtained a good education prior to the Civil war, and in 1863 he enlisted at Winston, North Carolina, for service in defense of his loved southland. He became a member of Company B, First Battalion, North Carolina Sharpshooters, and served until the war closed. The final engagement in which he participated was the last battle of Petersburg. It was in this battle that his brother, Swift Williamson, Jr., who was first lieutenant of Company B, and who had enlisted at the beginning of the war, was seriously wounded and totally disabled for further service. He was distinguished as a gallant soldier and would have received further promotion if the war had not ended immediately thereafter.

Following the close of hostilities between the north and the south, in which the family fortune was swept away, Judge Williamson began teaching school in order to prepare himself for the bar. During the intervals between school sessions he read law in Winston, and in that town was admitted to practice in the year 1871. In 1876 he was elected judge of the criminal court, but after a short time resigned the position. Later he was elected state senator to represent the two counties of Davie and Rowan in the general assembly of North Carolina. About 1884 he removed to Raleigh, where he continued in active practice until 1888, when he came to Tacoma, where he has since made his home.

In 1896 Judge Williamson was elected on the Democratic ticket to the position of judge of the superior court of Washington, with jurisdiction in Pierce county, and for four years served in that capacity. In 1900 he was again the candidate of his party, but the Republicans scored a marked victory in that year, but, although President McKinley carried the district by a majority of twenty-five hundred, Judge Williamson was defeated by only five hundred votes. The Judge's son, George G. Williamson, is also

a prominent and active lawyer of Washington, now practicing at the Seattle bar.

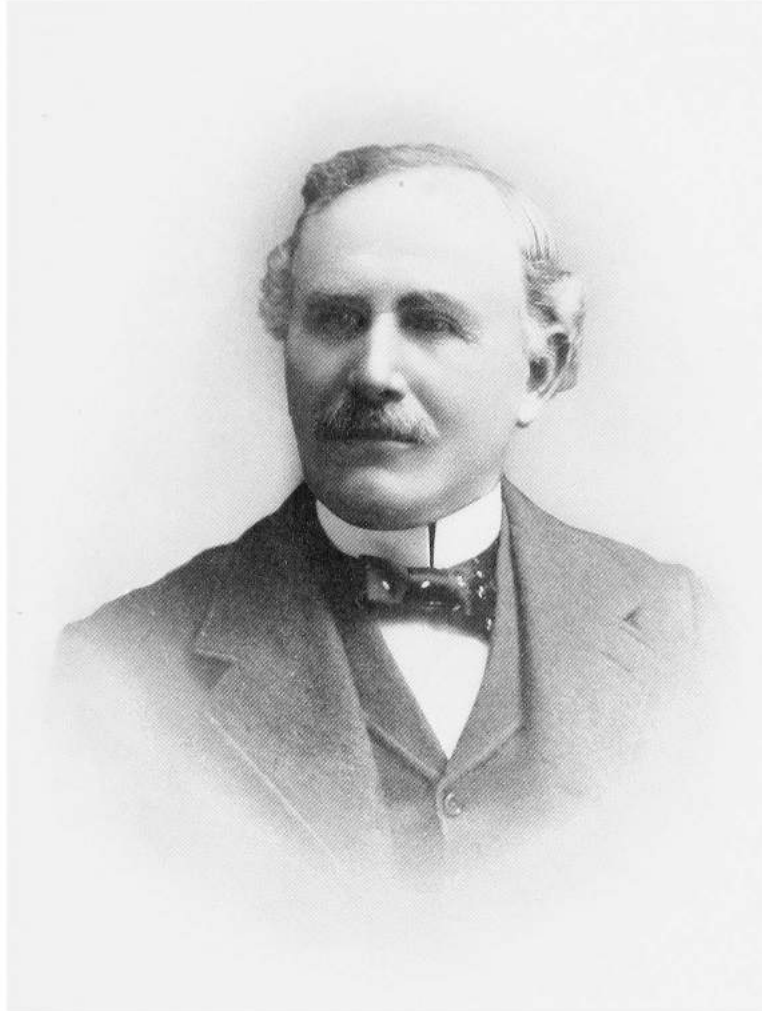
The Judge is a fine type of the aristocratic southern gentleman, highly honored and respected by the legal profession of Tacoma and of western Washington. He resides at 913 South L street, and the circle of his friends in this city is a wide one. His close application to his profession, his legal learning and his thorough familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence, combined with industry and determination, have made him one of the strongest practitioners at the bar of his adopted state.

JOHN DOBSON.

It is a great honor to be the founder of any public institution which is a benefit to mankind, and to be recognized as the founder and father of a city which will increase and continue as long as the institutions of the country endure is a lasting tribute to the sagacity and foresight of Mr. John Dobson, to whom the city of Chehalis, Washington, owes its inception and much of its subsequent growth.

The family is of English ancestry, James and Dorothy (Toward) Dobson both being natives of Lancashire, and these became the parents of the subject of this sketch. Their marriage occurred in England, and in 1852 they brought their family to America, where they settled upon a new farm in Pike county, Illinois. Mr. Dobson improved this and made a financial success out of his farming operations. He died in 1862, when in the sixtieth year of his life, and in 1874 Mrs. Dobson and one of the younger daughters joined John Dobson in Washington and lived there with him until the death of Mrs. Dobson in 1890. Of the six children of these parents three are now living: Thomas Dobson, in Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Ellen Devilin, residing in Lewis county, Washington; and John Dobson.

England is also the birthplace of Mr. John Dobson, his birth having occurred there on the 19th of September, 1841, and he was eleven years old when his parents brought him across the Atlantic. He was reared on his father's farm in Pike county, Illinois, and he worked early and late, during the winter months enjoying a few weeks of schooling, which served as a supplement to the school of actual life. In 1864, when in his twenty-third year, he crossed the plains in company with his brother-in-law, William West, who became the owner of the land on which the west side of Chehalis was built and also plotted that part of the town. In speaking of his journey across the western prairies Mr. Dobson says it was one of the most enjoyable experiences of his life, not only because of the excitement and adventure natural to such a trip, but because there was in the train a young lady for whom the young Dobson had conceived all the ardor and glow of a youthful love, and whose companionship was most delightful. On his arrival in Lewis county he took up a homestead claim, land on which the east side of Chehalis is now located, and he also worked for a Mr. Dexter on a farm which he now owns and on which he has his residence. He soon sold his homestead, but later, with others, bought it back and laid out and sold the lots for the future town of Chehalis; and he was one of the prominent factors in promoting the growth and development of the town, showing the public spirit and zeal which are always necessary to any enterprise of that kind.



John Dobson

To his original homestead of one hundred and sixty acres he added eighty acres, and with his own hands cleared and improved it. He has since sold much of this real estate, but still owns a large amount of city property and has a fine residence in the city. He also owns a flouring mill, and one mile and a half west of the city he has four hundred acres of very rich land, which can hardly be worn out by any succession of crops; it is well improved, and fifty acres of it is devoted to the raising of hops. Mr. Dobson takes much interest in his farm and has made it one of the finest in the county. Besides these numerous matters he holds one-fourth of the stock in the Coffman and Dobson Bank, the only bank in Chehalis; it does a large business, and its history is given in another part of this work.

Until 1880 Mr. Dobson remained single and through much of the time "batched," but in this year he became the husband of Miss Hannah Brown, who was a native of England. There was born to them a beautiful little daughter which they named Cathaline, and the home was a happy one until a blighting sorrow came over it two years later and left him to again face the world alone. While Mrs. Dobson and daughter, Miss Dorothea West, and the driver, Thomas Phelps, were crossing the Chehalis river about ten miles below the city, the carriage was overturned and all lost their lives in the swift current of the river. It was a most severe bereavement, and he received the sympathy of the whole community. Ten years later he married Miss Hattie Miller, who is a native of Michigan and a most estimable lady.

The principles of the Republican party have always met with Mr. Dobson's political judgment, but he has never sought or desired any office; but the governor of the state appointed him one of the trustees of the State Reform School, and he served for several years and did much toward making that institution the credit to the state and its officers that it now is. His interest in public affairs has been centered chiefly in the prosperity of his own city, and in order to use his influence for its progress he served for eight years in the council and was mayor for one term. Because of his close attention to business Mr. Dobson has never become identified with any social organization, but he has gained a high reputation among his fellow-citizens for good judgment, and his advice has often been sought and freely given on many matters of public and private concern.

DARIUS BRESEE.

Darius Bresee, a capitalist of Anacortes, was born June 20, 1830, at Berkshire Mills, Vermont, a son of John and Asenath (Barber) Bresee, the former a native of the Green Mountain state and the latter of Canada. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1840, at the age of forty-five years, he departed this life. His widow long survived him, passing away in 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Bresee has four brothers and three sisters, as follows: Benjamin; Oscar F., who died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1902, at the age of eighty-two years, after acting for many years as general agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York; Nirum, deceased; Christiana, the deceased wife of Daniel Taylor; Silas, who was a farmer, but has now passed away; Mary, the de-

ceased wife of John E. Stillman; and Marcia F., the wife of Henry Swinford, Richmond, Virginia, on a twelve hundred acre plantation eight miles out of the city.

Darius Bresee, the sixth in order of birth, pursued his education in the public schools of Sutton, Canada, until seventeen years of age, and was then apprenticed to the carpenter's trade at Berkshire, Vermont. He then worked as a carpenter and millwright until twenty-eight years of age, and was very successful because of his mechanical skill and excellent business ability. In 1858 he entered the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin, remaining as a student in that institution until 1862, when he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he did not quite graduate, and also pursued a course in the Garrett Biblical Institute, of the same place. He was graduated from the Garrett Biblical Institute with the highest honors, on the 20th of October, 1865, and once more entered the business world, now splendidly equipped for positions of responsibility and importance. He accepted a professorship in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Academy, in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and under his administration that became a successful institution of high merit as an educational center. In 1867 Mr. Bresee became the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Augusta, Wisconsin, where he remained for a year and then spent a year as pastor of a church of the same denomination at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. In 1869 he turned his attention to the real estate business at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1883, and during seven years of that time he was the general manager of the Eau Claire Lumber Company. (His unlimited power of attorney was recorded at Everett, Washington, 1885.) He also filled the office of justice of the peace for five years, and was thus active in public as well as industrial and commercial circles. Only three cases were appealed from his court, and all these were approved.

In the fall of 1883 Mr. Bresee came to Seattle. Owing to ill health he made his way to the Pacific coast and visited various points in California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, during which time he invested large sums of money in real estate at Seattle and at Fidalgo Island, including two miles of deep water frontage, which he has held up to the present time. Through twenty years, with firm faith in the development, progress and improvement of this section of the country, he has labored for its welfare. There is perhaps no one better informed concerning the country, its natural resources, its facilities and its improvements than Mr. Bresee, and on the 4th of July, 1885, at the request of the people, he delivered at Rosario an oration on the future outlook and commercial prospects of this portion of the Puget Sound country—of Anacortes. He has always taken an active interest in the Sound district, and of late years has devoted his entire time to his real estate and mining interests. He is the president, acting treasurer and a trustee of the Sauk River Mining Company, and has extensive investments in mining property as well as general real estate. He was a promoter of the old Northern Pacific Railroad from 1890 till it went into bankruptcy. This road had intended to make Anacortes a large city, but the Great Northern still keeps dark its plans concerning the city, but there is no doubt that subsequent developments will prove Mr. Bresee's wisdom in his selection of real estate and water front holdings.

On the 12th of October, 1865, at Evanston, Illinois, Mr. Bresee was married to Miss Jennie S. Webley, a native of Wisconsin, and they have one son, Oscar Ernest, who is now twenty-seven years of age and is operating a shingle mill at Summit, Washington. The wife and mother died in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1877. Mr. Bresee is a member of the Temple of Honor and was its chaplain for the state of Wisconsin for a number of years. He is also connected with the Good Templars Society and has ever been a staunch advocate of temperance and of those measures and movements which tend to uplift mankind and promote the highest character. His political support is given the Republican party. His career has been one of progress since he left school and entered upon a trade. To-day he stands among the capitalists of the northwest, and his example should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement, showing what can be accomplished through earnest purpose and the careful consideration of business situations resulting in the utilization of means to successful ends.

At the age of twenty, having read the Bible through, and coming to the history of Job, he was so impressed that great distress might be brought upon him, he took to prayer; and a vision showed him that he was to live a long life. After this, upon the Mississippi river, many malarial diseases came upon him, and three times during his lifetime, doctors have given him up to die, but by faith in God he has recovered. But during these times, with all the troubles of this life, he states that he has suffered all that humanity was able to endure. But by the spirit and power of God, he is as vigorous and strong as at the age of thirty or forty, causing the many to marvel at this matter of fact, while many wicked traps have been set, during the last four years to obtain (supposed) the two miles of deep-water frontage on the harbor near this city. And once he was poisoned at a dinner, and lay as dead for three and one-half hours. Again God was there.

RODERICK R. HARDING.

The parents of Major Harding were Jones and Mary A. (Rowley) Harding. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, but when a very young man went to Yates county, New York. He was a contractor and stonemason, and during part of his residence in New York followed farming. In 1837 he brought his family to Galesburg, Illinois, and passed the remainder of his life there, dying at the age of ninety-eight. While in this latter place he erected a part of Knox College, and was otherwise engaged as a contractor. His wife was a native of New York and died in Galesburg in 1849.

Roderick R. Harding was born to these parents in Yates county, New York, in 1833, and as he was a child when the family came to Illinois, he was reared and educated in that state. At the age of twenty he went to Chicago and took a course in a business college, in which he also taught for a time after graduation. The next year or so were spent in the lumber mills of Michigan, and in 1855 he returned to Galesburg and became timekeeper in the shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Six years later the Civil war broke out, and on April 15, 1861, three days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Harding raised a company at Galesburg which became Company E, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and of which he was

taking part in the battle of Belmont, from there went to Sulphur Springs, thence to Ironton, where they captured the railroad, and then marched to Fort Holt, Kentucky, by way of Fredericktown and Cape Girardeau. At Fort Holt Captain Harding was severely injured and incapacitated for field duty. He returned to Cape Girardeau and was made provost marshal of the southeastern Missouri district, but he was soon in active service again, taking part in the battles at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and the subsequent engagements at Savannah and Pittsburg Landing. After this last battle the Captain's former injury made it necessary for him to return home, but he had remained there but a short time when he felt himself ready for further action, and accordingly raised Company A, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, of which he became captain. After the company had received its arms at Jeffersonville, Indiana, it was sent to Louisville, then to Frankfort, where it assisted in driving out Morgan; thence to Bowling Green, and while the company was encamped on Lost river Captain Harding was promoted to major of the regiment. The Major was with the army till about the beginning of Sherman's famous march, when his injury became so acute that he had to retire from active service. He went to Peoria, Illinois, and becoming attached to the provost marshal's office there, recruited between four and five hundred men for the army, and remained in that branch of the service till he was mustered out.

After the war the Major made a prospecting trip to Kansas, where he remained a year and a half, and then returned to Galesburg and from there went to Chicago, where he organized and was president of an advertising company. He was in this business until the Chicago fire, and after that became connected with railroads and was in the business for twenty-five years. He started with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw as agent at Canton, Illinois, then took charge of a station in Iowa for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and was later traveling passenger agent for that road. Upon the request of F. E. Hinckley, of the Chicago & Iowa, he became the agent of that road at Rockford, Illinois, where he remained till 1882. For the next seven years he was traveling salesman for a metal house, with headquarters at New York city, but in the early part of 1889 he accepted the offer of W. H. Holcomb, general manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, and came out to Puget Sound as a passenger and freight representative of that company.

Major Harding arrived in Tacoma on February 28, 1889, and going to Whatcom opened up an office for the Union Pacific at that point. After six weeks there he was transferred to Seattle and made the agent for the rail and water lines, the Union Pacific at that time having extensive steamboat interests on the Sound. About the middle of the following October he was appointed traveling passenger and freight agent with jurisdiction in the Puget Sound and Columbia river territory and in British Columbia; but as he was tired of traveling, he made a request for a change, and in April, 1890, he was placed in charge of the newly established agency at Port Angeles, where he remained for a year, when the Union Pacific withdrew entirely from the Puget Sound business.

Since leaving the railroad business Major Harding has been identified elected captain. The company went with Fremont to Birdpoint, Missouri,

closely with Port Angeles. He embarked in the real estate business there, and soon afterward went to Michigan and organized and brought west a colony of old soldiers. In 1894, when a delegate to the Grand Army national encampment, he took advantage of the occasion and with Colonel James S. Coolican advertised Port Angeles extensively, the two remaining east fifteen months for this purpose; by means of pamphlets scattered broadcast and their own personal efforts they made this new and thriving town of northwest Washington known everywhere. Returning to Port Angeles, Major Harding continued in the conduct of his real estate business till April, 1902, when he was appointed deputy collector of customs for the sub-port of Port Angeles, which position he held until the first of the following year, when he became the postmaster of Port Angeles. He is also a notary public.

Major Harding was married at Knoxville, Illinois, to Ella F. Hannaman, and Mrs. John D. White, of Seattle, is their only living child. He is a member of Pacific Post No. 48, G. A. R., of which he is past commander and has several times been adjutant, and he has also been elected a delegate to the national and state encampments.

CHARLES H. HYDE.

Not least among the many important business concerns of Tacoma is the West Coast Grocery Company, and in its particular line it is the largest of the entire northwest as well as the oldest in Tacoma. Its extensive business and its growth and development will be mentioned further on in this sketch, but the chief purpose of this biography is to briefly describe the career of its worthy president and one of its principal owners, Charles H. Hyde. This gentleman is the son of Major Robert H. S. Hyde and Louisa Dederer, the former a native of Tompkins county, New York, while the latter was born at New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York, and died in 1862. Major Hyde gained his title in the Civil war, having enlisted at the beginning, and for meritorious and gallant service having been promoted to captain and major on the field, a part of his campaigning having been with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He was a farmer by occupation, but had also studied and for a part of his life practiced law. His death occurred in 1884.

Charles H. Hyde was born at Caroline, Tompkins county, New York, in 1847, on the same farm on which his father was born. He was reared on the farm and attended the country schools, but when he was sixteen years old went into a store at Tuckahoe, New York, where he worked for a year. But he had an ambition to gain a better education before beginning life in earnest, and although he had small means he entered Homer Academy in Cortland county, New York, where he studied a year, and later spent two years in Ithaca Academy in Tompkins county. He paid his way for the most part by teaching school in the interims, and it was probably this first struggle that gave him the strength for his later career. In 1866 he returned to the mercantile pursuits and entered a store at Owego, Tioga county, and in 1873 he took a partner, and under the name of Hyde & Winters they conducted a wholesale produce business and also a general merchandise establishment, in which they were very successful and continued until 1891.

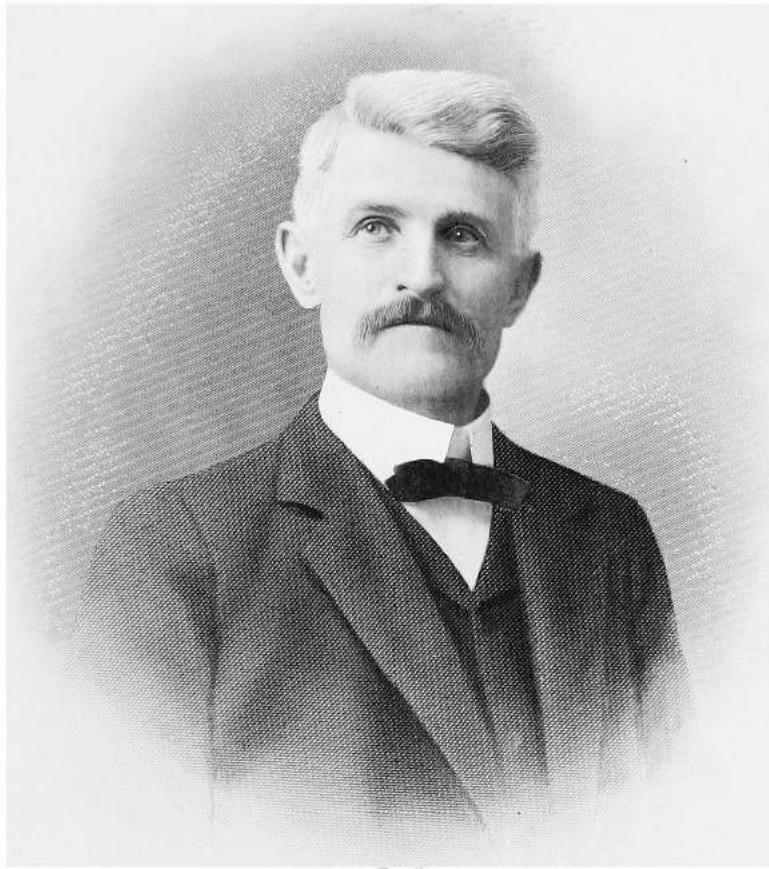
This latter year was the date of Mr. Hyde's coming to Tacoma, and his first venture was the buying of stock in a wholesale grocery which had been established in the early days here by William J. Thompson, in a location on Railroad street. The well known business men, Thompson, Pratt, Brand and Coper, had been interested in this store at different times, and the location had been changed from Railroad street to A street. After Mr. Hyde purchased an interest, the firm was incorporated as the West Coast Grocery Company, and upon Mr. Thompson's retirement in 1893 Mr. Hyde was elected president in his stead. In 1894 the company absorbed the wholesale grocery of Reese, Crandall and Redman, and moved into the building occupied by the latter firm at 1928-1930 Pacific avenue; John T. Redman, of this firm, remained with the West Coast Company and is now the vice-president. In 1896 the company's interests were still further increased by the purchase of the Tacoma Grocery Company, and the store was then moved into the new five-story brick building at 1732-1738 Pacific avenue, which they had leased for five years. In 1901 the company bought this building, and now owns the entire premises. The West Coast Grocery Company is the oldest grocery establishment in Tacoma; it is capitalized at seventy-five thousand dollars, and employs about sixty men, several of whom are traveling salesmen, who cover all the northwest country and Alaska. As can be judged from these facts, its business is very extensive, and its standing in the commercial world is of the best.

Mr. Hyde was married at Owego, New York, in 1880, to Miss Carrie A. Woodford, and they have one son, Robert H. Hyde. Mr. Hyde is a prominent member and trustee of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce.

HON. W. H. KNEELAND.

A busy life has been that of W. H. Kneeland, with its hardships in youth, its wrestle in later life with the ups and downs of business, its large operations in the Pennsylvania oil fields and still larger ventures in the lumber regions of Washington, intermixed with a legislative career and other varied experiences of an interesting nature. He belongs emphatically to that class described as men of action, no grass having been allowed to grow under his feet since, as a poor boy in Maine, he worked around lumber camps to make a living up to the time he found himself the owner of a railroad and important lumber interests in his new scene of operations on the borders of Puget Sound. Types of this kind are especially worthy of biographical attention, as they are the unique figures, the native power as it were, the captain of industry, who give its characteristic flavor to American civilization, and hence no apology is offered for giving at some length the leading particulars in the career of this notable character of the coast.

The Kneelands are not only an old family but a hardy, long-lived race, made up of men and women who seem especially adapted to meet and overcome the difficulties presented by pioneer life in new countries. The first arrivals, who came very long ago, found the American frontier but little west of the Atlantic seaboard, and at every subsequent stage of progress, every movement farther west, a Kneeland or some one with another name with that



M. H. Knuland

blood in his veins was apt to be at the forefront assisting to carry "the white man's burden." Asa and Abner Kneeland, two English brothers in search of fortune in the new world, landed at Boston when the country round about was still known as the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Abner, the last mentioned of these brothers, who was a writer of distinction and a man of celebrity, published one of the first papers ever circulated in New England. Long after this period Asa Kneeland, a descendant of the foregoing, became the owner of a large farm, which is now part of the site of modern Boston. At a later period he located in Maine, and there reared a family, in which Royal Kneeland was one of the elder sons. He was born in 1820, at the family homestead in Lincoln, and later sacrificed his life for his country as the result of wounds received in battle while serving as a member of Company H, Seventeenth Maine Volunteer Infantry. He died in a hospital, and his remains were deposited with thousands of others in that city of silence which constitutes the national cemetery at Washington. Sarah Bredeen, who became the wife of Royal Kneeland some years before the Civil war, was a native of Milo, Maine, and of honorable ancestry. Her grandfather, John Bredeen, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and on the maternal side she was descended from a German family named Webber. All of the five children of this union are still living, and all of them are residents of the state of Washington. Elva married Darling Getchel, of Tacoma; Josephine became the wife of Newell Day, of Mason county; Henrietta, now Mrs. Elmer Gambell, lives in Tacoma; and John M. Kneeland is a citizen of Shelton. By a second marriage Mrs. Kneeland had two children, Ulysses and Nellie, the latter now Mrs. Parks, of North Bend.

W. H. Kneeland, eldest of the children by his mother's first marriage, was born at Lincoln, Maine, December 11, 1849, and was about thirteen years of age when the death of his soldier father cast a gloom over the household. He received a good education at the Lee Normal Academy and finished his course in that institution by graduation in the class of 1868. Like many other successful men he began life as a teacher, being employed a year as assistant in the academy at Patten, Maine, and during the two subsequent years as principal of the village schools. This ended his career as a pedagogue, which peaceful pursuit gave way to work in much more exacting fields. Going from his native state to Pennsylvania, he was engaged first in the office of a logging company, then as superintendent of a camp, later as a scaler, and eventually embarked in the mercantile business on his own account. His trade consisted almost entirely in furnishing supplies to the lumbermen, and when the camps were closed as the result of the panic of 1873 the young storekeeper found himself practically out of a job. A heavy loser by these occurrences and somewhat depressed but not discouraged, Mr. Kneeland went to Reynoldsville and endeavored to recoup his fortunes out of the profits of a little livery stable, which engaged his attention for two years. The shutting down of the coal mines in 1877 made things so dull around that section that his business did not pay, so, abandoning livery, Mr. Kneeland concluded to "try his luck" in an entirely new field of operations. Locating in the oil region, he branched out extensively as a dealer in land, both buying and selling, and as an operator on a large scale. He drilled over

a hundred wells, pushed things energetically, and met with such decided success in his ventures that he determined on a still more important enterprise. In 1879 he began and two years later completed the first gas line that had been constructed anywhere up to that time. It was one hundred miles in length, cost a million dollars and was attended in its construction by difficulties of such magnitude that only the greatest perseverance and skill could overcome. Eventually Mr. Kneeland sold his holdings to the Standard Oil Company, severed his relations finally with the east, and resolved to expend all his future energies in the resourceful region beyond the Rocky mountains.

It was in 1882 that he arrived in the Puget Sound country, and after looking the whole territory over he decided that Mason county offered the best opportunities for his intended investments. The first of these consisted of the purchase of two thousand acres of timber land, on which he erected a sawmill three miles from Shelton. When Mr. Kneeland sold his property in Pennsylvania he took in exchange a large amount of paper, which the subsequent failure of the debtors made almost worthless, and he realized only a few thousand dollars. Meanwhile, after he had been operating in Mason county a few years, business became so depressed that he was compelled to sell for two dollars and fifty cents lumber which had cost him ten dollars per thousand to make. He succeeded, however, in selling his sawmill for enough to pay his bills, and then abandoned lumbering temporarily for another undertaking. Having purchased two carloads of machinery, he began drilling for oil near Tacoma, and expended twelve hundred dollars in sinking a shaft to the depth of seven hundred feet without finding more than a trace of oil. He let go of this undertaking in 1885 and retired to Shelton, where reviving confidence had caused business to pick up a little. In 1887 he repurchased his old sawmill, had forty acres of his land platted in village lots and furnished lumber for the building of the town. In 1888 Mr. Kneeland began what may be described as his most important undertaking for the development of the Sound section and the one with which his own name will be linked the longest. This was the construction of a railroad running from tide water twenty miles toward Gray's Harbor with a contemplated extension to Olympia, for which the preliminary survey had already been made. The Shelton & Southwestern Railroad, as this line is designated, is a local enterprise of vast importance to Mason county. The track is standard gauge, the rolling stock consisting of three engines and over fifty freight cars, and the line is used in hauling logs to the bay. Mr. Kneeland owns and superintends the road himself, but besides transporting the product of the logging company of which he is a member, he also handles for other companies, and over thirty men are employed in this freight business. Much of the company's land when cleared of timber is good for farming purposes, and Mr. Kneeland has already been improving large tracts, having three hundred acres under cultivation, which it is proposed to increase from time to time. By utilizing the six thousand acres of range land adjoining, Mr. Kneeland has a valuable basis for the stock business, in which he is extensively engaged. He keeps the shorthorns for beef, the Jerseys for his dairy, has recently erected a creamery to manufacture his raw material into butter, and altogether is able to exhibit one of the most prosperous of the state's

agricultural enterprises. The farm is situated within two miles of Shelton, is well equipped with barns, blacksmith shop, granaries and outbuildings of every kind, and possesses all the conveniences essential to success in up-to-date agriculture. Aside from all this and characteristic of Mr. Kneeland's spirit of universal enterprise, he is extensively engaged in oyster-growing, and has done much to develop and stimulate this important industry in this section of the Sound.

While the business activities above described were in progress Mr. Kneeland has neither been forgetful nor neglectful of his duties as a citizen. He was elected a member of the first legislature of the new state, served during three sessions and impressed himself in an enduring way upon some of the more important legislation. One statute especially which owes its origin and passage to him was the bill providing that sixty per cent of the fund arising from the sale of tide lands should be used in opening public waterways, the object being to prevent the latter from falling into the hands of individual owners or private corporations. In fact, Mr. Kneeland's long and varied business experience, his large acquaintance with public affairs and his excellent judgment proved of great value in shaping the legislation that accompanied the launching of the new state of Washington. As a Republican, ranking high in his party's councils, he has been a constant attendant at the state conventions as a delegate, and otherwise does all he can to promote high aims in his party, but nevertheless has that spirit of manly independence that does not hesitate to criticise what he regards as wrong, regardless of political considerations. Mr. Kneeland resides at Shelton, in a cosy cottage which he had constructed in 1895, and which, surrounded by fruit and shade trees makes a decidedly attractive home. The domestic circle, which is an ideally happy and harmonious one, consists of father, mother and Misses Delia and Elva, two of the five children, who remain at home. Bertha became the wife of Ola Hansen, and resides in Shelton; Edith married George W. Draham, secretary of the logging company of which Mr. Kneeland is vice president; and Cressia is the wife of Edward Orth. Mrs. Kneeland, formerly Delia Cornett, whom Mr. Kneeland married in 1872, was a daughter of a Union soldier residing at Patten, Maine, who lost his life while at the front for his country during the dark days of the Civil war.

Mr. Kneeland obtains rest from business cares and the pleasure and benefit of fraternal fellowship by membership in various orders, including the Masons, Elks, Red Men, Yeomen and Black Cats. Altogether the career of W. H. Kneeland is such as may be offered to young men both as an example and stimulus, and looked at from whatever point of view he is certainly entitled to high rank among those choice spirits who are pushing the Sound country so rapidly along the pathway of progress.

FRED M. MEAD.

Fred M. Mead, who is engaged in contracting and building in Puyallup and is also serving as one of the commissioners of Pierce county, is a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in a little log cabin, on a farm about four miles from the city of Marshall, in 1849. His parents

were W. P. and Julia (Morrill) Mead. The father was born in Vermont and belonged to an old New England family whose history in America can be traced back to early colonial days. He was a farmer by occupation, and on leaving the Green Mountain state he made his way westward to Wisconsin, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Dane county. When the country became involved in Civil war, he offered his services to the government as a defender of the Union and became a member of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, with which he remained throughout the period of hostilities. The last twenty years of his life were passed in South Dakota, his death occurring in Howard City. His wife passed away in Wisconsin in 1863.

Soon after his mother's death and while still a very young boy, Fred M. Mead bound himself out to learn the carpenter's trade, making the transaction himself. After completing his three years' apprenticeship he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he became an employe in the mechanical department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and soon afterward went upon the road as a fireman. When he had spent two and a half years in that way he was promoted to the position of engineer and for eight years ran a locomotive. In 1871 he became one of the first locomotive engineers on the new line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, running from Muskogee, Indian Territory, to Denison, Texas. After a year he abandoned railroading and located in Nora Springs, Floyd county, Iowa, where he engaged in contracting and building, making his home there for five years.

There, on the 17th of March, 1878, Mr. Mead was united in marriage to Miss Frances M. Hollenbeck, a native of Sauk county, Wisconsin, and of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. This marriage has been blessed with three children, Claude, Clement and Ruth.

On leaving Nora Springs Mr. Mead went to Chadron, Nebraska, where he was successfully engaged in business as a contractor and builder for a number of years, and also became a leading and influential citizen there and served as a member of the city council. The year 1888 witnessed his arrival in the Puget Sound country. He located in Tacoma, where he did considerable work as foreman for different contractors and architects. After two years, however, he came to Puyallup, where he established his home, but left it temporarily to go to Yakima, east of the Cascade mountains, to superintend the establishment of a hop ranch and the construction of buildings thereon, for Senator Hitchcock, of New York. Mr. Mead was engaged in that work for three years and then returned to his home in Puyallup, where he has since resided, devoting his energies to contracting and building. Some important contracts have been awarded him, and his handiwork is seen in a number of the finest structures of this place. He thoroughly understands the builder's art, and thus superintends the labors of his men to the best advantage.

In the fall of 1902 Mr. Mead was elected county commissioner of Pierce county, on the Republican ticket, a highly responsible and important position, for Pierce county, with Tacoma as the county seat, is the second county in population in the state. Mr. Mead has also been a member of the city council

of Puyallup and mayor of the city, and his administration in the latter office was progressive and beneficial to the city. He is also prominent and honored in fraternal circles. He is now treasurer of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Washington, and likewise belongs to the Masonic lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and numerous other orders, which inculcate high principles, and to the tenets and teachings of which Mr. Mead is most loyal.

CHARLES HOVE.

Perhaps no one business enterprise or industry indicates more clearly the commercial and social status of a town than its hotels. The wide-awake, enterprising town and cities must have pleasant accommodations for visitors and traveling men, and the foreign public judges of a community by the entertainment afforded to strangers. In this regard the Hotel Royal, of which Mr. Hove is proprietor, is an indication of the character and advantages of Everett, for this hostelry will rank favorably with those of many a larger place, and its genial proprietor neglects nothing that will add to the comfort of his guests.

Mr. Hove is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred near Hamburg, on the 21st of March, 1852. He is a son of Henry Dietrich and Anna Catharine Elizabeth (Burmeister) Hove, who were also natives of the fatherland. The father was a carpenter and followed that occupation throughout his entire business career. He died in 1900, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife passed away in 1890, at the age of sixty-eight years. Charles Hove has three brothers and three sisters: August, who is the eldest and still resides in Hamburg; Johanna, the deceased wife of Frank Hartkopf, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Henry, who is a contractor living in Milwaukee; Dorothy and Mary, who are likewise residents of Milwaukee; and John, who is living in Appleton, Wisconsin.

Reared under the parental roof, Charles Hove began his education in the public schools of Oldesloe, Germany, continuing his education until sixteen years of age, when he entered upon his business career by being apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. During the winter months, during the term of his indenture, he attended the Hamburg Architectural School, continuing his studies there through four years. Thus he gained broad theoretical and practical knowledge of the business in its various departments. In the spring of 1872 he was drafted into the military service of his country, and not wishing to serve he shortly afterward came to America, arriving in Chicago, Illinois, in the spring of 1872, just after the Chicago fire, which had occurred in the previous October. After remaining in that city for about a year and a half he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he followed the trade of carpentering in the capacity of foreman until 1876. At that date he removed to Appleton, Wisconsin, where he engaged in business on his own account as an architect, being thus identified with the building interests of that city for thirteen years or until 1889, when, attracted by the growing business opportunities of the northwest, he came to the Pacific coast.

It was in the month of January of that year that Mr. Hove arrived in

Tacoma, where he resided until the fall of 1891, when he formed a business arrangement with Henry Hewitt, whereby he was to take charge of the architectural and construction work of the Everett Land Company. While thus engaged he erected the Monte Cristo Hotel, together with other buildings of prominence, and he continued his connection with the company until the financial panic of 1894, at which time he began business on his own account as an architect and builder. He carried on operations in this way until 1898, when failing health caused him to retire from active work. Later he became proprietor of the Hotel Royal, which he is now conducting. He had built the hotel in 1893, and it is a commodious structure, well lighted and with excellent sanitary arrangements. He does all in his power for the comfort and welfare of his guests and now has a liberal patronage.

On the 13th of September, 1877, at Neenah, Wisconsin, Mr. Hove was united in marriage to Miss Louise Michel, a native of New York, and they have two sons and two daughters: Louise Anna, Carl Frederick, Otilie Catherine and Everett. Everett was the first white boy born at the bayside and was named in honor of the city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hove have many warm friends in Everett, and their own home is a most hospitable one, a cordial and gracious welcome being extended to their many visitors. In his social relations Mr. Hove is an Elk and a Red Man, and in his political views is a Republican. Coming to this country at the age of thirty years, unfamiliar with the language and customs of the people, he readily adapted himself to the altered conditions, and, possessing a comprehensive and practical knowledge of a good business, he soon made for himself a creditable place in industrial circles. He has steadily worked his way upward, and Everett numbers him among its men of worth and prominence.

FRANK P BREWER.

Frank P. Brewer is now acceptably filling the office of county sheriff of Snohomish county, and his public and his private careers are alike above reproach. He is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party, and has put forth effective service in its behalf. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 4th of December, 1855. His father, Otis Brewer, was a native of Southboro, Massachusetts. At an early epoch in the settlement of the new world his ancestors came from England to the United States, establishing their home in Massachusetts, and Otis Brewer became editor of the Boston *Cultivator*, which was the second agricultural paper established in this country, and for a number of years he published it in the interests of the farming class, it being a journal of much value to those who were engaged in agricultural pursuits. After a long, honorable and useful life covering seventy-two years, Mr. Brewer passed away in 1890. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Chase, was a native of New Hampshire and was descended from an old English family of that name that came from Leeds, England, to the new world. The first of the name to cross the briny deep settled in America in 1630, locating at Newburyport, Massachusetts. Mr. Brewer was also a direct descendant of Samuel Bright Chase, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and others

of the name left their impress upon events which find record in the annals of our country. Mrs. Brewer passed away in 1894 at the age of sixty-seven years. Frank P. Brewer had two sisters and two brothers: Frances Chase, who is now the wife of John M. Call, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts; Florence, who is the wife of William M. Ware, of Boston; Edward W., who is a graduate of Harvard College and is one of the distinguished and eminent lawyers of Boston; and Henry C., who is likewise living in the same city. There was also a half-sister, Mrs. Frank H. Goodall, who is identified with the government service, being in the treasury department of the second auditor's office in Washington, D. C.

Frank P. Brewer was the third member of his father's family. He pursued his education in the public schools of Boston and in the Chauncey Hall School in that city, continuing his studies until nineteen years of age. Desirous of seeking a home in the west and learning more of his country by personal inspection, he left the Atlantic coast and made his way to Nebraska. He was there engaged in the cattle business, also operating in Wyoming, Idaho, South Dakota and Montana. He continued in that line until 1892, at which time he left Wyoming. He was then in entire charge of one of the largest herds in the state, but wishing to establish his home in the northwest he continued his journey toward the setting sun, and on the 30th of April, 1892, he arrived in Everett. Here he engaged in the tub-boat service until 1893, when he was appointed on the police force during the first year after the city was incorporated. He served for two years in that capacity, and in 1895 was elected city marshal for a term of one year. After making a trip to Alaska he returned to Everett and was appointed deputy sheriff under Peter Zimmerman in 1900. In the fall of 1902 he was elected to his present position as sheriff of the county for the term of two years. In 1880-81 Mr. Brewer served as head criminal deputy sheriff of Lincoln county, Nebraska.

On the 14th of March, 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brewer and Miss Augusta Olsen, a native of Sweden. They now have two interesting children, a daughter and a son: Edith A., who is eight years of age; and Edward W., a little lad of five years. Mr. Brewer belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in his life exemplifies the teachings of the craft, to which he is very devoted, being in hearty sympathy with its humanitarian principles. He is also connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his political views he is a Republican, and has taken an active interest in local and state politics, his opinions carrying weight in the councils of his party. His has been a varied and interesting career, and his life work has brought him into contact with the developing west and its many experiences. During the fifteen years which he spent on the cattle ranch he was closely identified with Colonel William F. Cody, so well known throughout the country as "Buffalo Bill." In public office Mr. Brewer has ever been found reliable and trustworthy, being an official whose first interest is the general good, and this he places before partisanship or self-aggrandizement.

ALBERT A. BRODECK.

The spirit of marked enterprise and industry characterize the business career of Albert A. Brodeck, who for a long period has made his home in Everett, where he is numbered among the pioneer merchants. During this time he has won public confidence and respect by his honorable business methods and his diligence, and now he is conducting a large clothing store, having a liberal patronage, which is accorded him in recognition of his honorable business methods.

On the 21st of December, 1859, Mr. Brodeck was born in Chicago, Illinois. He is a son of David Brodeck, a native of New York, who was engaged in merchandising throughout his business career. He wedded Henrietta Hirsch, who was born in London, England, and was brought to New York during her early girlhood by her parents. Mr. Brodeck died in 1865 at the age of forty-two years, and his wife long surviving him passed away in 1897, at the advanced age of eighty years. They were the parents of three sons and a daughter, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Albert A. Brodeck.

Albert A. Brodeck was brought to Washington by his parents when only two years of age, the family home being established in Walla Walla. He early became imbued with the enterprising spirit so characteristic of the west and which has led to the wonderful development of the state. He pursued his education in the schools of Walla Walla, but his privileges in that direction were somewhat limited, for when only eight years of age he left the schoolroom and began work as an errand boy in the clothing store of Goldman Brothers of that city. He continued in their employ until 1886, covering a period of almost twenty years. Certainly no higher testimonial of his capability and fidelity could be given than the fact that he was so long retained in their employ. His close application, his willingness and his business capacity won him promotion from time to time until he became the general manager of the house. Thus he gained a broad and practical business experience.

In the winter of 1886 Mr. Brodeck removed to Seattle and became manager of a leading clothing establishment in that city, continuing to serve in that way until 1889. He spent the succeeding year in Tacoma, and in the fall of 1891 came to Everett, where he was made manager of the first general mercantile house opened in this city. That year he spent in the capacity of manager, but on the expiration of that period he severed his connection with the establishment and embarked in business on his own account under the firm name of Stein & Brodeck. They opened a clothing store in 1892 and conducted it until 1895, when the firm went into liquidation, paying their creditors one hundred cents on the dollar. Mr. Brodeck's assets when the business was closed up amounted to only seven dollars. This condition of affairs would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, but with renewed courage and determination he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions. He first secured an eastern agency for merchant tailoring, accepting the position in the fall of 1895. After being employed in that way for about a year he rented a small store of ten feet front by about thirty feet deep. He then opened a commission house,

selling men's furnishing goods and hats from samples. In this he continued until 1896, when he was instrumental in incorporating the Brodeck Company with a capital stock of two thousand dollars. He then opened a men's furnishing goods store, and the business rapidly increased in proportion as the population of the city grew so that soon his store of eighteen feet front in the Realty block became too small, and he removed to his present location at the northwest corner of Hewett and Wetmore avenues. Here he occupies a commodious store building sixty-two by one hundred and twenty feet and this is furnished with a complete line of clothing and men's furnishing goods. It is one of the best appointed stores on the entire Pacific coast, being entirely modern and up-to-date. The company carries the higher grades of goods manufactured in the United States, and the careful selection of their stock, their honorable business methods and their courteous treatment of their customers have secured the firm a very liberal and constantly growing patronage.

Mr. Brodeck was married at Walla Walla on the 21st of February, 1881, the lady of his choice being Miss Sadie Kitchen, a native of California, and was taken to Walla Walla when only a few months old by her parents, William and Pauline Kitchen. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brodeck was blessed with one son, Charles, but they lost their boy at the age of thirteen years. In his political views Mr. Brodeck is a stalwart Republican, taking an active interest in the success of the party. He was a delegate to the first state convention of Washington, and has attended most of the county and state conventions since that time, being for five years secretary of the county central committee. His views concerning political questions and the best methods of procedure in campaigns are regarded by the leaders of his party as practical, and have been carried into effect to the benefit of the community in more than one instance. Mr. Brodeck is also an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in other ways puts forth every effort in his power to advance the business activity of Everett. He has always been one of the leading spirits in the upbuilding of the commercial activities of this city, and has never hesitated to head the subscription list in affairs concerning the progress and development of Snohomish county. He has ever conducted his own mercantile interests along progressive lines that command uniform confidence, and the house of which he is the head sustains an enviable reputation for business methods employed.

FREDERIC MOTTET.

Frederic Mottet is the president of the Hunt & Mottet Company, incorporated, doing a wholesale business in hardware and mill supplies at Tacoma. Mr. Mottet is of French Huguenot extraction, though born in Germany during the temporary sojourn of his parents in that country. His family came to this country when he was about one year of age, making their home in New York city. There he graduated from the public schools, and before he was fourteen years old entered the College of the City of New York. Preferring not to finish his college course, he began his business education in the dry goods commission business, and for four years prior

to his removal to the northwest he was in the grain business and a member of the New York Produce Exchange. Mr. Mottet arrived in Tacoma in 1887, and, June 1 of that year, formed a copartnership with Edward M. Hunt, under the style of Hunt & Mottet. The business had been founded in 1883 by Samuel A. Wheelwright, under the firm name of S. A. Wheelwright & Company, handling heavy hardware and mill supplies. In January, 1885, Mr. Wheelwright formed a copartnership with Edward M. Hunt, as Wheelwright & Hunt. The business was continued by them until June 1, 1887, when Mr. Wheelwright was succeeded by Frederic Mottet. The firm, under the style of Hunt & Mottet, continued the same line of business, extending their lines and becoming well known to the trade.

Mr. Wheelwright, after his retirement from this business, engaged in the foundry and machine business for some years. Later he was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and for a term the honored mayor of the city. He died in Chicago in 1893. Mr. Hunt died in San Francisco October 17, 1895, and shortly afterward Mr. Mottet purchased from his estate his entire interest in the business. December 6, 1895, the Hunt & Mottet Company was incorporated with Frederic Mottet president, E. F. Messenger vice-president, and E. C. Richards secretary. This corporation is still continuing its business under the same officers and is enjoying a steadily increasing trade and constantly extending its territories for sales. Its business covers the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and British Columbia and Alaska. It is the oldest jobbing house of the city. As to Mr. Mottet's business qualifications and methods, these have been recognized by the community, in that he was twice elected (1896, 1897) to the presidency of its Chamber of Commerce, and three times was he offered the nomination for the mayoralty, refusing the same each time. He has always realized his duties as a citizen, yet the only active part taken by him in politics was while a resident of the city of New York in 1884, when he became a member of the National Independent Republican committee of forty, associated with Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Carl Shurz and George William Curtis. It will be remembered that through the leadership of this committee the state of New York, as well as the country, was carried for Grover Cleveland as its president.

In Tacoma Mr. Mottet is identified with church and benevolent organizations, also several of a social nature. He is a member of the Huguenot Society of America, and in New York city of the Church Club and The Players.

WILLIAM HENRY BURDON.

One of the early residents of this locality is William H. Burdon, and throughout the period of his residence here he has been thoroughly interested in everything which pertains to its progress and development. He was born in Durham, England, on the 31st of March, 1844, and is a son of Thomas Bales and Elizabeth Eleanor (Miller) Burdon, also natives of that country. The father, who was a ship-chandler by occupation, passed away in death in 1870, at the age of fifty-six years, and the mother was called to her final rest in 1875, when she had reached the age of fifty-six years. In

their family were ten children, four sons and six daughters, as follows: Thomas Austin, now deceased; Hannah, also deceased; Kate; Eleanor; William H.; John; Isabella; Fanny, deceased; Mary, who has also passed away; and Edwin, deceased.

William Henry Burdon received his elementary education in the public schools of Hartlepool, England, and later became a student in the Sedgley Park College at Wolverhampton. Leaving school at the age of eighteen years, he was then apprenticed to learn the butcher's trade, in which capacity he served for three years, after which he engaged in that business in Hartlepool, and thus continued until the year 1871. He then made the journey to Canada, taking up his abode in St. Thomas, Elgin county, Ontario, where for one year he was the proprietor of a hotel. Removing thence to Victoria, Erie county, he there erected a hotel, but after conducting the hostelry for one year he disposed of the same and came to Bellingham Bay, Washington, where he secured employment with the B. B. Coal Company until 1876. In that year he located on Fidalgo Island, purchasing a ranch at Fidalgo Bay, and from that time until 1896 was engaged in general agricultural pursuits. Since that time he has confined his operations to the cultivation of hops, and since coming to this place has been very successful in his vocation. In 1890 Mr. Burdon was elected road supervisor for district No. 13 of Fidalgo, and was given full power by the board of county commissioners to build and construct the public roads in this district, which are to-day recognized as the finest roads in the state of Washington.

At Stokesley, Yorkshire, England, on the 16th of October, 1867, Mr. Burdon was united in marriage to Jane Barker, a daughter of Thomas Lancelot and Elizabeth Barker, also natives of England. This union has been blessed by the birth of five children, namely: Lancelot, a resident of Anacortes; Effie, the wife of David Gillespie, of Vancouver, British Columbia; Allie; Minnie; and Harry. In his fraternal relations Mr. Burdon is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his political affiliations is a Republican. He is numbered among the early pioneers of Fidalgo Island, where he has taken an active part in local politics and public affairs, and is well and favorably known throughout the county.

HON. JOSEPH A. GABEL.

Hon. Joseph A. Gabel, the present librarian of the Washington State Library, is of German and Welsh ancestry. His great-grandfather, John Gabel, was a soldier in the Revolution; his grandfather, Joseph Gabel, was a pioneer settler of the state of Ohio; and the father was born in Preble county, that state. The latter followed the occupation of contracting and building, and among other important buildings which he erected was the Fort Wayne court house. He was also a successful farmer. His wife was Priscilla Eidson, a native of his own county. In 1889 the family removed to Chehalis, Lewis county, Washington, and invested in considerable city and farm property. Mr. Gabel continued to reside here until his death, in 1894, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife still survives him and is now (1902) in her sixty-sixth year. They were the parents of seven children,

of whom Mrs. B. A. Yates resides at Pattonsburg, Missouri, while all of the other members of the family reside in Washington. Mrs. E. Mead lives in Springer, Washington; Henry Gabel carries on a coal and wood business in Chehalis; Tipton E. is a student at the state university; James resides at home with his mother in Chehalis; and Mrs. N. G. White is a partner in the firm of White & Gabel at Chehalis.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Joseph A. Gabel, was born in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, March 27, 1873. His education was received in the public schools of Kansas and later in the Chehalis high school. He also took a course at the Portland, Oregon, Business College, in which he graduated in 1892, and in his nineteenth year embarked in the book and stationery business in his home town and also engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In politics Mr. Gabel is a Republican, and took such an active interest in his party that he was chosen chairman of the Lewis county central committee and was very efficient in that capacity in building up the interests of the organization. In acknowledgement of his services he received the appointment of state librarian, the office to which he is now devoting his closest attention and in which he is giving the highest satisfaction. In 1897 and 1898 Mr. Gabel, in company with eleven other gentlemen, was engaged in a Klondike company, securing options on mines and doing a general brokerage business. They made sales in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, and in this enterprise he met with considerable success, but at the last illness of his father he was obliged to return home. Mr. Gabel is still carrying on his business in Chehalis, and is also a member of the Fir Door Company, of which he is secretary. This company does an extensive business, turning out six hundred doors daily, and there is a large demand for the output.

On the 6th of August, 1902, he was happily married to Jennie Westendorf at Chehalis. She is a daughter of Thomas Westendorf, superintendent of the State Reform School. Mrs. Gabel is a graduate of the Chicago College of Music, and enjoys a very high reputation as a lady of refinement and of great talent in musical and other lines. In business and politics Mr. Gabel has ever been an indefatigable worker, and the success he has won so early presages a more brilliant career in the future and one of lasting service and influence for the state.

LOUIS J. STICKLIN.

About the beginning of the last century John Jacob Sticklin was born in the little republic of Switzerland, and after he had grown to manhood there he met and married a lady who had been born on the other side of the Alps, in France. In 1852 they emigrated to America and took up their residence in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in business. He lived to the age of seventy-two years, and passed away at East Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1899, while his wife died in 1882. She had been a Catholic in religious belief, and he was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, so they compromised on the question of faith and both became Episcopalians. Of the eleven children born to them, three died in childhood, but the others are still living.



L. J. Sticklin

Louis J. Sticklin, who is a son of the above parents, is the only member of the family in Washington, and has the honor of being the pioneer undertaker of the city of Chehalis, Lewis county. He was born at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on September 24, 1860. He went to the schools of the town until he was eighteen years old and then embarked in the business which he has made his life work. The fact that his father was a furniture dealer no doubt gave him the bent in that direction, for at an early age he learned the trade of cabinet-maker; he made a great many caskets and was in business on his own account in Morris, Tioga county. About 1890 he made a prospecting tour of the Pacific coast, and, being attracted by the location and progressive spirit of Chehalis, he sent east for his stock and opened his store in this city. For a few years he also had a livery, but sold this and is now devoting his entire time and attention to the undertaker's business. He possesses all the qualities which make a man in that pursuit successful, and he is well equipped, having an embalmer's diploma and a state certificate. He has made two valuable inventions which facilitate the noiseless lowering of the remains into the grave. The first is a slide which raises or lowers the hinged cover of the box at will, and, when the top is closed, becomes detached of itself. The other is a check which lets the straps loose when the casket has been lowered into the box. Both these simple contrivances are very useful, and he deserves much credit for them.

Mr. Sticklin was married in 1881 to Miss Clara A. English, who is a native of his own state. Charles L., the first of their sons, is now assisting in his father's business; Hugh Nathan is still attending school. Mr. Sticklin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, the Woodmen of the World, the Circle and the Red Men, while in politics he votes independently for the man he thinks best fitted for the office. Mr. Sticklin has bought and sold considerable property since coming here, and is now the owner of some good real estate in the city, and he has gained the reputation of being an enterprising and reliable business man.

C. J. LORD. CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Capital National Bank of Olympia, the fourth banking institution in size in the state, was organized in 1890 by its present president, C. J. Lord. It was started with one hundred thousand dollars capital stock, and it has since grown and become one of the most popular institutions in the state, now having one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in surplus and undivided profits, and with about two millions of dollars in deposits. Its prosperity may be estimated from the fact that in the twelve years of its existence it has paid the stockholders dividends amounting to one hundred and fifty per cent.

The present officers are: C. J. Lord, president; O. C. White, vice-president; and W. J. Foster, cashier. The directors are: C. J. Lord, O. C. White, L. F. Schmidt, F. R. Brown, M. Harris, and G. W. Ingham, all men of wealth in Olympia; and also S. G. Simpson, the well-known capitalist of Seattle. A general banking business is done, and the methods may be said to be both liberal and conservative.

Mr. Lord came to Washington from Chautauqua county, New York, where he had been engaged in the live-stock business with his father, B. B. Lord; they did a very extensive business in the purchase of horses and Holstein cattle. Mr. Lord came to Olympia for the express purpose of organizing the bank, and became its president when only twenty-seven years old, one of the youngest national bank presidents in the United States.

Mr. Lord was reared to the Democratic principles, but in 1896 left his party and has since been a Republican. He has now the honor of being mayor of Olympia, and in that position is exerting his efforts for the up-building of the city of his choice. He is happily married and has one of Olympia's beautiful homes. He is one of the men who seem to make a success of everything they take hold of, and his career in the city has reflected honor not only on himself but on the whole community.

GEORGE H. FUNK.

To be a successful member of the legal profession requires marked ability in many lines, a keen and discriminating mind, accurate knowledge of law, and above all, a quick grasp of details and intuitive reasoning power. And the men who have failed in this great line of activity have lacked in some of these particulars. One who has in a remarkable degree combined all these characteristics and has won success above many of his fellows is the prosecuting attorney of Thurston county, George H. Funk. His forefathers were German and English, and had been long residents of this country. The great-grandfather, who was born in Germany, came to this country and settled in Virginia, where he became the progenitor of the family in America. Sidney B. Funk, the grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Missouri, but later removed to Wisconsin, where he became a pioneer stockman and supplied a number of military posts with their meat. He took a valiant part in the Black Hawk war as commander of a volunteer company. His death occurred in 1840 at the age of fifty years.

John E. Funk, the father of our subject, was born in Missouri, but later removed with his father to Wisconsin, where he was reared and received his education. In 1849, when only eighteen years of age, in company with his older brother Alonzo, and some neighbors, he set out to seek his fortunes in the then newly opened gold fields of California, and, unlike so many of those who risked their lives in search of the yellow metal, he returned home with a number of thousands of dollars. With this he purchased lands in Wisconsin, and became a successful farmer. His wife was Saphronia Dimmick, and they still reside on their old farm, enjoying the fruits of their early toil. Of their seven children, six are yet surviving. He and his wife are prominent members of the Presbyterian church, and the church was built on a part of the farm, which Mr. Funk generously donated.

George H. Funk, whose biography is to be here recorded, was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, November 21, 1865. He enjoyed the beneficent influences of his father's farm, attending the neighboring public school at the same time. After exhausting the resources of the common school

George took a course in the State Normal at Platteville, and then studied law in the Wisconsin State University, where he was graduated in 1890. He came directly to Olympia, and, thinking the capital of the state to be a suitable place to begin, he opened an office and from the first met with satisfying success. Eight years after beginning his practice he was the choice of the people for prosecuting attorney, and, following a prosperous first term, he was elected a second time with an increased majority. He has been very successful in the prosecution of criminals in the county, and many transgressors who are now paying their just deserts owe their conviction to his masterly efforts.

In 1899 Mr. Funk became the husband of Miss A. Goldie Robertson, born in the state of Iowa, and a daughter of J. W. Robertson. Mr. Funk belongs to the order of the Woodmen of the World, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of his city, and is always eager to help forward any enterprise calculated to assist the growth and development of Olympia and Thurston county.

M. D. ABBOTT.

Washington has enlisted in its newspaper field many of the strongest intellects of the state, and its press has been a most important factor in promoting the stable upbuilding and progress of the state and upholding the cause of intellectual and moral advancement. As a representative of the journalistic interests, M. D. Abbott is certainly deserving of prominent mention, as the owner, editor and publisher of the *Olympia Chronicle*, a weekly, five-column, eight-page paper, twenty-six by forty inches. It is Republican in politics and devoted to the interests of the capital city and surrounding country. This journal was established by Mr. Abbott on the 10th of December, 1899, and by him has been successfully published for the past three years, exerting a strong and beneficial influence in molding the public policy and promoting substantial advancement.

Mr. Abbott was born in Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, September 22, 1860, and traces his ancestry back to the Pilgrim Fathers who landed from the Mayflower upon the New England coast. The progenitor of the family in this country lived to be more than one hundred years of age. Milton H. Abbott, the father of our subject, was born in Alton, Ohio, in 1819, and married Miss Mary Jane Newman. He became a newspaper editor and publisher of wide acquaintance in Illinois, Ohio, Oregon, Idaho and Washington, having been a successful journalist in all of those states. In 1865 he crossed the plains and was the founder of the *Daily Oregon Herald*, and for some time was associated with Beriah Brown in its publication in the interests of Democracy as opposed by the *Oregonian*. He lived in Minnesota in pioneer times and was a warm friend of Senator McMillan. By President Buchanan he was appointed receiver of the land office at Cambridge, Minnesota, and there built a log cabin which he used as an office. All around him were the Sioux Indians, and he learned to speak the language of the Sioux and of another Indian tribe. He was located in Minnesota when the Northern Pacific Railroad was projected, and he materially assisted in opening up that portion of the state in which he made his home.

He possessed much ability, both natural and acquired, and his indomitable energy and courage were salient features in his career. He died in the Fannie Paddocks Hospital in the seventy-first year of his age, having survived his wife, who died in 1868. Of their family of thirteen children only three are now living: T. O., a prominent attorney of Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. W. W. Parker, of Everett, this state; and M. D.

M. D. Abbott received his early training as a printer and newspaper man in his father's office and received his business training under the tutelage of Professor Arnold, of Pendleton, Oregon. In early life he did much of the mechanical work of the printing office for his father, and became his successor in the publication of the Baker City *Reveille*, a daily and weekly journal, which he conducted profitably for sixteen years. He was associated with his father in a number of other papers and has had a broad and varied experience in the newspaper field. On selling the *Reveille* he came to Olympia in 1899 and established the *Olympia Chronicle*, issuing the first edition of the paper on the 10th of December of that year.

On the 20th of August, 1882, Mr. Abbott was united in marriage to Miss M. E. Sturgill, who is descended from one of the Hessian soldiers that composed a part of the army which King George the Third sent to subdue the American colonists in 1776. On the maternal side she traces her ancestry back to the Richmonds, one of the prominent families of Virginia. This union has been blessed with two daughters, Esther Velma and Lorena E. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is past district deputy grand master of the order in the Oregon jurisdiction, a member of the grand lodge of that state. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World. A staunch Republican in politics, he has been the champion not only of the principles and policy of his party but also of many progressive measures for the benefit of his city, and his co-operation has been a resultant factor in the well-being and advancement of Olympia.

FRED W. STOCKING.

Fred W. Stocking is now filling the position of registrar of the United States land office, and is a prominent, active son of the state of Washington. He was born at Chehalis Point on the 4th of October, 1863, and is of Scotch ancestry. The first representative of the family in America was George Stocking, who left the land of hills and heather in the year 1633, braving the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that remote period. He became a resident of upper Middleton, Connecticut. Representatives of the family were afterward prominent and active in events which shaped the early history of this country and were also participants in the Revolutionary war. John Stocking, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a sea captain, and his son, Francis Stocking, was also a captain of ships. Francis was born in Connecticut and lost his life at sea in the thirty-first year of his age. His twin sons were born after the news of his death at sea was received. They were called Francis and Fred, and when they were but a year old their grandfather lost his life in a steamboat accident on the Connecticut river caused by the bursting of the boiler. Fred M. Stocking

now resides in San Francisco, where he is occupying a position as advertising agent for the *Out West Magazine*. Francis Stocking obtained his education in Brooklyn, New York, and became a carpenter, contractor and builder. In the year 1849 he went to California, attracted by the discovery of gold, journeying by way of the Isthmus route. He had the usual experiences of the California pioneer, enduring many hardships and difficulties, meeting with some success, and in 1860 he came to Washington, locating at Gray's Harbor. The following year he was married there to Miss Eliza James, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Samuel James, whose birth occurred in England. They removed to Olympia in 1867 and there the father continued in business until his death, which occurred in 1869. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist church, and he endorsed the men and measures of the Republican party by his ballot, but he was never a politician in the sense of office-seeking. While residing in Olympia he was one of the builders of the Masonic hall. His life was honorable, because he was ever honest in all his dealings with his fellow-men and reliable in matters of citizenship. In the family were three children, two of whom are living, George C., a resident of Seattle, where he is engaged in business as a civil engineer. For her second husband the mother chose R. A. Brewer, of Thurston county.

Fred W. Stocking, named in honor of his father's twin brother, was educated in the high schools and in the Olympia University, being a graduate with the class of 1888. He afterward turned his attention to merchandising in Centralia, Washington, where he remained for three years, and then sold his business there in order to purchase a ranch at Grand Mound. When twenty-one years of age he became deputy assessor of Thurston county, which office he held for eight years, and was elected and served for two terms in the state legislature, during which service he took an active and effective part in securing the construction of the state capitol in Olympia. He was on the committees of revenue taxation and roads, and made a creditable record in the general essembly, leaving the impress of his individuality upon much of the important legislation enacted during his term of office. On the 8th of May, 1902, he was appointed by President Roosevelt to the position of registrar in the United States land office in Olympia and is now acceptably serving in that capacity.

In 1890 Mr. Stocking was united in marriage to Miss Alma Manning, a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and a daughter of Alfred Manning. Their union has been blessed with two children, Frank and Helen, both of whom are in school. Mr. Stocking is a member of the Methodist church and is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. His wife belongs to the Baptist church, and both are highly esteemed in Olympia. Mr. Stocking does not depend entirely upon the revenues of his office for his financial resources, as he owns a valuable stock ranch of six hundred acres, upon which he is raising both Jersey and Poll Angus cattle. He also deals in stock and is successful in that business. He possesses the requisites of a successful business career, including keen foresight, capable management and perseverance. In his official life he is to be commended because he has been prompt and faithful in the execution of his duties, placing the good of the public before personal aggrandizement.

E. N. TUNIN.

On the Main street of Olympia and in the center of the busy life of that city stands the Olympia Hotel, leased and conducted by Mr. Tunin, one of the oldest and most successful hotel managers in the state of Washington. This hotel is one of the largest and best equipped hostelries in the state, a credit to its builders and one of the superior attractions of the capital city, affording quarters such as one can hardly find in Seattle or Tacoma. Standing on a slight rise of ground and overlooking the bay and the beautiful surrounding country, the artistic lines of the structure are in themselves an architectural ornament, while the interior, which is the part most regarded by the critical traveler, is characterized by spacious elegance and the utmost regard for the comfort of the guests. It is situated on Main street only a short distance from the Capitol building, and not too far from the business center. Its wide porches on the front and side and balconies above afford a superb opportunity to view the wonderful scenery, to get a comprehensive idea of the size and lay of the city, and to seize with one sweeping glance the beauties of the panorama outspread, and hold them for one's own. Sea and sky and mountains all unite to form a surpassing vista of loveliness. The hotel is usually filled with the many who come to the capital city to transact business; the street car line also passes directly in front.

On the first floor is a grand hallway, topped with a roof of stained glass; in this hall is the large office, with entrances to the elevator, the stairway, the dining room and the parlors. The parlors are on the first floor, and the large ballroom. In the basement are the bath rooms, barber shop, trunk rooms, sample rooms, wine cellar and a billiard room. Also the engines and dynamo for heating and lighting. The sleeping rooms on the upper floors are all large and exceedingly well lighted, connected by wide corridors and supplied with every convenience necessary to the comfort of the traveler. The rooms are furnished with all conveniences for the business public and those who desire luxury, and, in fact, the entire building seems to have been designed by a master hand. Mr. Tunin has been in the business for twelve years, and in his quiet and unostentatious way shows the guests every consideration, so that all the employes seem to strive to outstrip each other in their efforts to afford the best entertainment. The hotel has a capacity of one hundred and fifty guests, and undoubtedly stands in the front rank of the many establishments catering to the wants of the American traveling public.

E. N. Tunin claims the state of Indiana as the place of his nativity, having been born there on the 25th of November, 1867. He is the son of Woodford and Mary Jane (Walton) Tunin, the latter deceased and the former living in Indiana. There are five brothers and three sisters living, but E. N. is the only one in Washington. Mr. Tunin made his arrival in Washington in 1888 and worked at various occupations. He leased the Olympia Hotel in September, 1899. In 1897 he married Miss May Munn, a daughter of John Munn, of Olympia, but now deceased. She is a native of Olympia and is a most charming lady, well fitted to help her husband in making the Olympia Hotel one of a most enviable reputation.



E. N. Turner

ARCHIE M. BANKS.

On the roster of Pierce county's officers appears the name of Archie M. Banks in connection with the position of clerk. This is an indication of his popularity and prominence, and all who know him willingly accord him a leading place among the esteemed citizens of the community. He was born at Clayton, New York, in 1856, and is a son of John and Margaret (Spence) Banks. The father, who was a native of Massachusetts, there learned the trade of a miller, which continued to be his occupation throughout his active business career. In 1861 he removed with his family from Clayton, New York, to Brooklyn, where he enlisted for service in the Civil war, but a year later, in 1862, he was called upon to lay down his life on the altar of his country, having been killed in battle. His wife, who also claimed Massachusetts as the state of her nativity, died in Brooklyn in 1887.

Archie M. Banks accompanied his parents on their removal to Brooklyn when he was seven years old, but ten years later, when he had reached the age of seventeen years, he left the parental home and made his way to Chicago, Illinois, there remaining during the following fourteen years, and much of that period was spent in the brokerage business with the firm of Thompson & Company. About 1885 he became interested in the rising northwest, and, removing to Moorhead, Minnesota, was there engaged in contracting until 1889. In March of that year he came to Tacoma, Washington, and during the first two years resided in the city, after which he secured a homestead two miles from Lake View in Pierce county and nine miles from Tacoma, where he made a specialty of dairying and the stock business, becoming successful and prosperous in those lines of industry, and he also did an extensive shipping business. In 1902 Mr. Banks was the choice of the Republican party for the office of county clerk, to which position he was elected in the following November by a large majority, and previous to this he had served two years as deputy county clerk under Robert P. Rigney, so that when he assumed control of the office on January 12, 1903, he was fully equipped for the duties incumbent upon him. In the fall of 1902 he disposed of his farm near Lake View and moved to Tacoma, where he now resides at 1401 North Prospect avenue.

In 1887 Mr. Banks was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Storla, and they have four children, Thomas, Helen Cornelia, Alfred and Archie. Mr. Banks has the reputation of being an excellent business man, and in politics gives an unwavering support to the Republican party. He enjoys the regard of his fellow-men, and is very widely and favorably known in Tacoma and Pierce county.

SAMUEL DAVIS BREAR.

As will be seen in the course of this brief biography, a member of each of three generations of the Brear family has had the genius of mechanics implanted in him, and has been concerned in the working of iron and its products in different departments of that vast and wide-spread industry. Abel Brear, the father of Samuel Davis Brear, was a native of Wilmington, Dela-

ware, and grew up to engage in the trade of machinist. He was a master of his trade, and in 1848 went to Cuba to take charge of setting up the mechanical equipment of a railroad then building from Havana; while in the prosecution of these duties, he was killed in an accident at Havana in 1849. His wife was Harriet Davis, of Welsh origin and of Pennsylvania birth; she died several years ago.

The Davis family is one of the oldest in America, for the original progenitor, who was of German origin, came and made settlement at what is now Albany, New York, in 1643. His descendants were induced to move to Pennsylvania by the Indians, who, in return for bread, promised them a large tract of land in Pennsylvania; the Davises accordingly went to Dauphin, about five miles from the present city of Harrisburg, but the family afterward drifted into Berks county, to Reading, Delaware, and the country in that vicinity. A brother of Mrs. Abel Brear, Andrew G. Davis, was an old-timer in Pennsylvania. He hauled the gold bullion for all the banks between Philadelphia and Pottsville, before the railroads were built; at a later period he was proprietor of the old Washington hotel, across the street from the Reading depot in Reading, and here in the ante-bellum days Lincoln and Douglas were both entertained, and made speeches from the porch in the front of the hotel.

Samuel Davis Brear was born in 1843 at Reading, Pennsylvania. He received a fair education in the schools of Glassboro, New Jersey, and in 1858 entered the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Reading, as a boilermaker's apprentice. He had not yet completed this period of initiation when the war broke out, and in the summer of 1861 he helped organize the Second Ringgold Battery at Reading, but as its captain decided not to go to the war, Mr. Brear went to Philadelphia in August and enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Chantrey and Captain J. N. Taylor, a veteran of the Mexican war. The regiment received its arms at Washington, and were engaged in Maryland and Virginia till late in the season; the regiment was divided at Fredericksburg, and Mr. Brear was placed in the Seventy-third Pennsylvania under Colonel Coulter. Mr. Brear participated in engagements at Fairfax Court House, at Warrenton Junction, later at Snicker's Gap and Winchester, and at Strasburg the regiment surprised Stonewall Jackson in the night and on the following day drove his forces sixty miles. He was in the battles at Cross Keys, June 8, and Port Republic, June 9, 1862; from there went to Front Royal, into the Luray Valley, across the mountains to Culpepper, where the battle of Cedar Mountain occurred; returning to White Sulphur Springs, he was in the skirmish there, thence to Manassas, where the second battle of Bull Run was fought on August 30, 1862. Here Mr. Brear received several wounds, and was struck by a bullet in the foot and totally disabled. He was picked up by the enemy and made prisoner, but after eight days was paroled by General Jackson; he was sent to the federal hospital at Columbian College, on Meridian Heights, Washington, where he was confined till April 10, 1863. It was eighteen months before he could walk and twelve years before the wound was entirely healed. Mr. Brear's company was so nearly annihilated in the course of the war that after the battle of Gettysburg only two of its members were left.

When Mr. Brear returned home he continued his work in the Reading shops until he was twenty-one, and was then transferred to the Philadelphia and Reading shops at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, where he remained a year and a half, and then went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and worked as a boilermaker in the shops of the Northern Central Railroad; he returned to Tamaqua for awhile, but gradually worked his way to the west, being employed in the shops of the Pittsburg Locomotive Works, then in the shops of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad at Hannibal, Missouri; for five years following this engagement he was employed as the "fitter-up" of the new work in the shops of the Burlington road at Aurora, Illinois; he was next at Rome, Georgia, and then was the foreman boilermaker in the shops of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad at Indianapolis; he then returned to his position of fitter-up at Aurora, later went to Dubuque, Iowa, and was foreman in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul boiler shops there, and afterward in the same capacity and for the same company at Sanborn, Iowa. At Randalia he gave some variety to his life by farming for awhile. He then went to Winona, Minnesota, where he was given charge of the shops of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, under W. A. Scott, master mechanic. While here Mr. Brear became well acquainted and took a prominent part in politics. It was through his efforts that James A. Tawney was brought out for Congress in the first congressional district of Minnesota, and the latter at once sprang into public favor and has served continuously for twelve years in the lower house of Congress. Mr. Brear was appointed by Governor Merriam to the office of state boiler inspector to cover the first congressional district, and he subsequently went to St. Paul and became assistant foreman of the Great Northern shops.

In 1893 Mr. Brear came to Tacoma and took the position of foreman of the boiler shop of the Northern Pacific Railroad at South Tacoma, and was so employed for two years. In December, 1895, together with his son, Arthur S., he started the Tacoma Steam Boiler Works, on Dock street. At the time, Mr. Brear's capital was only twenty dollars, and his son had nothing to contribute in the way of money, but the business has grown and prospered since its humble beginning; the shop has been enlarged, new and improved machinery has been installed, and they now have complete facilities for manufacturing boilers, sheet-iron work, smoke stacks, pipes, etc., and several men are employed.

In March, 1871, Mr. Brear was married at Aurora, Illinois, to Maria S. Birkhardt; four of the children born of this union are living: Arthur E., Emanuel W., Mrs. Laura M. Turner and Miss Nellie N. Brear. The family home is at 3006 A street. Mr. Brear is a Mason and belongs to Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., of Tacoma, and holds a certificate of life membership in Jerusalem Temple Lodge No. 90, A. T. A. W., at Aurora, Illinois, and therefore pays no dues.

CHESTER H. BARTLETT.

Chester H. Bartlett, president of the Bartlett-Foote Company, wholesale hay and grain merchants of Tacoma, Washington, was born at Tomp-

kins, near Jackson, in Jackson county, Michigan, in 1870, and is a son of Mortimer E. and Ellen J. (Pomeroy) Bartlett, the former of whom was born in New York, but was brought when a child to Jackson county by his parents. These parents were farmers and settled on a farm at Tompkins. When only fourteen years of age, Mortimer enlisted from Jackson county in the Michigan Light Artillery and served until the close of the war, and he enjoyed the distinction of being one of the youngest soldiers. Returning from the war, he began farming on his own account, but in 1881 he removed to the city of Jackson, where he is still living, engaged in the wholesale confectionery business. His wife was born in Michigan, and is now living at Jackson.

Chester H. Bartlett was reared on a farm until he was eleven years of age, and was graduated from the high school of Jackson. He then became a teacher and taught school in Jackson county. In 1891 he decided to move to Washington, and first located at Cle Elum, in Kittitas county, where he taught school for a year. Then he went to Easton in the same county and engaged in general merchandising for three years. At the expiration of that time, in 1895, he removed to Yakima and inaugurated what is now his present business, and continued to conduct it as a shipping business until December, 1901, when he decided to operate an office in Tacoma so as to have a larger and more central location from which to conduct the extensive interests, although a large portion of the affairs is conducted east of the mountains. On locating here Henry C. Foote was admitted into the business, which is now conducted under the title of Bartlett-Foote Company, with main offices at 414 Fidelity building, Tacoma. The company do a wholesale business exclusively, shipping in carload lots and also in cargoes, to both foreign and domestic markets. There are branch offices at Seattle and Yakima, and their lines include hay, grain, potatoes, flour, feed, seeds and apples, they making a specialty of double-compressed hay.

In June, 1894, Mr. Bartlett was married in Chicago to Miss Ella M. Boardman, formerly of Jackson, who moved with her parents to Chicago to obtain better educational advantages. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett were married by Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, who was Miss Boardman's pastor and friend. Two little daughters, Lucile M. and Gladys M., have come to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett. Fraternaly Mr. Bartlett is a Mason. In addition to his other interests, he is one of the owners of a new condensed milk factory which is being established in this section.

JUDGE CLARENCE E. GRIFFIN.

The history of the Griffin family touches at different points some of the most interesting and eventful periods of English annals. The known ancestry of the family is traced back to England about the year 1680, during the turbulent times of Charles II. The branch of the house in which we are interested was soon transferred to America, and the great-grandfather was born in Connecticut before the days of the Revolution. He later moved to Nova Scotia, and here the paternal grandfather, James, was born. Enoch, the father of Judge Griffin, was born in 1825 in the township of Cornwallis,

Nova Scotia, and is still one of the respected citizens of that place. He married Irene Eaton, who was born in Cornwallis and died there. Her family came from southeastern Massachusetts to Nova Scotia about the time of the expulsion of the Acadians, and were probably induced to settle there by the British, who desired emigrants to fill the places of the exiled French.

Clarence E. Griffin was born in Cornwallis, December 22, 1852. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native town and at Acadia College, where he graduated in 1880. Before graduating, however, he taught school for two years, and after completing his college course he taught one year in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia. We next find this ambitious young man in Harvard College, where he studied law for one year. Like many youths of this country who have gained their goal through difficulties, the next year he was again teaching school, but at the same time zealously delving into the abstruse commentaries of Blackstone and Kent, and in the fall of 1884 his efforts were rewarded by the coveted admission to the bar at Dedham, Massachusetts. He then practiced at Franklin, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, till the summer of 1891. And while here he was successful and a popular attorney, being three times elected town clerk, and serving three years as a member of the school board, the last year being chairman of the board. In 1891 Mr. Griffin came west on a kind of tour of inspection and at that time he became well satisfied with the Sound country and forthwith located in Tacoma. In 1900 he sought the nomination for the office of justice of the peace, received it, and in the following November was elected on the Republican ticket by a majority of seventeen hundred. Within a few days after the election he was appointed police judge by Mayor L. D. Campbell, and in the summer of 1902 was renominated for the position and was elected without opposition. He has always played a prominent part in the affairs of his party, and is an earnest advocate of Republican principles.

In October of 1886 Mr. Griffin was married to Miss Addie A. Crosby, who is a native of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and is a descendant of an old English family. Two children are now in their home, the eldest of whom, Beatrice A., is twelve years old, while Ruth G. is a little miss of seven summers. Judge Griffin is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge and the chapter. His office is located at 507 City Hall.

WILLIAM C. KEYES, M. D.

Dr. William Chauncey Keyes, of Ferndale, has attained prestige as a member of the medical profession of Whatcom county, and, indeed, his reputation is not limited by the confines of the county, for he is widely known as an able practitioner and one whose skill in surgical work places him far above the average. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he has studied broadly and labored earnestly with the result that he has left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

Dr. Keyes is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Mayville, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 4th of July, 1871. His

father, Marion A. Keyes, was also born in that county, where he engaged in business for many years as a druggist and pharmacist, but he is now living a retired life. He is descended from English ancestry, the family having been founded in Massachusetts during the earliest epoch in the development of that state. Marion A. Keyes was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Cornelia Burnett, a lady of Scotch descent, whose parents were among the pioneer settlers of western New York, living in Chautauqua county. The doctor has two brothers and two sisters: Marion A., Jr., who is practicing law in Ferndale, Washington; Edward, a student; Minnie; and Katharine.

Dr. Keyes is the eldest son and acquired his literary education in the public schools of his native county, there pursuing his studies until eighteen years of age. He then determined to engage in the practice of medicine as his life work and matriculated in the University of Buffalo, being graduated in the medical department with the class of 1896, at which time the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him. For a year thereafter he served in the Fitch Accident Hospital of Buffalo, gaining broad practical experience in surgical work, and later he spent a year and a half in the Erie County Hospital, at Buffalo, New York. The west with its broader opportunities, however, attracted him, and in February, 1898, he located in Seattle and opened an office, practicing there until the following November, when, seeing a more advantageous opening at Ferndale, he came to this place, arriving on Thanksgiving day. He has since remained here, gaining favor, friendship and patronage by reason of his sterling traits of character and his professional skill. In addition to engaging in the general practice of medicine, he has also conducted a private hospital in which he treats only surgical cases. He has given considerable attention to this branch of his work since his graduation, and his patrons have come to him from various sections of the state. He has a broad knowledge of the component parts of the human body, and his accurate knowledge of anatomy, combined with a steadiness of nerve and a delicacy of touch, has made him a competent and successful surgeon.

In December, 1899, Dr. Keyes was married to Miss Margaret Filsinger, a native of Buffalo and a daughter of Stephen and Margaret Filsinger, both of whom were natives of Germany and were old pioneer settlers of Buffalo, New York. They came to America in 1858, when children. To Dr. Keyes and his wife have been born three sons: Roswell Park, Donald Chauncey and Howard Craig. The Doctor is prominent and popular in a number of fraternal organizations. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. The favorable opinion which his fellow-citizens passed upon him at the time he located here has in no wise been set aside or modified, in fact, has been strengthened as the years have gone by and he has demonstrated his ability to cope successfully with the intricate problems continually confronting the physician in his efforts to alleviate human suffering and prolong life.

MINOR McLAIN.

Minor McLain, who for six years has filled the position of postmaster

at Ferndale, is as loyal to his country in the discharge of the duties of civic office as he was upon southern battlefields when he wore the blue uniform of the nation and fought for the stars and stripes. He was born February 12, 1844, in Knox county, Ohio. His father, Abijah McLain, was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and by trade was a mason, but after his removal to Knox county, Ohio, devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. He wedded Eliza Toppin, a native of West Virginia, and his death occurred in 1854, when he was sixty years of age, while she passed away in 1859, at the age of fifty-four years. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters: George, who died in 1898; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Michael Farley, and died in 1886; Minor, of this review; Wesley, who is living in Columbus, Ohio; Johnson, who died in 1845; Harriet, who became the wife of Jehu Hall, and died in Knox county, Ohio, in 1852; Phoebe, who married Jehu Hall, and died in Knox county, Ohio, in 1896; and Loretta, the wife of Marion Stevenson, of Columbus, Ohio.

In the county of his nativity Minor McLain began his education and afterward continued his studies in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, remaining there as a student until fifteen years of age. He then entered the business world and began learning the trade of manufacturing woodenware, a business which he followed for twenty-six years, with the exception of the time which he spent in the army and a brief period in California. While following his trade he was employed at different times in Columbus, Dayton and Cleveland, Ohio, and in Detroit, Flint and Bay City, Michigan. At the last named place he set up the first woodenware machinery there, installing it in the plant of the Wooden Ware Works. He became a master of the business during the years of his connection therewith and was therefore qualified to fill important positions in that line.

Mr. McLain's work, however, was interrupted by his military service. A loyal advocate of the Union cause, he enlisted in 1861, at Camp Nevin, Kentucky, under Colonel Russeau. The company was known as Company H, Louisville Legion, Fifth Kentucky Infantry, and with that command Mr. McLain served for three years. He entered the army as a private, but was promoted to the rank of first duty sergeant. After more than three years of faithful service he received an honorable discharge and was mustered out in October, 1864, at Lexington, Kentucky. He participated in many important engagements, including the battles of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Chickamauga, Stone river, Missionary Ridge and the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee. He was always loyal to the cause he espoused whether it called him into the thickest of the fight or stationed him upon the lonely picket line. On returning to Cleveland, Tennessee, he was sent as an invalid to the hospital at Chattanooga, and after his regiment returned from Atlanta he was mustered out at Lexington, Kentucky.

Returning to the north, Mr. McLain resumed his work in wood-ware manufacture. In 1873 he made a trip to California, but after a short time returned to Bay City, Michigan, where he entered the grocery business in partnership with E. Smith. For two years he conducted his store and then disposed of his interest in the business, and resumed his work at the trade

which he had mastered in his youth. In 1886 he went to Coleman, Michigan, and for five years was employed as superintendent of the stave works of George C. Weatherby & Company, of Detroit, there continuing until the fall of 1889, when he removed to Pinconning. A year later he came to the Pacific coast, settling first at Sehome, Washington, now Whatcom. He was then engaged in the confectionery business until 1891, and through the succeeding year he ran a small steamer on Lake Whatcom, between Silver Beach and Park. In 1892 he returned to Whatcom, where once more he engaged in the confectionery business until 1895. That year witnessed his arrival in Ferndale, where he also established a confectionery store, entering upon a successful business career here. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Ferndale and has since been continued in the office, now serving for the second term to the satisfaction of all concerned, for in the administration of the affairs of the office he is prompt and energetic.

On the 24th of December, 1871, Mr. McLain was married to Miss Geraldine Smith, a native of Juniata, Michigan, and a daughter of Ephraim and Mary A. F. Smith, the latter a native of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, while the former was born in the Empire state. He died in Pinconning, Michigan, in March, 1891, at the age of seventy-nine years, and the mother is now living in Bay City, Michigan, with her daughter, Mrs. T. E. Smith. To Mr. and Mrs. McLain have been born three sons and two daughters: Minor E., who is thirty years of age and resides in Everett, Washington; Harriet E., the wife of W. W. Keyes, of Ferndale; Charles Wesley, who died in Coleman, Michigan, in 1884; Antoinette, twelve years of age; and Smith, a lad of eight years.

Mr. McLain belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in his political affiliations is a stalwart Republican, who has firm faith in the principles of the party and does all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. His wife is an active member of the Congregational church, and she is serving as one of its trustees. Both Mr. and Mrs. McLain have many friends in Ferndale and Whatcom county because of the sterling traits of their character, their genial, unaffected manner and cordial hospitality

JOHN B. CROMWELL.

It has not been the lot of many residents of the great states of the northwest who have attained to years of maturity to have been born where they have made the center of their life work, but with the homes of their birth far distant they have come to these new regions attracted by the many causes which always lead men into strange and unsettled sections, and this accounts for the cosmopolitan character of the population and the energy and progressiveness of these early citizens. The present postmaster of Tacoma, Washington, is a good example of a man who has figured in many of the scenes of life and has found and filled an important niche in the new country of the west.

A good line of ancestry is an advantage to any one, and Mr. Cromwell is peculiarly well blessed in this regard. His paternal forefathers were English, and his great-great-grandfather, Joseph Cromwell, lived in the latter



W. B. Brewster

part of the eighteenth century and married Hannah Ely. This lady was the daughter of Andrew Ely, who was one of the valiants who were summoned by the Lexington alarm on that eventful day in April, 1775, and who also served in different regiments throughout the Revolution, participating in the battle at White Plains. The next one in the line of descent was also named Joseph, and his son, John Benjamin, the grandfather of our subject, was born February 7, 1809, and died at the early age of forty, on February 10, 1849.

Charles Walsh Cromwell, the son of the last named, was born at 63 Sullivan street, New York city, on August 4, 1830. It is of interest to note that he was one of the old time telegraphers, being among the first who learned that important means of communication, and he held many positions in the service. In the early fifties he was elected superintendent of the Grand Trunk telegraph lines, but later resigned that office in favor of James R. Boyd and accepted the position of manager of the Montreal office, holding similar positions at Buffalo, Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario, also at Milan, Ohio, which was at that time the chief grain shipping center of the state. In 1857 he took his family to Minnesota, settling first at Horseshoe Lake, then at Faribault. About this time the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted at Fort Snelling in the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, which were detailed for service against the Indians. He was soon advanced to the rank of first lieutenant, under the command of General Sibley, and he served in the army for a year and eight months. After the war was over he chanced to be a party to an incident which occurred at Mankato and caused no little excitement at the time. Three hundred Indians had been convicted and were sentenced to be hanged, and Lieutenant Cromwell, in the absence of the captain, was in command of one of four companies which were detailed to carry out this grewsome order, but all but thirty-eight of the Indians were pardoned. Soon afterward he left the army and returned to Ohio, where for some time he was employed as telegrapher. General Grant, on becoming president, appointed him postmaster of McConnelsville, Ohio, and he was the efficient public servant in that capacity for six years, but was compelled to retire from business life on account of poor health, and moved to Nebraska and thence to Tacoma, where he died on the 30th of June, 1890. He was a Republican in his political views, and occupied an honorable place in society wherever his lot was cast. His wife was Caroline J. Butman, who was born in Milan, Ohio, February 10, 1834, and is now making her home in Tacoma. Her grandfather was Asa Butman, and her father John S., who was born September 7, 1793, at Greenfield, New Hampshire, had the distinction of serving in the war of 1812, and in his capacity as a stone contractor put in the stone work in the Maumee river at Toledo Ohio. He died on the 27th of March, 1842. Our subject has three brothers residing in Tacoma, namely: Albert E., who is engaged in the music and piano business; Charles W., proprietor of the Cromwell Printing Company; and Waldo Elmore, financial clerk in the postoffice.

With this understanding of the ancestry of John B. Cromwell we can enter upon his own life and career. His birth occurred in Milan, Ohio, July 30, 1856, and he was six months old when his parents moved to Minnesota,

where he remained until he was seven years of age. In McConnellsville, Ohio, he grew to manhood and received his education. Following in the footsteps of his father he learned telegraphy, which proved of much value to him, and before leaving McConnellsville he was a member of the post-office staff. In 1875 he removed to Dawson county, Nebraska, and for one year was in charge of the government telegraph wires between Fort Fetterman and Fort McKinney, Wyoming, conducting a test station on Powder river, and during this time he had charge of the postoffice at old Fort McKinney. Mr. Cromwell's ability in this line of work was recognized, and the next position to which he was called was in the service of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. In the fall of 1883 he was attracted to the far west and accepted a position at Bozeman, Montana, with the Northern Pacific Company, as cashier, which he held for six months. He then came to Tacoma and took charge of the Northern Pacific docks for two years, and the first cargo of tea that ever went through Tacoma was billed by him. His last work in the capacity of a telegraph operator was with the Western Union, where he took press reports for the Tacoma *Ledger* and the Tacoma *News*. It was at the conclusion of this service that he began his independent business career, becoming a dealer in real estate. His appointment as postmaster of Tacoma was given by President McKinley, and he entered upon his official duties, for which he was so well qualified by past experience, on September 17, 1899. The office at Tacoma belongs to the first class and is a good field for the progressive endeavors of Mr. Cromwell.

Mr. Cromwell was married on September 19, 1883, at Wilson, Wisconsin, to Mary Agnes Hicks, who comes of a Canadian family. They now have four bright children in their home, Charles M., Helen, John Butman and Miriam. As would be inferred from what has preceded, Mr. Cromwell is a good Republican, and he has taken an active part in the political affairs of the county, having been a member of the county committee for several years and a delegate to nearly all the county and state conventions since he came to the state. He belongs to the order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen, the National Union and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and from June, 1901, to June, 1902, he was commander of the Washington and Alaska Sons of Veterans, being a member of this organization by virtue of his father's record in the Civil war.

EDWARD B. JUDSON.

Edward B. Judson, president and manager of the Willamette Casket Company, of Tacoma, Washington, was born in Winslow, Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1859, his parents being Charles and Chloe (Rust) Judson, the former a native of the state of New York, the latter of Canada. The father emigrated westward in 1838, locating in Stephenson county, on a farm not far from Winslow. In 1861, when the country became involved in war over the attempt at secession in the south, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of an Illinois regiment and served for three and a half years, almost the entire period of the war. After the close of hostilities he

returned to his home with a creditable military record, and soon afterward removed with his family from Winslow to Warren, in order to have the advantages of living in a railroad town. He abandoned farming, which had formerly been his occupation, and entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, continuing in its service in various responsible capacities until 1894. He then left the road and is now enjoying a well earned rest. In the meantime, in 1872, he had removed with his family to Decatur, Illinois, where he still resides, but his wife died in that city in 1873. Mr. Judson is a well known and prominent citizen of Decatur, and for three terms he served as its treasurer.

Edward B. Judson pursued his education in Warren and Decatur, but left school at the age of fourteen years and began earning his own livelihood. He obtained a position in the freight office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at Decatur, and for four years continued with that road, during which time he was several times promoted, his responsibilities and salary being proportionately increased. He then turned his attention to the grain trade in Decatur, in which he engaged until 1889, when, attracted by the business possibilities of the west, he came to Tacoma.

Arriving in this city Mr. Judson established his present business, under the firm name of the Washington Burial Casket Company. With keen foresight he saw the possibilities for wood-working manufacturing industries in this country, the woods of this section furnishing the very finest materials for coffins. In 1894 the company was reorganized and the name changed to the Willamette Casket Company, and the plant enlarged. Mr. Judson remained as president and manager. Mr. Judson has every reason to be proud of the business which has been built up as a result of his enterprising and energetic management. The Willamette Casket Company employs constantly sixty men in its different departments, and it is an interesting thing to see the work carried on from the time the wood is taken into the drying room, where the raw lumber is dried and seasoned, through the many succeeding processes to the finishing room, where the completed product is turned out. The main building is a large one, four stories in height. The plant is located on East Twenty-fifth street, at the corner of G street. The business now amounts to seventy-five thousand dollars a year, and is constantly growing, the trade, exclusively wholesale, extending all over the northwest, British Columbia and Alaska. The enterprise furnishes a good market for native woods, and by furnishing employment to a large force of workmen increases the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of the city. Mr. Judson is also one of the officers of the Washington Realty Company, which was recently organized.

In 1888, in Decatur, Illinois, Mr. Judson was united in marriage to Miss Grace Lee Macoughtry, of that city, whose parents were of Scotch-English ancestry. Two children grace this union: Thomas Macoughtry and Edward Dougald. The family home is at 511 North C street. In his social relations Mr. Judson is an Elk and a Mason. For fourteen years he has been a resident of Tacoma and has a wide acquaintance among business men and in social circles. His worth as a factor in business life is widely acknowledged, and a genial nature has also made him popular among those whom he meets in the homes of the city.

EDWARD EVERETT BUTLER, M. D.

From no professional man do we expect or exact so many of the cardinal virtues as from the physician. If the clergyman is austere we imagine that his mind is absorbed with the contemplation of things beyond our ken; if our lawyer is brusque and crabbed it is the mark of genius; but in the physician we expect not only superior mentality and comprehensive knowledge but sympathy as wide as the universe. Dr. Butler in large measure meets all of these requirements, and is an ideal physician. He is, indeed, the loved family doctor in many a household, and the value of his service to the community cannot be overestimated.

Dr. Butler is a native son of the Evergreen state, his birth having occurred in Rock Creek, this state, January 5, 1866, being a son of Norman F. and Rebecca (Westfall) Butler, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Virginia. The father, who is descended from an old New England family, is a retired contractor and builder residing in Walla Walla, and has now reached the seventy-fifth milestone on the journey of life. The mother, who was a representative of a prominent southern family, died in 1886, at the age of forty-eight years. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Butler were two children, the daughter being Stella, the wife of J. J. Kauffman, city marshal of Walla Walla.

Edward Everett Butler received his elementary education in the public schools of Walla Walla, and later became a student in Whitman College of that city. Completing his literary education at the age of eighteen years, he then began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. F. Cropp, at Walla Walla, and in September, 1886, entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated on the 3d of April, 1889, with the degree of M. D. Returning thence to Washington, he settled on Fidalgo Island, and in 1893 came to Anacortes and entered upon the practice of his chosen calling, in which he has continued with success to the present time.

The marriage of Dr. Butler was celebrated in November, 1890, when Miss Catherine M. Benn became his wife. She is a native of the state of Kansas and a daughter of Frank and Mary Benn. Four children have blessed this union: Edward Everett, a lad of eleven years; Amy Marie, six years of age; Marcus, four years of age; and Arthur, a babe of ten months. In his political affiliations Dr. Butler is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in local and state politics. In 1894 he was the choice of his fellow townsmen for the position of city councilman, in which position he served for two years, and on the expiration of that period, in 1896, was made the mayor of Anacortes, filling the latter office with efficiency for one year. From 1897 until 1898 he again served as a councilman, and from 1895 until 1902, by successive re-elections, held the position of health officer. Thus it will be seen that he has taken an active interest in the advancement and promotion of the best interests of his locality, and in 1902 he was elected to represent the fifty-first district in the state legislature, serving during the past session. In his fraternal relations the Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the

World, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Eagles. In all the varied relations of life he has been honorable, sincere and trustworthy, and is winning the praise and admiration of all who are associated with him in any manner.

SAMUEL BUCKNAM CHALONER.

Samuel Bucknam Chaloner, one of the representative men of Marysville, Washington, was born January 25, 1850, at East Machias, Maine, and is a son of Benjamin G. Chaloner, a native of Maine, of old pioneer stock, his ancestors having settled in Maine about 1700, and their descendants being prominently identified with the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject was a lumberman and ship-builder, and died at the age of sixty-eight years in 1877. The maiden name of the mother was Sarah Gardner, a native of Hadley's Lake, Maine, and she came of an old New England family dating back to the Revolutionary period. Her death occurred at eighty-four years of age, in 1902. The following children were born to these worthy people, namely: Lucy; B. Thomas; Augusta; Hannah Antoinette, who married Frank Waswell of the J. M. W. Company, a ship-builder of Maine; our subject; Emma, who married Dr. Edwin Harding of Bath, Maine.

Samuel B. Chaloner was educated at the public schools of East Machias, Maine, and at the Washington county academy, and left school at the age of eighteen years and went to Boston, where he learned the sash and blind business and remained for six years. He then returned home and after a year went west to the Sound, in 1876, locating first at Port Gamble, and in the spring of 1877 went to Seattle, where he embarked in the hotel business with John Collins, now deceased. This he continued until 1878, when he went to California as agent for the Skagit river mines, during the early excitement. After twenty-one months he returned to Seattle and engaged with Lin Diller in conducting the Ermond House, thus remaining until 1881, when he returned to California and there conducted several hotels in and about San Francisco for nineteen years. He once more went back to the Sound early in 1900, and has been engaged in the hotel and restaurant business ever since. He is now proprietor of the first-class Marysville restaurant, "The Tavern."

On June 20, 1880, he was married in Portland to Hattie L. Carberry, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Aaron and Julia Carberry, old pioneer settlers of Yolo county, California. Mr. and Mrs. Chaloner were married at the St. Charles Hotel by Judge Bibee. Fraternaly Mr. Chaloner belongs to the order of Eagles, and politically is a Republican. Few men have more friends than Mr. Chaloner, and he is most justly regarded as one of the representative men of Marysville.

JOHN CLARK MINTON, D.D.S.

John Clark Minton, D.D.S., a well known dental practitioner of Whatcom, Washington, and one of the city's substantial and progressive citizens, was born April 1, 1853, in Miami county, Ohio, and is a son of William and

Mary A. E. (O'Neill) Minton, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, of English ancestry, and the latter in the state of Kentucky, of Irish progenitors.

William Minton was a well known resident of Miami county, Ohio, and was engaged in building and contracting. His death took place in 1879. The surviving members of his family, except Dr. Minton, are as follows: W. H. H., a physician at Bradford Junction, Ohio; James O., a brickmason at Pleasant Hill, Ohio; Thomas J., a contractor and builder at Eaton, Ohio; Wilson A., a contractor and builder at Covington, Ohio; Charles A., a dairy farmer at Colorado Springs; David L., a manufacturer of patent medicine at Sidney, Ohio; Miss Jennie M., of Sidney, Ohio; and Bella, wife of David Wilmore, at Sidney, Ohio.

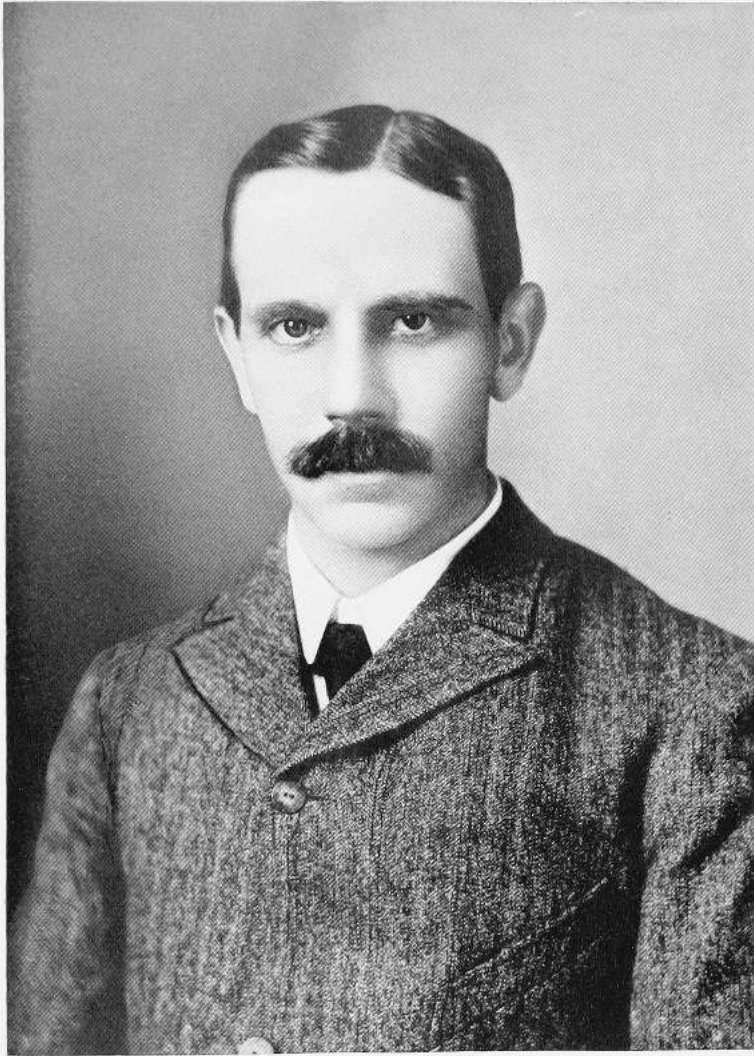
John Clark Minton obtained his education in the public schools at Covington, Ohio, and at the age of twenty years graduated at the high school of that city. In 1884 he became a student at Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained two terms. In 1892 he returned to the university, and in 1893 was graduated with the degree of D.D.S. During the interim he had practiced dentistry at Henrietta, Clay county, Texas, and after taking his degree he returned to that place and practiced till 1897, when he removed to Whatcom, where he has continued in practice ever since. During his residence in Texas Dr. Minton was president of the dental examining board of the thirtieth judicial district for six years, and was chairman of the Republican central committee for a considerable period.

Aside from his profession Dr. Minton has become identified with the people of this section, and has invested in a number of business enterprises. He is one of the large stockholders and was one of the organizers of the Bellingham Lumber and Shingle Company, one of the largest industries of this section, with a paid up capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. He was appointed a member of the board of the State Normal School at Whatcom to fill the unexpired term of the late L. P. White, deceased.

On February 14, 1878, Dr. Minton was united in marriage with Hannah E. Butterworth, a daughter of Joseph Butterworth, a farmer of Ridgeville, Indiana, and a native of England. Dr. Minton and wife belong to the Methodist church. Fraternally Dr. Minton belongs to both the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In the former organization he is past master of the blue lodge, present high priest of the chapter, senior warden of the Knights Templar, and a Shriner; in the latter he is past chancellor. Since locating in this city he has made many friends both in the profession and outside, by whom he is very highly esteemed.

HENRY W. BURKHART.

Henry W. Burkhart, who is the superintendent of the electric lighting system for the Everett Railroad and Electric Light Company, at Everett, was born in Chicago, Illinois, on the 2d of January, 1870. Early in life he became imbued with the progressive spirit which has wrought the wonderful development of his native place and made its growth one of the marvels of the age, and throughout his business career this same spirit of enterprise



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and progress has been manifested. Mr. Burkhart comes of German lineage. His father, William Burkhart, was a native of Germany, and during his childhood was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Chicago about 1820, when the present city of two million inhabitants was but a mere village, containing a population of only a few hundred. William Burkhart was a musician, devoting his entire life to that art. He wedded Mary Landgraf, also a native of the fatherland, and who came to the United States during her early girlhood with her parents, who likewise settled in Chicago in its pioneer days. Mr. Burkhart passed away at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife is living in Chicago, Illinois. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters: George, Charlie, William, Edward, Louise, Augusta, Minnie, Gertrude, Emma and Henry W. Of this number Edward is now living in Everett, being connected with the electric department here.

Henry W. Burkhart pursued his literary education in the public schools of Chicago and afterward attended the mechanical and agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, being graduated from that institution with the class of 1892. Thus fitted by excellent scientific training for the work which he wished to make his life occupation, he engaged with the Western Electric Company of Chicago, with which he remained for about two years. During that time he was connected with the installation of the company's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. In March, 1893, he went to Sacramento, California, and was in charge of the construction of the electric light station and also the Sacramento gas works in the capital city. On the completion of his task there he went to Santa Barbara, California, in 1897, and was engaged in the operation of the gas plant in that place for a year. He next turned his attention to the raising of cattle and other stock in the Santa Ynez valley of California, and in the fall of 1900 he went to San Francisco, again resuming work at his chosen calling. There he was in charge of the San Francisco Coke & Gas Company's plant as its superintendent, occupying that position until his removal to Everett in 1901. Here he installed the gas works for the Northwestern Light & Power Company, building the station and laying the mains, in fact, having entire charge of the plant as resident engineer. After the completion of the work he took charge of the plant as general manager, and continued to act in that capacity until November, 1902, when he entered the services of the Everett Railway & Electric Company as superintendent of its electric lighting system at Everett. He is now acting in that capacity. Mr. Burkhart has executed important work in connection with the different companies who have engaged his services. He is splendidly qualified for the line of activity which he has chosen, having a thorough understanding of the great scientific principles which underlie mechanical construction, and at the same time possessing broad practical knowledge of the work in every department, so that he very capably superintends the labors of those who work under him.

In November, 1897, at Santa Barbara, California, occurred the marriage of Mr. Burkhart and Miss Sophia de la Cuesta, a native of California, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. Roman de la Cuesta, of an old Spanish Castilian family that was established in California at an early epoch in its development. The father of Mrs. Burkhart was not only a prominent and

influential citizen there, but also a large landowner. To Mr. and Mrs. Burkhart has been born one son, Edwin, now a little lad of four years.

Mr. Burkhart gives his political support to the Democracy, and socially he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity. He also belongs to the Pacific Coast Gas Association, and he is interested in everything pertaining to his chosen pursuit and to the broadening of knowledge concerning the best methods of work. He is yet a young man, but has already achieved creditable success, and, possessing laudable ambition and enterprise, will undoubtedly continue to work his way upward.

SUTCLIFFE MACQUINN.

The originators of any undertaking which promotes commercial activity and furnishes employment to many workmen are the real upbuilders of the district with which they are connected, and the men who receive public regard are the promoters of enterprises which add not alone to their individual success but prove of value to the community as well. Sutcliffe MacQuinn is the pioneer of an industry which is being rapidly developed on the Pacific coast, the canning of crabs, and in trade circles he has become well known. He was born in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, November 28, 1857, and his parents, Edwin and Dorinda (Leslie) MacQuinn, were also natives of the same country. The father was captain of a vessel, and was lost at sea in 1871, when forty-five years of age, but the mother is still a resident of Liverpool. Our subject has two brothers, Ellsworth and Perry, deceased, and two sisters, Deborah, the wife of Lorenzo Kincade, and Laura K., the widow of Watson Coops.

In the public schools of his native city Sutcliffe MacQuinn was educated, and at the age of seventeen he put aside his textbooks to enter upon his business career. He began working for the Lockport Canning Company, of Lockport, Nova Scotia, operating extensive lobster canneries along the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland to the gulf of St. Lawrence. After two years Mr. MacQuinn, who had mastered the business and had been promoted several times, was sent to Port Medway to take charge, as superintendent, of the cannery at that point, and continued to conduct it for two years. He then returned to Lockport and through the succeeding years was superintendent of the cannery at that point. In the spring of 1887 he was sent by the same company to the fishing grounds along the coast of Newfoundland, to build and put in operation several canneries. He established three at different points, remaining there through the fishing season as general superintendent for ten years.

In the spring of 1897 Mr. MacQuinn was attracted to the Klondike country, going by way of the Edmonton route, but after reaching a point about six hundred miles south of Dawson was obliged to retrace his steps because of the lack of provisions, and after sixteen months of traveling in that country he arrived at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 28th of July, 1899. Knowing that there was an extensive but as yet undeveloped industry in the canning of crabs, the work having never been done as yet on the Pacific

coast, he interested certain capitalists and organized a company which was known as the National Packing Company. He was made general superintendent of the plant, for which position his previous years of experience in the canning business well qualified him. After demonstrating that crabs could be as successfully packed for the market as lobsters, others became interested in the enterprise, and the National Packing & Cold Storage Company, of San Francisco, seeing the possibilities for a new industry, made arrangements to secure his services. They built an extensive plant on the tide waters of Semiahmoo bay with a capacity of one hundred and fifty cases per day, and they now furnish employment to one hundred and fifty men. Mr. MacQuinn has remained as general superintendent, instructing the men in the work as well as superintending the financial interests of the company, and the enterprise is now upon a paying basis. The crabs are caught in traps at a depth of from twenty-five to fifty feet and are brought direct to the cannery, where they are cooked in large, wire, basket-like receptacles, after which the claws and shells are removed and the meat is then thoroughly washed before it is canned and packed. The meat of the crab is considered by epicures to be of a much finer grain and flavor than that of the lobster, and is superior for salads and other dishes.

On the 10th of May, 1885, Mr. MacQuinn was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Muir Reid, a native of Lockport, Nova Scotia, and a daughter of Matthew and Sarah (MacInness) Reid, both of whom were natives of the same country. Mr. and Mrs. MacQuinn have a pleasant home in Blaine, and have already won many friends here. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has formed quite an extensive acquaintance in trade circles, and in the establishment of the enterprise of which he is the superintendent has displayed excellent business ability and executive force.

FRANK J. BARNARD.

Among the prominent and influential citizens of Seattle, Washington, few, if any, have a wider acquaintance or are held in higher esteem than Frank J. Barnard. He was born in Medina, Ohio, March 26, 1852. The ancestors of his family were among the early settlers of Connecticut. Later generations emigrated to Ohio, and in Medina county, that state, Judge Samuel G. Barnard, the father of our subject, was born. Frank J. is the eldest of four children. His primary education was received in the public schools of his native town. He then entered Kenyon grammar school at Gambier, and from there he went to Oberlin and began the study of the languages preparatory to a course in the classics. This course, however, was not completed, but was changed to German, French and philosophy. He entered Cornell University in 1870, remaining two years, when he left to earn funds to continue the course. Offers came to him to teach, and he began in the country, "boarding around," as was the custom. He was then sent to Celina, Ohio, at the suggestion of Professor Andrew J. Pickoff, one of the most distinguished educators of that state. He remained in Celina two years, during which time he elevated the public schools of that place from their primitive character to a graded condition. Prior to going to

Celina, Mr. Barnard had taken a partial course at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, to which place he returned from Celina. He remained there until his course was nearly completed, but his funds were used up and his strength exhausted from double work. Then he accepted the superintendency of the Middletown, Ohio, schools. Before leaving Ithaca, he was met on the street by W. E. Russell, vice president of the university, who offered to loan him money to complete his course, but Mr. Barnard's word was out to go to Middletown, which he did, and remained there until 1890, thirteen years, when he came to Seattle to accept the superintendency of the schools of this city.

It was the wish of the citizens of Seattle to make the public school system second to none in the United States. The schools had reached a condition where there was need of reorganization upon a more liberal plan, the school registration in September, 1890, numbering 3,398 pupils and eighty-five teachers. The first necessity was a head—a master mind—to organize the system in all its parts and direct it harmoniously as a whole. He must be a man of thorough education, a practical teacher, a trained and experienced administrator and a man young enough to adapt himself to local conditions and to bring strength and enthusiasm to his work. There were many applicants for the place, and after long and careful consideration Professor Barnard was engaged for the work. He met every emergency with a steadiness of grasp and a tact that illustrated his perfect fitness for educational work. At the close of his first year the board of education engaged him for a term of three years.

The progress of the schools was marked under Professor Barnard's administration, as was well shown in the magnificent "Seattle School Exhibit" in the World's Fair. One prominent feature of the Seattle schools is the plan of promotion and classification introduced by Mr. Barnard whereby pupils are enabled to advance in their work strictly according to their individual abilities, the slow thinkers not being hurried nor the rapid ones retarded. By this system large numbers of pupils complete the study in from six months to two years' less time, thereby not only saving to the parents and taxpayers thousands of dollars, but greatly increasing the thoroughness of the work done by both pupils and teachers. The corps of instructors number graduates from many colleges of the United States and many different normal schools. In the eleven years that Mr. Barnard held the position of city superintendent the growth of the schools was marvelous, increasing from sixty teachers in the spring of 1890 to two hundred and sixty in 1901; the pupils enrolled increasing in the same period from three thousand to eleven thousand. Mr. Barnard resigned the position of superintendent of the Seattle schools about two years ago, and has since been the western agent of the American Book Company of New York.

Mr. Barnard was married in Cleveland, Ohio, November 28, 1877, to Miss Annah L. Fish, a former teacher of the public schools of that city and a daughter of Bethuel and Lucy Fish of that place. Mrs. Branard was born in Cleveland September 30, 1852. They have two children: Frank T. Barnard, a mining engineer, born July 10, 1880; and B. Louise Barnard, born February 17, 1882.

GERH. ERICKSEN.

Gerh. Ericksen, postmaster at Bothell, Washington, was born May 26, 1860, in Molde, Norway, a son of Carl J. Ericksen, who was born in Bergen, Norway, and was a coppersmith and plumber. His death occurred in 1879. The mother bore the maiden name of Gertrude Gjerto, and she was born in Molde and died in 1898. The family is traced back hundreds of years to the Lunde family, and is connected with the earliest history of Norway.

Gerh. Ericksen was educated in the Molde high school, from which he was graduated in 1879. At that time his was one of the richest families in the place, but through unfortunate investment the father lost everything. The young man came to America in 1881, going to Valley City, North Dakota, and engaged in wheat farming, but this was a failure, and he had to borrow thirty-five dollars to get to the coast in 1883. He worked a few days at Pasco on the Northern Pacific under Nelson Bennett, contractor; then went to Portland, Oregon, and after a short stay went to Seattle, Washington, in 1883, looking for land. Finding one hundred and sixty acres north of Lake Washington, close to Bothell, he secured it and made improvements upon it, and still owns the property.

In 1887 Mr. Ericksen opened a general store in Bothell and has been conducting it ever since. In 1895 he started constructing a lumber flume up north creek, a distance of six miles, bringing shingle bolts to the mills at Bothell. Mr. Ericksen is really father of the town, as he was the first man to locate there, and by building the flume he made possible the establishment of the mills.

In politics he is a Republican, being active in county and state conventions, although he has never aspired to office. He was first appointed postmaster under Cleveland, first administration, and reappointed by President McKinley, and has held the position ever since, with the exception of Cleveland's second term. Mr. Ericksen has been school director for nine years and is a man very highly esteemed in the community.

On May 2, 1888, he was married in Tacoma to Dorothy K. Love, a native of Norway, and a daughter of T. K. Love, who has been a school teacher in Tvedestrand, Norway, for fifty years, and who comes of a very prominent family. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ericksen, namely: George, Carlton, Lloyd, Martha, Gertrude and Dorothy. They are consistent members of the Lutheran church and take an active part in its good work. Fraternally Mr. Ericksen is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Maccabees. He encountered all the hardships of the pioneer in the wilderness when he first settled in this locality. His only means of communication with Seattle was by canoe, and the distance was twenty-two miles. During the hard times of 1892-3 he met with financial loss, at one time lost from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, but now he is in a very prosperous condition, and is one of Bothell's leading men.

HENRY M. WHITE.

Henry M. White, who is serving as city attorney of Whatcom, was

born in Lewis county, West Virginia, April 9, 1874. His father, Alexander P. White, is also a native of that state and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock of English lineage. He is an own cousin of Stonewall Jackson. His mother was a sister of the father of this noted general. John White, father of Alexander P., furnished a part of the money to pay General Jackson's tuition while he was a student at West Point. A. P. White has spent his entire life in West Virginia, and is now living on a farm there. He wedded Mary C. Fetty, who was born in the same state and was of Scotch-English descent. Her death occurred in January, 1897. In the family were three sons and three daughters. The brothers of our subject are Cummins E., a practicing physician of Buckhannon, West Virginia; and Pitt F., a member of the corporation of Wilson-Noble-Barr Company, wholesale and retail grocers and mill-owners of Whatcom. The sisters are Emma, the wife of William S. O'Brien, a lawyer of Buckhannon, West Virginia; Georgia, the wife of A. A. Rohrbough, a farmer of Lewis county, West Virginia; and Delphia, the wife of William S. Gibson, a merchant of Canton, Ohio.

The district schools of his native county afforded Henry M. White his early educational privileges, and at the age of nineteen he entered the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, and was there graduated on the completion of the collegiate and law courses, in the spring of 1899, with the degrees of LL.B. and B.L. While in college he took an active part in athletics, and was captain of the football team of the class of '97. After his graduation he entered the office of his brother-in-law, William S. O'Brien, at Buckhannon, West Virginia, and on the 1st of May, 1900, left the east for Whatcom, Washington, where he at once entered upon the practice of law. On the 1st of July, 1901, he was appointed city attorney to fill out the unexpired term of Colonel J. J. Weisenberger, made vacant by death. The following December he was elected to the office for a year and filled it so acceptably that he was re-elected for the year 1903, on the citizens' ticket. In the discharge of his duties he is fearless and faithful, and his course has won high commendation. In politics he is an active, earnest Democrat, and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party, and in the fall of 1902 he was a delegate to the Democratic state convention at Tacoma. While in school he became one of the charter members of Mu Mu chapter of Sigma Chi, fraternity and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is an earnest and discriminating student of his profession.

THOMPSON D. SAYRE, M. D.

Dr. Thompson D. Sayre, one of the leading physicians of the city of Marysville, Washington, was born September 20, 1866, in Montreal, Canada, and is a son of Captain William J. Sayre, a native of New Brunswick, who was a sea captain and lost his life at sea in 1868 when only twenty-nine years of age. The maiden name of the mother was Sarah Anne Copp, and she was also born in New Brunswick, and both she and her husband came of good old Canadian families. The mother passed away aged fifty-four years. The

great-grandfather of our subject on the paternal side was the first Church of England clergyman of New Brunswick. Our subject had one sister, who died at the age of seven years.

Thompson D. Sayre was educated in the public schools at Amhurst, Nova Scotia, and McGill University, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degrees of M. D., C. M. He then went to the London College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. R. C. S. Later he visited Paris and Berlin, and then took a trip to the western coast of Africa to study tropical diseases. After remaining four months he returned to Liverpool, and thence traveled to Montreal, and for about a year was engaged in active practice in that city. He was attending surgeon at the Women's Hospital in Montreal. In 1902 he came west to Puget Sound, and after obtaining the necessary papers located in Marysville and took up the practice of his profession.

August 17, 1899, he was married to Alice Beatrice Butterworth, a native of Montreal and a daughter of William J. and Helen Butterworth, both natives of Canada. Dr. Sayre is surgeon for the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company of Liverpool, which is the largest shipping company in the world; medical examiner for the leading life insurance companies of Marysville, including the Mutual Life of New York and the Mutual Benefit of Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Sayre is a man of unusual attainments and scholarly inclinations, and Marysville may well be proud of his presence.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD.

William Whitfield, who is engaged in the grocery business in Snohomish, was born September 1, 1846, in the world's metropolis, London, England. He is the eldest child of Thomas and Susan (Middleton) Whitfield, in whose family were four sons and two daughters. The parents were also natives of England, and in the year 1866 the father removed with his family to New Zealand, where he spent his remaining days, dying in 1895 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. By trade he was a cooper. His wife passed away in 1889 when seventy-two years of age. The brothers and sisters of our subject are Thomas, Henry, George, Elizabeth and Annie, all of whom are living in New Zealand.

When a lad of about six years William Whitfield became a student in the public schools of London, where he continued his studies until eleven years of age. He then started out in life for himself, and has since been dependent upon his own resources. He was a young boy to face the stern realities of a business career, but he has always shown marked self-reliance and strength of purpose, and the success he has achieved has come to him as the direct reward of his earnest labors. He followed the sea for some time, sailing along the coast of England, and on the 22d of June, 1864, he left Liverpool for America, making a voyage by way of Cape Horn to Victoria, British Columbia, where he arrived on the 24th of December of that year. In January, 1865, Mr. Whitfield came to the Sound country, locating first at Dungeness, and in that locality he worked for a short time as a farm hand. In May, however, he removed to Mukilteo, in Snohomish county.

Here and in the vicinity he worked in the logging camps until 1869, when he made a trip to New Zealand to visit his people, who in the meantime had located in that country.

In the summer of 1870 Mr. Whitfield returned to the United States, and after two years spent in Indiana he again came to the Sound country, settling at Lowell, Snohomish county, where he was employed in different lumber camps until 1874. In that year he was elected county commissioner of Snohomish county and served for a term of two years. He proved such a capable officer and so clearly demonstrated his fidelity to duty that in 1876 he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of sheriff of Snohomish county, and in that position he remained for four years, retiring from the office at the close of 1880. During the years 1881-2 Mr. Whitfield engaged in steamboating on the Sound and then again came to Snohomish, purchasing a farm about one mile east of the city. Turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, he continued to engage in the cultivation of the soil and the improvement of his property until 1902, when he sold it and took up his abode in the city. Here he became actively interested in the management of the grocery house of which he is now proprietor, his partner in the enterprise being S. Vestal. Mr. Whitfield had acquired an interest in this business about twelve years prior to his removal to the city, but had left its management to his partner.

In June, 1871, in Evansville, Indiana, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Whitfield and Miss Alvina Geue, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Fred W. and Wilhelmina Geue, both of whom are natives of Germany and were early settlers of Evansville. Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield now have three sons and two daughters: Susan, who is the wife of Samuel J. Nerdrum, of Sedro Woolley, Washington; Minnie, who is the wife of F. J. Nickerman; William, Guy and George, who are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Whitfield belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is one of its exemplary representatives, being in hearty sympathy with its teachings concerning the brotherhood of man. He votes with the Republican party and takes an active interest in local and state politics, frequently serving as a delegate to the county and state conventions. In addition to the offices that he has held, which have been mentioned already in this review, he has served as one of the three tide-land appraisers for Snohomish county, having been appointed to the office by Governor Ferry. His life has been a busy and useful one, and Mr. Whitfield may well be called a self-made man, for, starting out on his own account at the age of eleven years, he has worked his way upward undeterred by obstacles or difficulties, using these simply as an impetus for renewed effort.

ELMER C. MILLION.

Elmer C. Million, president and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Mt. Vernon, Washington, was born February 28, 1864, at Belleville, Illinois, and is a son of John T. and Harriett P. (Wilder) Million, the former of whom was born in 1812 at Belleville, where his parents located in 1800. Our subject's grandfather was a contractor for the continental army. The mother of Mr. Million was of Scotch ancestry,



G. C. ...

and was born in Conneaut, Ohio, in 1823, and died in Blackwell, Oklahoma, in 1898.

Mr. Million is one of a family of eight sons and three daughters born to his parents, namely: Orrin B., a farmer of Mt. Vernon; John A., a carpenter of Blackwell, Oklahoma; Oscar A., of Blackburn, Oklahoma, a farmer and stock-raiser; Stephen D., an attorney at Pond Creek, Oklahoma; Richard K., a stockman of Dexter, Kansas; George W., a soliciting agent at Albuquerque, New Mexico; Marshall W., connected with the General Electric Company at Seattle; Amanda M., wife of William W. Whiteside, miner and ranchman at Cimarron, Colorado; Laura R., wife of Joseph L. Hall, hotel-keeper at Gibbs, Missouri; Letitia A., wife of William Van Ormer, a rancher at Baker City, Oregon; and our subject.

Elmer C. Million attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home in Kansas and then began teaching in Osage county, in the meantime reading law with Judge William Thompson, of Burlingame, Kansas. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years, in Osage county, and started into practice at Dexter, in Cowley county. In 1899 he came to Mt. Vernon, and has been engaged in a successful practice ever since. He is identified with many of the leading financial and business enterprises of this portion of the state. In 1891 the First National Bank of Mt. Vernon was organized, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, the only national bank in the city. Since 1902 Mr. Million has been its efficient president, with E. W. Andrews, vice president, and R. G. Hannaford, cashier. Mr. Million is the president and one of the organizers of the Lyman Lumber Company of Mt. Vernon, operating a logging camp at Hamilton, Washington; president and one of the organizers of the Million Investment & Trust Company of Mt. Vernon, organized January 1, 1897; secretary and one of the organizers in 1899 of the English Lumber Company, which operates a camp at Fir, with headquarters at Seattle; secretary and one of the organizers in 1901 of the Tyree Logging Company, operating a camp at Sedro Woolley; vice president and organizer in 1897 of the Skagit Abstracting Company of Mt. Vernon; member of the executive board of the Skagit County Fair Association, organized in 1901; one of the organizers of the Siwash shingle mill in Mt. Vernon, in 1902, later sold to Roe & Horn; secretary and one of the organizers of the Samish River Boom Company, organized in 1900; and secretary and one of the organizers of the Skagit Shingle Company of Mt. Vernon, in 1899.

In politics Mr. Million is an active and representative Democrat, and for the past eight years has been on both the state and county committees and a delegate to the conventions. In 1890-91 he was city attorney of Mt. Vernon; was judge of the superior court of Skagit and Island counties in 1902-3, and was defeated for the position of judge of the supreme court of the state in 1900 on the Democratic ticket.

On May 10, 1888, Mr. Million was married to Ella Barrow at Sedan, Kansas, daughter of F. M. Barrow, of Ashley, Missouri, an old Kentucky family of Irish descent. One son, Ten, was born October 14, 1889, a student in the local schools. The second marriage of Mr. Million was to Beatrice L. Wilson, on January 31, 1903, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Million was born at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Million is a public-spirited man. He is fraternally connected with the Masonic blue lodge and Royal Arch chapter, of Mt. Vernon, the commandery at Whatcom; the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. He also belongs to the orders of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Elks and the Hoo Hoos.

GEORGE M. COCHRAN.

George M. Cochran was born on the 28th of June, 1863, in Houlton, Maine, and is now a resident of Snohomish, Washington, so that the width of the continent separates him from his birthplace. He is a son of Henry Peter Cochran, who is likewise a native of the Pine Tree state and was of Irish lineage, although the family was planted on American soil at a very early date by ancestors who settled in New England. The father of our subject became a merchant, and for many years has been identified with commercial pursuits in that way. He is now living in Tacoma at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife has reached the age of sixty-four years. She bore the maiden name of Addie H. Keaton, and was also born in Maine. George M. Cochran has two brothers and two sisters: Henry M., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Idaho; Wilbur A., who is proprietor of a hardware store in that state; Mrs. Alice G. Bacon, of Olympia; and Mrs. Addie May Swinson, of Tacoma, Washington.

To the public school system of his native city George M. Cochran is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He continued his studies until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he began earning his own livelihood, and whatever success he has since achieved is due entirely to his own enterprise and unfaltering efforts. He first began work in a drug store, and in 1882-3 he was a student in the College of Pharmacy at Boston, Massachusetts. In the latter year he came to Washington. He had become interested in the marvelous growth and improvement of the northwest and believed that it would prove an excellent field of labor. Accordingly he made his way to the Pacific coast and took up his abode in Montesano, Chehalis county, where he became connected with the hardware trade as a partner of E. A. Lancaster. After the death of his partner the following year, his brother Wilbur purchased an interest in the business, and together they conducted the trade with growing success until 1898. In the spring of that year Mr. Cochran established at Snohomish a similar enterprise under the name of the Snohomish Hardware Company. In the winter of 1901 his brother Wilbur sold his interest to C. N. Wilson, and in the spring of 1901 George M. Cochran came to Snohomish to take charge of the business, and has here since made his home. He now has a well appointed store, carrying a large and carefully selected stock of shelf and heavy hardware, and the business methods of the firm have gained the confidence and liberal support of the public.

Mr. Cochran was married the first time in April, 1887, to Miss Laura Campbell, a native of Illinois, and they became the parents of a daughter and son, Alta and Ralph. In 1893 the wife and mother died, and in April, 1897,

Mr. Cochran was again married, his second union being with Miss Retta Baker, who was also born in Illinois and was a daughter of William D. and Amanda (Young) Baker, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Cochran is a direct descendant of Colonel Baker, who won distinction and fame in the Revolutionary war, and who at his death left an estate which is now partly comprised within the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. By the second marriage of our subject there is one son, Lyall, who is now five years of age.

Mr. Cochran gives his political support to the Democracy, and was formerly an active worker in its ranks, but the demands of his growing business now leave him little time for political labor. While residing at Montesano he served as chief deputy in the office of the county treasurer for four years, from 1897 until 1901. He now belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Woodmen of the World and to the Knights of the Maccabees. He made no mistake when he decided to seek a home on the Pacific coast. He found in the business advantages of the far west the opportunities he sought, and a spirit of marked enterprise and industry has characterized his mercantile career here. Although his residence in Snohomish covers but two years, during this time he has won public confidence and respect by his honorable methods and his diligence.

MICHAEL JOSEPH McGUINNESS.

Michael Joseph McGuinness, who is now practicing at the bar of Snohomish county and makes his home in the city of Snohomish, is a native of county Cavan, Ireland, where he was born on the 30th of March, 1858. He belongs to a family of eight children, whose parents were Patrick and Ellen (Dougherty) McGuinness. The father was a farmer by occupation, always following that pursuit in order to provide for the wants of his wife and children. He died at the extreme old age of ninety-five years, and his wife passed away at the age of sixty years. The brothers and sisters of our subject are as follows: James; Patrick; Andrew; Eugene; Owen, deceased; Margaret; and Bridget, who is the wife of William Quinn, a resident of Snohomish.

Michael J. McGuinness began his education in a "hedge school" and later attended a private school. Afterward he continued his studies in a public school, and when thirteen years of age put aside his textbooks. Leaving home, he went to Toronto, Canada, where he arrived in the spring of 1872, and there began work in a private family. While thus engaged he attended a private school conducted at night, taking up a regular course of study which he pursued partly under the tutelage of the most Rev. Archbishop Welsh. He afterward pursued a finishing course in St. Michael's College of Toronto and was graduated in the class of 1878. He also took up the study of law while in that institution and although he did not at once begin practice, in later years his knowledge there acquired became of much value to him. In April succeeding his graduation Mr. McGuinness returned to Ireland and while in the old world he visited England and Scotland. In the fall of 1878, however, he once more came to the United States, this time

taking up his abode in Chicago, Illinois, where he secured employment in an architect's office. In the spring of 1879 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was married, and his business connection in that city was with a prominent packing company. He remained in St. Joseph until 1889 and was very successful there, making judicious investments in real estate and accumulating considerable property. In the spring of 1889 he arrived in the Puget Sound country, settling at Snohomish, and here he engaged in contracting and building. He also followed the same pursuit in Seattle, Anacortes and Everett, being thus closely associated with the building interests of this portion of the state until 1893. Desiring, however, to follow a professional career, he took an examination that year which admitted him to the bar, and through the past decade he has been engaged in the practice of law. In the preparation of his cases he is thorough and exhaustive, and his broad knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, combined with his ready adaptability of law principles to the points at issue, has made him a practitioner of force, and he has won many notable cases in the courts of his locality. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace and filled that position for two years. In 1897 he was minute-clerk during the sessions of the legislature when Governor Rogers was occupying the gubernatorial chair.

There is no field that is more inviting to a man of ability nor one in which his activity can be more productive of results of far-reaching importance than that of politics, and the community is to be congratulated on account of having one who gives his best energies and efforts to promoting the success of the Populist party, with which he is affiliated. He has been a delegate to its county and state conventions, and has labored untiringly for its welfare, believing that its platform contains the best elements of good government.

On the 22d of September, 1881, Mr. McGuinness was united in marriage, at St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Mary A. O'Brien, a native of Elgin, Illinois. They traveled life's journey happily together for about fifteen years, and then Mrs. McGuinness was called to her final rest. They had become the parents of nine children, but six of that number died in infancy. Those still living are Andrew, who is now sixteen years of age; Joseph, a youth of eleven years; and Margaret, a maiden of eight summers. On the 15th of June, 1897, Mr. McGuinness was again married, his second union being with Eleanor R. Donaldson, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of William Edgar and Elizabeth Donaldson, who are residents of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. McGuinness had two children, but William E. died in infancy. Ellen is the baby of the household. Fraternally Mr. McGuinness is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, with the Fraternal Aid Association, the Court of Honor and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Recently he has purchased a part of the old Ferguson homestead overlooking the Snohomish river and has erected thereon one of the most handsome residences in this city. He has certainly made no mistake in choosing America as the place of his residence, and there is no native son more loyal to the interests of the United States than he.

GEORGE HOLCOMB.

George Holcomb is one of the popular and enterprising young men of Everett, where he is now holding the position of city treasurer. He was born on the 2d of July, 1866, in Ulster, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Charles W. and Fanny J. (Davidson) Holcomb. His father is a native of Ulster, Pennsylvania, and was descended from English ancestry. The family, however, is one of long connection with America, for prior to the Revolution representatives of the name came to the new world. During his active business life Charles W. Holcomb followed farming, that being for a long period his chief occupation. In 1891 he came to Everett, where he is now living retired at the venerable age of seventy-seven years. His wife, who was born in Pennsylvania, is now living at the age of seventy-two years, and she is also a representative of an old American family. The children born to this worthy couple are as follows: Ancil, who is a resident farmer of Snohomish county; Fred, who is living in Everett; Bert, who makes his home in Duluth, Minnesota; John W., a resident of Buffalo, New York; Fannie J., who is living in Everett; and George.

The last named pursued his education in the public schools of Ulster, Pennsylvania, until 1886, and after putting aside his textbooks he spent a year and a half in Kansas. On the 18th of December, 1889, he came to the northwest, locating in Seattle just after the great fire which practically destroyed the city. There he was engaged in the livery business for a time and later was connected with the street railroad work until 1891. In that year he came to Everett, where he was again connected with the street railroad work for two years. In 1893 he became a factor in commercial circles here, establishing a grocery store which he conducted with success until 1901. The following year he was elected city treasurer for the year 1903, and is now the incumbent in that position. He has taken a very active interest in local politics and also in the success of his party in state and nation, doing everything in his power to promote Republican sentiment and to secure the success of Republican measures. Fraternaly he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World, the Order of Pendo, and the Independent Order of Foresters. In the upbuilding and progress of Everett he has ever manifested a deep interest during the years of his residence here, and has given his support to those measures calculated to prove of public good. His strict integrity and honorable dealing in business commend him to the confidence of all; his pleasant manner wins him friends; and he is one of the popular and honored citizens of Snohomish county.

ROWLAND E. DAVIS.

Rowland Edwin Davis holds and merits a place among the representative citizens of Anacortes and Skagit county, and the story of his life offers a typical example of that alert American spirit which has enabled many an individual to rise from obscurity to a position of influence solely through native talent, indomitable perseverance and singleness of purpose. He was

born on the 21st of September, 1860, at Port Burwell, Ontario, Canada, and is a son of James L. and Amelia B. (Barnum) Davis. The former is also a native of Ontario, Canada, and is a representative of an old Canadian family of English and Welsh descent. For many years he was engaged in the timber industry, but is now living retired from the active duties of a business life and makes his home in Victoria, British Columbia, having reached the age of seventy-two years. The mother of our subject also claimed Ontario as the place of her nativity, and on the maternal side she is descended from English ancestry, while paternally she belongs to an old American family from Connecticut. She, too, is still living, at the age of sixty-four years. In the family of this worthy couple were ten children, six sons and four daughters, namely: Rowland E.; Ethelda, who was a teacher by profession, and is the deceased wife of John H. Carr, of Unga Island, Alaska; Herbert H., who is captain of a steamboat plying on the Puget Sound; Gertrude O., who died when a child; James E., a retired farmer living on San Juan Island; Lois, the wife of Adelbert Middleton, of Seattle; Arthur D., who is connected with the North American fisheries; John C., deceased; Thadeus, who died in childhood; Eunice, the wife of John Troxell, of Seattle; and Lindley U., a resident of Victoria, British Columbia.

Rowland Edwin Davis enjoyed but limited school privileges during his youth, but from his mother, who was a graduate of the normal school at Toronto, Canada, he received excellent mental training, thus being fitted to engage in the active battle of life for himself. In 1867 he accompanied his parents on their removal to the Puget Sound, the journey being made via the Isthmus of Panama, and two years later, in 1869, the family located on Lopez Island, which was then disputed territory between Great Britain and the United States. There the father secured a farm, and the son Rowland E. remained there until he was nineteen years of age, when he embarked in steamboating on the Sound, first as a fireman, later as engineer and finally as master, continuing in that occupation until 1895. In that year he engaged in salmon fishing in company with William Schultz, of Roach Harbor, but two years later the latter sold his interest to George T. Meyers & Company, of Seattle, Mr. Davis maintaining his connection with the firm until 1901, when he purchased the entire business, but in the same year sold the controlling interest to the North American Fisheries. He, however, continued to hold an interest in the corporation, and in 1902 was appointed general superintendent of the traps, cannery and plant at Anacortes. This plant has a capacity of four thousand cases a day, and about three hundred and fifty workmen are given employment during the canning season, which extends from the 1st of April until the 1st of November.

Mr. Davis was married at Laconner, Washington, in July, 1883, to Amelia Haraldson, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Oscar and Nella Haraldson, of Norwegian descent. Seven children have been born to this union, namely: Rowland L., James V., Carlyle H., Naverign and Harold (twins), Don S. and Ruth E. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in political matters he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. He has ever taken an active interest in local and state politics, and in 1901 was elected to represent the forty-seventh

district of Washington in the state legislature, serving as a member of the seventh session. He is of a social disposition, courteous and genial manner, and throughout the locality has a host of warm friends.

NELS K. TVETE.

Nels K. Tvette, one of the prominent business men of Arlington, Washington, was born July 10, 1854, and is a native of Norway, a son of Knut Tvette, and both his parents were born in Norway. He was one in a family of three sons and two daughters, and one of his brothers, Knut K. Tvette, is an extensive merchant of Seattle.

When only eighteen years of age Nels K. Tvette came to the United States and settled in Minnesota, where, with his two brothers, he engaged in farming and operated a general store. He was educated in his native land, but after arriving in this country he attended school at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, during the winter until he was twenty-two years of age. The years succeeding his twenty-second birthday were spent in farming and clerking, until the spring of 1887 he came west, and located at Norman, and in the following spring started a general store about half a mile from Arlington, this being two years prior to the building of the railroad and the beginning of the town. All of his goods had to be transported by canoe and the Indians. Mr. Tvette enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer merchant of Arlington, and his business has increased in proportion to the growth of the city until he is now one of its most substantial men and leading citizens.

In June, 1886, Mr. Tvette was married at Battle Lake, Minnesota, to Miss Gurine Ellevson, also a native of Norway. Three children have been born of this marriage, namely: Alfield, aged seventeen years, in high school; Ella, aged thirteen years; and Nina, aged nine years. In politics Mr. Tvette is a Republican, and has taken an active part in municipal matters. He is also a prominent member of the Lutheran church, being trustee of that denomination in Arlington. Mr. Tvette is upright in all his doings, a good Christian and one who has the full confidence of the entire community.

CHARLES HOWARD TRACY.

Charles Howard Tracy, one of the prominent business men of Arlington, Washington, was born January 9, 1878, in Carson City, Nevada, and is a son of Richard Tracy. The latter was born in Canada, but came to the United States, settling in Nevada, where he engaged in mining and died at the age of thirty-six years. His wife was Mary Jane Armstrong, also a native of Canada, and she is now residing in Arlington, forty-four years of age. Our subject has one half-sister, Garnet, who is the wife of Robert Kernaghan.

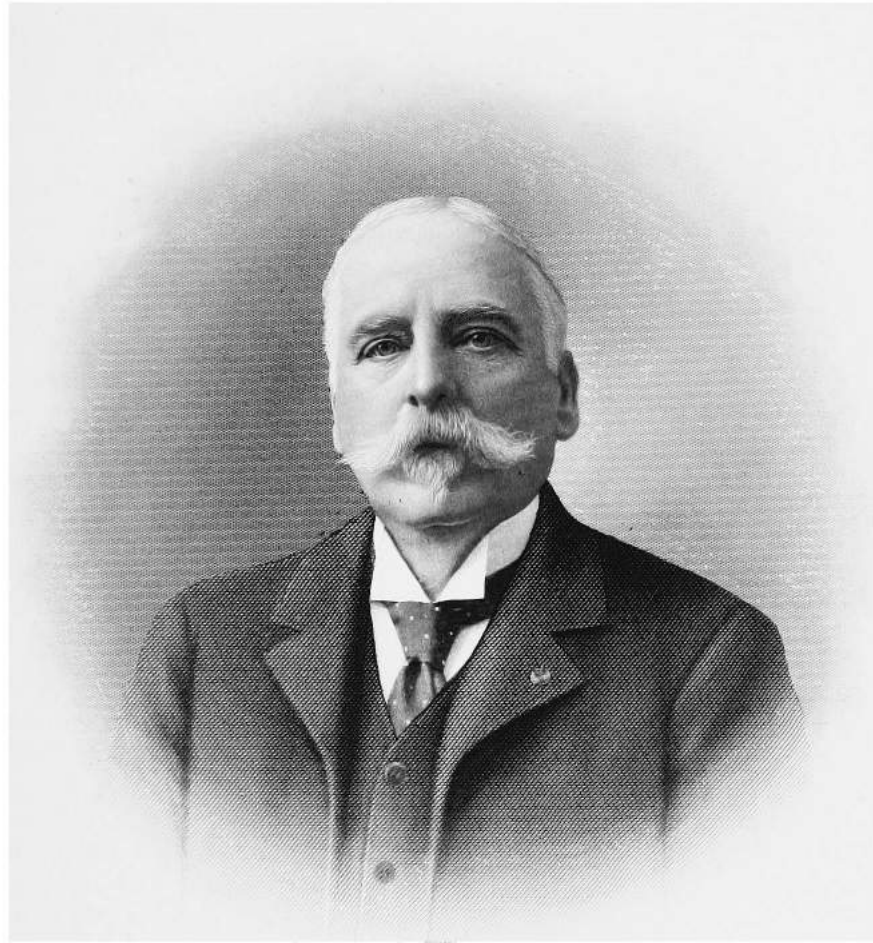
After the father's death Charles Howard Tracy was taken by his mother into Canada and there made his home for a number of years, but later returned to the land of his birth, locating at Stanwood in May, 1889, then a small settlement at the mouth of the Stillaquamish river. After remaining there for about a year, the family who had accompanied him moved to Jim Creek and took up a pre-emption, and soon thereafter started the first hotel which

was located there. In 1893 they located in Arlington. The first education Mr. Tracy received was in the schools of Arlington, but he later attended Puget Sound University at Tacoma, and at the age of seventeen years he left school and returned to Arlington in the fall of 1895. For a short time he helped his mother with her hotel, and then started to work for C. C. Brown as clerk in his general merchandise store. This occupation was continued until the following summer, when he was employed in logging camps for Brown & Irvine, from which he returned to Arlington in about a year. In that place he found employment with Stuart & Emerson, general merchants, remaining with this firm until he engaged with the Lincoln Shingle Company. In 1901 he remained with the last named, and then entered the employ of the Sill Brothers' Land Company. In June, 1903, he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Arlington State Bank. In his political views he is a Democrat, and was elected the first city clerk of Arlington, May 5, 1903, and was one of the incorporators of the city. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights and Ladies of Security. Mr. Tracy is a young man of unusual promise, and has already made himself felt in municipal affairs. Combined with sterling worth of character, he possesses marked ability and the faculty of acquiring and retaining friends, and the future before him is a very bright one.

HON. GEORGE BROWNE.

With the passing of the ages of wars and battles, of kings and armies, and all the glare and glitter of military splendor, the world is compelled to look for other heroes than those of the sword and military cloak. It is no longer the soldier but the "man of affairs" who receives the homage which mankind is always willing to bestow; we honor not the leader of armies, but the man who marshals great forces of labor, who carries out undertakings which may well be counted among the wonders of the world, and develops resources which have for centuries lain useless, and causes new lands to blossom as the rose. The city of Tacoma owes much to one of this class of men, in fact no city of its wealth, large enterprises and rapid growth would be possible without the aid of such men of large thought and action. This gentleman is the Hon. George Browne, familiarly known as Captain Browne, a capitalist and an officer of seventeen of the important corporations of Tacoma.

The Brownes originated in Yorkshire, England, and about 1651 crossed the Atlantic and settled in that historic spot known to the world as Salem, Massachusetts. Of all the original settlers in that place the Browne family is the only one that can claim a continual residence up to the present day, some cousins of George Browne still making that their home. The parents of George Browne were George and Joanna C. (Nichols) Browne, the former being born in Salem. He was a soldier of the rebellion, and his death resulted from the wounds which he received at the destruction of Vicksburg. His wife was a native of Boston and is now living in Richmond county, New York, having reached the advanced age of ninety-three.



Engraved by Henry Taylor & Co. Boston

GEO BROWNE.

Such were the ancestry and parents of George Browne, whose birth occurred in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1840. At the age of ten his parents removed to New York city, where he had the advantage of the best training the schools of the metropolis could give. After leaving school he became a clerk in a wholesale dry goods house, and was well on the way to a business career when the Civil war caused all minds to waver between the sense of duty to country and to private affairs. Young George soon made up his mind, and on May 10, 1862, enlisted as a private in the Sixth Independent New York "Horse Battery," an artillery troop, under Captain Walter Bramhall, who was afterward so badly wounded at Ball's Bluff that he was compelled to resign. This battery was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Browne was in the service three years and four months, having participated in many engagements. He was mustered out just before the fall of Petersburg, and held the rank of senior first lieutenant.

On his return from the army Mr. Browne went into the busy financial center of Wall street, and for the next sixteen years was one of the successful business men where fortunes are made and lost in a day. In 1882 he retired, being well satisfied with the results of his energy, and in that year took his family for a tour of Europe, where they resided for the following five years. Immediately on his return to the United States in 1887, he came out to the Puget Sound country. With Colonel Griggs and Henry Hewitt he assisted in the formation of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company at Tacoma, which is now the largest firm of its kind in the world. Since that time Mr. Browne has been one of the most active business men in the city, and is now an officer in seventeen companies, the principal ones being as follows: Treasurer of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, secretary of the Puget Sound Dry Dock and Machine Company, secretary of the Fidelity Trust Company, secretary of the Settlement Company, secretary and treasurer of the Chehalis & Pacific Land Company, president of the Fidelity Abstract and Security Company, vice president of the Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company. This bare record is sufficient to show how broad is the scope of his enterprises, and what remarkable executive ability he possesses.

Mr. Browne has the honor of having been elected on the Republican ticket to the first legislature of the state of Washington, for the session of 1889-90. He has shown his interest in the public improvement of Tacoma by serving as the president of the first board of park commissioners, and he may well be called the father of Tacoma's park system. This is, however, only one of the numberless ways in which he has sought to advance the welfare of the city and country.

Captain Browne's marriage occurred in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1873, Miss Ella H. Haskell, of an old family of that place, becoming his wife. George A. Browne, the oldest child of this union, is now the assistant manager of the Puget Sound Dry Dock Company; the next in order of birth, John, had the military spirit of his father and was a soldier in the Philippines; Belmore is now in Alaska with the exploring expedition of the New York Zoological Society. Mr. Browne is very fond of foreign travel, and in 1902 he spent the summer on an extensive trip in Japan and other countries of the orient.

JOHN MINARD SMITH.

John Minard Smith, one of the representative men of Arlington, Washington, was born June 7, 1841, in Vermont, and is a son of John W. Smith, also a native of Vermont. The father of John W. took an active part in the war of the Revolution, was first a farmer and later a merchant, and died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife bore the maiden name of Clainsy Clemmons, and was born in Vermont and died in 1850. The children born to this worthy couple were three boys and seven girls, all of whom are deceased except our subject and Lucy, who married Freeman Whiting, of McHenry, Illinois. Our subject also has five half-brothers and one half-sister.

When John Minard Smith was only a few months old his father removed to Illinois, and he was therefore educated in the schools of McHenry county until he was nineteen years old, from which time he worked upon the farm until 1870. He then engaged in a mercantile business at McHenry, Illinois, for eight years, after which, with his brother Philo, he went to Kansas and again operated a general mercantile house, and continued in that line until 1884, when he purchased his brother's interest and conducted the store alone until 1890, when he lost his property by fire. After this he clerked in a general mercantile store up to 1900, when he received appointment as superintendent of the clothing department in the state penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and held that position until June, 1901, when he engaged with his brother in Nebraska in a lumber business until September of that year, when he was sent to Arlington, Washington, to look after their shingle mill interests, the business having been operated in that place under the name of the Lincoln Shingle Company, and was conducted by a brother who died in August, 1901. Since locating in Arlington he has become prominently identified with the best interests of the city, and on May 5, 1903, when the city was incorporated, he was elected mayor. His shingle mill is one of the largest in this locality, having a capacity of one hundred and forty thousand daily, the dried product being shipped to eastern markets.

On January 1, 1862, Mr. Smith was married to Ellen M. Gage, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of George and Martha Gage, old pioneer settlers of McHenry, who located there from New York state. Mr. Gage was a state senator in Illinois for a number of years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Mattie; and Mabel, who married J. B. Hatfield and lives at Osborne, Kansas; while the eldest child is deceased. Mr. Smith belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Sons and Daughters of Justice. In politics he is a staunch Republican and has been a delegate to the city, county and state conventions.

CHARLES HERBERT JONES.

Charles Herbert Jones, postmaster of Arlington, Washington, and one of the enterprising business men of the city, was born January 16, 1873, in Chautauqua county, Kansas, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wright)

Jones, the former of whom was a native of Lewis county, Kentucky. Our subject was one in a family of five boys and one girl.

The education of Charles Herbert Jones was obtained in the public schools of his native county, and he left school when he was eighteen years of age and worked upon the farm until he was twenty, when, in the spring of 1893, he came west to the Puget Sound district with his father and located at Arlington, and after a short time devoted to farming he obtained employment in the shingle mill. There he remained a year, after which he engaged in several lines and clerked in a general mercantile store until January 1, 1898, when he was appointed assistant postmaster, at which time he assumed entire charge of the office, so that when he was appointed postmaster in June, 1902, by President Roosevelt, his constituents as well as the residents of Arlington felt that the right man had been chosen.

On October 20, 1900, he was married to Myrtle Redmond, a native of Little Rock, Arkansas, and a daughter of Thomas and Josephine Redmond. One child has been born of this union, Basil R. Mr. Jones is one of the intelligent, prominent young Republicans of the city, and has lent his efforts toward all improvements, he having a strong belief and faith in the future of the beautiful city as well as of the Puget Sound district.

JASPER SILL.

Jasper Sill, one of the prosperous residents of Arlington, Washington, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, January 23, 1848, and is a son of Michael Sill, a native of Pennsylvania, who comes of English descent, and the family dates back to Revolutionary days. Michael Sill was taken to Ohio when a boy, and with his parents became a pioneer settler of that state, where he lived until 1854, then moving to Iowa and in 1881 moved to Washington, and died at the age of seventy-seven years, having engaged in farming. The mother bore the maiden name of Susan Parker, and she, too, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was brought to Ohio by her parents at a very early day. She passed away aged seventy-seven years, having borne her husband the following children: William, Jasper, Isaac N., Marian, Mary, Frederick Nelson, Matilda, Susan, Eliza Jane, Rebecca and Charles Calvin.

Jasper Sill was educated in the public schools of Cedar county, Iowa, where his parents had located in 1854, but he left school when only eighteen years of age and worked upon the farm until 1878, at which time he went west to Puget Sound, settling at Stanwood, and continued farming and embarked in butchering, carrying the beef about to the various logging camps and mills. This he continued until 1890, when he engaged in operating a general store at Florence, Snohomish county, and was thus employed for a year. Until 1896 he engaged in farming, and then located in Arlington, and for three years continued farming and conducting a livery business, and is still a farmer, although he has disposed of his livery establishment. In 1901 he embarked in a flour and feed store, and is one of the city's representative merchants and farmers.

February 8, 1876, he was married at Greenfield, Iowa, to Julia Devine, a native of Wisconsin. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sill,

namely: Mason Adelbert, deceased; Forest C.; Jasper Floyd; Leona Pearl; Marion Edwin Adrian. Fraternally Mr. Sill belongs to the order of Elks, and politically is a Democrat and was a member of the first grand jury of Snohomish county.

WILLIAM FOREST OLIVER, B. L., M. D.

William Forest Oliver, M. D., one of the leading physicians of Arlington, Washington, was born August 8, 1857, at Bloomfield, Iowa, and is a son of William L. Oliver, a native of Henry county, Kentucky, who came of an old Virginia family of English descent. About the year 1700, the ancestors of our subject settled in Virginia, and grandfather Captain William Oliver was with General George Washington when he crossed the Delaware. By profession the father was a dentist, and served as sergeant in Company H, First Indiana Regiment, during the Mexican war, and was captain of Company E, Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war. His death occurred at Tacoma in 1895, when he was seventy-three years old. The mother bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Smith, and was a native of Marion county, Indiana, but came of a family dating back to 1700. She died when only thirty-five years old. Our subject has a sister, Mary L., wife of B. F. Dixon, of Oso, Snohomish county.

Dr. Oliver was educated at Ladago Seminary at Ladago, Indiana, and later went to the State University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. He then took a thorough medical course at the medical college of Indiana, and was graduated from that institution in 1879 with the degree of M. D. He then went to Longton, Elk county, Kansas, and for five years practiced his profession, and acted as county superintendent of public schools for two terms, from 1885 to 1889. In the fall of 1889 he came west to Puget Sound and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres on the north fork of the Stillaquamish river, eight miles northeast of Arlington, which land he still holds. After this he resumed the practice of his profession, and is thus actively engaged at the present time. Dr. Oliver was chairman of the convention entrusted with the question of incorporation, and also served on the nominating convention. He was elected district clerk of the public schools for the city of Arlington and has served most acceptably for five years. Ever since coming to this locality Dr. Oliver has been closely identified with the growth and development of Arlington, and the city owes much to his energy, foresight and public-spirited efforts.

In September, 1899, he was married at Montreal, Canada, to Lillian M. Best, of Litchfield, Illinois, and a daughter of Wesley and Mary J. Best, who were old pioneers of Litchfield, where the father became mayor and was one of the prominent men of the city. Dr. Oliver belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is very prominent in that order. He is also captain of Company E, Sixth Regiment Illinois National Guards Cadets, member of the American Medical Association and in politics is a Republican, and has served many times as delegate to the city, county and state conventions.

HENRY AGUSTUS RATHVON.

Henry Augustus Rathvon, one of the enterprising residents of Marysville, Washington, was born April 5, 1854, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Simon S. Rathvon, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, of Swiss descent, although his family dates back to Revolutionary times in the United States. Simon Rathvon was a noted naturalist, although by trade he was a merchant tailor, and was intimately associated with Professor Reilly of the Smithsonian Institute. His death occurred in 1891, when he was seventy-nine years of age. The maiden name of the mother was Catherine Freyberger, and she was also a native of Lancaster county, coming of an old American family which also dated back to the Revolutionary period. Six sons and three daughters were born in this family, namely: Emma, now Mrs. David Maxwell, a widow; Annie, identified with educational matters for thirty-five years at Lancaster; George Frederick, a merchant at Danville, Virginia; William, a mechanic of Lancaster; Robert H., a foreman of a department in the government department of printing and binding; and Henry A., the youngest in the family.

Henry A. Rathvon was educated in the public schools at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, until he was sixteen years of age, when he began to learn the jeweler's trade, and worked at that for four years. In 1876 he went to Texas, working as a government employe on the telegraph line, and after two years went on the frontier, through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, thus continuing until 1881, when he was made railroad station agent at Odessa, Texas, on the Gould system. There he remained until 1886, when he engaged in sheep ranching for two years. From 1886 to 1888 he was the first postmaster at Odessa. In the spring of 1888 he removed to San Francisco, but after a few months went to Utah as a representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and there remained until July, 1891, when he came to the Puget Sound district, August 11, 1891, locating at Marysville, Washington, as station agent for the Great Northern Railroad, and held that position until he resigned to become postmaster of the city in February, 1900, being appointed by President McKinley, and he still holds the office. During the time of his occupancy of the office he has also conducted a jewelry and stationery business with remarkable success.

On June 11, 1887, he was married at Odessa, Texas, to Minnie Rathbun, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Chauncey W. and Mary Rathbun, who were early settlers of Buffalo county, Wisconsin. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rathvon: Lucile and Haldy. Mr. Rathvon belongs to the Foresters of America, and in politics is an uncompromising Republican and active in his party. He enjoys in the highest degree the confidence and respect of all who know him, and the success which is his has been gained by good management, energy and thrift.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

This prominent citizen of Anacortes, Washington, has been engaged in the world's business activity since he was but a boy, and in this long career

has seen many sides of life, as a sea captain, as a pilot, as a boat-builder, and as the operator of a canning industry on the Puget Sound. He is of Irish descent, and his father, Samuel Robertson, who was a shipbuilder, went to California in 1850 and died there in 1861, at the age of fifty years; Mary McBride, the wife of Samuel Robertson, was a native of Scotland and came to the United States when a child, and died in New York in 1887 at the age of seventy-eight. These parents had six children: Ellen, the wife of James Stewart, a resident of Wisconsin; Achsah; Elizabeth; Margaret, deceased; William, the eldest, deceased; and James.

James Robertson was born at Calais, Maine, April 21, 1847. He had to leave school when he was twelve years old, and as his father died in the following year he was thus early forced into the workaday world in order to help support his mother and sisters. In 1863 he shipped before the mast, and became such a capable seaman that at the age of twenty-one he was mate, and five years later was captain of a vessel, being engaged chiefly in the European and West Indian trade. He sailed the high seas until 1885, and in that year came to Oregon, where for the next three years he was a pilot on the coast harbors of Oregon. In 1888 he began the building of boats, and also speculating in Oregon property; in the spring of 1897 he came to the Puget Sound and undertook the building and repairing of scows; at the same time he became interested in the process of salmon-canning. In 1899 he located in Anacortes, where he established a shipyard. In November, 1901, he incorporated the Apex Canning Company, and in the following year bought the Sunset Canning Company's interests, and he is still engaged in the successful operation of this industry.

Mr. Robertson was married in July, 1877, to Emma Robinson, a native of Calais, Maine; she died without issue in 1888, and in the following year Mr. Robertson married Eda S. Robinson, a cousin of his first wife, and a daughter of Joseph Robinson, a native of Ireland. There were four children born by this union: Louie Andrew Cummings, Victor Alden, James Norman and Emma Grace. Mr. Robertson is a Mason, and supports the Republican party. He takes much interest in public affairs, and in 1901 was elected to the city council, in 1902 was chosen mayor of Anacortes for one year; in 1901 he was elected to the school board, and in 1903 to the board of health. Mr. Robertson in his travels has seen much of the world, and, as one who has made a success of his undertakings, is a man whose acquaintance is most profitable, and who fills an important niche in the world's activity.

WILLARD W. HOWARD.

Willard W. Howard, one of the prosperous business men of Marysville, Washington, was born June 19, 1843, at Brewer, Penobscot county, Maine, and is a son of Willard Howard, a native of Maine, of English descent, his family dating back to the Revolutionary period. The father was a farmer by occupation and died at the age of seventy-three years. The maiden name of the mother was Sarah T. Johnson, and she was born in Maine and died at the age of seventy-two years. Our subject had eight sisters, three of whom are living, namely: Eliza married A. A. Beckman, of Everett; Martha

married S. P. Chase, of Blackstone, Massachusetts; Elvira married C. E. Churchill, of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Willard W. Howard was educated in the public schools in the town of Brewer, and at the age of twenty-one years left school, and in March, 1865, enlisted in the Union army in Company C, First Maine Battalion, Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Fifteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and after about six months' service he was mustered out at the close of the war in September, 1865. He then returned to Brewer, and for a year was engaged in a sawmill, then went to Minnesota and found employment in the logging camps for seven years, or until 1875. In the spring of that year he came west to Puget Sound and located in Snohomish county, March 14, 1875, and engaged in the logging business until 1900. After having been actively engaged in logging for twenty-five years at different points in the county, he retired from that line of business and operated a hotel at Marysville known as the Marysville Hotel, of which he is still the genial host.

In August, 1899, he married, in San Bernardino county, California, Alice Ida Ferguson, a native of Iowa, of which state her parents were pioneers. Mr. Howard is a prominent Mason, and in political matters is a staunch Republican. He is one of the highly respected and eminently successful men of Marysville, and has many warm friends throughout the state.

CLINTON EDWARD OLNEY.

Clinton Edward Olney, a very prominent figure in the commercial and financial world of Marysville, Washington, was born July 11, 1842, in Branch county, Michigan, and is a son of Clinton Olney, a native of New York, who came of an old American family dating back to the Revolution. By occupation he was a farmer, and he died, highly respected, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife bore the maiden name of Olive Larrabee, and was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and died at the age of seventy-six years. The family born to the parents of our subject was as follows: Alburdis D. died in the Civil war; Mary J. married Henry C. Foster, of Toledo, Iowa; Thomas L., of Seattle; Ozias F.; Eunice A. married E. H. Kelsey; and Clinton Edward.

Clinton Edward Olney was educated in the public schools at Toledo, Iowa, until he was eighteen years of age, after which he spent one year upon his father's farm, and in August, 1861, enlisted in the federal army, in the First Iowa Light Artillery, and served three years, being mustered out in August, 1864. He then returned to Iowa and resumed farming and embarked in stock-raising, thus continuing until 1873, when he entered the Toledo Savings Bank as clerk and remained there three years. The following two years he was a grain merchant, and then in 1878 he was deputy auditor of Tama county, and filled that office for six years, and in 1884 was elected auditor of the county and served in that position for six years more, or until 1890. In January of that year he removed to Coleridge, Nebraska, and was cashier of the Coleridge State Bank, holding that position until August, 1891, when he came west to the Puget Sound district and located at Marysville, organizing the Marysville Bank, and in 1893 incorporated his

institution as the Marysville State Bank, with the following officials: J. A. Gould, president; C. E. Olney, vice-president; S. T. Smith, cashier; E. E. Collin, assistant cashier. The bank conducts a general banking business and buys and sell foreign exchange. It is recognized as one of the most reliable and sound banking institutions in that locality, and under the able management of its officials enjoys a large patronage from those who realize that it is in the hands of conservative men of large means and wide experience.

Since locating in Marysville Mr. Olney has served in the city council for a number of years, and during the year 1900 was mayor of the city. On October 4, 1866, Mr. Olney was married at Toledo, Iowa, to Mary Elizabeth Cary, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Dr. Louis H. and Martha (Chamberlain) Cary, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and the latter in Pennsylvania. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Olney: Willard C. died at the age of ten years; Alice M. died at the age of seven years; Guy C. died in infancy; Mae is at home. Mr. Olney is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political affiliations is a staunch Republican. In addition to his other interests, he is secretary and treasurer of the Smith Manufacturing Company's shingle mills and secretary of the Clear Lake Shingle Company.

GOVNROR TEATS.

Govnor Teats, a prominent lawyer of Tacoma, with his offices on the fifth floor of the Bernice building, has one of the largest clientele in the city, and, having made a specialty of personal injury cases, is in demand for his professional services. Like the majority of the citizens of the new cities of the west, he is a native of the states farther east, and all his connections are in the east. He is the son of Judge C. C. and Cloe (Warren) Teats. The former was of Pennsylvania Dutch origin and moved to Illinois at an early day and became prominent in the affairs of Whiteside county. He was a fine lawyer, and was for many years probate judge. He died in 1873, but his wife, who was of New England ancestry and a New Yorker by birth, is still living in Kansas City and is eighty-three years of age.

Govnor was born to these parents at Erie, Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1858, and remained there till he was sixteen years old, gaining a good common school training. He had already decided upon the profession of law, for his ambition took a definite form when he was still a boy, and he then went out to Dickinson county, Kansas, and took up a farm in order to make enough money to carry him through the law school and support him during the subsequent starvation period of a lawyer's career. He carried out this plan, graduated from the law department of the Kansas State University at Lawrence, and in May, 1882, was admitted to the bar at Abilene, that state. He remained there and practiced until 1890, when he became satisfied that a good field lay open to the ambitious man in Tacoma, and accordingly came here, where he has met with deserved success. He has a large practice and one of the most extensive law libraries in the city.

Mr. Teats is an independent in politics, devoting thereto only a good citizen's attention, and the only office he has held was as a member of the



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civil service board of examiners of Tacoma. In September, 1879, Mr. Teats was married at Abilene to Miss Florence Robb, and their three sons are all studiously inclined, Roscoe, the oldest, being at the State University; the others are Leo and Ralph.

JOHN E. PHELPS, M. D.

Dr. John E. Phelps, one of the leading residents of Arlington, Washington, was born March 12, 1839, in New York, but was taken by his parents to northern Ohio when only five years of age. He is a son of John W. Phelps, a native of Connecticut, who traces his family back to the Mayflower. By occupation he was a farmer; he died in 1862. The mother bore the maiden name of Maria Loomis, and she also was born in Connecticut and came of English descent, her ancestors settling in Connecticut before the Revolutionary period. Her death occurred when she was eighty-three years of age. Her family was as follows: Seymour; Harvey; Hiram; William; Reed; Helen, widow of Theodore Hopkins; and John E.

John E. Phelps attended the primary schools of Crawford county, Ohio, until he was fifteen years of age, when he went with his parents to Galena, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where he attended the district schools and then went to school at Galena, and at the age of eighteen years began the study of medicine. In 1873 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1879, after which time he was engaged in active practice in Adair county, Iowa, and there continued until 1884, when he moved to Dakota, settling in Hughes county, and was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1887, at which time he came west to Puget Sound and practiced for two years, then in 1889 removed to Palo Alto county, Iowa, and was one of the leading physicians at Whittemore until 1893. In that year he returned to Puget Sound, and took up his residence at Arlington, being the first physician to locate there, as well as along the Stillaquamish river, and he now enjoys a large and steadily increasing practice. When he first arrived in Arlington it was a wilderness, and his visits of healing were made either on foot or by canoe. It required six days at that time to go from Arlington to Seattle, and Dr. Phelps well remembers the hardships of such a journey.

On March 24, 1861, at Stockton, Illinois, he married Mary E. Wilson, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Edward and Adelaide Wilson, who were old pioneers of Ohio. Four children have been born of this marriage, namely: I. Wilson; Florence, who married Edward Fisher; Lucy married Walter Fowler; and Burt. Dr. Phelps is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political affiliations is a staunch Republican, and voted for Abraham Lincoln when he cast his maiden vote. Dr. Phelps enjoys the distinction of having received a first-grade certificate for pharmacy in Iowa. In 1887 he attended the first case of typhoid fever in the Stillaquamish valley, he being the nearest physician between Snohomish and Laconner.

W. A. KING, M. D.

W. A. King, M. D., one of the successful citizens of Blaine, Washington, was born in Oswegatchie, on the Black river in northern New York state, St. Lawrence county, August 30, 1838, and is a son of Dana E. King, born in New York, of Welsh and Irish descent. The father was a Methodist minister and newspaper man, who later in life removed to Minneapolis and died in 1894. His wife bore the maiden name of Emily M. De Long, a native of Vermont, whose family came from Gascony, France, to Minneapolis. The following children were born to Rev. and Mrs. King: E. W. King, wharfinger at city dock of Blaine; Dr. King; Hattie F. married S. A. Sims, cashier of the Security Bank, Minneapolis.

Dr. William A. King was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, and his first work was done as "devil" on the *Atlas*, now the *Pioneer Press*, of Minneapolis. There for eighteen months he worked and accustomed himself to the cases, and at times was forced to help set up the paper, run the engine and act as machinist. All this gave him a general information which was very useful. After this he obtained employment for three years in a grist mill in Greenleaf, Minnesota, and still later did mechanical work in Minnesota until 1879, when he emigrated to Kohala, Hawaiian Islands, to take charge of a sugar plantation. For two years he worked in the Union Mill and for two years more in Olowalu Mills; on Maui one year; for four years was in the Pioneer Mills of Lahaina, acting as locomotive engineer at the latter place, and while there he began the study of medicine. Returning to Minneapolis in 1886, he entered the Minneapolis Hospital College, now the State University, from which he was graduated in 1888. They allowed him advanced standing on account of previous study, and as soon as he obtained his degree he started back to the Hawaiian Islands, but his boy was taken sick and this changed his plans. He practiced six months in Seattle and then went to Blaine, Washington, where he has since been actively engaged. In politics Dr. King is a socialist, but was a Republican until ten years ago, when he was convinced of the truth of his present doctrines. From 1889 to 1893 Dr. King served as health official of Blaine, and was elected in 1903 to serve another year. He is a member of the State Medical Association and the Whatcom County Medical Society.

In June, 1875, he was married to Laura J. Thompson, born in Westbrook, Maine, and a daughter of James A. Thompson, founder of the American Britannia works in Connecticut. Mr. Thompson was a very prominent man and was identified with many industrial concerns throughout the country. He canned the first lobster ever placed upon the market in that shape, in Augusta, Maine, he making the test to see if it was possible to can fish as well as vegetables. The forebears of the Thompson family served in the Revolutionary war, but came of English descent. Two boys, John S. and James D., have been born to Dr. and Mrs. King. The former was born June 30, 1876, and is now in Tacoma Business College. The latter was born December 24, 1886, in the Sandwich Islands. Dr. King is fraternally connected with the Foresters of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS HAYTON.

In recalling the pioneer residents of Skagit county, Washington, no more representative one can be found than Thomas Hayton, a survivor of the Civil war and a man who has been identified with the agricultural, educational and political life of this section since 1876.

Thomas Hayton was born in Pike county, Kentucky, June 23, 1832, and is a son of Jacob Hayton, who was born in Pennsylvania, of old American stock and English ancestry. The father of Thomas Hayton died on his farm in 1864. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Rebecca Wedington. She was born in Virginia, her ancestry being German. She too, has passed away.

Thomas Hayton was taught by his mother, in childhood, and later was sent to private schools in his locality, beginning to make his own way to independence at the age of fourteen years. His assistance was given the neighboring farmers during the busy seasons, and he found plenty of employment until the age of twenty. By this time he was able to command a man's wages, and spent four years on farms, sharing in the crop. In September, 1862, he joined other loyal young men, enlisting in Company D, Thirty-ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, mainly in Kentucky and West Virginia, and he came out of the service with the rank of corporal, being honorably discharged in October, 1865.

After the war he resumed farming in Pike county, but in the spring of 1868 moved to Cass county, Missouri, and engaged in farming there for eight years. In 1876 he crossed the plains, with wagons and teams, and proceeded to Washington. After a short stay at Walla Walla, he selected a farm at what is now called Fir, Skagit county. Here he purchased two hundred acres of well located land, although at that time it was marshy and unimproved, still waiting for the intelligent activity of the sturdy pioneer. Mr. Hayton soon had made many changes, and continued to dyke and clear, as the years went by, and now this beautiful, fertile farm is all under cultivation and its owner has retired from activity. Some years after coming to the state, Mr. Hayton bought an additional quarter section, and this has also been improved, his estate including three hundred and sixty acres in all. At the time of his settlement the country was but sparsely inhabited. Game was plentiful, but the early settlers were obliged to forego many of the comforts of life and to endure privations which their descendants could scarcely be prevailed upon to court.

Mr. Hayton has been a life-long Republican and has always taken an active and intelligent part in legislation. For fourteen years he has continually attended county conventions, and has at various times been a delegate to the territorial and state conventions. At one time he served as a member of the county central committee, and in 1889 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention.

In August, 1852, Mr. Hayton was married to Sarah E. Sanders, who was born in Monroe county, Virginia, and was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Sanders, an old Virginia family of standing. She died in November, 1896. Six sons and two daughters were the result of this union, who

have become most estimable members of society: Jacob, who is a farmer near Milton, Oregon; Thomas R., who is engaged in a hardware business in Mount Vernon; Henry, who is engaged in ranching in Snohomish county, Washington; George W., who is associated with his brother in the hardware business at Mount Vernon; James B., who leases his father's ranch near Fir; William, who is a rancher on Laconner flats, Washington; Louisa is the wife of L. P. Hemingway, who, with James B. Hayton, leases the farm near Fir; and Cora, who is the wife of Alfred Polson, who is a rancher in Skagit county, near Fir.

Mr. Hayton belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He has lived to see wonderful changes in his adopted state, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he has materially contributed to the development of the resources of his section. He is a man who is held in the highest esteem and is justly considered a representative citizen.

THOMAS R. HAYTON.

Thomas R. Hayton, one of the leading business citizens of Mt. Vernon, Washington, was born January 7, 1863, at Coal Run, Pike county, Kentucky, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah E. (Sanders) Hayton, the former of whom is living retired, and the latter died in 1896.

Mr. Hayton's preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Missouri and supplemented by a course at the State University of Washington, from which he was graduated in 1887. He arrived in Washington with his parents when thirteen years of age. During the summers, from 1885 to 1889, he taught school through Skagit county, and in the latter year was elected superintendent of the schools of Skagit county, in which position he served acceptably for two years.

In 1891 Mr. Hayton gave up teaching in order to engage in a hardware business at Laconner. In November, 1901, he moved the store to Mt. Vernon. During the first year here, he formed a partnership with his brother, George W. Hayton, and they are now jointly conducting one of the largest and best appointed hardware stores in Skagit county.

In January, 1890, Thomas R. Hayton was united in marriage with Miss Hattie E. Marshall, who was born in Visalia, Tulare county, California, and is a daughter of Alexander Marshall. The Marshalls are of German descent. One child, Gladys E., has been born of this union.

In politics Mr. Hayton, like his father, has always been identified with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in local matters and county conventions. His fellow citizens elected him to the office of county treasurer in 1896, a position he held with the greatest efficiency until 1901. During 1892-3 he served as one of the city councilmen of Laconner. Fraternally Mr. Hayton belongs to the Masons and Woodmen of the World. In religious belief he is a Baptist.

HORACE PERCIVAL DECKER.

Horace Percival Decker, proprietor of the water system of Mt. Vernon, Washington, and one of the city's leading men, was born April 19, 1858, in Solano county, California, and is a son of George Washington Decker,

who was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, of an old American family of Revolutionary stock, originating in Germany. George W. was a soldier in the Civil war, but by trade he was a cabinet-maker, which he followed, and also farmed. His death occurred in 1869. His wife was Sarah Ann (Daily) Decker, and she was born in London, England, and died in 1897. The family born to these two was as follows: Danville Decker, a manufacturer of illuminating gas at Chico, California; H. P.; Emma, widow of James J. Carter, resides in San Francisco; Lilah married Louis Vogel, upholsterer and furniture dealer in Sacramento, California; Richard, a plumber, who died in Sacramento in 1899.

Mr. H. P. Decker was educated at night after he had finished his day's work, from books he saved the money to buy, and what he has thus learned is all the more prized because of the effort required to obtain it. During these days he was living in Sacramento county, California, where he worked on a farm as a boy. After he had well grounded himself in the rudiments of learning, he fitted himself for the trade of machinist and followed that calling in Sacramento. There he remained until 1879, when he went to Victoria, British Columbia, and continued to work at his trade there and at Nanaimo, the same province. Returning to San Francisco in 1887, he was employed upon the railroad for about three years, and in 1891 went to Seattle, Washington, and continued working upon the railroad for one year. His next change was made when he began to speculate, and he continued to operate on his own account until October, 1901, when he located at Mt. Vernon, Skagit county, Washington, and constructed the best and most complete hotel in the county, at an expense of about eleven thousand dollars, known as the Hotel Mt. Vernon. After conducting it for eight or nine months he leased it. He constructed the water works system of the city, which he now owns in partnership with R. M. Darrow, and this system is the first and only one established to supply a city of seventeen hundred people from natural springs, but it is fully equal to the demand of 242,000 gallons per day, as well as for a much larger amount. The company is incorporated under the name of the Mt. Vernon Water and Power Company, with H. P. Decker president; R. M. Darrow secretary and treasurer; Willis B. Hurr vice-president. In politics Mr. Decker is a Republican, and is very active and served a number of times as delegate to county conventions while residing in Seattle.

On June 17, 1894, he was married to Margaret Sidney, and she was born in Denmark but married in Seattle, Washington. One child, Roy Leverne Decker, was born to this marriage, on January 29, 1896. Fraternaly he is a Mason, and has passed all the degrees from blue lodge to thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; Woodmen of the World; Royal Neighbors; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and National Association of Engineers. Mr. Decker is one of the most popular men of Mt. Vernon, as well as successful, and the future before him is a very promising one.

CHRISTOPHER C. McMILLAN.

Events which are to most of the citizens of Washington matters of history are to Christopher C. McMillan matters of experience or memory. He does not have to turn to the early annals of the state to learn of the pioneer days, for he has resided here through more than half a century and has watched the development of this country as it has emerged from frontier conditions to take its place among the great states of the Union. The tale of those early days now reads almost like a romance and yet Mr. McMillan traveled through the dense forests, where now stands Tacoma, when there was not a building on the site of the city and with the others of the family he bore the hardships and trials incident to the subjugation of this once wild region and the suppression of the red men who contested the advance of the white race into the northwest.

Mr. McMillan was born in Sparta, Randolph county, Illinois, on the 14th of November, 1851, a son of Archibald and Jeannette (Alexander) McMillan, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, but at a very early day became residents of Randolph county, Illinois. It was reserved to Mr. McMillan to become a pioneer in another state and to take an active part in the development of the northwest. In 1852, when our subject was less than a year old, Archibald McMillan, with his wife and seven children, started across the plains. It was a hazardous journey, fraught with dangers as well as hardships, and two of the children—boys—died upon the plains. At length, however, the eyes of the travelers were gladdened by the sight of the fertile valleys of Washington. On arriving in the Sound country, Mr. McMillan located in Olympia, where he made his home until 1857. He had always followed farming and, securing a tract of land, he gave his attention to its cultivation. He served all through the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856, having volunteered in the army for that service. He had charge of the commissary department. Nearly all of the United States Regulars were east of the mountains, in Idaho and eastern Oregon, so that the few volunteers in the Puget Sound country had unusually hazardous service.

In 1857 Mr. McMillan removed with his family to Pierce county, locating at Steilacoom, where he remained until the fall of 1862, when he established his permanent residence in the Puyallup valley, near the present town of Puyallup. During his early residence here he took a very active and helpful part in opening up this country for civilization. He assisted in the construction of all the military roads through this section of the country and otherwise was a valuable citizen, aiding in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the state. He became prosperous financially and owned one of the largest ranches in this section of Washington. Thereon he successfully engaged in the raising of stock, hay, grain and hops, and his large crops and stock sales brought to him excellent returns for his labor. His wife died in Puyallup November 21, 1893, and his death occurred in the same place March 15, 1893, when he had reached the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He was a highly respected citizen and an honored pioneer whose life history is inseparably interwoven with the annals of this region.

Christopher C. McMillan was reared on the home farm and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until thirty years of age. In this he was very successful and with his father he accumulated much valuable farming land in Pierce county, together with other real estate. In the early pioneer times, when yet a boy, he carried the United States mail from Steilacoom to Seattle, crossing the site of the present city of Tacoma, but the town had not then been founded. Since 1890 Mr. McMillan has made his home in Puyallup, where he is actively engaged in the real estate business, handling much valuable property and negotiating many important real estate transfers.

On the 17th of July, 1887, in Sumner, Mr. McMillan was united in marriage to Miss Emma John, and their circle of friends in this community is an extensive one. Mr. McMillan is also well known in political circles and prominent in the local ranks of the party. In 1895 he was elected a member of the city council and served for five years, after which he was chosen mayor and by re-election was continued in that office for three terms. In 1896 he was the Republican nominee for sheriff of Pierce county and made the remarkable record of failing of election by only fifty-five votes, out of a total of eight thousand cast. It was a Populist year, the whole Republican party suffering defeat throughout the west, but Mr. McMillan ran far ahead of his ticket, a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, among whom he has lived for so long and who know him as a man worthy of their highest confidence and regard. In the administration of his official duties he has ever been notably prompt, energetic and reliable and his life record is one that contains many elements of intrinsic worth.

LEE M. WHIDDEN.

Lee M. Whidden, who is filling the office of mayor of Puyallup and is also engaged in merchandising, claims Michigan as the state of his nativity. His birth occurred in Dryden township, Lapeer county, in 1855, his parents being David and Jane (Cade) Whidden. The father was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and when eighteen years of age came to the United States, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Michigan. There he turned his attention to farming, which he followed continuously until after the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when his patriotic spirit was aroused and he offered his services to the government, becoming a member of Company G, Seventh Michigan Infantry. He then went to the front, where he laid down his life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country, being wounded and killed in the battle of Nashville. His widow, who was born in Michigan, is still living in that state.

In his boyhood days Lee M. Whidden became familiar with the work of the farm, to which he gave his attention when not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom. He continued his studies until fifteen years of age and then entered a store as a clerk. That was the beginning of his mercantile experience, but the department of labor in which he embarked in his youth has since been followed by him and the progress he has made

with the passing years now places him among the leading and successful merchants of Puyallup. His first employer was a Mr. Knox, of Matamora, Michigan, and after a year spent in his service Mr. Whidden went to Vassar, Tuscola county, Michigan, where he was employed for five years in the store of L. C. Merritt. He afterward spent another five years in the clothing store of C. A. Mapes, of Vassar, and on the expiration of that period he embarked in business on his own account, conducting a store in Vassar for two years.

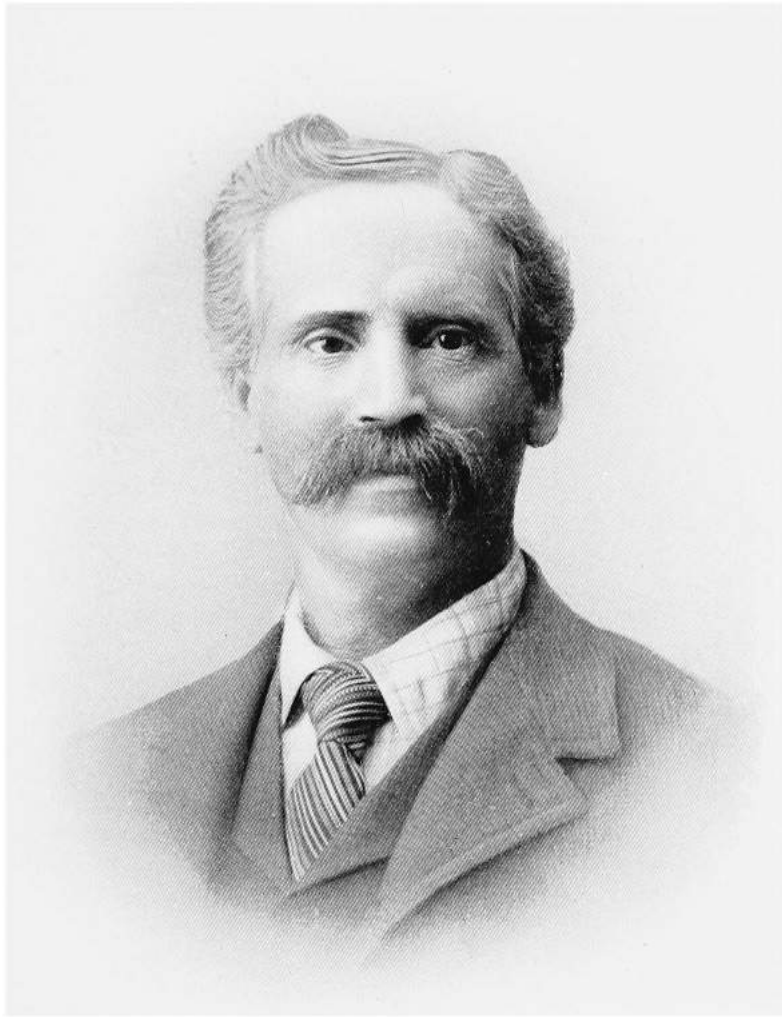
Mr. Whidden arrived in the Puget Sound country in 1888, locating in Orting, Pierce county, where he secured the position of manager of the branch store of J. P. Stewart & Sons, whose headquarters are at Puyallup. After two years in Orting he became connected with the main store at Puyallup, where he also spent two years, when he was placed in charge of another branch store of the firm, at Buckley. For six years he was in charge of the business at that place, and his long connection with the house indicates the entire confidence reposed in him by the firm, who found him most trustworthy as well as enterprising. Early in 1898 he resigned his position and returned to Puyallup in order to engage in business on his own account and here he opened the store which is conducted under the name of the Puyallup Trading Company, his partner in this enterprise being J. B. Gibbs. Their store and warehouses are located at the corner of Main and Meridian streets, and they do a general retail business in groceries, coal and wood. They also handle building materials, such as lime, hair, plaster, cement and fire brick, and in addition they do both a wholesale and retail business in flour, feed, hay and grain. Their sales have now reached large and profitable proportions, and the house sustains an enviable reputation in the business circles of the city.

Wherever Mr. Whidden has lived his fellow townsmen have called upon him to serve in positions of public trust and responsibility. At Orting he was the town treasurer and at Buckley he filled the same position. In December, 1902, he was elected mayor of Puyallup, entering upon the duties of the office on the 1st of January following, so that he is now serving in this capacity, and his administration of the city's affairs is businesslike, progressive and public-spirited. He always votes with the Republican party and has firm faith in the ultimate triumphs of its principles. Socially he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

SAMUEL G. LISTER.

S. G. Lister, now deceased, was the pioneer foundry man in Olympia and one of its worthy and reliable citizens, who carried on an industry which has increased the wealth and prosperity of the city. He was the son of David Lister, an old settler of Tacoma, and builder of the first foundry in that city.

Samuel was born in England in 1847, and two years later his father and family crossed the waters. From New York they came to Pennsylvania, where they went into business, and afterward to Wisconsin, and then to Tacoma. Samuel became superintendent of his father's large foundry and



D. G. Lister

iron works, and remained in that capacity until 1894, when he reconstructed the first iron works of Olympia, actively conducting business until his death, September 21, 1901. Thus passed away a man yet in the vigor of life, who was a loving husband and a kind father, and a citizen who endeavored to give the highest satisfaction in all his business relations. A Republican in politics, in religion an Episcopalian; he was an esteemed member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried in Tacoma under its auspices, followed to his last resting place by a large concourse of friends who had known him to be so upright and worthy in life.

In Pittston, Pennsylvania, in 1868, he married Miss S. H. Moss, a native of England, born in 1845, and a daughter of W. A. and Mary T. (Howarth) Moss, of highly respected English ancestry. She was but two years old when her father brought his family to this country. Her mother's death occurred in 1891, when seventy-six years of age; her father is now in his eighty-fourth year. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lister: Ida L., now the wife of J. H. Begg, of Seattle; Mary E., unmarried and living at home; and Stanley G. The latter was born in 1875, in Bridgeboro, New Jersey, was educated in Tacoma, learned the machinist's trade under the eye of his father, and now, with his mother, who is the executor of the estate, has entire management of the Pioneer iron works, with which he was also connected during his father's lifetime. Miss Nellie Drake became his wife in 1898, and their two children are Ralph D. and Samuel G.

Mrs. Lister, who furnished the material for this sketch of her beloved husband, is a member of the Episcopal church, and shows wise management in the conduct of her husband's estate, being an interesting and highly esteemed woman.

EMERSON HAMMER.

Hon. Emerson Hammer, of Sedro Woolley, Washington, who has figured prominently in local business and political circles and also in state affairs during the past few years, is a Hoosier by birth. He was born in Montpelier, Indiana, August 12, 1856, and is descended from German and English ancestors. His great-grandfather, when a small boy, came from Germany to this country and was reared in New York. He was a Quaker. Peter V. Hammer, the father of Emerson, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1861. He was a farmer and merchant and a man of influence in the community in which he lived. The mother of our subject was by maiden name Miss Mary Chandler, was of English descent and was born in the state of Ohio. She died in 1859. Of their family of two sons and three daughters, we record that both the sons, Emerson and Hiram, are residents of Sedro Woolley, Washington; two of the daughters are in Kansas—Ellen, wife of Samuel Donnelly, a retired farmer of Lincoln, and Sarah A., widow of Bentley Bell, of Sylvan Grove; and Emma, wife of Thomas J. Bonham, a farmer of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Emerson Hammer was educated in Indiana in public and private schools. Leaving school at the age of sixteen, he worked in a grocery store one year. In 1873 he formed a partnership with a young friend named McCulloch,

and together they started a grocery store in Montpelier, Indiana, which they conducted for two and a half years, Mr. Hammer selling out at the end of that time, after which he worked one year for other parties and for one year was engaged in the fire insurance business in the vicinity of Montpelier. In the spring of 1878 he went to Sedgwick City, Kansas, and worked on a farm for one year, and the following year was on a farm in Lincoln county. At this time his brother, who was county clerk at Lincoln, Kansas, offered him the position of deputy, which he filled three years, and in the fall of 1882 he was appointed postmaster of Lincoln by President Arthur. In the fall of 1883 he engaged in the mercantile business in Lincoln, under the firm name of Green & Hammer. This business they disposed of in 1889 and came to the far west, locating first in Clear Lake, Skagit county, Washington. The next year he worked in a store for Mortimer Cook in Sterling, Washington, and in 1891 he ran a logging camp in partnership with a Mr. Bradbury. Late in the fall of 1891 he went to Burlington and bought a stock of goods, and continued there until the spring of 1897, when he moved to Woolley and engaged in the mercantile and shingle business. On January 1, 1903, the Union Mercantile Company was formed with Mr. Hammer as its president. The firm name was Green & Hammer for some time after he moved to Woolley, and was later incorporated under the name of the Green Shingle Company. On the first of 1903 the Union Mercantile Company was organized and took charge of the mercantile part of the business. The Green Shingle Company owns two mills near Woolley and operates two logging and one bolt camp. Its officers are as follows: Emerson Hammer, secretary; George Green, president; W. W. Caskey, treasurer; and A. W. Dawson, vice-president.

Politically Mr. Hammer is a Republican and for years has been active in politics. He served on the Sedro Woolley city council three years, and has been a member of the school board four years. In 1898 he was elected state senator for the thirty-second senatorial district and was re-elected in 1902 for the term ending January, 1906, from the same district, which had meantime been changed to the fortieth district. During his first term in the senate he was chairman of the appropriation committee and was a member of the same committee in 1903. In the legislature, as in all his other public work, Mr. Hammer has performed faithful service in a manner that has been creditable alike to himself and his constituents.

Mr. Hammer was married in the fall of 1888, in Lincoln, Kansas, to Miss Isabel Green, a native of that place and a daughter of George Green, his partner. They have one son and two daughters, George, Mary E. and Joyce. Fraternally Mr. Hammer affiliates with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order United Workmen.

FREDERICK A. WING.

Frederick A. Wing, of Seattle, Washington, is a gentleman whose administrative abilities have been shown by a varied and excellent record in many financial efforts. Mr. Wing was born in Streetsboro, Portage county, Ohio, January 8, 1853, and is descended on both the paternal and maternal

sides from English ancestors who fought for independence in the American Revolution.

His father, Benjamin A. Wing, was born in Champlain, New York, May 25, 1824, and died April 14, 1901. Tyler Wing, the father of Benjamin A., was born in Burlington, Vermont, and his wife before marriage was Miss Martha Rogers, of Champlain. The Wings were among the early settlers of New England and were of Puritan stock. John and Deborah Wing, the founders, settled at Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1637. Mr. Wing's mother is still living, and makes her home with him in Seattle. She is a native of Indiana, was born December 26, 1827, and was by maiden name Miss Louisa Mason.

During his infancy Frederick's parents settled in Galesburg, Michigan, where he received his early education. He began his business life as a dry-goods salesman for a firm in Battle Creek, Michigan, where he remained thus engaged for a period of eighteen months, at the end of that time resuming his studies and spending two years in Olivet College. He then returned to his old place in Battle Creek and worked one year, after which he went back to Galesburg and formed a partnership with his father, under the name of B. A. Wing & Son, and conducted a milling business. This partnership continued four years. His next business venture was at Hudson, Michigan, where he was junior partner of the firm of J. K. Boies & Company, general merchants and bankers. He remained in this business until 1885, when he established a dry-goods house in Hastings, Nebraska. He sold out two years later to open a mortgage and loan house in Fort Scott, Kansas, and in the spring of 1889 he came to the far west, arriving in Seattle, April 26. This was prior to the great fire which practically wiped out the business section of Seattle. He identified himself with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company as general manager for Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah. In 1899 he formed a partnership with F. M. Guion and others, under the name of the "Wing-Guion Company, Incorporated," doing a general insurance, loan and investment business. Mr. Wing was elected president of the company and still holds the position.

Politically Mr. Wing is a Republican. He has for years been active in politics, attending county and state conventions, and in 1895-6 was a member of the legislature. June 17, 1898, he was appointed, by President McKinley, assayer in charge of the United States assay office in Seattle, installing the office in this city and opening it for business July 15, 1898. The office immediately took second rank in the United States assay offices, which position it has maintained, being second only to the New York office. Mr. Wing has always taken pains to make the office a popular place for Alaskan miners. He has eliminated red tape from the office, and the reports show the results. The report of November 15, 1902, shows that, from the date of the opening of the office to that date, 24,084 depositors left 4,089,227.94 troy ounces of gold (141 1/5 avoirdupois tons), valued at \$67,533,705.27.

Mr. Wing was married October 28, 1875, to Miss Eva A. Boies, daughter of Hon. J. K. Boies, of Hudson, Michigan, where she was born. The Boies family is a prominent one in America and is of French descent. One

son and one daughter have blessed this union: John Boies Wing and Clara Louise Wing.

CHARLES WALD.

This popular and efficient official in one of the Uncle Sam's most important branches of the public service is of Norwegian ancestry and a son of Olaf Wald and Marie Rogstad, who were both natives of the land of fiords and the midnight sun. Seven children were born to these parents. Of these Charles was born while his parents resided near Waco, Texas, May 22, 1872, and he attended the public school of that city, and on the removal of his parents to Seattle, Washington, completed his education in the city high school in 1889. In December of the same year he entered the Seattle postoffice as a substitute in the carriers' department, and on April 1, 1890, was made a regular carrier. In April, 1894, he was transferred to the office of box clerk, and in November, 1896, was placed in the city distributing department.

While engaged in the performance of the duties of the last named position the Spanish war broke out, and on May 3, 1898, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Washington Volunteers. Immediately after the organization of the company in the Vancouver barracks he was detailed from the company to the band as a musician, and as such he went with the troops to Manila. He was there from the breaking out of hostilities between the Americans and the Filipinos and served twenty-three months, taking part in all the engagements of his company, including Santa Ana Pasig and Morong. He received an honorable discharge, and on his return to Seattle was appointed, January 1, 1900, to the superintendency of the city delivery of the postoffice, which is the position he is filling at the present time with so much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public and his superiors. Mr. Wald is one of the popular young men of the city, is a first-class musician, and possesses many traits of character which make him successful in his business and respected by his associates.

WILLIAM BIRMINGHAM.

The Birmingham family is of English origin, but William Birmingham, the father of the above named, was born in the north of Ireland, and his wife, Eliza Neil, was also born there, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. They both emigrated to Canada at an early age and died there. Their son William was born in Leeds county, Ontario, in 1848, and received a common school education in that place. He then went to the high school in Gananoque and after leaving there was engaged as teacher in a common school near his old home. He did not like this business and decided to do something else. He was still a young man when, for the purpose of learning cheese-making, he entered the establishment of George Morton, one of the first cheese manufacturers in Canada. That industry has now grown to great proportions, but at that time it was in its infancy. Young Birmingham became superintendent of the factories, but after a few years he resigned

and began a wholesale commission business in buying and shipping cheese to Liverpool and London, which was a very successful undertaking, and he continued it until 1878. In that year he made up his mind to locate in the United States, and came west over the Union Pacific Railroad, first to San Francisco, and thence by steamer to Portland, Oregon. He decided not to make this latter place his final destination, but came on to Claquato, Lewis county, Washington, where, in company with J. Henry Long, a well known old-timer and now deceased, he established a cheese factory. In 1881 he sold out and came to Puget Sound and established a factory at White River in King county, but in a short time he moved to Tacoma. This was but a struggling village in the wilderness at that time, and the only building of any pretense was Blackwell's Hotel, so that Mr. Birmingham may claim the distinction of being one of the old settlers.

Not long after his location in Tacoma he went into the flour and feed business, and he has engaged in this branch of mercantile enterprise ever since, although he has invested largely in real estate and is still an owner of considerable Tacoma property. The William Birmingham Company, of which he is the president and owner, is an incorporated firm and deals in hay, grain, flour and feed, both wholesale and retail, and it also operates one of the largest feed mills in the state. Besides the large retail store at 1740-42-44 Pacific avenue, he has large steamboat warehouses at Eighteenth and Dock streets, at which a great amount of shipping is done. Mr. Birmingham is a member of the Masonic order. He was married at Claquato in 1880 to Miss Arie Tullis, daughter of Amos F. Tullis, one of the pathfinders who crossed the plains in the fifties. Their two children are William Tullis and Arie Genevieve Birmingham.

LUMAN G. VAN VALKENBURG.

Luman G. Van Valkenburg, real estate and mining operator of Sumas, Washington, was born in Durand, Winnebago county, Illinois, in 1862, and is a son of George Van Valkenburg and Josephine (Billick) Van Valkenburg. The father was born in Winnebago county and learned the trade of a shoemaker, at which he worked in Durand until he went into the army. He was of Holland Dutch ancestry, the ancestors of the family having come to the Mohawk valley from Holland about 1750. The grandfather of our subject, Henry Van Valkenburg, was born in Canaan county, New York, and came to Illinois in 1834, being one of the early settlers of Winnebago county.

The father served three years in the Civil war in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Chattanooga, from which injury he never recovered, finally dying from the wound in 1867. The mother was born in Michigan, and in 1881 she came west and located at Klamath Falls, Oregon, where she now lives.

After his father's death Luman Van Valkenburg went to live with his grandfather and was reared upon the latter's farm, making it his home until he was twenty years of age, and attending the common schools. In 1882 he came west and located in the Puget Sound country, living at Fidalgo,

Skagit county, from June to October of that year. He then came to the property on which now stands the town of Sumas, nearly ten years before the town was thought of, and as he has since then made this locality his home, he is one of the oldest settlers of the county. He took up a pre-empted claim one mile west of the townsite, and as logging seemed about the only business in which a man could obtain money, he soon engaged in it, although he endeavored to clear off his property in the meanwhile. That he was successful in his undertakings, his present prosperity certainly indicates. A few years ago he located in Sumas and established himself in a real estate and mining business, and he was one of the promoters of the gold mining discoveries at Mt. Baker with R. S. Lambert and Jack Post. He was actively engaged in the Post-Lambert properties for some time, and still has large holdings in gold mining claims, not only at Mt. Baker but in the Republic (Washington) district and in Alaska. He was also one of the original locaters and later full owner of the Silver Tip mine. Mr. Van Valkenburg also has large realty interests in Sumas and vicinity, and carries on a successful real estate business in this town. He was justice of the peace for several years.

In February, 1888, he was married in Whatcom county to Miss Matilda J. Post, and they have two children, namely: Lydia and Frank. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and is justly regarded as one of the prosperous and leading men of Sumas, in whose development he has played so important a part.

SAMUEL F. COOMBS.

Samuel F. Coombs, of Seattle, Washington, for upward of forty-three years a resident of Puget Sound, was born in South Thompson, Maine, April 16, 1831, upon the homestead established by his grandfather, an old soldier of the Revolutionary war. The progenitor of the Coombs family in America was descended from the Huguenots of France, and emigrated to New England about 1760. In his native state Samuel F. grew to manhood and became a prominent and influential citizen and while yet a young man, in 1858, was elected to and served in the state legislature of which James G. Blaine was an honored member.

In 1859 Mr. Coombs started for California, by the Panama route, arriving at San Francisco in October, and at Port Madison on the 20th of December. At the latter place he began work in a mill, but shortly afterward was engaged to teach the village school, numbering among his pupils the sons of Edward Hanford—Thaddeus, Cornelius H., Frank, Jud and Clarence; also sons of A. B. Young—who are now among the prominent men of the state.

In the spring of 1861 Mr. Coombs came to Seattle and found employment in the store of Henry L. Yesler, where he remained for several years, a part of the time acting as deputy under T. D. Hinkley, the second postmaster and agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. In 1867 he opened a hotel where now stands the Hotel Northern, and dubbed it the Western Terminus. Seattle at that time was booming on account of Governor Stev-

ens and George B. McClellan having recommended the Snoqualmie Pass as being the only legitimate route for a railroad over the mountains from the east, and Seattle on Elliot Bay the only proper terminus. In 1864 an election was held for the organization of a town or city government, act of the territorial legislature, and C. C. Terry was the choice for president of the board of three trustees. Under this board Mr. Coombs was made the first committing magistrate of the city of Seattle, and as such had many hard cases brought before him by the marshal, for drunk and disorderly conduct. Thomas S. Russell was made town marshal, and Charles Eagan town clerk. At the election Mr. Coombs and Clarence Bagley were clerks, and John Hornbeck, M. D. Wooden and John Ross were judges. Strange to relate, the paper printed by Watson never noticed this election. Mr. Watson was extremely partisan.

The year previous to the organization of the town of Seattle, in 1863, Mr. Coombs was elected auditor of King county. Partisan politics then ran high. He had been elected to the legislature in Maine by his party as a Douglas Democrat; consequently he was in 1863 endorsed by many Republicans, including such men as A. A. and D. T. Denny and Daniel Bagley. In 1881 he was elected a justice of the peace, and by the city council elected police judge for two years.

Socially Mr. Coombs affiliates with the Masonic order. He has always taken a deep interest in the Indian dialect of the Sound, and has recently revised a Chinook dictionary for general circulation. He was formerly engaged as reporter on the old *Intelligencer*, and still writes for the press on pioneer subjects, particularly those relating to experiences with the Indian tribes.

Referring to his early life here, Mr. Coombs says that soon after his arrival, having a desire to pre-empt a claim, he found a deserted log cabin near where now stands the Minor school building, and, on enquiry of John Carr and Mr. Nagle, the two lone settlers in that vicinity, found that it had been built by George F. Fry, the pre-emptor, but had been abandoned by him. They gave consent for Mr. Coombs to occupy it, which he did, and so pre-empted, but one night's sleep in the cabin was sufficient for him. Mr. Charles C. Terry gave Mr. Coombs one hundred dollars for his right to the one hundred and sixty acres, then transferred the claim to T. S. Russell, and he in turn had Mr. Bagley enter it as university lands, at \$1.50 gold coin per acre. The same one hundred and sixty acres cost Mr. Russell four hundred dollars, and Mr. Russell, owing Captain Renton that sum for lumber, forced the Captain to take the land to cover the debt. This tract of land is now called Renton Addition. Many of its lots, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, bring from two thousand to four thousand dollars. The Captain, in taking the property, complained that but little good timber or logs was on the claim, and the distance too far to haul to salt water. Eighty acres of this tract, aside from buildings, have been recently estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

G. M. LAURIDSEN.

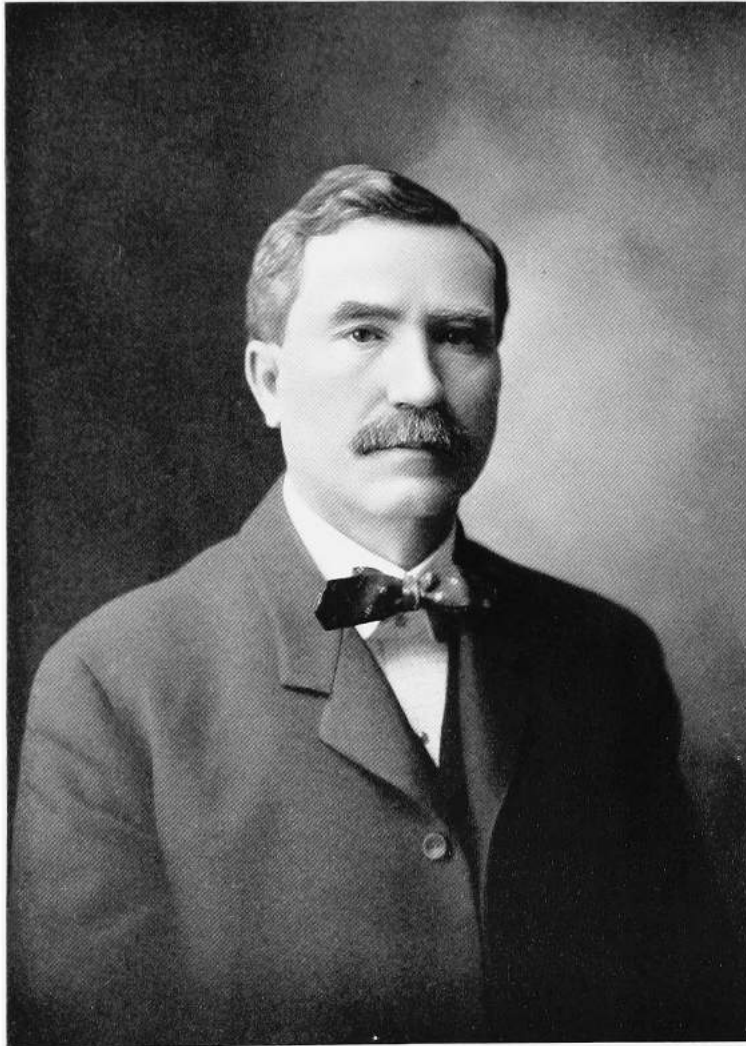
The father of this enterprising merchant and property owner of Port Angeles is L. Lauridsen, a native of Denmark, where he still resides, at the advanced age of eighty. He is now retired from active service, but for forty years held the office of sheriff of Jutland, and in commemoration of the fact that he had served the next to the longest term in that office, the king of Denmark conferred upon him a badge of honor.

G. M. Lauridsen was born in that old and historic division of Denmark known as Jutland, in 1860. He received a good education, and when twenty years of age came to seek his fortune in the United States. He soon secured a position in the general office of the New England division of the Adams Express Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was in a short time promoted to assistant cashier, which position he held for nearly eleven years. In June, 1890, he started to carry out a plan which had been his dearest ambition for many years, to make the circuit of the inhabited world. He set out from New York, crossed the Atlantic to his old home in Denmark, thence through Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land, India, China, Japan, and across the Pacific to Puget Sound, which he reached in May, 1891, after traveling thirty-six thousand miles. He has not yet completed the remaining portion of the journey, for on arriving at Port Angeles he was so impressed with the surroundings that he decided to make this the scene of his future business career, and girdle the earth at a later period. His first mercantile enterprise was a grocery and general merchandise store on Front street, but he now conducts a grocery exclusively, which is the leading one of the city, and the trade is large and profitable. Besides his grocery business, he handles the output of several shingle mills.

In 1893 Mr. Lauridsen was married at Port Angeles to Miss Faith A. Bryant, with whom he had become acquainted while a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He has served on the city council as councilman at large. In January, 1903, he was elected president of the Port Angeles Commercial Club, and he is also a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He is one of the largest property owners in the city, and is now building some neat residences for renting purposes. In Indian Valley, twelve miles southwest from Port Angeles, he owns about five hundred acres of the best land in the state, which he has commenced to clear of its heavy growth of timber. He is using a steam donkey engine for pulling stumps, and will in time have one of the best and largest farms in the state. Port Angeles is certainly fortunate in possessing such an enterprising and valuable citizen.

JOHN ALLEN PARKER.

One of the oldest and best informed attorneys of Tacoma is John Allen Parker, whose clientage is of a distinctively representative character, his ability winning him the support of many of the leading residents of his district. He was born in Clay county, Illinois, in 1859, and is a son of Perry and Christina (Wright) Parker. The father claimed Ohio as the commonwealth of his nativity, but in 1850 he moved from there to Clay county, Illinois, and ten years later, in 1860, took up his abode in Montgomery



John A. Parker

county, Indiana, where he is still living, having now reached the eighty-fourth milestone on the journey of life. He followed the tilling of the soil as his life occupation, and in that calling he met with a well merited degree of success. His wife was also born in Ohio, but she is now deceased. One of the sons of this worthy couple, David C. Parker, proved a brave defender of his country's interests during the Civil war.

John A. Parker was early inured to the labors of the farm, and after exhausting the educational resources of the local schools he began a course in the Indiana State Normal College, at Ladoga, matriculating therein in 1876, and his graduation took place four years later, in 1880. In the meantime, however, he had taught school, thus working his way through college. After the completion of his literary studies he engaged in the study of law at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar in 1882. and for about one year was numbered among the legal practitioners of that city. In 1883 he decided to remove to the then new northwest, and accordingly took up his abode in Tacoma, which has since been the scene of his operations, and he is now numbered among its oldest practitioners. He is thoroughly informed concerning all the departments of the legal science, and his forceful argument, logical deductions and skilful pleadings never fail to impress court or jury, and seldom fail to convince. Mr. Parker was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank of Tacoma, which was ruined in the panic of 1893, and in the same year was appointed by Comptroller Eckles an attorney for the insolvent Tacoma National Bank, having charge of the closing of its affairs. His own fortune was swept away in that panic, but with undaunted courage he began the task of retrieving his lost possessions, and is now one of the busiest lawyers in Tacoma, his office being located at Nos. 507 and 509 Equitable Building.

In the city of St. Louis, on the 27th of October, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Parker and Miss Blanche Burnet. Her father, Judge Burnet, now deceased, was for twenty-five years general attorney for the Wabash Railroad Company, and was a prominent citizen of St. Louis. Three children have blessed this union, George Burnet, John Allen and Helen. The family reside in a pleasant residence at 1022 North I street. Mr. Parker is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Tacoma Club, and is prominent in the social affairs of the city. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat. In the fall of 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for the judgeship of the superior court, but was defeated by only fifteen votes, and in 1894 was the same party's candidate for the office of county attorney, in which his opponent received a majority of only eighty votes, but in each case Mr. Parker ran far ahead of his ticket. He possesses a pleasant and genial temperament, and his popularity is well deserved.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL P. CONNER.

Captain Samuel P. Conner, collector of customs at Sumas, Washington, was born at Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana, in 1837, and is a son of Willoughby and Rachel Johnson Conner. His father was born in England and came to Virginia at the age of seventeen years. He was one of the

early settlers in Jennings county, locating there in 1818. In his younger days he was a teacher, but upon coming to Indiana he took up farming, and that continued to be his occupation for many years. He was well known and quite a prominent man in his day and generation. His wife was born in New Jersey and died several years ago at Indianapolis, to which city she removed after the death of her husband.

Captain Conner resided upon the farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he went with his father to Vernon, and the lad was placed in a newspaper office and served three years at the printing trade. Following this he worked as a journeyman at Indianapolis and several other places in Indiana and Illinois, thus continuing until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the famous Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, Company F, at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, where he happened to be visiting a sister. This enlistment was in response to the call for seventy-five thousand troops for three months' service. By the time he was mustered in by Captain Pitcher at Anna, Illinois, the seventy-five thousand troops had already been raised, so he enlisted on the call for three-year volunteers, and was among the first men from Illinois to enlist for three years. His regiment was commanded by Colonel Lawler, of Shawneetown, afterward Major General Lawler, while his company was officered by Captain J. J. Anderson.

Captain Conner entered the army as a private, although he was placed on the rolls as corporal. His regiment was first stationed at Cairo, from which point it was sent to join Grant at Bird's Point, Missouri. Thence through southeast Missouri to Columbus, Kentucky, and from there into the battles of Forts Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and all the Grant battles to the siege and capture of Vicksburg, in which our subject was also engaged. After the battle of Shiloh he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company F, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

From Vicksburg he went to Helena, Arkansas, where he met his four brothers, who were also soldiers, and they decided that one of them should return to the Indiana home to look after business affairs, and by casting lots our subject was the one selected. He resigned and returned home, but did not remain long, for in the fall of 1863 he re-enlisted at Indianapolis in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He being then an experienced soldier was called upon to drill the greater number of the volunteers in the company, and when it was organized he was selected second lieutenant. His company and regiment were sent to Chattanooga, where he was attached to Sherman's army, and they all participated in the Atlanta campaign and the siege and fall of Atlanta, our subject being practically in command of his company. He was the first to cut the railroad south of Atlanta, and with sixty soldiers armed with Henry rifles his company cleared out two Confederate regiments and cut the railroad at "Rough and Ready" station.

When Sherman started to the sea, Captain Conner's regiment was sent back to Nashville to join the Twenty-third Corps under General Thomas. In this way they met Hood's army and engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. After pursuing Hood to the Tennessee river and camping there for three or four weeks, the regiment was ordered to Wash-

ington; from there they went to Fort Fisher and Newbern, North Carolina; thence to Goldsboro, the same state, where they rejoined Sherman's army coming north, in the meanwhile engaging in the battles of Wise's Forks and Kingston. From Goldsboro they went to Raleigh, remaining in the army until the surrender of the Confederate army. Our subject was mustered out at Newbern, North Carolina. Before his army career closed he was made captain of Company D, and in fact had really commanded his original company, Company C, from its organization. He was never wounded, but had his clothing shot full of holes and the sole of his shoe shot off.

Returning to Indianapolis, Captain Conner went into newspaper work, conducting several journals in different Indiana towns until early in the seventies, when he went on the road as a salesman for a school and church furniture firm of Richmond, Indiana, following that for six years, after which he went to the Ozark fruit region of southern Missouri and settled on a fruit farm in Howell county on the K. C. S. & M. railroad. After five years he came, in 1889, to the Puget Sound country, and located in Whatcom county, where the town of Sumas now stands, and began operating a small fruit ranch. The railroad had not been completed then and the town was not established until 1891. Captain Conner established the post-office at Sumas and was its postmaster for about a year, when he resigned.

Captain Conner continued in the fruit business until 1897, when he was appointed deputy collector of customs for the sub-port of Sumas, Puget Sound customs district; Sumas being on the line between the United States and Canada. The railroad traffic through the town has been so increased that Captain Conner, who at first could easily perform all the work himself, now has three assistants and really is in need of more.

In December, 1865, in Olney, Illinois, Captain Conner was married to Miss E. J. Hoffmann and they have a son, Harry E., who is train master of the Frisco Railroad at Enid, Oklahoma.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN BAKER.

Visitors to the vigorous young cities on the border of Puget Sound and indeed throughout the whole state of Washington are impressed with the cosmopolitan character of the population. The exceptional opportunities in this section for men of action and enterprise, all of which were widely advertised throughout the east, brought out many young men of talent from the older states who were eager for a chance to push their fortune or gratify their ambition. Most of those who came were in the prime of life, and having been educated in various lines of business they gave the new state of the northwest the benefit of their disciplined minds, backed by the dash and daring natural to the dawn of manhood. They took hold of all the enterprises which promised reward for energy, and were soon found all over the commonwealth busy as bees in making lumber from the magnificent forests of that section, delving into its ore beds, founding and building new towns or otherwise developing the country. Some of the brightest found their way into politics and rose to prominence as members of the state government and legislature or in the halls of Congress. Others sought the professions

and became conspicuous as lawyers, physicians, dentists or educators. Still others, pursuing a natural bent, turned to the higher grades of business, such as banking, real estate dealing on a large scale, or merchandising. To the latter class belonged the gentleman with whom this biography is concerned, and with a few preliminary remarks about his ancestry the reader shall be told something of his own personality and achievements.

Edward Baker, the founder of the family in this country, came from England to the eastern colonies as far back as 1630. At that time the wicked and perfidious king who later lost his head to the irate Puritans under Cromwell, was still sitting on the English throne, and his subjects scattered through the American colonies were as a general thing quite loyal to the crown. Timothy Baker, son of the Edward above mentioned, who was born in 1647, participated actively in the frequent Indian wars and rose to the rank of colonel as the result of his meritorious military service. John Baker, son of the Colonel, and whose birth occurred in 1680, was also an officer in the colonial militia and ranked as captain of a company. His third son, born in 1715, was the only member of the family who remained loyal to the House of Hanover when the troubles arose between King George and his colonies, which subsequently led to the war for independence. This sturdy old royalist left a son named Abner, born in 1754, who developed into the rankest kind of a rebel when the encroachments, outrages and oppressions of George the Third reached a point entirely beyond the endurance of the free-born American citizens who inhabited the English colonies. He removed from New England to New York in 1803, accompanied by his son Theodore, who was then still an infant, as his birth occurred in 1801. When Theodore Baker grew to manhood he emigrated to Ohio and settled at Norwalk, where he established himself in business and became one of the most influential of the early pioneer residents of that locality. Among his children was a son named Asahel, born in 1828, who married Martha Sprague, of Troy, New York, and subsequently became one of the prominent early merchants of Chicago. During most of his business life in the Illinois metropolis he dealt in flour and grain, and was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. As the result of advancing years Mr. Baker eventually retired from business and removed to the northwest.

His son, John Sherman Baker, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, November 21, 1861, but he was educated in Chicago after his father's removal to that city. Before reaching manhood he was employed three years on the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1881 he became a citizen of Tacoma and opened the pioneer wholesale grocery store in that place, when it was still but a small town compared with its subsequent development. After eight years spent in that line of business, Mr. Baker retired from mercantile life and devoted his attention to banking and real estate. In this, as in his first venture, he achieved success, and by repeated investments became one of the largest holders of real estate in Tacoma. He was the builder of some of the first as well as the best of the brick business houses, among which may be mentioned the Exchange, the Union, the Bernice and the Baker blocks, all of which are a credit to the city as well as lasting monuments to the enterprise and public spirit of their owner. As an evidence of the extent of Mr. Baker's

interests and business operations it may be stated that he is vice president of the Tacoma Grain & Flour Mills Company, operating the largest elevator and plant on the Sound, besides fifty grain warehouses in eastern Washington and Idaho. In 1888, in association with Messrs. T. B. Wallace, Henry Hewitt, Colonel C. W. Griggs, L. B. Campbell, now mayor of Tacoma, and others, Mr. Baker helped organize and incorporate the Fidelity Trust Company, which does a large banking business and has scored a marked success along financial lines. The wise and conservative management of its official staff, among whom Mr. Baker holds the position of vice president, has made this one of the most important institutions of its kind in the northwest. Mr. Baker has also figured prominently in politics, and served in the state senate during the first and second sessions of the legislature of the state of Washington. He has been prominent in Masonic circles since 1882, when he was initiated into Tacoma Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M.

In 1887, a few years after taking up his residence at Tacoma, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Laura, daughter of Captain John C. Ainsworth, who was the founder of the Oregon Navigation Company and for many years one of the representative men of the northwest. Mr. Baker lives in one of the most commodious residences of Tacoma and spends his working hours in the congenial, though absorbing task of looking after his business interests and those of the enterprising city in whose growth and development he has been so potent a factor.

JOHN B. REED.

The above named gentleman, who is at present the treasurer of Pierce county, has spent his whole life in the responsible employment connected with accounting and similar positions of a confidential nature. He achieved a high reputation in business circles while in the east as a man of reliability and integrity, and this reputation has been maintained since his transfer of residence to the northwest. The family is of New England origin, but the immediate relatives were long domiciled in Pennsylvania. Rudolph Reed, who was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, removed in early life to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he was married to Catherine Kerlin, a native of that section.

John B. Reed, the only child of this union, was born at Chester, May 14, 1858, and in childhood was taken to Philadelphia, where he received his education. After leaving school he qualified himself as an accountant and was employed in that line of business a number of years. In 1890 he came to Tacoma, where he held the position of vice president of the Western Trust Company and was employed as cashier and chief accountant of the Tacoma Mill Company. Later he was one of the organizers of the wholesale grocery firm of Love, Johnson & Reed, from which he withdrew to accept the office to which the people has chosen him. In 1900 he was nominated by acclamation as candidate of the Republican party for treasurer of Pierce county, which action was ratified at the ensuing election. He is administering the duties of this latest trust with the same fidelity and conscientious regard of his responsibilities that have ever characterized his work, with the result that his constituents are fully satisfied.

In 1884 Mr. Reed was married in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Dr. Hillbish, of Rebersburg, Pennsylvania, and is pleasantly located in a commodious residence which he built on Prospect Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are church members, and the former also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and National Union.

FREDERICK RUFUS BROWN.

At this time, when America is experiencing the greatest commercial activity and has become the center of the world's trade, it is especially interesting to study the life of one who has made a success in many lines of business, whose example may thus be profitable to the younger generation just entering commercial careers. In Frederick Rufus Brown we have one of Washington's most prominent financiers, a man who has made the most of his opportunities in every affair he has undertaken.

On both sides of the house his ancestors were of good old Puritan stock. His father, Cyrenius Brown, was a native of Maine, was educated there, became a sea captain and owner and builder of vessels, and sailed his own ships on the coasting trade between Maine and New Orleans. Late in life he retired from the sea and engaged in the mercantile business in Bucksport, Maine, until the close of his life, at the ripe old age of seventy-six. His wife was Abbie A. Stover, a highly cultured lady, who passed away in the seventy-ninth year of her life. Mr. Brown had been a Democrat until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he gave his support to the Republican party, and was always one of its most loyal members.

Fred Rufus, the only child of these parents, was born in Bucksport, Maine, on May 10, 1849, was educated in the public schools and in the East Maine Seminary, at an early age was clerk in a store and in 1866 went to Boston to accept a clerkship, which he held until 1869. In this year he went to California to General Bidwell's town, Chico, where he remained a year and a half, engaged in harvesting and other farm work. Before the railroad was built he made the journey to Portland with a horse and wagon. At this time the Northern Pacific Railroad was being constructed, and he cut ties, loaded vessels and did other work for the railroad company, until he engaged with Ingalls, Sohns & Company, dealers in general merchandise; a little later he was placed in charge of one of the branch stores, which he moved along the line, and sold supplies to the railroad laborers and others living near the right-of-way. The cost of a full supply of such stock was about ten thousand dollars, and after he had saved six hundred dollars, in the fall of 1872, the company sold him a complete outfit, trusting him for the money. He carried on the business very successfully, moving his store along until he reached Tenino, where he made a permanent settlement. He became postmaster and notary public of this town and performed these duties for several years; he then purchased and for two years conducted the Winlock sawmill. While managing his store coal was discovered at Bucoda, only four miles away, and he became a stockholder in a company to develop and operate the mine. In 1880 he was one of a small syndicate to purchase the Olympia and Chehalis Rail-

road, which had been built by the people of Olympia and Thurston county, and he sold out his business at Tenino and removed to Olympia in order to manage the road; the syndicate held the ownership of the road until 1889, when it was sold. In 1883 he organized the Scotco Manufacturing Company at the place now called Bucoda and built two sawmills and a large sash and door factory; the plant was then the largest on the coast, and he operated it until 1888.

In 1890 Mr. Brown purchased the mill and machinery of the Olympia Manufacturing Company, located on the west side of the city and bay, and after putting the property in perfect repair he organized and incorporated the West Side Mill Company; the property embraced the west side sawmill and planing mill, sash and door factory and dock property on Fourth street, two hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, with office, storerooms and yards. They also carried a full line of builders' supplies, and their business was very large throughout the county. Under Mr. Brown's management the output of the mill increased from twelve or fifteen thousand feet of lumber daily to seventy thousand, and employing seventy or eighty men all the time. Such was the regard in which the employes held Mr. Brown that on the latter's fiftieth birthday the men surprised him with a fine bicycle. Recently he has sold his mill, and his greatest regret in doing so was in parting with the men with whom he had always had such friendly relations. Mr. Brown has an interest in the Mumby Lumber Company in the Black Hills, a plant employing thirty or forty men and producing from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred thousand shingles a day, which find purchasers in every part of the country. He is one of the owners of the Olympia waterworks, and when the Capital National Bank was organized he became one of its stockholders and directors, which connection he still retains.

Mr. Brown was happily married in 1875 to Elizabeth Case, a daughter of Tanton Case, a pioneer of 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Brown lived happily together for seventeen years, and then she was taken away, leaving no children. Mr. Brown is an adherent of the Republican party, but has always kept out of politics and never accepted office. His busy career has conferred great good on his city and fellow men, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of all.

JUDGE ELLIOTT M. WILSON.

Judge Elliott M. Wilson, president of the Western Iron & Steel Company, Lakeview, Washington, was born on a farm in Portage county, Ohio, in 1849, and is a son of Charles and Esther (Hancock) Wilson. The father was born in Massachusetts, and came to Ohio in 1842, settling in Portage county. He was originally a sawmill man and manufacturer of hand-rakes, pitchforks and implements of that character, but about the time our subject was born he had moved to a farm and thereafter was a farmer. The parents both died in Ohio. The mother was born at North Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and her grandfather, Moses Hancock, was a prominent soldier in the Revolutionary war.

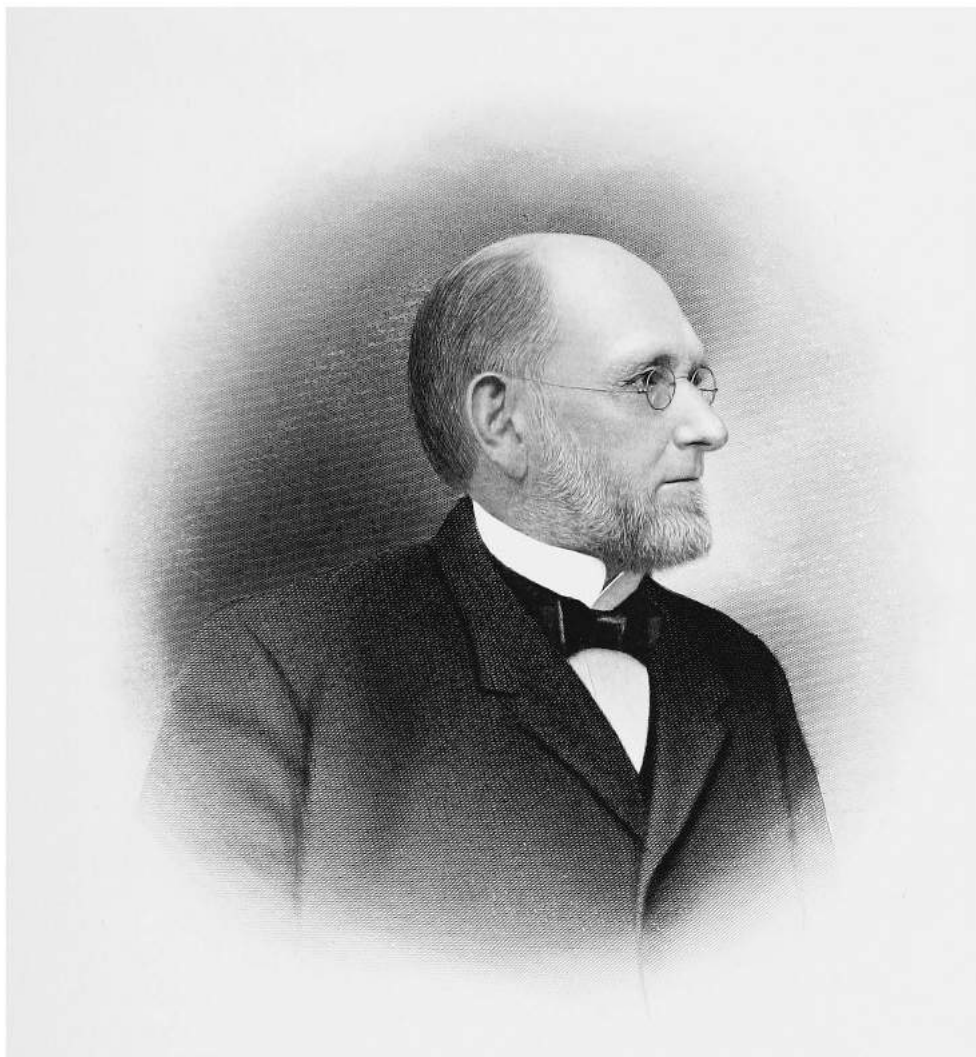
The primary instruction received by Judge Wilson was gained in the public schools, after which he went to Hiram College, the same college at which the future President Garfield pursued his studies, and of which he was later president. From college young Wilson went to Cleveland, and there entered the Ohio Law College, from which he was graduated and admitted to the bar at Cleveland in 1874. He then returned to Portage county and clerked in a store and taught school for two years to prepare himself to wait for clients, and at the end of two years he went to Youngstown, Ohio, and opened a law office, and, fortunately for him, was successful from the very start. In 1887 he was elected probate judge of the county, taking charge of the office February 9, 1888. The term was for a period of three years, and in 1890 he was re-elected and served until his second term expired, in February, 1894, at which time he resumed his practice, which he continued with success until 1895. In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected in a strongly Republican county, a certain test of his personal popularity.

In 1895 Judge Wilson was asked by Richard Brown, of the old iron manufacturing firm of Brown, Bonnell & Company, and pioneers of the iron industry at Youngstown, to come out to Lakeview, Washington, and take charge of and straighten out the affairs of the Western Iron & Steel Company, which had been promoted and established by parties associated with Mr. Brown, who came from Youngstown for that purpose. The site chosen for the plant was at Lakeview, a small town on the Northern Pacific Railroad, seven miles south of Tacoma, of which it is practically a suburb. Here the works were erected and in 1896, after Judge Wilson had straightened the affairs of the company, and completed the equipping of the plant, the promoters returned to their home in Youngstown, and the Judge, elected president and manager of the company, was induced to remain. This is the pioneer industry of its kind in the Puget Sound country, and has been successful from the beginning. The plant consists mainly of a rolling mill, and manufactures merchant bar-iron in large quantities. For building up an iron manufacturing industry in this country, great credit is due to Judge Wilson and his associates in this enterprise, namely Mr. Alexander Bain, vice president and superintendent, and Mr. W. S. Burt, secretary. Judge Wilson is also interested in the big steel manufacturing corporation recently organized for the purpose of erecting a large iron and steel plant at Seattle.

Since residing at Lakeview Judge Wilson was married to Josephine McKeown, of Youngstown, Ohio.

DAVID S. JOHNSTON.

Every community has a few men who are recognized as leaders in public affairs and to whom are due in a great measure the prosperity and progress which have led to the substantial development of the locality. To this class in Tacoma belongs David S. Johnston, the well known musical instrument dealer in this city and the Puget Sound country. He is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth occurring in Adams county on the 2d of November, 1835, and he is of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, Gavin Johnston,



D. S. Johnston

having emigrated to the new world from Scotland in 1805. After his arrival here he located in Chillicothe, Ohio, being one of the early pioneers of that portion of the Buckeye state. He was a farmer and a Scotch Covenanter, and lived to the age of eighty years. He was accompanied on his removal to Ohio by his wife, seven sons and a daughter, of whom David Johnston, the father of our subject, was the youngest. He was born in Scotland in 1803, and was but two years of age when brought by his parents to Ohio. In that commonwealth he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Platter, a native of Adams county, Ohio, and a daughter of Peter Platter, an agriculturist of that locality and a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington. The hardest fought battle during his term of service was the battle of Brandywine. Near the evening of the day General Washington rode along the lines and shouted to his army, "Stand up, boys, for one hour longer and we will gain the day." They stood up, and the day was gained. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were farming people and also Scotch Covenanters, and he attained to the good old age of eighty-two years, while his wife passed away in her fifty-eighth year. They became the parents of six sons and two daughters, but only two of the number, our subject and one daughter, are now living.

David S. Johnston grew to years of maturity on his father's farm, and to the early public school system of Adams county he is indebted for the educational privileges which he received. When twenty years of age he began teaching vocal music, following that profession for eleven years in Ohio, and afterward became interested in the piano business with D. H. Baldwin, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Remaining in his native state until July, 1888, he then came to Tacoma, Washington, and resumed his former occupation. He first handled the Chickering and Kimball pianos exclusively, but as his business grew in volume and importance he added other makes, and now also handles the Hobart, Cable, Pease, Johnston, Hinze, and many other well known pianos. For a period of over thirty-five years he has sold the Chickering piano. During his first year here Mr. Johnston was in the midst of the great "boom," and after its collapse his sales did not exceed fifty pianos a year until in 1897, when business began to revive, and his average sale is now over one hundred pianos a month. In addition to his extensive establishment at Tacoma he also owns large houses in Seattle, Everett, Whatcom and North Yakima, and is the leading piano dealer in the northwest.

Mr. Johnston was married in January, 1858, in Greene county, Ohio, to Miss Eliza E. Bogle, who was born near Springfield, in Clark county, that state, and on the maternal side is descended from the Stewarts. This union has resulted in the birth of five children, the eldest of whom, Rev. Howard A. Johnston, D. D., is pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York city. The second son, E. Dwight Johnston, is president of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Manufacturing Company, of Connersville, Indiana, engaged in the manufacture of blowers for blast smelters, etc., and also in the making of rotary pumps. The eldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth, is the wife of James Simon, of Victoria, British Columbia, assistant manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of that city. The second daughter, Mrs. Retta J. Shank, is a widow, and prominent as a professional teacher of vocal music and also as

a concert singer in Chicago, Illinois. David Walter, the youngest of the family, is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is engaged in the manufacture of devices for handling grain by pneumatics.

Mr. Johnston cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and has since been a stalwart advocate of Republican principles. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an active worker in the Sunday-school, having been identified with the state and county Sunday-school associations for fourteen years. The family reside in one of the attractive homes of Tacoma, and they well deserve the confidence and high esteem which is universally accorded them by the citizens of Tacoma.

AUGUST VON BOECKLIN.

To the student of the history of southern Germany and particularly of the Grand Duchy of Baden and portions of Alsace the name of von Boecklin is of more than passing interest, and is found associated with men prominent in the affairs of the regions inhabited by the family.

There is authentic record of the family's residence in Strassburg as far back as the year 1200, and Mr. von Boecklin has a baronial crest which has descended from feudal times. The city of Strassburg, in Alsace, was for centuries the seat of the family, the disturbances of the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries scattering the members. One of the ancestors was a general in Napoleon's army, another attained the position of a prime minister and is interred in the Cathedral at Freiburg, Baden, dying in 1577. The latter's will is among the ancient archives of the cathedral mentioned, and is an interesting document.

Various landmarks about Strassburg and other cities of the region are still in existence, giving evidence of their connection with the family in ages past. Among them is the Ruprechts Auer Allee, in Strassburg, named after an ancestor who resided on an island in the Rhine, located near Strassburg, which bears the same name and from which the family hails. The military field was followed principally, among the present heads being two retired lieutenant generals of the German army.

Charles L. von Boecklin, the father of August von Boecklin, was a native of Offenburg, Baden, Germany, and, while not a professional soldier, served his prescribed military time as a volunteer, seeing active service in the wars of 1866 with Austria and also in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. In 1879 financial reverses overtook him and he removed with his family to the United States, locating first in Iowa, where he remained for a year, and thence came to Jamestown, North Dakota, where they remained seven years. In 1887 they came to Tacoma, where Mr. von Boecklin resided until his death, in 1897. Mr. von Boecklin was a working man from the time of his arrival in America, and with the assistance of his faithful wife and son, by dint of self-denial and close economy, was in the way of slowly recouping his fortunes. His widow, before her marriage, was Lisette Jehle, and is still residing with her son, August, at 1904 South G street, Tacoma.

August von Boecklin was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in Germany, in 1876, but may be considered a thorough American, since most of his years have been spent in this country. He was educated in the public school, a sisters' school in Tacoma and business college. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ of Charles Reichenbach, who conducted a clothing establishment in Tacoma; from there he went to the Tacoma *Daily Ledger's* business office, and thence entered the service of the Metropolitan Savings Bank as stenographer. Mr. von Boecklin remained with this institution until 1901, at which time he was receiving teller there, and then bought out the business of George L. Frier, at 720 Pacific avenue, known as the Washington Manufacturing Company. This business was incorporated later on by James E. Hasbrouck, Michael J. Callahan and August von Boecklin, president, vice president and manager, and secretary-treasurer, respectively, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, and the plant removed to East I and Twenty-fifth streets. Mr. von Boecklin recently bought out his partners and controls the company, being at the present time engaged in the manufacture of finished lumber, his product going principally into the eastern markets, the business being carried on under the company's name. The daily capacity of the mill is twenty thousand feet of lumber, employing twenty-five men.

Mr. von Boecklin was treasurer of the Tacoma Savings and Loan Association from its establishment until last year, when he resigned, owing to the press of his personal business, but is still a director of the association. In addition to his own business, he is in charge of his mother's interests in Tacoma, consisting of nine houses and other valuables.

He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Catholic Order of Foresters in Tacoma, of which he was for some years recording secretary. In April, 1902, he was elected a member of the city council of Tacoma on the Republican ticket, from the fifth ward, for a term of two years, and during the last year has been chairman of the claims committee, also a member of the buildings and public properties, franchises, streets and alleys and public library committees.

RUFUS J. DAVIS.

Rufus J. Davis is an old-time resident of Tacoma and is the son of John H. and Jane (Eagan) Davis, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Illinois. John H. Davis came out to Illinois in 1832 and became one of the early settlers near the town of Salem. He was a prosperous farmer of that vicinity for many years. He died while on a visit to a son in Texas, in 1900; his wife is also deceased.

Rufus J. Davis was born near Salem, Illinois, in 1861. He was educated in the public schools of that town and was a schoolmate of William J. Bryan. In those days public speaking was in high favor in the schools, and there were several debating societies, the members of the bar of the town taking especial interest in the matter and helping in the support of the clubs. In this atmosphere the "boy orator of the Platte" gained his first stimulus to oratory, and young Davis himself was resolved to become a

lawyer. He finished his education in the University of Illinois in 1882, and then went to Hebron, Nebraska, and entered the office of Judge Savage as a student. After a year of study, however, he longed for a more active life, and accordingly came to Tacoma in 1883, so that he has lived in this city during the twenty years of its most rapid growth. For the first eighteen months of his stay here he was engaged in exploring the forests in connection with lumber interests. When the old Merchants National Bank was founded he was made assistant cashier and also a director. He was kept busy in this position until 1893, when the banking interests were panic-stricken, and Mr. Davis was appointed by the comptroller of the currency as assistant to the receiver of the Merchants National, and later of the Tacoma National Bank. For several years subsequent to 1893 he was engaged in handling moneys and acting as receiver for financial institutions. In 1897 the affairs of the above mentioned banks were settled up, and Mr. Davis was appointed assistant to the receiver of the Tacoma Gas and Electric Company, and at the same time he was concerned in other business enterprises. In 1899 the Pacific Cold Storage Company sent him to Alaska, and he built the company's cold storage plant at Dawson, and attended to their interests at Nome and other Alaska points, spending three years there altogether.

In the fall of 1902 Mr. Davis returned to Tacoma, and with E. J. Felt and others organized the Washington Lumber Company, of which Mr. Felt is president and Mr. Davis was secretary and manager. In June, 1903, he sold his interest in the lumber company and returned to the Pacific Coast Storage Company, and is at present looking after their interests in Dawson and Alaska.

Mr. Davis was married at Tacoma in 1887 to Lizzie S. Anderson, and they have one son, Arthur A. Davis. Mr. Davis is a Mason, and, as this short sketch of his life indicates, is one of the prominent citizens of Tacoma.

JOHN SNYDER.

John Snyder, the president of the Tacoma Fir Door Company, of Tacoma, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1852, his parents being Edward and Lena (Gardner) Snyder. His paternal grandfather was a Bavarian, and was one of the revolutionists who came to this country in such great numbers in the forties. He settled at Chillicothe, Ohio, with seven sons, and, although a very young man at the time, he soon gained prosperity and became a leading and influential as well as successful citizen there. Edward, his son, began as a clerk in a store and subsequently engaged in the hardware business on his own account, carrying on trade along that line up to the time of his death, which occurred in Chillicothe in 1858. Edward Snyder had a complete record of his ancestry in Germany as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century. The mother of our subject was only twelve years old when she came to the United States with her parents, and it was in Chillicothe that she gave her hand in marriage to Edward Snyder. She still lives.

Receiving a good common school education, John Snyder started out upon his business career at the age of fourteen years in the wholesale notion store of S. C. Swift, at Chillicothe. He remained in that establishment continuously for ten years, during the latter part of which time he was a salesman upon the road. At the age of twenty-four he embarked in the wholesale hat business for himself at Chillicothe, continuing the conduct of the store for three years, at the expiration of which time he went to Detroit, and there opened a wholesale hat store. He spent four or five years as a traveling salesman, traveling out of that city, and altogether he was upon the road for eleven years.

In January, 1885, in company with John B. Stevens, with whom he had been associated as a traveling salesman in Michigan, Mr. Snyder came to Tacoma. The two gentlemen entered into partnership and built a saw-mill, the first one to be built at the head of Commencement bay. Tacoma was then a small town, at that time giving little promise of rapid development. Pacific avenue was the only street that was built up, and even on that thoroughfare there were no houses beyond the site of the Northern Pacific depot. Mr. Snyder and Mr. Stevens continued to operate the mill with excellent success for five years, at the end of which time their plant was destroyed by fire and they decided not to rebuild. Mr. Snyder then became vice president of the Tacoma National Bank, and after about two years was made cashier of that institution, which position he held until 1893. In that year he became interested in the gold discoveries in Alaska, and with a party of four others made a trip to that country, remaining at Stikine for about five months. This gave him such an interest in mining that he returned to Washington and went into the mining business at Peshastin, Washington, where he operated several placer claims for about four years. In the early part of 1902 he located at Ellensburg, Washington, where he engaged in commercial pursuits, dealing in wagons and farm implements.

Early in the spring of 1903, however, Mr. Snyder returned to Tacoma and organized the Tacoma Fir Door Company, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, half of which he owns, and he is the president of the company. This company is now building on the tide flats across the bay, under the superintendence of Mr. Snyder, a first-class modern mill for the manufacture of doors and other building requisites, made of Washington fir. The plant will be completed in the summer of 1903 and will constitute one of the leading new industries of the city.

Mr. Snyder served for one term as a member of the city council of Tacoma during the early days of his residence here, and was a member of the committee on water and lights which went to Philadelphia to purchase the water and light plant for the city. Although he has been away from Tacoma a great deal during his sojourn in the northwest he has always made this city his home and taken a deep and abiding interest in its welfare, co-operating many times in measures for the general good. For seventeen years he has lived in his present residence, at 1017 A street, which, at the time it was built, was in the most aristocratic section of the city.

In 1886 Mr. Snyder returned to Chillicothe for his bride and wedded

Miss Ella M. Frost, a member of an old and honored family there. Her father, Benjamin B. Frost, was born in Maine, but was one of the early settlers of the historic Ross county, Ohio. He died in the summer of 1902, while on a visit to his daughter in Tacoma, and his remains were taken back to Chillicothe for burial. His ancestral record, as published in book form, shows that the Frost family is of English origin and was established in this country about 1640. Through many generations the Frost home has been maintained at Denmark, Maine. The mother of Benjamin B. Frost belonged to the Pingree family, and was a second cousin of the late Governor Pingree, of Michigan. Benjamin Frost wedded Miss Mary Ingalls, also of an old and distinguished family of Maine, Bridgeton being the ancestral home of the Ingalls. This family was established in America as early as 1629, by two brothers, Edmund and Francis Ingalls, who came from Lincolnshire, England. The former settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, while Francis located at Swamscott and established the first tannery in the new world. Subsequently Bridgeton, Maine, became the place of residence of the Ingalls family, and it was at that place that Phineas Ingalls, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Snyder, enlisted, at the age of seventeen, as a minuteman in the war of the Revolution. He served from the battle of Lexington, in April, 1775, until December, 1776. The diary which he kept during that period is still in possession of the family and is a most quaint, amusing and interesting document. It is written in a simple, frank, concise style, giving a good picture of those days and the customs then followed. M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, president of the Big Four Railroad Company, and the late Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, were born at Bridgeton, and are members of the family to which Mrs. Snyder belongs. To Mr. Snyder and his wife have been born two children, Mary and Frost Snyder. The parents are widely and favorably known here, the circle of their friends being almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

On account of the splendid success he has achieved in the banking business, there is no man in this section of the state who occupies a more enviable position in industrial circles than William L. Adams. He is descended from a Swiss ancestry, who were among the early settlers in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where they located near Philadelphia. There, on Christmas day of 1767, Anthony Adams, the great-grandfather of our subject was born, and when twenty-one years of age he removed to the Wyoming valley. It was he who founded the Adams homestead on the Susquehanna, near which now stands the thriving city of Berwick, and with the assistance of his father, Anthony Adams, Sr., or who was familiarly known as "Old Anthony," he acquired in course of time a tract of nine hundred acres of land, a part of which he secured by patent direct from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the earliest titles dating back to 1792. The original dwelling was a log structure, in which the grandfather of William L. Adams was born in 1793, but in 1812 Anthony Adams replaced this rude structure with the large stone house which is still standing. In this house was born

Enos L. Adams, on the 28th of July, 1824, and it also proved the birth-place of William L. Adams, on May 27, 1860. Elliott Adams, a brother of the latter, and his son, Elliott, Jr., now reside in the old stone house, the last named representing the sixth generation in direct descent on the old Briar-creek homestead.

Among the old families in this section of Pennsylvania may also be mentioned the Kisners and Hills. On the paternal side the grandmother of William L. Adams was Esther Hill, a daughter of Captain Frederick Hill, who was commissioned by Governor Deane in 1806, and who was the son of Frederick Hill, Sr., a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The great-grandmother, the wife of Anthony Adams, Jr., was Catherine Gloss, who reared ten children to years of maturity. She lived to be nearly eighty years of age. The mother of William L. Adams bore the maiden name of Margaret Kisner. She was a woman of rare character and ability and was the only child of "Squire John Kisner," who was a unique figure in ante-bellum days in Kansas. By her marriage to Enos L. Adams, Margaret Kisner became the mother of ten children, all of whom survived her, and seven of the number, three sons and four daughters, are still living. The ancestry in an unbroken line have followed the tilling of the soil as a means of livelihood. In their political affiliations they have been Democrats since the days of Thomas Jefferson, while their religious views have been in harmony with the Presbyterian faith. A strong characteristic of this family is its love for one another, and they have ever been noted for their sterling worth.

In some particulars William L. Adams has diverged from the beaten paths of his forefathers. Before he had reached his tenth year he had made two decisions, one being that he would not become a farmer, and the other that he would acquire a college education. In his childhood days he attended the Martz school near his old home, and when ten years of age was placed in the Orangeville Academy, where he remained for about four years, and it was while attending this institution, in 1872, that his mother was summoned to the home beyond. During the school year of 1875-6 he was a student at the Missionary Institute, at Selins Grove, Pennsylvania, where he completed his preparation for a college course, and in the following winter he taught the Doak school, located about two miles from his home. With the money thus earned he was enabled to enter Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, in the fall of 1877, from which institution he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, he having been the youngest member in a class of twelve. As a student his highest marks were secured in mathematical studies, and at graduation he was one of the three "first oration" men who were of equal rank and were given the first honors of the class. During his senior year he was a member of the Delta Tau fraternity. While attending college Mr. Adams also taught a country school for three months, and served for a time as principal of the Enon Valley Academy, thereby partially earning his own way through college, while his vacations were spent in clerking in the store of Adams & Son, at Berwick, the proprietors being his father and brother. In March, 1880, the brother John died, and the business was thereafter discontinued, William having been engaged during the spring and summer following in handling its affairs, thus losing the remainder of the college year.

During his boyhood and youth his idea had been to follow the legal profession, and he subsequently acquired a good knowledge of legal forms and spent a few months in the law office of Samuel B. Wilson, at Beaver, Pennsylvania, also doing considerable private reading. After leaving college Mr. Adams accepted the first occupation for earning an honest living that presented itself, and this was the selling of books. He canvassed a part of Crawford and Wyandot counties in selling the life of the martyred President Garfield, having sold as many as twenty-six copies in one day while traveling on foot among the farmers. One of the prospectus books, showing some of the original signatures of the subscribers, is still in his possession. His next occupation was as a teacher for three months in a school in the Monnett district, twelve miles south of Bucyrus, and while thus engaged the question uppermost in his mind was how to obtain the money necessary to pursue a course of study in the Yale Law School. His father demurred at any further investment in the line of education, but was willing to assist him in any legitimate business venture, and about this time glowing accounts reached him through the *Chicago Inter Ocean* of how money was being made in the west in the sheep business. Accordingly the month of March, 1882, found him at Colorado City, Texas, that having been soon after the completion of the Texas & Pacific Railroad to El Paso, and with the capital his father advanced him he at once engaged in the sheep business. This was in the days of open prairie and free range, when the cowboy played such a prominent part in the west. He struck the business on a boom. Later on, however, after the reduction of the tariff on wool, sheep for which he had paid five dollars a head sold for two dollars, and in the following year as low as fifty cents a head. Many men abandoned the business, but Mr. Adams determined that he would not renounce it with the stigma and discredit of a failure in his first business venture, but it required six years of persistent and hard work to come out victorious, so it was not until 1888 that he was able to leave Texas. During the years of 1883-4 he served as commissioner of Mitchell county, and in 1885 moved his herd eighty miles westward to Midland. He was residing there when Midland county was organized from a part of Tom Green county, and he was made its first county assessor, holding that office by re-election until his resignation in 1888.

By this time the idea of a legal career had been abandoned by Mr. Adams, and on the 16th of August, 1888, with his young bride, he left Texas for Washington territory. After spending some time at Ellensburg and Dayton, they finally located at Hoquiam, on the 12th of March, 1890, and a few days afterward he accepted the principalship of the Hoquiam public schools. He had intended to hold the position only temporarily, or until the "boom" should subside and he could make a business start on level ground, but the process of subsidence seemed an endless one, and Mr. Adams remained at the head of the schools for a period of nearly three years, during which he accomplished the organization and grading of the schools and the establishing of the two years' high school course. In 1893 he received the honorary degree of Master of Philosophy from his alma mater.

In the "boom" days two national banks were organized in Hoquiam,

and both were still in the field on the 1st day of February, 1893, the date on which Mr. Adams began his banking career, becoming a stockholder, director and cashier of the Hoquiam National Bank. His associate was G. W. Hertges, the president, and a gentleman of excellent bank training. The institution had at that time a deposit of only about fifteen thousand dollars and business enough to little more than pay expenses, while the First National Bank had a deposit of about fifty thousand dollars and a proportionately larger business. Mr. Adams was from the beginning a strong advocate of bank consolidation, and it is conceded that to him belongs the credit of bringing this about. About five months later Messrs. Hertges & Adams had acquired a controlling interest in the First National, and on July 18, 1893, they placed the Hoquiam National into voluntary liquidation, took charge of the First National as its president and cashier, reorganized its board of directors and combined the business of the two banks into one. By this move they assumed and became responsible for the combined deposits of the two banks at a time when banking institutions in Tacoma, Portland and throughout the country generally were going down. The dark days of the panic followed, and the bank deposits in 1896 were as low as thirty-four thousand dollars. In 1898 Mr. Hertges died, and Mr. Adams purchased his interest in the bank, placing a part of it with such men as George H. Emerson, C. F. White, O. M. Kellogg and others. At this time Mr. Emerson, who had been the vice president of the bank, was elected president and Mr. White vice president, our subject continuing as cashier, with the management and responsibility of the business. During the succeeding five years the deposits of the bank increased to a half a million dollars, and it had doubled its capital beside paying its regular semi-annual dividends of ten, twelve and fourteen per cent. per annum. This was accomplished strictly along the lines of conservative and legitimate banking methods. In 1903 Mr. Adams was elected to the presidency of the bank. As a private money lender for six or eight years and as a banker for ten years, Mr. Adams has never made a loan that turned out badly, eventuated in the necessity of a lawsuit, of employing a lawyer to collect or of making a concession of a single dollar by way of compromise. The First National Bank is now the only one left in the Grays Harbor country of the eight that were engaged in business before the panic. Since 1896 Mr. Adams has been one of the three owners of the Mack Logging Company, employing about one hundred men, and has meanwhile been an investor in timber lands to some extent. The ambition of his life, however, is to leave the name of a successful banker, and he regards any success in the way of making money for himself as a secondary consideration.

On the 15th of August, 1888, the day preceding his removal from Texas, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Anderson Davis, the wedding having been celebrated at Fort Worth. She is descended from New England stock, but was born and reared in Michigan, her education having been received at the Michigan Seminary, at Kalamazoo, in which she graduated after a four years' course in 1881. They have had two sons and two daughters, but Ralph, the eldest son, died in infancy. The others are: Gaylord, who was born in 1890; Gwenivere, born in 1893; and Eliza-

beth, in 1898. Mr. Adams' religious preferences are for the Episcopalian faith, while his fraternal connections are with the Elks, the Masonic order, being a past master of Hoquiam Lodge No. 64, and with the Woodmen of the World, of which he was the first counsel commander of Fir Camp No. 190. In 1896, when the Democratic party became populistic, he abandoned the political principles of his forefathers and united with the Republican party, since which time he has remained true to its platform.

JAMES E. COCHRAN.

Judge James E. Cochran, the leading lawyer of Port Angeles, Washington, was born on a farm in Lee county, Iowa, May 15, 1848, and was the son of Hugh F. and Lucy (Hammond) Cochran. He lost his father when he was but a child, and his mother, who was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, did not long survive her husband. James learned how to perform the work of a farm while at home, and after the death of his parents he worked for farmers in the vicinity, and in the meantime obtained a pretty good education. He also taught school and finished his literary training by a course in Denmark Academy in Lee county, fifteen miles from Burlington. In 1870, when twenty-two years old, he went to York, Nebraska, which was then in the midst of a new country, and there he homesteaded what he later made into one of the finest farms in the rich county of York. He lived there for thirteen years, taught both in York and in the county, and was county superintendent of schools for four years. From early manhood he had had an ambition to become a lawyer, and on his coming to York took up the study with Gerge B. France, and also with Judge George W. Post. He was admitted to the bar in 1878.

In 1883 Mr. Cochran removed to McCook, Nebraska, where he was three years afterward appointed judge of the district court in the fourteenth judicial district, and was then elected to the same office. In 1893 he again changed his residence and went to Salt Lake City, where he practiced for awhile, and then going to St. Anthony, Idaho, was elected prosecuting attorney of Fremont county, in November, 1898, which office he retained for two years, and also conducted a successful law practice. He was by acclamation renominated to this office, but failing health compelled him to withdraw his name and to change his residence to a place in lower altitude and with milder climate. On January 1, 1900, Judge Cochran located in Port Angeles, which he intends to make his permanent home. He has already built up a large practice, and his standing as a member of the bench and bar is indicated by the universally favorable testimony of his associates. The members of the highest judicial tribunals of Nebraska regard him "as a lawyer of learning, ability and talent, as well as a gentleman of honor, good character and high standing," "as an able and conscientious judge," and as prosecuting attorney "his prosecutions have been tried ably and vigorously," and "he has given excellent satisfaction to the people." Judge Cochran was married at York, Nebraska, to Mary L. Beecher, and they have two children, Mrs. Alice Allen and Hugh Edwin Cochran.

DAVID BARTLETT EDWARDS.

David Bartlett Edwards, secretary of the Fairhaven Land Company, of Fairhaven, Washington, and a very prominent resident of the city, was born December 14, 1854, in the state of Maine. His father bore the name of David W. Edwards, and was born in Maine, coming of an old American family of English extraction. David W. Edwards served as United States marshal, and was killed while taking deserters in his native state in 1864. His wife bore the maiden name of Caroline A. Garland, and she was also born in Maine of good substantial stock, descended from Scotch ancestry, and she is still living, making her home at Fairhaven at the age of seventy-eight years. Three children were born to David W. Edwards and wife, namely: Our subject; Hattie G., widow of John W. Ayer, of Oakland, California, a teacher in the Franklin school there; and Carrie A., wife of J. H. Kemper, of Fairhaven.

David Bartlett Edwards was educated in the public schools in Maine and then at Pittsfield Seminary, Maine, for two years. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, Mr. Edwards emigrated to Calaveras county, California, and entered the employ of the stage company, with which he remained until he was twenty-four years of age. At that time he went to San Francisco and took a course in the business college of that city. In August, 1878, Mr. Edwards went to Amador county and engaged in mining with his stepfather for about two years. Following this he acted as stage driver on the Amador county route from Ione to Mokelumne Hill, and this he continued until 1881. His next venture was the handling of freight on commission at Ione, California, until 1884, when, disposing of his interest, he came to Fairhaven, March 6, 1884, and after arriving in this city he ran the old Bellingham Bay Hotel for about a year and a half. His interests calling him back to California, he left Fairhaven and engaged with the Plymouth Consolidated Gold Mining Company in the mine and store until 1891, when he returned to Fairhaven and resumed his charge of the Bellingham Bay Hotel for a short time. He was then appointed a member of the police force, serving as patrolman in 1893, and in 1894, was elected marshal, which position he held for four years. In the spring of 1900 he became identified with the Fairhaven Land Company and the Bellingham Bay Land Company, and in the same year was made secretary of both companies. In addition to holding this office with the Fairhaven Land Company, he is a large stockholder of the corporation.

February, 1881, Mr. Edwards was married to Louisa E. Leger, a native of California and a daughter of George W. Leger, a native of France. Two children were born of this union, namely: Lulu B., who died in infancy; and Clara N., now seventeen years of age. Mr. Edwards was married the second time, July 23, 1902, to Ida A. Buck, a native of New York state and a daughter of E. W. Buck, from the same state. Fraternally Mr. Edwards is a member of the Masonic order, Order of United Workmen, and in politics he is a staunch Republican, taking an active interest in local and state politics.

CHARLES A. CAVENDER.

The earliest members of the Cavender family of whom there is record were inhabitants of the New England states, and the father of the above named gentleman, A. H. Cavender, was born in New Hampshire. He became a carriage-maker by trade, and about 1840 came to Marysville, Ohio. In 1848 he and his family moved from Ohio to St. Paul, Minnesota, the latter place being then only a frontier Indian trading post. He was the first carriage-builder in St. Paul, and in time he became one of the largest manufacturers there and a very prominent and well-to-do citizen. He is still living, at the age of eight-nine years, in the old Cavender home at the corner of Eighth and Sibley streets, now in the heart of the business district, and this has been his home for fifty-three years. His wife was Elvirah Hopkins, who was born in Vermont and died in St. Paul in 1899, and her father, James Hopkins, came to St. Paul at the same time she did and was a prominent Indian trader.

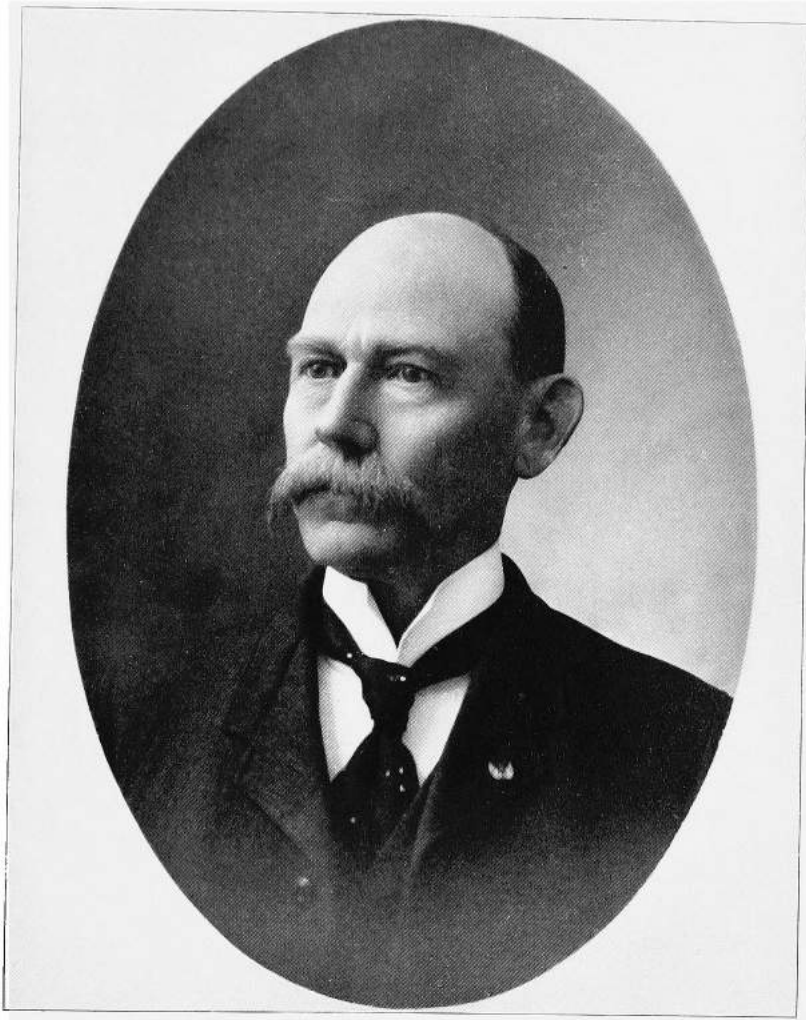
Charles A. Cavender was born on July 14, 1846, while his parents resided in Marysville, Ohio, so that he was two years old when brought to St. Paul. He was reared and educated in this latter place, and when he was old enough to work for himself he followed his liking for railroading and went to work as a trainman on the Northern Pacific, running out of St. Paul to Clear Lake, Minnesota, which was the road's terminus at that time. He became a conductor and was engaged in this occupation for the next twenty years, twelve years on the Northern Pacific and eight years on the Great Northern. In 1886 he gave up the railroad business and came to Tacoma, which was then a town of less than five thousand inhabitants, and engaged in a partnership real estate business, the firm being Hall and Cavender, but three or four years later went into business for himself. At present L. N. Hansen is his partner, and their office is at 305-306 National Bank of Commerce building, where they carry on a general real estate, insurance, mortgage, loan and investment business. When he first came here Mr. Cavender platted and placed on the market several additions to Tacoma, and he has probably been as extensively interested in Tacoma property as any other one man.

In 1869 Mr. Cavender was married at St. Cloud, Minnesota, to Miss Jennie Nixon, and their only daughter, Mrs. F. M. Gribble, now lives in Seattle. He owns a nice suburban home at Park Lodge at Lake Steilacoom, and is a very popular and influential citizen of Tacoma. In 1896 he was elected a member of the city council.

CLARK DAVIS.

Clark Davis, one of Seattle's well known and influential citizens, dates his birth in the year 1858, on a farm near St. Joseph, Missouri. He is of English descent, and his paternal ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war. Four generations of the Davis family lived in Virginia. Hiram Addison Davis, his father, was born in Virginia, and, although a southern man, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, and fought until

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C. A. Cavender

the conflict was ended. He was for years an active minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. For the past thirteen years he has been a resident of King county, Washington, at Vanasselt, owning a fine ranch, where he lives, hale and hearty, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother of Clark Davis was Hulda Elizabeth (Glaze) Davis, a native of Missouri, her people having gone to that state from Kentucky at an early day; they were of English origin and had long resided in America. She died in 1867, leaving three sons: Clark; I. Rush, a farmer and stock-raiser of Missouri; and Charles W., a physician of Seattle. In December, 1868, Hiram A. Davis married for his second wife Harriet C. Humber, and they have had eight children, seven of whom are living.

Clark Davis was brought up on a farm, and has never lost his grip on farm work, conducting, as he has for years, a good-sized ranch in South Seattle. He was educated in the common and high schools of Missouri, with three years at Stewartville College, a private educational institution of considerable note in northwestern Missouri. This education was acquired by dint of hard work as well as study. For two and a half years he paid his way with money saved from farm work, at twenty dollars per month, and occasional terms of teaching in near-by country schools, all the time keeping up his own studies. During the last eighteen months a position as college tutor for three hours per day earned the board and tuition for himself and brother. After a year's work as a public school teacher, he joined the Missouri conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and traveled for two years throughout the northwest portion of that state. He was ordained a minister of that denomination at the end of the second year, and placed on the supernumerary list, on account of ill health. Deciding that a change of climate would be beneficial, he came to the northwest, via California, in 1882. Arriving at Portland, Oregon, he found himself without means, with a condition of health demanding outdoor work entirely aside from his line of education and training. Nothing daunted, he served as a rodman on a railroad survey party which operated near Kalama for several weeks. Returning to Portland, he found an opportunity to work as a painter at three dollars per day and was thus occupied for the greater part of six months, with final promotion to the position of carriage finisher, at four dollars per day. His health improving under the influence of manual labor, he again turned toward his chosen profession, taking the position of assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Portland. After a few months of successful work in that capacity, he was called to Seattle in 1884 to take the leadership in the work for young men then being organized. Realizing that he had found the field for his life work, he proceeded to make a home and took to himself a wife.

From the time he took charge of the Young Men's Christian Association of Seattle in 1884, Mr. Clark Davis became a power for good in the community. Within a year after his arrival at Seattle, his health permitting a return to pulpit duties, he took charge of the First Methodist Protestant church, a pastorate which he maintained for eleven years. In the "Old Brown Church" for five years before the great fire, then for several months

in a large tent built over its ashes, and finally for six years in the new and spacious edifice, Mr. Davis preached, in season and out of season, the simple gospel of the Master as applied to everyday life problems.

From the time he established himself in Seattle, Clark Davis has always been "in politics," but in the truest sense of that much abused term. Wherever or whenever he found pirates of society protected by law, oppressors of the poor hiding behind legislative enactments, or public service tainted with corruption, his voice was always raised against it, and his influence exerted on the platform and at the ballot box as well as in the pulpit and at the prayer meeting. There are many who have differed from Clark Davis on questions of policy, but no man has ever questioned his sincerity, earnestness, energy and ability.

In March, 1896, Mr. Davis resigned from the pastorate of the First Methodist Protestant church of Seattle, and after the national Democratic convention nominated Bryan he identified himself with that party and took part in that campaign. He canvassed the state in company with Governor Rogers, at which time the fusionists elected all the state officers and a majority of the legislature. In the spring of 1897, when the legislature met, he was prominently mentioned for the United States senate, and on the ballot prior to the withdrawal of his name from the contest he received thirty-four votes.

In June, 1897, Mr. Davis was elected registrar of the University of Washington and secretary of the board of regents. He resigned in February, 1901, and for one year was associated with the Moore Investment Company, dealers in real estate, since which time he has been in business for himself. He is now vice president and general manager for the Alaska Petroleum & Coal Company, of which Professor T. S. Lippy is president. The company owns large properties at Kayak, Alaska. He also has other large property interests.

Mr. Davis was married, June 5, 1884, in Seattle, to Cleo C. White, a daughter of Dr. William White, formerly a physician of Salem, Illinois. She comes of an old Maryland family which was represented in the Revolutionary war and which is of English origin. Her mother was Susan Jennings, a first cousin of William Jennings Bryan. They have two sons, Charles Dale Davis, born June 2, 1885, and Addison Jennings Davis, born September 23, 1890.

Mr. Davis was first secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Seattle in 1884, was also the first life member of that association. In addition to his church work, he has been active in temperance work, and has traveled all over the state at his own expense, lecturing on temperance work and Sunday school work. In his church work he was supported by some of the best men among the old settlers, namely, Dexter Horton, Hilory Butler, Thomas Mercer, Henry Van Assalt, D. B. Ward and others.

Mr. Clark Davis' church was practically an independent church. One peculiar feature was that it never owed a dollar during his pastorate and always had money on hand for benevolent purposes. Of fraternal orders Mr. Davis belongs to several, among them being the Independent Order of Foresters, Woodmen of the World, and Woodmen of America.

ALVER ROBINSON.

Alver Robinson, who for the past ten years has been president of the Seattle Land Company and is now engaged on his own account in buying and selling real estate and loaning money, has been a very active factor in the improvement and upbuilding of the city in which he makes his home. He has been interested in a number of additions which have been made in Seattle, including Harrison Heights, north of Lake Union, and Latone, which is now well improved. He has also been interested in the Brooklyn addition, comprising one hundred and seven acres adjoining the State University, and in the Coffman addition, between Jackson street and Yesler Way, comprising twenty-three acres.

Mr. Robinson is a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred near Knoxville, on the 4th of August, 1857. The family is of Scotch lineage, and was early founded in Virginia by ancestors who located there in pioneer days. Walter Robinson, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the Old Dominion, and became a planter and slaveowner there, but did not believe in the system of holding people in bondage and at the time of the Civil war became a staunch Union man and a Republican. When a young man he left Virginia, removing to Tennessee, where he was married, and in that state, in 1832, his son, John C. Robinson, was born. After arriving at years of maturity the latter was united in marriage to Elizabeth B. Chisholm, a lady of Scotch lineage, born in Tennessee. He inherited his father's slaves, but he, too, was not in favor of the system of slavery as it existed in the south. Removing to Arkansas and afterward to Kansas, he has devoted the greater part of his attention throughout his business career to agricultural pursuits, and is now living in the Sunflower state at the age of sixty-nine years. He and his wife have long been acceptable and favorable members of the Christian church, and are worthy and esteemed citizens of the community in which they make their home. Mr. Robinson served as assessor of his county and was a candidate of his party for the state legislature, but as his county has a Democratic majority, he was defeated by a small vote, as he endorsed the Republican party and its principles. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson became the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are yet living and three of the sons are respected and worthy citizens of the state of Washington, namely, A. J., of Seattle; C. D., of Snohomish; and Alver.

In taking up the personal history of Alver Robinson we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in connection with business interests in Seattle. He pursued his education in Missouri and Kansas, for during the period of the Civil war his family resided in the former state. Early in his business career he was engaged in farming, and later turned his attention to the manufacture of carriages as a member of the firm of Cole & Robinson, in which industry he was interested from 1883 until 1887, meeting with a high degree of success in his undertakings. He was also to some extent engaged in real estate dealing, and his experience in that direction proved a benefit to him when he began his real estate operations on the Pacific coast. In the year 1887 Mr. Robinson

made his way to California, and in the fall of that year arrived in Seattle, where he became one of the organizers of the Seattle Land Company, of which he was president for ten years. He has been very prominent and influential in promoting the growth and improvement of the city, doing all in his power to advance its interests. He is a business man of high integrity, of marked enterprise and keen discernment, and his well directed efforts have been the foundation of the success which has attended him. He is now a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a body composed of the most prominent and enterprising business men of Seattle.

In 1889 Mr. Robinson was happily married to Miss May Randolph, a native of Oregon and a daughter of S. P. Randolph, one of the honored pioneer settlers of the Sunset state, who later came to Washington, taking up his abode in Seattle in 1873. To our subject and his wife was born one son, Walter Randolph Robinson, who is now in school. In 1893 Mr. Robinson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 12th of March. She was a lady of amiable disposition, of culture and refinement, and a devoted Christian woman. In the church she was an active and earnest worker, and her loss was deeply felt there as well as in her home and in the social circles in which she moved. On October 7, 1902, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Anna Campbell.

In 1893 Mr. Robinson joined the First Presbyterian church, and later became one of the organizers of Westminster Presbyterian church, with which he has since been identified. He is now one of the most active and influential representatives, is serving as one of its deacons and is a trustee, and in his contributions for its support he is most liberal and generous. His life has been honorable, and viewed in a personal light he is a strong man, strong in his good name and in the high reputation which has come to him through upright dealing in business and through fidelity to duty in every relation in which he has been placed.

FRED C. MILLER, M. D.

Dr. Fred C. Miller, one of the successful physicians of Tacoma, whose large patronage is the public's acknowledgement of his ability, was born in Oswego, New York, March 31, 1857, a son of Thaddeus J. and Betsy Ann (Rice) Miller. The father was born in the Empire state and came of an old family of New York, his ancestry being closely related to that of Chauncey Depew. In 1867 he removed westward to the Mississippi valley, locating in Sandwich, Illinois, where he remained for a short time, and then went with his family to Aurora, Illinois, which was his place of abode until about 1877. In that year he removed to Maryville, Missouri, where his death occurred in 1881, and his wife also passed away there. She was of English descent.

Dr. Miller spent the first ten years of his life in his native state, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to the west. He acquired the greater part of his literary education in the public schools of Aurora, Illinois, and received his training for the medical profession in the St. Louis Medical College and in the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, being graduated



Fred. C. Miller

from the latter in the spring of 1883. He first practiced in Council Bluffs, Iowa, going from there to Maryville, Missouri, and afterward to Hot Springs, Arkansas. On the 22d of September, 1884, he arrived in Tacoma, and, opening an office, has since been classed among the prominent physicians. He is especially noted as a surgeon, giving his principal attention to that department of the professional work, and his marked ability is manifest in the many successful and delicate operations he has performed. He is also the president of the board of pension examiners, is head physician for the Modern Woodmen of America, with jurisdiction over Washington; has been on the staff of St. Joseph's hospital since the founding of the institution, and is also connected with other hospitals, where he has rendered good service in the alleviation of human suffering and the restoration of health. In 1888 he served as city health officer.

In Maryville, Missouri, in 1882, occurred the marriage of Dr. Miller and Miss Jennie Gaunt, and they have three children: Thomas I., who at the age of nineteen is a college student; Thaddeus W. and Fred C., aged respectively fifteen and ten years. Socially the Doctor is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is now serving as a member of the board of park commissioners of the city, and his aid and co-operation are withheld from no movement intended for the improvement or material upbuilding of Tacoma. For eighteen years a practitioner of this city, he has easily maintained a place in the foremost ranks of the representatives of the profession, and as a citizen of worth he is equally prominent.

CARMI DIBBLE.

Carmi Dibble is now a well known real estate dealer of Whatcom. At the time of the Civil war he wore the blue uniform and loyally aided in the preservation of the Union. He is also very prominent in Masonic circles, and is held in the highest esteem by the members of the craft, who have honored him with important official positions in Washington. Mr. Dibble's life record began on the 24th of May, 1842, and his birthplace was Northumberland, Saratoga county, New York. His father, Gradus Dibble, was born in Sandy Hill, New York, and was of French descent, but through many generations the family have resided in America, the first representatives in this country having arrived here about 1641. Gradus Dibble engaged in tanning at Fort Miller and afterward at Bacon Hill, New York. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Catherine Bitley, who was born in Saratoga county, New York, and her father was a native of Rocky Hill, Somerset county, New Jersey. He served in the Revolutionary war, loyally aiding the colonists in their struggle for independence. He was of German descent, and his wife, Miss Martha Ellis, was of English lineage, belonging to a family of the "merrie isle." Both Mr. and Mrs. Dibble passed away, the mother having died in July, 1886. The surviving members of the family are Carmi; John H., who died April 5, 1903, was living a retired life at Nunda, Illinois; LeRoy, a practicing physician of Kansas City, Missouri; Sarah Frances, the wife of Benjamin F. Church,

who is a mail agent on the Northwestern Railroad with headquarters at Woodstock, Illinois; and Charlotte Elisabeth, the wife of Alec Wylie, a machinist of Tupelo, Mississippi.

Carmi Dibble pursued his education in the public schools of Illinois. He was but eighteen years of age at the time of his enlistment for service as a defender of the Union. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when he offered his aid to the government, enlisting on the 21st of April, 1861, as a member of Company B, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, in response to the call for men to serve for three months. In 1864 he again joined the army, this time becoming a member of Company A, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. This regiment was attached to the First Brigade of the First Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under General Sherman, and Mr. Dibble participated in all of the battles under that brilliant leader from Chattanooga until the cessation of hostilities. On the 11th of July, 1865, he received an honorable discharge.

In 1866 Mr. Dibble went to Sioux City, Iowa, and there joined James Sawyer, with whom he crossed the plains. Mr. Sawyer had a contract with the government to lay out a wagon road from the mouth of the Niobrara river, Nebraska, to Virginia City, Montana. They passed through Virginia City to Helena, where the train was disbanded and men discharged. Then, in company with R. P. Reynolds, of Walla Walla, he followed the Mullin trail to Walla Walla, arriving on the 19th of September, 1866. There he worked for two months, after which he went to Olympia in December, 1866, and in February, 1867, he went to San Francisco on the brig Beacon. From that city he made his way to Santa Barbara, California, reaching his destination on the 1st of April. He was then employed by the Coast Line Stage Company at shoeing horses, and remained in that employ for five and a half years, shoeing horses all the way from Los Angeles to San Luis Obispo. In 1875 Mr. Dibble went to New Mexico, where he remained for six years, and then, returning to Washington, took up his abode in Seattle on the 10th of November, 1881. In that city he became owner of a brickyard, which he conducted for some years, when, disposing of his business, he came to Whatcom in 1888. Purchasing the Otter donation claim he platted and sold this in town lots, and has since been engaged in real estate operations. During this period he has negotiated a number of important property transfers, and through his business affairs has materially assisted in the upbuilding of the city.

Mr. Dibble exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and has been honored with a number of official positions of preferment. At one time he served as mayor of Sehome, now part of Whatcom, occupying that position in 1889-90. In 1900-1 he was councilman at large in Whatcom. In 1889 he served as a delegate to the first state convention of Washington, in which was nominated E. P. Ferry, who became the successful candidate for governor. Mr. Dibble was also a delegate to the last state convention held in Tacoma, and has likewise attended many county conventions. He is recognized as an active and helpful worker in the party ranks, and believes it a part of the duty of citi-

zanship to uphold the political principles in which one believes. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Dibble is an honored and representative member. He belongs to the blue lodge, council and commandery, and has filled many offices in its different branches. He is a past grand high priest of the grand chapter, R. A. M., past illustrious grand master of the grand council, R. & S. M., and is past right eminent grand commander of the grand commandery, K. T., of the state of Washington. He belongs to Seattle Society of the Washington Sons of the American Revolution and to J. F. Miller Post No. 31, G. A. R., of Seattle. Thus he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades, and he is as true and loyal to his country to-day as he was when he followed the starry banner upon the battlefields of the south.

BELLINGHAM BAY BREWERY.

The Bellingham Bay Brewery was built by Leopold F. Schmidt and some of his associates in 1900, and completed in December, 1902. The process adopted by the company is entirely new, and is the third brewery in North America of its kind. Heretofore the system used included the fermenting in open vats. In that way the beer came into contact with the impurities of the air. The system in use by the Bellingham Bay Brewery is what is called the sterilized or pure air system, and means that from the beginning when the beer is cooked in the kettle until it is placed on the market in kegs not one drop comes in contact with the air or outside influences, and all the fermentation is done under pressure in enclosed vats. By this method the ambition of every brewer is realized. Heretofore the beer was cooled by running over ammonia pipes and was left open in cold cellars and allowed to absorb the fumes of ammonia in the event of a leak in any one of the pipes. All this is done away with in the new system.

Since the Bellingham Bay Brewery began operations the other brewery in Whatcom, known as the Whatcom Brewing & Malting Company and owned by saloon men, has been combined with the Bellingham Bay Brewery. In connection with the latter are two fifty-ton ice machines, capable of furnishing enough ice to supply all of northern Washington. The present building of the company represents an outlay of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and a two-story brick bottling house, to cost fifty thousand dollars, is now being constructed. The plant has a capacity of one hundred thousand barrels per year, and finds its market in Washington, Alaska, San Francisco, British Columbia, the Hawaiian Islands and in the orient.

The officers are L. F. Schmidt, president, who is also the president of the Olympia Brewing Company; Henry Schupp, secretary and manager; Peter G. Schmidt, treasurer; Albert Gamer, brewmaster; Peter Schmidt, first vice president; and Dan Gamer, of Tacoma, second vice president.

ELLIS DEBRULER.

Ellis DeBruler, who is filling the office of city attorney of Seattle, has long been an active member of the bar at this place, was born in DuBois county, Indiana, on the 25th of August, 1863. He comes of an old Ameri-

can family of French ancestry. His grandfather, Wesley DeBruler, removed from North Carolina to Indiana in the year 1816, and became one of the pioneer settlers of DuBois county, identified with agricultural work. There he cleared and developed a farm and became a leading citizen in his community. His son, John H. DeBruler, also carried on agricultural pursuits. He was a Republican in his political affiliations and had firm faith in the party principles, but never sought office. He married Elizabeth Downey, a daughter of the Rev. Alexander Downey, one of the first settlers of DuBois county, and to this union six children were born, but the subject of this review is the only one now living west of the Mississippi river. The father died in the year 1891, at the age of sixty-eight years, but the mother, Elizabeth DeBruler, is still living.

In the public schools of his native county Ellis DeBruler began his education, which he afterward continued in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, his mother's father being a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He pursued his literary education with the idea of entering the law, and won the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began practice in Rockport, Indiana, in 1889, remaining a member of the bar at that place for four years, but the reports he had heard of the Puget Sound country attracted him to the northwest, and making a trip here he was so pleased with the country and its future outlook that he decided to remain, and formed a partnership. He has been a resident of Seattle since 1893, and for more than five years has served as city attorney. His practice is of a general character. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interest of his clients, and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases, have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. His arguments have elicited warm commendation not only from his associates at the bar, but also from the bench. He is a very able writer; his briefs always show wide research, careful thought and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contention, presented in cogent and logical form, and illustrated by a style very lucid and clear.

To some extent Mr. DeBruler is interested in property in the west, believing it a good investment, owing to the growing condition of this section of the country. He owns two residences in the city, one on Twentieth avenue and one, his home, at 1122 East John street. He is a Republican in politics, active and diligent in support of the party, and he has attended many conventions. While in Indiana he served as deputy prosecuting attorney. His long experience in connection with the city offices has made him invaluable in the position during the wonderful growth of the past five years. A large amount of legal business has been brought to the office, and one not well informed concerning such duties could not capably attend to the extensive legal interests of which Mr. DeBruler has oversight. His ability and skill are widely acknowledged, and the public and the press accord to him the leading place in the ranks of the legal fraternity in Seattle. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a man of genial and pleasing disposition and wherever he goes he wins friends.

Mr. DeBruler was happily married on June 24, 1903, to Miss Alice Resor, formerly of Rockport, Indiana, but the past five years a teacher in the Minneapolis schools.

GEORGE B. LAMPING.

A new chapter has been written and added to the history of the United States within the past few years, and it is one which reflects credit upon the country and her annals. It shows her military and naval strength, and has gained her a prominent place among the great powers of the world. History is never the work of one or even a few men, but is the aggregate endeavor of many who work in unison with a single purpose and aim. George B. Lamping is among the number contributing to the new record, for he was a loyal soldier during the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines faithfully upheld the honor of the starry banner that had been planted on foreign soil.

A native of Spencer county, Indiana, he was born on the 20th of March, 1875, and is of German, English, Scotch and Irish lineage. At an early date in the development of this land the Lamping family was established in Pennsylvania, our subject being of the fourth generation born in this country. His father, Samuel W. Lamping, was a native of Kentucky, whence he removed to southern Indiana, and was there married to Miss Mary E. Butler, a native of Grandview, that state. For a number of years he was engaged in business as a commission merchant, and in 1890 came to Seattle as special agent for the United States land department. In politics he was a stalwart Republican, and was a veteran of the Civil war, having served the Union as a lieutenant colonel in the Fifty-second Indiana Regiment at the time the country was imperiled by the spirit of secession in the south. He was with General Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, which showed that the military force of the Confederacy was almost exhausted. He escaped injury, returning in safety to his home after rendering his country valuable service. In his religious views he was a Methodist, and departed this life in that faith in 1893. His wife now resides in Seattle, respected by all who know her. Seven children were born to them, and all are living upon the Pacific coast: Evart, who is cashier of the German Insurance Agency in San Francisco; L. F., a special insurance agent at Portland, Oregon; Clifton, a teller in the Boston National Bank of Seattle; Samuel, who is deputy auditor of King county under his brother George; Frederick, who is attending school in Seattle; and Anna, also a student.

George B. Lamping pursued his early education in the schools of his native state, and at the age of fifteen accompanied his parents to Washington, where he completed his literary course in the university of the state. For a time he occupied the position of bookkeeper in the Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle, but when the war with Spain was declared he put aside business and personal interests, offering his services to the government. He was appointed second lieutenant of Company D, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war with Spain and in the Philippines. He was promoted to the rank of captain in the Eleventh

United States Cavalry, and because of meritorious conduct was commended by General Otis and General Lawton. He also served on the staff of the latter. Since returning from the war he has been appointed lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment of the Washington National Guard, since which time he has been promoted to colonel, with headquarters at Seattle. In November, 1900, he was elected to his present office as county auditor and recorder on the Republican ticket, receiving the largest majority ever given to any candidate for an office in the county, running fifteen hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He is the youngest man that has ever held a county or state office in Washington, now having charge of the business connected with the position, in a county containing one hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants. He has under his direction thirty clerks. In 1902 he was re-elected auditor of King county, again leading his ticket by several hundred votes over his previous election. He was not long in demonstrating that the trust reposed in him was well placed, for his ability, keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive force would do credit to the administration of a man many years his senior. Colonel Lamping is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World, and as a citizen and soldier he has made a most praiseworthy record, his life work well deserving a place in the history of his adopted county.

SACHS & HALE.

The firm of Sachs & Hale is composed of two of the most popular, capable and best read attorneys practicing at the bar of Seattle, and not only have they won distinction in connection with their profession but have also been connected with a number of business interests bearing directly upon the business development and prosperity of the city.

JUDGE MORRIS BENEDICT SACHS was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 1, 1859. His father, Benedict Sachs, was a native of Germany and became one of the early merchants of Cincinnati, Ohio, and later of Louisville, Kentucky. At a later date he returned to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the shoe manufacturing business under the name of The Sachs Shoe Manufacturing Company, and the house, maintaining an uninterrupted existence, is still one of the leading enterprises of the city, being conducted by two sons of the founder. Benedict Sachs died in 1880. His wife, who bore the name of Henrietta Lipstine, was born in Germany and is still living in Cincinnati. The Judge has four brothers living: Samuel B. and Henry B., of The Sachs Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati; and David B. and George B., merchants of the same city. The five sisters of the family are: Carrie, the wife of Martin Lamfrom, who is living retired in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Lena, the wife of S. Levy, a merchant of Chicago; Julia, the wife of Louis Heilbron, a merchant of Sacramento, California; Tillie, the wife of Henry Jacobs, a merchant of Louisville; Fannie, the wife of Hon. B. U. Steinman, a banker and manufacturer of Sacramento and San Francisco, California.

Judge Sachs acquired his literary education in the public schools of Cincinnati, completing a course in the Hughes high school of that city in 1878. He then entered the law department of the Cincinnati Law College and was graduated in 1880 with the degree of Doctor of Law. The same year he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Ohio and practiced law there until 1883, when he came to Washington, locating at Port Townsend, where he practiced successfully until the territory was admitted to the Union. He was elected a judge of the superior court in 1889 for Jefferson, Clallam, Island, San Juan and Kitsap counties. A man of unimpeachable character, of unquestioned integrity, of patience, urbanity and industry, with a profound knowledge of the law, he took to the bench the very highest qualifications for that important office, and his course on the bench justified the trust reposed in him by his selection to the position. On his retirement from the bench he resumed the practice of law at Port Townsend in January, 1893, and there remained until December, 1897, when he came to Seattle, where he has since engaged in practice. In 1899 he formed a partnership with Julius F. Hale, which exists at present, the clientage of the firm being of a very important and extensive character.

The Judge was also one of the original promoters and owners of the Port Angeles Mill & Lumber Company, which was among the first of the state to manufacture cedar shingles on Puget Sound and ship them to the markets of the east. A sawmill was also operated in connection, which was one of the first sawing clear cedar lumber for the manufacture of doors, sashes and general finishing work. Thus the Judge was actively connected with the development of an industry which has become very important in the northwest, adding largely to the wealth of this section of the country.

On the 10th of March, 1893, Judge Sachs was married to Miss Annie L. Storey, who was born in Victoria, British Columbia, a daughter of Thomas Storey, a pioneer of that country and a representative of an old English family, while his wife belonged to a prominent Irish family. To Judge and Mrs. Sachs have been born a son and daughter, Benedict Armaund and Bertha, both of whom are in school.

Politically Judge Sachs is a Republican, active and earnest in his advocacy of the principles of the party, and has attended as a delegate the county, territorial and state conventions. He was city attorney and city treasurer of Port Townsend, also a member of the city council, and was assistant prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county under Hon. Charles M. Bradshaw, his former partner in Port Townsend. He has cared little for office outside the path of his profession, for he is devoted to his chosen calling, and has therein attained honorable and enviable distinction.

JULIUS F. HALE was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, on the 18th of May, 1858, a son of Robert and Lydia (Skinner) Hale. The father, born in Vermont, belonged to an old American family of English lineage that was represented in the Continental army in the war of the Revolution. The mother of our subject is of Holland descent, and her ancestors also came to the new world at an early day. She was born in Pennsylvania and is still living, her home being in Nebraska. At the time of the Civil war Robert Hale became a member of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry and afterward of

the Seventy-fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He rose to the rank of captain, and while thus serving was killed in a skirmish in Georgia, on the 4th of July, 1864. In Fulton, Illinois, Robert Hale Post, G. A. R., was named in his honor. Julius F. Hale has one sister, Miranda B., who is the wife of H. F. Stubbs, a well-to-do farmer and stockman of Bradshaw, Nebraska.

In the grammar and high schools of Fulton, Illinois, Julius Hale acquired his preliminary education, and later completed a course in the Northern Illinois College at Fulton, being graduated with the class of 1875. He studied law with Judge James McCoy, of that place, and later removed to York, Nebraska, where he was admitted to the bar, May 10, 1880. For ten years he practiced law in that city, and in 1890 arrived in Seattle, where he again opened an office and has since followed his profession. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with John Wiley and W. T. Scott, the latter now prosecuting attorney for the county. In 1892 this association was discontinued, and Mr. Hale practiced alone until 1899, when he formed a partnership with Judge Morris B. Sachs, and the firm of Sachs & Hale is now prominent at the bar of Washington, having a distinctively representative clientage.

Mr. Hale was one of the organizers and an attorney for the Seattle Electric Railway & Power Company, and also the Fremont Mill Company. He was the vice president and attorney of the electric company which was the predecessor of the present Seattle Electric Company, L. H. Griffith being its president at that time. He became one of the organizers and directors and the attorney for the L. H. Griffith Realty & Banking Company, organized in 1890, and was associated with ex-Governor Eugene Semple in the organization of the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway Company, in 1892, which contracted with the state for harbor improvements for Seattle. The company has excavated and nearly completed the east waterway, one thousand feet wide, extending through the tide flats, and thirty-five feet deep, and has reclaimed two hundred acres of land. The company is also actively at work constructing a canal from Elliott bay to Lake Washington, a distance of nearly two miles. Mr. Hale was also attorney for the State Harbor Line commission in 1890, and thus his work in connection with the improvements of the state and along industrial lines has been of great benefit to Washington, as well as a source of revenue to the stockholders.

Mr. Hale is a firm believer in Republican principles and untiring in his work in behalf of the party. He has attended the county and state conventions in both Nebraska and Washington, and he was elected and served as prosecuting attorney for York county, Nebraska, in 1888-9. He was also a member of the city council of York for one term and was city attorney there. His influence is a potent factor in the growth of the county here, and he does everything in his power to secure the adoption of progressive ideas.

On the 8th of December, 1878, Mr. Hale wedded Miss Florence L. Griffith, the marriage being celebrated in Fremont, Nebraska. She was born in Michigan, a daughter of Lyman A. Griffith, a representative of an old American family and now living retired in Seattle, and a sister of L. H. Griffith, a prominent capitalist of Seattle. They now have one son, Robert

E., an electrician in the employ of the Seattle Electric Company, and a daughter, Laura M., an artist of this city. Of the Masonic fraternity Mr. Hale is a worthy and exemplary member, and in social circles his cordiality, genial disposition and deference for the opinions of others have gained him many friends, who appreciate his worth and capability.

ALEXANDER I. DUNLAP.

Alexander I. Dunlap, one of the prosperous merchants of Laconner, Washington, was born in Wyoming, while his parents were crossing the plains to California, June 10, 1863. He was educated in the common schools in California and Washington, and spent two years in the State University at Seattle, concluding his school days in 1884. At that time he removed to Laconner with his parents and assisted his father in farm work until 1893, when he embarked in a hardware business, in partnership with T. S. Hurd and T. R. Hayton, under the style of Laconner Hardware Company. Two years later Hayton & Dunlap purchased the interest of Mr. Hurd, and the business was continued under the style last given. The next change was made when Mr. Dunlap purchased an interest in the business of the Polson-Wilton Hardware Company, and January 1, 1900, changed the name to the Polson Implement & Hardware Company, Mr. Dunlap being secretary and manager of the Laconner branch. The company has stores at Seattle and Wenatchee, the latter being known as the Wenatchee Hardware Company.

In politics Mr. Dunlap is a Republican, although his business fully occupies his time and the only office he ever accepted was member of the city council of Laconner during 1902-3. On December 24, 1894, he married Minnie L. Rice, who was born in Oregon and is a daughter of Mrs. H. A. Rice, now of Clarkston, Washington, coming of an old American family of German descent. On January 3, 1896, a son, Frank L., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, and March 20, 1903, a girl, Erma, was born. Fraternally Mr. Dunlap is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he is very popular in all these organizations as well as throughout the entire city.

EDWARD I. SALMSON.

Edward I. Salmson, the leading manufacturing jeweler of Tacoma, is the son of A. J. and Sophia (Chilander) Salmson. The former was of a Jewish family that had settled in Sweden, and was an artist and lithographer by profession, and through his ability in that line was appointed lithographer to the king of Sweden. In the early sixties he came to the United States and spent the remainder of his days in St. Louis as a portrait artist, dying there in 1870. His wife was a native of Sweden, and died in that country in 1862.

Their son Edward was born in the capital city of Stockholm, Sweden, in 1853. He remained in his native land several years after his mother's death and his father's departure for the new world, and came to America

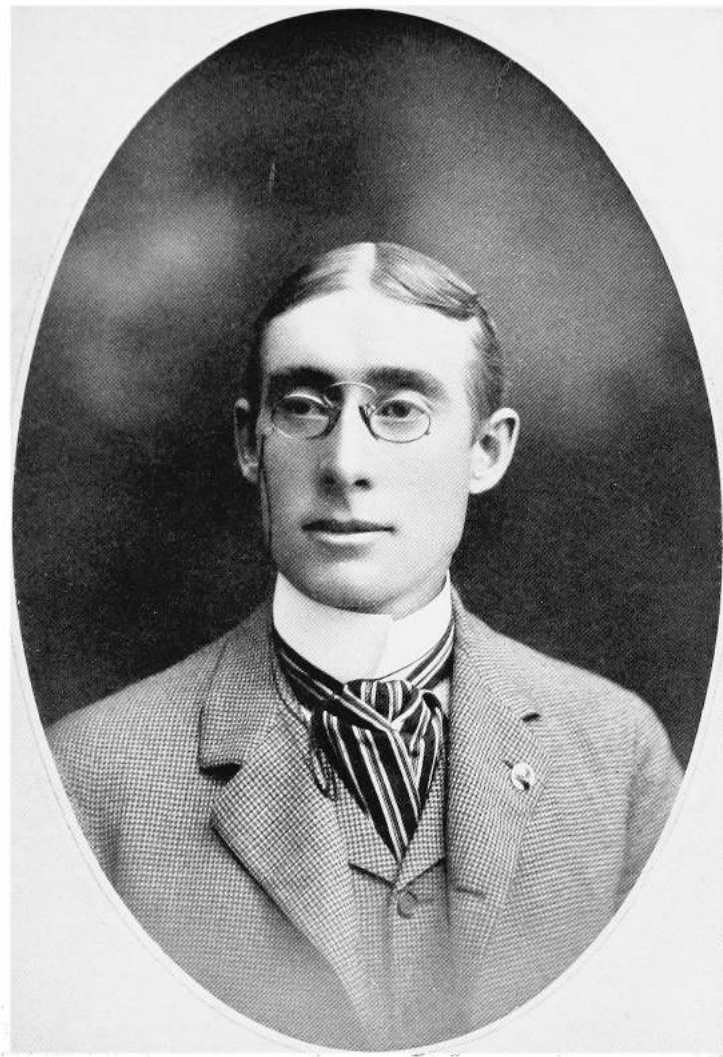
in 1869, when sixteen years old. He did not join his father in St. Louis, but was bound out to a manufacturing jeweler in Troy, New York, where he learned his present business. After completing his apprenticeship, he established a jewelry store in Troy, and was in business there for eleven years, and was also located for a time in New Jersey. He had also made a trip to the western coast in the meantime, and in 1889 he came out to Tacoma, which has since been his permanent home. His first store was on St. Helens avenue in the Bostwick block; after six months he moved into the Gross block on Railroad avenue, where he also remained six months, and then moved to 920 Pacific avenue, and in 1895 came to his present location at 930 Pacific avenue. He has a large first-class retail jewelry establishment, with full stock in every line, and makes a specialty of manufacturing fine goods to order; he is a graduate optician.

Mr. Salmson has always been a Republican, by conviction not by birth, and has taken much interest in the local success of his party, serving as committeeman and delegate a number of times. But it was not till the spring of 1901 that he ran for office, and was then elected a councilman from the second ward to succeed George Boardman, and in April, 1903, was re-elected for another two-year term. Since entering the council he has served as chairman of the finance committee, and is also a member of the fire and water, officials' and employes' salaries, and judiciary committees. He has taken a very prominent part in municipal affairs, and has done much to adopt business methods in executing the city's business. Mr. Salmson was married in 1876 at Troy, New York, to Susan A. Delano, a native of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, and a member of an old New England family. Their one daughter, Frances E., was born at Bordentown, New Jersey.

JOHN P. AMY.

The Fidelity Rent and Collection Company is one of the substantial firms of Tacoma, and has done a very profitable business, mainly owing to the enterprise and energy of its president, treasurer and manager, Mr. John P. Amy. This gentleman is the son of John and Emma (Usborne) Amy, the former born on the Isle of Jersey, England, and the latter of an English family, but born in Quebec, Canada. John Amy came to Ottawa, Canada, when he was a young man, and lived there until a few years ago, when he returned to the place of his nativity. The Isle of Jersey has been the ancestral home of the Amy family for many generations, and they naturally have for it feelings of the greatest affection.

John P. Amy was born in Ottawa in 1868, and, like the majority of sons of Englishmen, was privileged to receive a liberal education. For five years he was a student in Trinity College, Port Hope, Ontario, and graduated in 1887. It had been the intention of the family and of himself that he should study medicine, and he actually passed the examination for entrance to the famous McGill University at Montreal. But about this time he was seized with the western fever, and the long course of study and waiting necessary before he could establish himself in the profession, seemed in-



John P. Amy

tolerable to a young man of his restless energy. He accordingly came to the United States and in January, 1888, located in Tacoma. For the first year he was employed as a clerk in a wholesale commission house, but he then organized his present firm. It does a general real estate business, and Mr. Amy is the owner of a large amount of Tacoma property, and devotes his money and time freely to all public enterprises.

In 1891 Mr. Amy returned to Ottawa to celebrate his marriage with Miss Marion L. Allen. They now have three children, whose names in order of birth are Seton, Lucile and Lorna. Mr. Amy is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the fraternal bodies of the Elks and Masons.

WILLIAM J. HENRY.

William J. Henry, county commissioner of Skagit county, residing at Mt. Vernon, Washington, was born October 11, 1856, in Guelph, Ontario, and is a son of James Henry, born in Ireland and died in 1895. His wife was Jane (Oak) Henry, born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent, and she is now living in Huron county, Ontario. The children born to James Henry and wife were as follows: Robert, who lives on the old homestead in Ontario; Thomas, in the paint and oil business in Everett; our subject; Sarah married W. J. Wightman, a farmer of Huron, Ontario; Dorcas married John Bell, a farmer of Manitoba; Rachel married Thomas Turnbull, a farmer of Ontario; Ellis married George Ramsey, a farmer of Ontario; Edith married Dan Henry, a farmer of Michigan; Martha married Robert Cowen, retired and living in Mt. Vernon; Eliza.

William J. Henry was educated in the common schools of Ontario and completed his studies in 1874. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter, and went to Dakota in 1879, where he was a carpenter and contractor until 1888, when he removed to Spokane, and there carried on his business for two years. His next change was to Fairhaven, where he was one of the city's leading contractors for a year, and in 1891 he settled in Mt. Vernon, which has since been his home. Until 1895 he devoted his attention to contracting, but at that time he built a shingle mill in partnership with R. W. Williams, known as the Williams & Henry mill. This was later moved to Milltown, Skagit county, where it is now being operated. Among other buildings upon which he had contracts may be mentioned the Citizen's Bank building in Fairhaven; the public school buildings in Mt. Vernon and Wenatchee, as well as half of the private residences and public buildings in Mt. Vernon. In politics he is a Republican and takes an active part in local affairs. He has attended state and county conventions and was chairman of the county central committee in 1902. In 1893-4-5-6 he was a member of the city council of Mt. Vernon; in 1898 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1900 he was re-elected for a term of four years, and has been chairman of the board for four years.

On October 21, 1891, he married Anna Fredlund, born in Norway, and a daughter of J. Fredlund. These children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry, namely: Percy, Edwin, both at school, and a daughter, Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are consistent members of the Methodist church, in

whose good work they take an active part. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he is very popular in all these organizations as well as throughout the entire community.

HON. WILLIAM T. CAVANAUGH.

It is a matter of great pride to be able to survey one's own career and that of his ancestors for many generations back and find success and honor ornamenting them all. With commendable pride the Hon. William T. Cavanaugh, the postmaster of Olympia, who has himself attained distinction, may point back to his worthy forefathers. His Irish ancestors came to the colonies before the Revolution, and John Cavanaugh, who was the great-grandfather of the present William T., was a soldier of the Continental army, and in the battle of Trenton, in 1776, while bravely fighting, fell for the cause of independence. His son, John Cavanaugh, Jr., was engaged in the iron and hardware trade at Philadelphia. For a number of years he had served as sheriff of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and after living a long life of useful activity he died in 1857.

Thomas H. Cavanaugh, the father of our subject, was born in Trenton, New Jersey. He served in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, and in the Civil war was colonel of the Sixth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He had removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and there and in Illinois he practiced his profession as a physician and surgeon. His wife was Rebecca Speer, a native of Philadelphia; she was reared in the Quaker belief, but later both she and Mr. Cavanaugh became Methodists. His death occurred in 1882, at the age of seventy-eight, his wife's in 1876, when seventy-two years old. They were the parents of six children, five still living, and three reside in Olympia; Thomas H., Mrs. F. H. Van Eaton, and our subject.

Hon. William Cavanaugh was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 8th of October, 1850, received his education in that city and in Jacksonville, Illinois, and in 1868 went to Kansas, where he settled on a farm. From 1875 until 1889 he was assistant secretary of that state. He read law and was admitted to the bar at Topeka, Kansas, in 1881. Mr. Cavanaugh made his advent into the territory of Washington, May 1, 1889, six months before that vast territory was admitted to statehood. He practiced law in Olympia until in July, 1897, he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley; and in July, 1902, President Roosevelt gave him a reappointment. During his entire career he has been active in the interests of the Republican party, has served as a delegate to all state conventions and has ever been a zealous partisan in the campaigns.

Mr. Cavanaugh's marriage occurred on April 30, 1875, to Miss Dalia L. Short, of Lima, New York; her paternal and maternal ancestors had been participants in the war of the Revolution. This union resulted in the birth of three children, Julia, Edith and Will T. Edith is now the wife of Walter L. Bowen, residing in Colville, Stevens county. Mr. Cavanaugh is a Knight of Pythias, belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is past division commander of the Sons of Veterans. His has been a life

well spent, and after achieving so much success he may still look forward to many years of activity in the community where he is so highly esteemed.

GULIAN VER PLANCK LANSING.

Gulian Ver Planck Lansing, of Seattle, Washington, was born in Albany, New York, March 5, 1860. His father, Cornelius Lansing, also a native of New York state, passed the greater part of his life as a farmer in that state, and died there in 1902. He was of Holland descent, but his family had long been resident of this country and was represented in the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was Katherine H. (Wands) Lansing. She was of Scotch origin, and she, too, was born in the Empire state, her death occurring at Seattle, Washington, in 1899. Two sons and two daughters composed their family. One son, James B. W. Lansing, is a practicing physician of Tenafly, New Jersey. Katharine is the wife of Welton Stanford, a capitalist of Schenectady, New York, and a nephew of the late Senator Stanford of California. The other daughter is Mrs. Emma Lansing Keith, of Schenectady, New York.

Gulian Ver Planck Lansing was reared and educated in Schenectady, New York, receiving his education in the public and high schools, the Classical Institute and Union College. He graduated in the Classical Institute in 1879, and from Union College received the degree of B. A. in 1883. From Schenectady he went to Chicago and accepted a position on the staff of the Chicago *Herald*, where he remained for two and a half years, having charge of national politics. His health failing at this time, he came west to California, where he remained one year, thence coming to Seattle. It was in 1888 that he landed in Seattle. Here he engaged in the elevator business as agent for the Crane Elevator Company of Chicago, which subsequently was merged in the Otis Elevator Company and is now known by that name. To this business he has since given his attention, with the result that since the great fire at Seattle he has placed about ninety per cent. of all the elevators purchased in this city. Also for one year he represented Armour and several other large concerns as their sales agent in the northwest.

Since he became identified with Seattle Mr. Lansing has been active in politics, affiliating with the Republican party. Frequently he has served as a member of city and county conventions, and in 1890 was elected a member of the city council of Seattle, for a term of two years, this being the first administration under the new city charter. Mr. Lansing maintains fraternal relations with the Maccabees, Modern Woodmen, and Ben Hur. May 12, 1900, Mr. Lansing married Mrs. Anna L. Halleck, a native of New York, who at the time of marriage was a resident of New York. By her former marriage she has a son and daughter, Frost L. and Elaine Halleck.

ARTHUR L. SWIM.

Arthur L. Swim, real estate, Lynden, Washington, was born at Loda, Illinois, in 1869. His parents are Professor Henry J. and

Mary (Pangborn) Swim, the former of whom was born at Watska, Illinois, and was prepared for the profession of teaching, in which he engaged in Illinois. He was graduated from the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, in 1867, and then came west to Seattle, Washington, in 1882, where he accepted a position as professor of mental and moral philosophy in the State University, remaining there two years. In 1884 he came to Whatcom county, and, after buying timber land near Lynden, located at Whatcom. There he became superintendent of city schools and was also elected to a term as county superintendent of schools. He later was principal of schools at Lynden, where he died. He was a distinguished scholar, and in later life had several complimentary degrees conferred upon him by colleges in Illinois and Washington. Professor Swim was a close student and profound thinker and gave of his best to the world. His wife was a native of Onarga, Illinois, and is now living in Lynden. The Swim family is of German origin, but was founded in the new world in Virginia several generations ago.

Arthur L. Swim received the greater portion of his education in Seattle and Whatcom, as well as in private normal schools, and after finishing his studies he, too, became a teacher, first having charge of country schools in the vicinity of Lynden, but later becoming principal of the Lynden schools and still later principal of the schools at Woolley and Anacortes, being at the latter place from 1896 to 1898.

In 1898 Mr. Swim returned to Lynden and incorporated the Northwood Cedar Company, building a lumber and shingle mill three miles northeast of Lynden, and became manager of the company for one year; then in 1899 he went to Alaska as bookkeeper for a lumber company at White Horse, and was later located at Atlin, British Columbia. The summers of 1899, 1900 and 1901 he spent in that country, but in 1902 he returned and established his present enterprise, a real estate, loan, farm land and investment business, in which he is making money and firmly gaining the confidence of the community. He is an enterprising young man and is one of the most active workers in the Lynden Commercial Club. As chairman of the "Right-of-Way" committee he prepared and presented a very extensive exhibit of the advantages and resources of Lynden and vicinity to the directors of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad, which exhibit induced the company to begin building a branch line to Lynden. He is an excellent type of the young blood that is going to make a rich town of Lynden. Mr. Swim is treasurer of the company which operates a shingle mill at Hampton, the plant having a capacity of one hundred thousand shingles daily.

In 1898 he was the nominee of the People's (Fusion) party for county clerk, but was defeated, the county being strongly Republican. In 1899 Mr. Swim was married at Lynden to Miss Marie Galbraith.

FRED RICE ROWELL.

Fred Rice Rowell is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section

or community, and one which has long been considered as promoting the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He now has a very large practice and is particularly well known in connection with the department of mining law.

Although the extreme northwest portion of the country is now his place of residence, the birth of Mr. Rowell occurred in the extreme northeastern section of this fair land, for he first opened his eyes to the light of day in South Thomaston, Knox county, Maine, on the 29th of December, 1856. He is descended from English ancestors who were early settlers of Nottingham, New Hampshire. His great-grandfather, William Rowell, was born in 1755, and removed to Thomaston, Maine, where he spent the remainder of his life. He volunteered for service in the Revolutionary war and became a private in the company which was commanded by Captain Henry Dearborn, and was attached to the regiment under command of Colonel John Stark. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in other engagements rendered valued service to the cause of liberty. He departed this life on the 30th of September, 1811. His son, Rice Rowell, the grandfather of our subject, became one of the early business men of South Thomaston, Maine, where he owned a sawmill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

His son, Luther Rowell, the father of Fred Rice, was born on the farm at South Thomaston, and our subject was a representative in the fourth generation of the family born in the same room. Such a fact is quite unusual among the migratory people of this country, and shows that the Rowells believed in letting well enough alone. The property is still in possession of a member of the family, and thus for more than a century it has been known as the Rowell homestead. Luther Rowell was united in marriage to Sarah W. Mathews, and they continued to reside on the farm until the time of her death, which occurred when she was forty-nine years of age. She left five children, all of whom are yet living. The father is now retired from active business and is living in Seattle, at the age of sixty-eight years, respected and honored by all who know him. He has been a life-long Democrat, and in his early life served as selectman of his town, was also town clerk and held other local offices, filling every position to which he was called with ability and integrity and enjoying the fullest confidence of his fellow-men. All of his family now reside on the Pacific coast.

Fred Rice Rowell, the eldest member of his father's family, obtained his early education in the public schools, later went through the work of the senior year in the Cobern Classical Institute, at Waterville, Maine, and is a graduate of Colby College, in the class of 1881. Wishing to engage in the practice of law as a life work, he then began reading in the office of the Hon. A. P. Gould, in Thomaston, and was admitted to the bar. For five years thereafter he practiced law with success in Rockland, Maine, and while residing in South Thomaston was elected town clerk and school superintendent.

In May, 1888, Mr. Rowell arrived in Seattle and was first associated

with Judge I. M. Hall, in the practice of his profession. Later he was alone in business, and then entered into partnership with Judge John O. Robinson, the relationship being maintained for a number of years, while the firm enjoyed a satisfactory and lucrative general practice. Mr. Rowell, however, is now again alone in business, and for the past two years he has delivered lectures to the class in mining at the State University. His clientage is large, and his ability as a prominent lawyer is widely acknowledged.

On the 16th of January, 1884, Mr. Rowell was united in marriage to Mary Florence Stetson, a native of the town in which his birth occurred, and a daughter of Emory L. Stetson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rowell hold membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and a member of its council in the United States. He takes an active part in church work and does much for the upbuilding of the cause. Like his father, he has adhered to the Democratic party, and is a strong believer in its principles as advocated by the Hon. W. J. Bryan. He has done much effective campaign work for the party, and has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the city, doing all in his power for its substantial improvement. He belongs to the Washington State Historical Society and is a gentleman of broad general information and scholarly attainments, whose courtesy is unfailing and whose integrity is above question.

CHARLES E. HILL.

The Tacoma Mill Company, of which the above named gentleman is the manager, is the oldest institution of Tacoma, and the following account will be of interest in connection with the life of Mr. Hill. The Tacoma Mill Company, or the "Old Town Mill," as it is generally known locally, is the pioneer lumber mill of Tacoma. It was founded in 1868, several years before the townsite of the present city was laid out. In that year Charles Hanson and J. W. Ackerson, who had prior to that time operated the Redwood mills in Redwood City, California, erected the mill at its present location; its capacity was about forty thousand feet daily, and the first cargo of its output was shipped on the brig Samoset to San Francisco, November 10, 1869. In 1878 Mr. Ackerson retired, and four years later a new mill was built over and around the old one, the demands of the local and coastwise trade having exceeded the capacity of the small plant. The concern was incorporated in 1884. Mr. Hanson has been dead for some years, but his estate is still the principal holder of the stock. The present capacity of the mill is two hundred and seventy-five thousand feet in a day of ten hours, and this is to be still further increased. The total output since the incorporation in 1884 is approximately valued at fifteen million dollars. Over a hundred deep-sea vessels are loaded at the company's docks every year, and the bulk of these cargoes go to California and foreign ports. The company owns several ships of its own, and has time charters on others. The company employs nearly four hundred men, and the plant is running day and night during the greater part of the year. In December, 1901, the mill suffered a small loss by fire, the first in the thirty-four years of its existence, but very little delay was caused in operations. The present officers of the



Chas E Hill

company are: Henry C. Chesebrough, president; Samuel G. Murphy, vice president; John W. Classen, secretary; and Charles E. Hill, resident manager.

A brief sketch of the life of the manager of this historic and important establishment of Tacoma would be of interest at this point. Charles E. Hill was born in Redwood, California, in 1859, and received a good education there. He was hardly grown when he began to learn the lumber business in his native town, and, becoming associated with the officers of the Tacoma Mill Company, then as now composed of Californians, he came to Tacoma in 1883, and a short time later was made manager of the mill. This has been his position ever since, and on June 8, 1903, he had resided twenty years in this city, where he is rightly regarded as one of the best citizens.

In 1887 Mr. Hill was married at Tacoma to Miss Addie I. Steele, who was born in Seattle, but came to Tacoma with her parents in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have three sons, Russell, J., Floyd T. and Charles E., Jr.

LOUVILLE L. AUSTIN.

Louville L. Austin, postmaster of Edmonds, Washington, was born October 30, 1859, at Maple Plain, Hennepin county, Minnesota, and he is a son of Chandler Austin, born in Maine of an old American family, and a soldier during the Civil war, in which he distinguished himself. At present he is a farmer living on his own property at Maple Plain. His wife bore the maiden name of Harriet A. Sutherland, and was born in Maine, of a Revolutionary family, and her own death occurred in 1903. Two children were born to these parents, namely: Emma, who married Frank Denning, of Everett; and our subject.

Louville L. Austin was educated in the common schools of Minnesota, and at the age of eighteen years began to teach school, so continuing until 1889, when he removed to Seattle and for one year clerked in a grocery store, after which he changed to Edmonds, and engaged in the shingle mills and other concerns until September, 1900, when he was made deputy postmaster. On January 1, 1901, he was appointed postmaster, and still discharges the duties of that position to the entire satisfaction of all who know him.

In politics he is an active Republican, and attends county conventions, and has often served upon the county central committee. For two years he was councilman for Edmonds; then was elected school clerk, and from 1887 to 1889 was mayor of the city.

On September 16, 1886, he married Mary L. Jennings, at Minneapolis; she is a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Frederick A. and Ellen E. Jennings. Her grandfather was second comptroller of the treasury and served for eight years. Her father was a colonel during the Civil war and all the members of her family are prominent. The family born to Mr. and Mrs. Austin is as follows: Lyle, Hartley, Westley, Louella, Ina, Alma, and Gloria. Fraternally Mr. Austin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been for sixteen years. Both he and his wife stand very high in popular opinion, and they occupy a prominent position socially as well, and number among their warm personal friends the best people of the entire county.

ALEXANDER R. CAMPBELL.

Alexander R. Campbell has made his home on the Pacific coast since 1876 and is now a valued citizen of Whatcom, where he engages in civil engineering. He was born on the 30th of October, 1851, in Pictou, Nova Scotia. He received his education in the schools and colleges of his native province. He has traveled all over this part of the country, and in 1883 located in Seattle, where he followed surveying and engineering. These pursuits have since claimed his attention. He took up his abode in Whatcom in September, 1888, and has resided here continuously from that time to the present. He is now largely engaged in fish-trap work for a large fishing company that makes its headquarters in Whatcom.

Mr. Campbell has been called to public offices on various occasions, and is now an active Republican, doing all in his power to advance the growth and success of his party. In 1889 he served as a member of the council of Sehome, prior to the consolidation of that city with Whatcom. In 1890 he was city engineer of Whatcom and again filled that position in 1897-8. In 1899 he became county surveyor, having served for four years prior to that time as deputy in the surveyor's office, and thus by experience he was well qualified for the duties of the position.

On the 16th of September, 1886, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Catherine A. Sutherland, of Pictou, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Campbell is a most estimable lady, and, like her husband, has gained many friends in Whatcom. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church. In whatever relation of life he is found, whether in public office or in the discharge of business duties, Mr. Campbell is always prompt in the execution of the obligations which devolve upon him and is widely known for his intrinsic worth of character.

JAMES ROE.

James Roe, one of the enterprising residents of Seattle, Washington, was born October 11, 1843, in Livingston county, Michigan, and is a son of Patrick Roe, a native of Ireland, who came to New York when a young man and settled in Green Oak, Livingston county, Michigan. By occupation he was a farmer, and died in 1886, aged ninety-four years. The mother bore the maiden name of Catherine McCabe, and was a native of Ireland; she came to America with her parents, who settled first in New York and later in Michigan. Both families were early pioneers of the state, and the mother of our subject is still living, making her home in Kent county, Michigan, aged eighty-five years. The children born to her and her husband were as follows: Mary A.; Michael; Catherine; James; Thomas; Margaret; Patrick.

When he was eight years of age James Roe was taken by his parents to Kent county, Michigan, where he attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to work in the lumber woods during the winter, and was employed upon the farm in the summer. This continued for about six years, but after 1872 he devoted his entire attention to the logging business at Muskegon, Michigan, and was identified with

Thomas D. Stimson, with whom he continued until 1888, when he removed to the Puget Sound district, located in Seattle and for two years was employed in timber cruising through Oregon, California and Washington in the interests of T. D. Stimson. In 1890 the Stimson Mill Company of Seattle was incorporated, and he was placed in charge of the company's logging interests in Kitsap county, at Kingston, formerly known as "Apple Tree Core," and after about two years at that point he came to Marysville and has been in charge of their logging interests in this vicinity ever since. He conducts one of the largest logging enterprises on Puget Sound, giving employment to about two thousand men in the logging camps, and since he has been located in Marysville he has taken timber from about ten thousand acres of land, principally in Snohomish county. The annual production amounts to about sixty million feet of logs.

While residing in Kent county, Michigan, he married, in November, 1870, Anna Giles, who was a native of Michigan and a daughter of Richard and Anna Giles, old pioneers of the county. One girl was born of this union, Laura, who died at the age of nine years. Mrs. Roe passed away in 1871, and he married, in September, 1882, in Kent county, Mary A. Keenan, who was a native of New York state, and a daughter of Michael Keenan and Mary Keenan, both of whom were old settlers of Michigan. Mr. Roe belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and is very popular in that order. He makes his family residence at 308 Eighth avenue, South Seattle, and has lived there since 1888. The success which has accompanied the efforts of Mr. Roe is certainly well merited, and he is justly regarded as one of the most important factors in the lumber interests of Puget Sound.

GEORGE E. MONTANDON.

Few men have been more prominently or actively identified with the substantial development of Everett and this section of Washington than George Edgar Montandon, and the part which he has played in the general improvement renders him one of the valued citizens as well as honored pioneers of this locality. With keen foresight he has recognized the possibilities of this great and growing country, and looking beyond the exigencies of the moment he has labored for the welfare of the future.

Mr. Montandon was born in a city whose marvelous development is regarded as one of the wonders of the world, and he early became imbued with the spirit of enterprise which has dominated the west. He is a native of Chicago, his birth having occurred on the 29th of March, 1859. His parents are James Edgar and Minerva Isable Montandon, the former a native of the state of New York, the latter of Lenox, Massachusetts. She came of old Puritan stock, and Mr. Montandon is of ancient Swiss lineage. The grandfather of our subject, in the paternal line, took up his abode in the Empire state in 1814, and there James Edgar Montandon was born. He came to the Sound country in 1892, and is now living in Tacoma. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Union army, valiantly defended the old flag and the cause it represented, and retired from the service with the rank of major.

George E. Montandon, the only son of the family, was educated in the public schools of Topeka, Kansas, to which place he accompanied his parents on their removal in 1870. He had begun his education in Chicago and continued his studies in Topeka until May, 1875, when he began learning the more difficult lessons in the school of experience. He became connected with the engineering department of the Santa Fe Railroad Company as axman, and continued in that service, filling various positions in the engineering department until 1888, when he resigned. He was at that time resident engineer at La Junta, Colorado.

The year 1888 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Montandon in the northwest. He made his way to Tacoma in the service of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, being employed as engineer, and during the three succeeding years he built the necessary railways for the company in connection with the development of their vast timber interests lying east of Tacoma. In April, 1891, he came to Everett, as chief engineer for the Snohomish, Skykomish & Spokane Railroad Company and chief engineer for the Everett Land Company. At that time the site of Everett was covered with a dense forest, the first clearing contract being let in May, 1891. The plats of the different additions began to be filed in the following fall, and thus the work of improvement was carried on. In the fall of 1891, after the townsite had been cleared, Mr. Montandon began the work of grading and planking the streets. The Snohomish, Skykomish & Spokane Railroad was completed from Snohomish to Everett in February, 1892, Mr. Montandon having charge of this as well as of other work in connection with the material improvement and substantial upbuilding of the city. In June, 1891, he began the construction of the water system to supply the city, the pipes being laid in the spring and summer of 1892, but the first source of supply was only a temporary one, and in January, 1903, the original source of supply was completed. From 1892 until 1895 Mr. Montandon was the engineer for the Everett Land Company in improving streets and platting additions, and from 1893 to 1895 was the chief engineer for the Everett & Monte Cristo Railroad Company. In 1895 he became identified with the Snohomish River Boom Company and was its general superintendent up to the summer of 1898. In that year he went to Alaska upon a prospecting expedition, returning in September, 1900. He then engaged with the Everett Improvement Company, formerly the Everett Land Company, as chief engineer, this connection being maintained for one year, after which Mr. Montandon went to Seattle as consulting engineer for the Cassel Automatic Water Motor Company, which position he now holds. During 1900-1 he was engineer for the reconstruction of the Everett Railway & Electric Company's street railway system, covering twelve miles.

In his political views Mr. Montandon is a Republican, but has never been an active worker in the party, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs. He has broad, thorough and comprehensive understanding of the great mechanical and scientific principles which underlie his work of construction, and the work he has done in the northwest is of permanent benefit to this section of the state, largely opening up this region for the incoming of an enterprising population who shall found and have

already founded enterprises and industries of magnitude and importance, covering a wide field of trade and bringing this region into close contact with the outside world of business.

FRANK WALKER, SR.

The biography of this gentleman is interesting not only for its own intrinsic details, but because of its intimate connection with some of the earliest history of the Puget Sound country, and several of the characters mentioned in the following narrative were prominent factors in the development of that wonderfully rich and productive region. The Walker family is mainly English in origin. Grandfather Walker was an Englishman who went to Ireland in the service of the government, and it was in this country that James Walker, his son, was born and reared. He was also married in that country to Miss Julia O'Driscoie, a native of Ireland, but they afterward returned to the old home in Hastings, England, where he died in 1848, but she lived to be ninety-six years old and died at Hastings.

Frank Walker was born at Hastings in the south of England, in 1844. His education was limited, for at the age of fourteen he went to London and shipped as a seaman, having the desire of a boy whose life has been spent near the sea to become a sailor. He sailed in nearly all the climes of the world, especially in the South seas and oriental waters, and after several years of this life landed in New York, where he decided to become an American. The Civil war had just broken out, and he enlisted as a seaman on the Vanderbilt, a ship which Commodore Vanderbilt had completely fitted up as a warship and presented to the government. While on this vessel Mr. Walker had some very exciting experiences for two years, the principal service being in chasing blockade runners. He left the navy in 1863 and came to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, and worked in that city for about a year as a blacksmith and then as a lumberman on Humboldt bay. Eighteen hundred and sixty-five was the date of his coming to Puget Sound, and he located in Jefferson county, the whole region being at that time a wilderness. He was employed as a sawyer all through the Sound country, as well as in other parts of the state and in British Columbia. In 1886 he decided to settle down to a more quiet life, and accordingly purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Jefferson county, six miles from Port Ludlow, and has added an orchard and various improvements to the place until it is now a very pleasant home, although for the last year or so he has resided in Tacoma, leaving the active conduct of the farm to his children. Mr. Walker held a number of the local offices of his county, and is a well posted man as a consequence of his extensive travels.

Mr. Walker has been married twice, his wives being sisters, and their history, which will be given in the following paragraph, has especial bearing in the annals of Puget Sound. In 1874 he was married to Miss Jane Frasier, who lived only a year after the marriage and became the mother of one daughter, who is now Amanda J. Jessup, living at Port Blakely. In 1877 he was married to Miss Margaret Frasier, and their three children are Frank Walker, Jr., Mrs. Jennie Laursen and Melbourne Walker.

James Frasier, the father of these sisters, was born in Kentucky of Scotch ancestry, and died in Washington in 1872. He crossed the plains to the Puget Sound in 1848, and became widely known as a trapper, with his headquarters in Jefferson county, and also took part in the Indian wars. He married Emily Dallas, the daughter of Mollie Dallas. The latter was a full-blooded Clallam Indian, who never learned to speak English, but talked interestingly in her own tongue of her early life and experiences. Her birth occurred at the place called by Vancouver Port Discovery, in 1789, and she was one of the Indians who stood in amazement and fright when that gallant English explorer and discoverer of Puget Sound dropped anchor there, he being the first white man she had ever seen. In later times, when her children became intermarried with the whites, she was known throughout the country as a good-hearted old Indian woman and a historic character; she lived to be one hundred and nine years old, her death occurring in February, 1899. Margaret Frasier is therefore the granddaughter of this famous old Indian. She had the misfortune to lose her mother when she was only three years old, and her father, fearing that, as a trapper and backwoodsman, he could not give his daughter the education she deserved, allowed her to be adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Thorndike. These excellent people were from New England, who had come around the Horn in 1852 from their home in Rockland, Maine; he located in what is now Port Ludlow and in 1853 built the first lumber mill there, becoming very prosperous. Little Margaret was adopted in 1858, and two years later went with the family to California, where she was given a good common school education, and about the time she became of age she returned to Port Ludlow and became the wife of Mr. Walker. She is proud of the fact that she was born in the first house ever built in Port Ludlow, a cabin made of slabs and erected by her father, and it is still standing and is a place of historic interest. She was also the first child born in Ludlow. Her foster father, Mr. Thorndike, went into the mining business in later life and died in Tombstone, Arizona, in 1896.

HON. MILES L. CLIFFORD.

Hon. Miles L. Clifford, United States commissioner, with offices in Tacoma, has been a resident of this city since 1888, during all of which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of law. He is a native of the commonwealth of Indiana, born in Rush county, on the 1st of October, 1851, and is of English and Welsh descent, his ancestors having been among the early settlers of Vermont. His father was born in the Green Mountain state in 1796; he subsequently came west to Indiana, where he was married to Miss Nancy Hall. They were among the early pioneers of that state. The father rose to a position of influence among the early settlers of that state, and in 1867 he removed to Indianapolis, where he lived retired from the active cares of a business life. He died in Indianapolis in 1885 at the age of eighty-five years. Throughout the period of his active business career he had followed the tilling of the soil, was a quiet but influential citizen and was a valued member of the Christian church. His wife

was called to her final rest when she had reached the age of sixty-eight years, about six months after the death of her husband. To this worthy couple were born eight children, of whom five are now living.

Miles L. Clifford, the only representative of this family in Washington, received his education in Indianapolis, being a graduate of the literary department of "Butler University," at Indianapolis, and is also a graduate of the Central Law School of that city, both of which are now included in the University of Indianapolis. The date of his graduation in the law school was 1882, and immediately afterward he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his chosen profession. While pursuing his legal studies he served as night attendant at the public library, and in that way earned a part of the means with which to defray the expenses of his education. Upon his arrival in Tacoma, Washington, in 1888, he at once became connected with its legal fraternity, and for two years was engaged in making abstracts of title in Pierce county, was also superior court commissioner, and in 1889 received the appointment of United States commissioner, of which office he is the present incumbent, his duties therein being that of examining magistrate in criminal cases and the taking of testimony in cases referred to him by the court. In addition to the duties devolving upon him in this important position, Mr. Clifford also conducts a general law practice, and is an indefatigable and earnest worker. In his political views he is a Republican, and the cause of education also finds in him a warm friend, he having served two terms as a member of the city school board, and is now a member of that body, and he has been active in bringing the school system of Tacoma to its present high standing. He is also a member of the city park commission, appointed by Mayor Campbell, and they have in Point Defiance Park seven hundred acres which they intend to convert into the finest park in the country, the location and surroundings being everything that could be desired for an ideal park.

Mr. Clifford was happily married in 1889, when Miss Iona N. Woolen became his wife. She is a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, and a daughter of William M. Woolen, now of Tacoma. This union has been blessed with two sons, both born in this city, Raymond W. and Vincent Earl. The family reside in one of the pleasant homes of Tacoma, and both Mr. and Mrs. Clifford are charter members of the Christian church. He is also a member of the college society Beta Theta Pi, and is one of Tacoma's thoroughly reliable citizens.

WILLIAM HOWARTH.

William Howarth, the general manager of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company, is justly accorded a place among the prominent and representative citizens of the Sound country, for he belongs to that class of men whose enterprising spirit is used not alone for their own benefit, for he also advances the general good and promotes public prosperity by his ably managed individual interests, thus placing this section of the country on a par with the older east. He has been a resident of Everett since January, 1892, and is a native of England. He came to this place when the buildings were being constructed, and has since been actively connected with an industry of im-

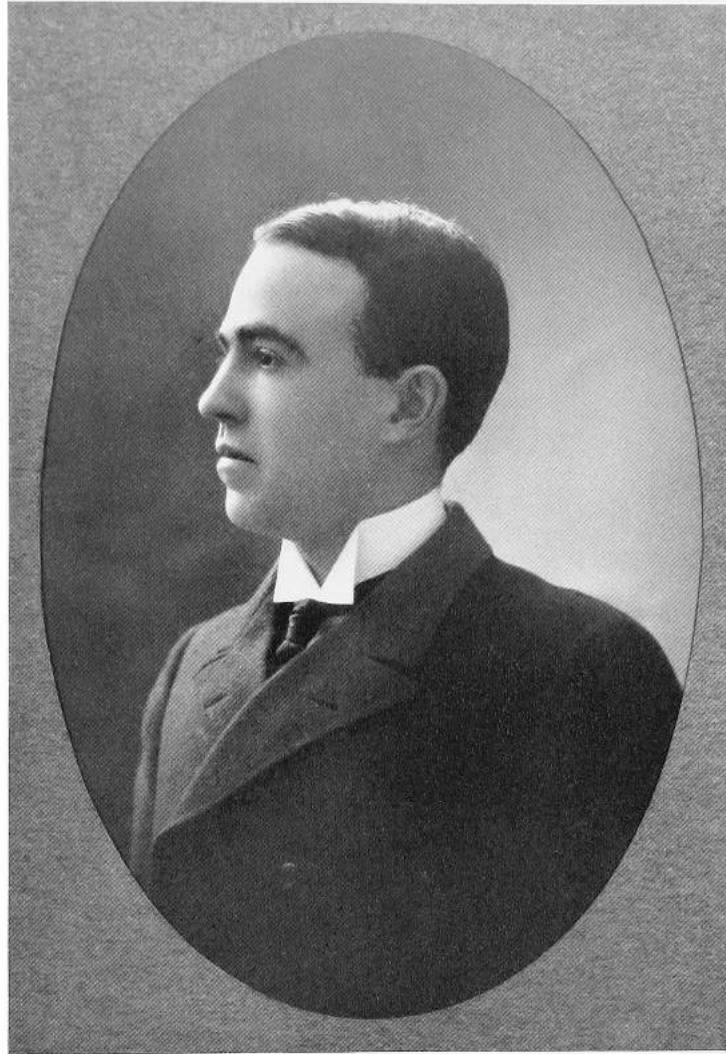
portance to Everett. From the position of bookkeeper he has steadily advanced to that of general manager, having acted in the latter capacity since January, 1896. At that time the capacity of the plant was twelve and three-fourths tons of paper per day, and now it is twenty tons. The alkali process is the one employed, using wood extensively, including fir, cottonwood and spruce. The products are book, lithograph, cheap writing paper and bond paper. When wood was also used for fuel purposes in the factory, one hundred and twenty cords were daily consumed, and since coal has been used for fuel the daily consumption of wood in the factory, for pulp, is from forty-five to fifty cords. Employment is furnished to one hundred and seventy-two persons in the factory and from seventy-five to a hundred in the timber districts, and the payroll amounts to two hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars annually, while the sales of the product reach five hundred thousand. The acreage of the company at Everett is seventeen, and the plant covers seven acres. The Grinell automatic sprinklers are used; there is a well equipped fire brigade; and the company owns its own steam boilers and every appliance for best conducting the business, including a steam-heating and electric plant. The factory is operated night and day, two shifts of men being employed in order to meet the demands of the trade, for the product is sent to every country washed by the Pacific waters, including Alaska, the states of Washington, Oregon and California, Mexico, Central America, South America, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Siberia, China, Philippines, Siam, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.

The success of the enterprise may be attributed in no small measure to the efforts, ability and energy of Mr. Howarth. He has excellent ability as an organizer, forms his plans readily and executes them with determination. This enables him to conquer obstacles which deter many a man, and it has been one of the salient features in his success. He is the vice president of the First National Bank of Everett and is a director in the Chamber of Commerce. He was interested in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association building and also the hospital, and his efforts in behalf of the improvement, progress and welfare of the city have been effective and far-reaching. In his political views he is a Republican.

EDWARD WALKER FOSTER.

In dealing with the Foster family this work is concerned with one of the distinguished households of the country, some of whose members were among the hardy pioneers who came to the bleak and rock-bound coast of Massachusetts and made that wilderness one of the most important of the great Thirteen Colonies; and now in this present-day history some of the descendants of those fathers have helped in the making of the state which is the most westerly in the great Union, and in developing its untold resources.

Colonel Everett Worthington Foster was born in the state which has come to be almost the family home, Massachusetts, in Belchertown. He came west and settled in Chicago before old Fort Dearborn had expanded into anything like the populous city of to-day. He lived here for some years,



EW Foster

but a short time before the war moved to Minnesota, where he enlisted. He was a member of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, the same regiment in which Colonel C. W. Griggs, well known to the state of Washington, served. Mr. Foster went into the army as a private, and his fine record as a soldier is shown by the fact that he came out with the rank of colonel. Soon after the war he was appointed surveyor general of Louisiana and resided there for three or four years. Coming north to Frankfort, Dakota, he spent about ten years there engaged principally in dealing in farm implements. But he also became very prominent in Republican politics, and was a member of the territorial legislature at Bismarck before Dakota was divided and admitted to the Union. He was later appointed Indian agent for the Yankton reservation, and during all this time was chairman of various committees, and in other ways advanced the interests of his party in county and state. At the present time Mr. Foster is a resident of Tacoma, and his brother, Hon. A. G. Foster, is a United States senator from Washington. Laura Beall, who became the wife of Mr. Foster, was a native of Wabasha county, Minnesota, and her death occurred in St. Paul in 1878.

In 1876 these estimable parents made their home at Bloomington, Illinois, and at that time the son Edward Walker was born to them. His boyhood was spent under the care of his father, as his mother had died when he was only two years old, and his literary education was obtained for the most part in Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna, Minnesota, where he graduated in 1895. In the same year he came to Tacoma and took a position with the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, which has been often mentioned in this work, and is the second largest lumber mill in the world; the above mentioned Senator Foster is the vice president of the company. In the six years that Mr. Foster was connected with this firm he gained rapid promotion on account of his ability, and he learned the details of the lumber industry thoroughly. This encouraged him to the formation of a company in which he could take a more important part, and in November, 1901, he, with his brother, Arthur Beall Foster, and his brother-in-law, F. L. Selleck, organized on the basis of equal partnership the Foster Lumber Company. In a city noted for its immense establishments of the kind this firm is rapidly advancing to the front and is already one of the leading concerns of the city. They have a sawmill plant at Kapousen lake in Pierce county, and the business offices are at 519-520 Berlin building. Mr. Foster is one of the very young men of Tacoma, and, judging from what he has accomplished since taking up the duties of the man, there doubtless awaits him a bright and brilliant future.

ALVAH H. B. JORDAN.

Alvah H. B. Jordan, the treasurer of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company, has been a resident of Everett since 1896, having come to take charge of the manufacturing part of the business, previous experience in this line well qualifying him for the position. He is a native of Massachusetts, born in Boston in 1865. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and after five years spent in the service of an importing house of Boston he took up the

business of manufacturing paper, starting in the mill and working his way upward through the various departments, so that he became thoroughly familiar with the work in principle and detail. After mastering the trade he was appointed superintendent of the Champlain Fibre Company of Willsboro, New York, and served in that capacity for two years. He next took charge of the Clarion Mills of the New York & Pennsylvania Company, at Johnsonville, Pennsylvania, superintending their operation for five years.

Mr. Jordan came to Everett as a stockholder and assistant treasurer of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company, and soon afterward was made treasurer. He looks after the entire mechanical operation of the plant, and his thorough understanding of the business in every department well qualifies him to superintend the labors of the men who are employed in the factory. This is the only mill on the Pacific coast or, in fact, west of the Mississippi river manufacturing these grades of paper, and the business has grown to extensive and profitable proportions and has become one of the leading industries of Everett, contributing much to its business development.

A prominent and active member of the Republican party, Mr. Jordan is now serving as a member of the state central committee from Snohomish county. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

HARRISON CLOTHIER.

Harrison Clothier, deputy county assessor of Mr. Vernon, Washington, was born July 9, 1840, at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, and is a son of E. K. Clothier, born in Saratoga county, New York, of an old American family. The great-grandfather was in the Continental army, although the family originated in England, near London. E. K. Clothier was a farmer by occupation and died in 1866. He married Lucy Clothier, born in Saratoga county, New York, and a daughter of Ambrose Clothier, a brother of the father of her husband. The following children were born to E. K. Clothier and wife, namely: Webster, a farmer of New York; Mahlon E., a farmer and merchant of Platte Center, Nebraska; Heman, a farmer of New York; our subject; and Lydia, who married Milo Clothier, a cousin and a farmer of Saratoga county, New York.

Harrison Clothier was educated in the common schools of Saratoga county and high school of Macedon Center, Wayne county, New York, from which he was graduated in 1868, and for the following two years he taught school in New York, after which he went to Minnesota and taught school in that state one term, whence he went to Wisconsin and taught school for seven terms, and then, removing to Oregon, taught school there one term. In 1875 he located in Whatcom county, Washington, and in that part which is now Skagit county he taught two terms. In the spring of 1877 he platted the town of Mt. Vernon, and in 1880 was elected auditor of the county of Whatcom (now Skagit county). Four years later the county was divided, and he was elected one of the first county commissioners of Skagit county. In the fall of 1886 he was elected probate judge of the county and in 1889 was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention. When the county

treasurer died in May, 1891, Mr. Clothier was appointed to fill the vacancy by the county commissioners. From January, 1893, to 1895, Mr. Clothier's attention was occupied with attending to his real estate interests, but in the latter year he went to Anacortes and managed a sawmill, remaining there until January, 1899, when he was appointed deputy assessor, and is thus engaged. In March, 1877, with E. G. English, Mr. Clothier started a general merchandise store. At that time there was what was called a tree farm (or jam) in the river for a mile or more, and the waters were not released until 1878, when the first steamer went through. Those were the days when there were not more than a dozen settlers between Mt. Vernon and the Cascade mountains. There were no roads save the Indian trails, and it took an entire day to go a few miles through the dense undergrowth. Although not so very many years have intervened, a wonderful change has been effected, and flourishing cities stand where once the Indian reigned supreme.

In politics Mr. Clothier is a Republican, but was formerly a Democrat, and has always taken an active part in public matters. He has attended several county and one state convention as a delegate, and was chairman of the Skagit county Democratic central committee from 1884 to 1886. He is a prominent Mason, joining that order in 1880. In addition to other honors, he was the first postmaster of Mt. Vernon, being appointed in 1877, and held the office until he was elected auditor, and he was the regular Democratic nominee for state treasurer in 1892.

JARED C. PARKER.

Jared C. Parker, one of the enterprising business men of Whatcom, Washington, and a successful printer, was born at Davenport, Iowa, December 11, 1854, and is a son of Jared C. and Susan M. (White) Parker. The father was a successful physician of Davenport, Iowa, and died in 1863. He was born in New York, as was also his wife, and both came of Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Parker lives at Watervliet, Michigan. She is a cousin of Elmer White, the prominent naval official recently retired. Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Parker, namely: Jared C.; Merwin W., a book-keeper of Watervliet; Adelia, who married Dr. W. L. Garrett of Watervliet; Ella G., who married Robert P. Moore, a baker of Watervliet, but is now a widow.

Jared C. Parker was educated in the public schools of Davenport, Iowa, and Adrian, Michigan, and at the age of sixteen years began to learn a trade, selecting that of bookbinding. Beginning his term of service at Davenport, he continued it at Adrian, and after four years, in 1875, he removed to Chicago and worked at it for six months. His next change was his location in Boone, Iowa, where he established a bookbinding establishment of his own. For four years he carried it on successfully, but in 1879 he removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, and after a year pushed on to Salt Lake City, where he soon established a bookbindery, remaining in that city for seven years. In 1887 he made another change and located at Cheyenne, and thence, after eighteen months, went to Denver, and for three years

operated a plant in that city. At the expiration of that time he went to Ogden, Utah, spent a year, and in 1891 went to Olympia, and two years later finally settled in Whatcom, where he now owns and operates the largest printing establishment and bookbindery in the city, his plant being equipped with the latest machinery and appliances, and he controls a very desirable trade which is constantly increasing. In politics he is an active Republican, and socially is connected with the Commercial Club, while his fraternal affiliations are with the order known as the Fraternal Aid.

On August 23, 1877, Mr. Parker married Ida M. Campbell, a daughter of James Campbell, a capitalist, of Salt Lake City. Three children were born of this marriage, namely: Merwin W., who is twenty-five years of age and in business with his father; James C., who is twenty-two years of age and is an architect in Tacoma, Washington; George H., who is nineteen years of age, is a clerk in Tacoma. In 1891 Mr. Parker was married to Frankie L. Lyon, a daughter of a music dealer at Topeka, Kansas. One daughter has been born of this union, Laverne, who is nine years old.

MAYNARD P. HURD.

Hon. Maynard P. Hurd, one of the leading citizens of Skagit county, Washington, a prominent and successful attorney at Mt. Vernon, was born March 25, 1866, in Wentworth, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, and is a son of R. G. and Margaret (Malone) Hurd. R. G. Hurd was also born in Nova Scotia. His ancestors were English born, and they settled in Connecticut, his parents later removing to Nova Scotia. His wife was born in Ireland, and died in November, 1892. A half-brother, James Nickle, is a carpenter, residing in Mt. Vernon, and has four sisters, as follows: Ella, who is the wife of L. J. Ford; Anna, who is the wife of C. Yule, in a hardware business at Whatcom; Abbie, who is the wife of Fred Raymond, a shoe merchant at Whatcom, and Miss Irene, who lives with her father at Whatcom.

Maynard P. Hurd obtained his education in the public schools of Columbus, Nebraska, and in the Fremont Normal and Business College, concluding in 1887. During the time he was taking his business course he kept himself busied with various occupations, working on railroads, clerking in stores, and teaching school. His spare hours during the latter period were employed in the reading of law, under Colonel Whitmoyer, of the firm of Whitmoyer, Girard & Post, of Columbus, and he was admitted to the supreme court of Nebraska in 1889. In 1900 he went to Laconner, Washington, and formed a law partnership with Harry McBride, now the governor of Washington. In 1892 Mr. Hurd was elected to the Third state legislature, and in 1898 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Skagit county. His services in this position were so valuable that he was re-elected in 1900 and served until January of the ensuing year. Many memorable cases came within his jurisdiction during his term of office, and he secured the conviction of several murderers, probably the most notable being Alfred Hamilton, who was convicted of the murder of D. M. Woodbury, one of the most prominent attorneys in the county. Hamilton took a change of

venue to Whatcom county, where he was again convicted and was hanged.

Since January, 1903, Mr. Hurd has been engaged in attending to his large and lucrative private practice. He has always taken a very prominent position in public affairs, and has actively participated in the various conventions of the Republican party. For five years he was city attorney at Laconner, and has been prominent in all progressive movements throughout this section. He is financially interested in mining property on Slate creek, Whatcom county, which promises good returns.

On October 30, 1889, Mr. Hurd was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Luth, at Columbus, Nebraska. She was born in Schuyler, Nebraska, and is a daughter of Albert Luth, a retired farmer and hotel man at Columbus. During the Civil war Mr. Luth served in the Union army. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have two children: Charles Sumner, twelve years old, and Laura A., ten years old, both students in the local schools. Mr. Hurd is fraternally associated with the leading secret societies, the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Modern Workmen, Woodmen of America, Hoo Hoos and Eagles. He stands well with the business community, entertains the most cordial relations with the legal fraternity and occupies a high position socially.

GEORGE MONROE MITCHELL.

George Monroe Mitchell, justice of the peace and a very prominent man of Mt. Vernon, Washington, was born February 26, 1873, in Scott county, Indiana, and is a son of Jasper N. Mitchell, born in Warren county, Tennessee, and his father, also Jasper, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving under General Greene. The founder of the Mitchell family in this country came from Ireland in the seventeenth century. Jasper, Jr., was a soldier in the Civil war, joining the Union army when it passed through Tennessee, and his history is a very interesting one. His sympathies were with the north, but he was drafted by the Confederates, was conscripted and sent to the Union army. During the war he was taken prisoner and confined at Andersonville, but was fortunate enough to escape. He served until the close of the war and died May 16, 1882. The mother was Lydia (Ritchey) Mitchell, born in Scott county, Indiana. Her parents were emigrants from Kentucky, and made the trip with some of Boone's emigrants. The family participated in the Indian wars there. The grandfather of Mrs. Mitchell was one of the victims of the Indian massacre at Summit; he bore the name of John Collins. Mrs. Mitchell married Theodore Christie, a farmer, and she is now living in Seymour, Indiana. The following family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell: William J., a farmer of Manson, Iowa; James D., a farmer of Indiana; our subject; Mahala, widow of John Morgan, a farmer of Washington county, Indiana; Laura; and Amanda, wife of Edward Heacock, a farmer of Seymour, Indiana.

George Mitchell attended the common schools of Indiana until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to San Juan county, Washington, and worked upon a farm one year, taught school another year, and then for ten years was a teacher in Skagit county. Desiring to extend his fund of information, he attended Vashon College and completed his course in lan-

guages, after which he returned to the Northern Indiana Law School in Valparaiso, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of LL. B. Immediately following his graduation, he located at Mt. Vernon, Washington, and commenced the practice of his profession. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and has always taken an active part in affairs of his party, serving on county central committees as well as representing the party at state conventions and various county conventions. In February, 1903, he was appointed justice of the peace for the Mt. Vernon district, county of Skagit, by the county commissioners, for a period of one year. While living in northern Indiana attending law school, he was unanimously elected and served as president of the class, which was a great honor, and he distinguished himself in that capacity because of his intimate knowledge of parliamentary law. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

Judge Mitchell gave universal satisfaction as a teacher, and his pupils could scarcely be induced to allow him to sever his connection with them. While teaching he had patiently prepared himself, however, for his law course, and was enabled to take the regular two years' course in one year. Upon his return he soon demonstrated that, while he was an excellent teacher, he was a still better lawyer, and in his present responsible position he is gaining new laurels by his calm, judicious renderings and able exposition of legal matters.

FRED L. BLUMBERG.

Fred L. Blumberg, auditor of Skagit county, Washington, and one of the leading citizens of Mt. Vernon, has earned his way into popular favor and responsible position by ability and perseverance. He was born July 8, 1864, in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, and is a son of John and Dorothy Blumberg, both of whom were born in Mecklenburg, Germany. John Blumberg belonged to a prominent German family and was obliged to leave his country on account of the revolutionary troubles of 1849. He took part in the Civil war as a member of the Seventeenth Wisconsin Regiment, during which time he was once wounded, but later re-enlisted and was a good and faithful soldier of his adopted country. He engaged in lumbering in the Wisconsin forests, and owned and operated a sawmill at Newburg in that state. His death took place in 1897. His wife belonged also to a German family of importance. Her grandfather served in the Napoleonic wars, as did also our subject's paternal grandfather, accompanying Schill, the famous German bushwhacker, who so effectively harassed Napoleon at the time of the invasion of Russia. Mrs. Blumberg still resides at Newburg, Wisconsin. Our subject has two brothers and one sister: Herman, who is a chandler in Minnesota; Frank, who is a farmer at Newburg, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Louise Garvin, who is the wife of a capitalist of Hyde Park, Chicago.

Fred L. Blumberg was educated in the public schools of Newburg, which he left at the age of sixteen years to go to work on a farm at Rockford, Illinois. From there he went to Milwaukee and engaged as a shipping clerk in a wholesale tobacco store for one year. He then spent one summer on a farm in Bremer county, Iowa, and during the succeeding winter

attended school at Summer. Mr. Blumberg then taught school for five years, during the winter seasons, spending the summers in farm work. In the spring of 1888 he went to Sheldon, Iowa, where he worked until January, 1889, as a hotel clerk, going then to Skagit county, Washington, again spending the summer on the farm and the winter in the schoolroom. In the fall of 1890 he opened a grocery store at Avon, Skagit county, but disposed of it in the following year and taught school for two years at Laconner. He then went to Anacortes and worked for a year as a section hand on the railroad, later was given charge of the warehouse at Anacortes for the Seattle & Northern Railroad Company, until the fall of 1898.

At this time Mr. Blumberg came to Mt. Vernon, having been appointed deputy county auditor. He remained in that capacity until February, 1902, when, upon the resignation of Auditor Grant Neal, now a member of the state board of control, he was appointed auditor, and in the fall was elected auditor by the heaviest vote in the county. Mr. Blumberg is still filling the duties of this responsible position, with the greatest efficiency. He is an active and influential member of the Republican party, and, with one exception, has attended all of the county conventions of Skagit county since 1890. He has served on the county central committee, and in 1894 was deputy superintendent of schools for this county.

On October 1, 1890, Mr. Blumberg was united in marriage with Allie Bartholomew, at Seattle, who was born in Worthington, Indiana, and is a daughter of Cynthia A. Bartholomew, who accompanied her to Washington in 1872. Mrs. Blumberg's father was a soldier in the Civil war and resides with a son at Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Blumberg and his estimable wife have a family of five sons, namely: Irvin A., born in December, 1891; Frank E., born in January, 1894; Judson A., born in January, 1896; George, born in September, 1898; and Edward F., born in July, 1901. The family belongs to the Episcopal church. Mr. Blumberg is fraternally associated with the order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in the Masonic fraternity is senior warden of the blue lodge and is secretary of Mt. Vernon Chapter No. 17, R. A. M. He is a first-class citizen in every way and is representative of the intelligence, responsibility and progressiveness of the great state of Washington.

WILLIAM H. T. BARNES.

Among the best citizens of the locality, esteemed alike for his sterling worth of character and his activity in the business world, is William H. T. Barnes, a worthy representative of an honored old family. He was born in Lodi, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 17th of March, 1853, and is a son of James and Ann (Oates) Barnes, both natives of England, and both descended from prominent families of that country. The father, who also followed the profession of pharmacy, passed away in death on the 16th of January, 1902, but the mother is still living, and now makes her home in Seattle. In this family were two sons, the brother of our subject being James, who is engaged in the real estate business in North Yakima, Washington, while the daughters are: Hattie A., the wife of John H. Sarlington,

a contractor and builder of Seattle; Valinda, the wife of C. B. Parkinson, a merchant of Cedar Lake, Iowa; Estelle, who makes her home in Seattle; and Rose E., the wife of E. L. Marsh, a license collector of that city.

William H. T. Barnes attended the public schools during his youth, and later graduated in the Northwestern Business College of Madison, Wisconsin. He learned the drug business in his father's store at Black Earth, Wisconsin, and for three years thereafter was in the employ of John H. Clark, a druggist of Madison, that state, while later he had charge of the store of B. A. Taft at Rico, Colorado. In 1879 he engaged in business for himself in Brown county, Dakota, where he remained for three years, and in August, 1885, removed to Seattle and opened a drug store at that point, where for fourteen years he was a successful and popular druggist. In December, 1899, he came to Blaine and resumed his drug business, and in this city his efforts have met with a high and well merited degree of success, the extensive business interests of this locality placing him among the leaders in industrial circles. For eight years Mr. Barnes was a member of the Washington state board of pharmacy, while for seven years of that period he served as its secretary, his first appointment to this position having been received by Governor E. P. Ferry, the first governor of Washington, under whom he served for three years, and his second appointment was made by Governor John H. McGraw, in 1893, he serving for five years under the last named. Mr. Barnes gives his political support to the Republican party, and during the years of 1890-1-2 served as a member of the city council of Seattle, while at the present time he is a member of the Blaine city council, having been elected a member at large and led the ticket. He is also president of the Blaine board of health.

The marriage of Mr. Barnes was celebrated on the 1st of October, 1883, when Miss Martha B. Buchanan became his wife. She was born at Fort Winnebago, near Portage, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Daniel Buchanan, who was for many years a general merchant, but is now living a retired life in Blaine. He was a member of the Washington constitutional convention from Adams county, and was known as the sage of the convention. He is of Scotch descent. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes was blessed with two children, a son and a daughter, but both are now deceased. In his fraternal relations our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. His duties in both public and private life have ever been discharged with marked promptness and fidelity, and throughout the period of his residence in the Sound country he has been closely identified with its progress and development, supporting all measures for the public good.

CHARLES S. BIHLER.

Charles S. Bihler, who has gained such an enviable reputation in the west as a civil engineer, is himself a native of Germany, and his ancestors for many generations have been prominent in various professions. His parents were Charles and Theresa (Wuench) Bihler, and the former was a



Christ Biker

jurist. Their son Charles S. was born in the beautiful old city of Munich, August 29, 1859. This city has one of the finest technical schools in the world, and after he had completed the excellent curriculum of the public schools he attended this institution, graduating in 1881. He at once entered the railroad engineering corps in the service of the Bavarian government, but after a year spent in this work, in which he had added much practical experience to his theoretical knowledge, he emigrated to America in 1882. Minneapolis was his first destination, and he was fortunate in securing a position with the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He began as a rodman, and was advanced successively to leveler, transit man, and chief draughtsman in the chief engineer's office. He was soon recognized as a man of much thoroughness and ability, and in 1885 was given the responsible undertaking of building the shops of his company at Como, near St. Paul. Upon the completion of this work he resumed his duties as chief draughtsman, which he continued until he was sent to Tacoma in 1890 to construct the shops of the Northern Pacific Railroad in South Tacoma. These are now among the largest shops in the country, covering eighty acres of ground, and two years were spent in erecting them, the result being a monument to Mr. Bihler's constructive genius. In 1892 he was made division engineer of the Northern Pacific with his office in Tacoma; this division then extended to Hope, Idaho, but was consolidated in 1893 with the middle division, extending to Billings, Montana. Mr. Bihler has supervised the construction of all the terminal facilities on the water front in Tacoma, which include the immense warehouses twenty-four hundred feet in length, with a capacity of two million bushels of wheat and with electrically controlled bunkers for the loading of ships. He also had charge of the various extensions of the Northern Pacific road in western Washington, Montana and Idaho. Mr. Bihler is one of the incorporators of the Spokane and Kootenai Railway Company and of the Seattle and Canada Railway Company.

In 1901 Mr. Bihler left the service of the railroad company, and has since done independent work, acting for a number of the leading corporations and manufacturers on Puget Sound. He is recognized as a leader in his profession, and, for a man just in the prime of his powers, his life has been filled with work of a lasting character, and there is still a bright future before him. His business office is at 619 Fidelity building. He is a member and director of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers and a member of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce. In 1884 Mr. Bihler, while residing in Minneapolis, was married to Miss Eugenia Brochier Marimont, who was likewise a native of Munich, Germany.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.

Robert W. Williams, a prominent real estate dealer and a man who has been largely instrumental in the upbuilding of Mt. Vernon, Washington, was born in Unadilla, New York, March 25, 1844, and is a son of Joseph Williams, a native of Scotland, who came to America when a young man and was a bridge-builder by trade. Among some of his most important contracts was the building of the bridge at Unadilla, New York, one across

the Susquehanna river at Nineveh, New York, also three others across the Susquehanna, and he lost his life in Nineveh, New York, in 1852, by the bursting of a dam; he was the only one on the bridge at the time. His wife was Alta A. (Carter) Williams, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and coming of an old American family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. Her father was born in Massachusetts. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Williams were as follows: Charles K., of Sandersfield, Massachusetts, is sheriff of Berkshire county; Benjamin F., of Wallingford, Connecticut, in the Britannia works; David P., who was superintendent of the Holyoke Massachusetts Paper Company, died in 1902; our subject; Jeannette, widow of John Palmer, who was connected with the Panama road across the Isthmus. The last named went to Panama in 1853 and returned to Wallingford, Connecticut, and later to New York city in 1902, having been there for forty-nine years; for thirty years of that time she resided on the Isthmus without once returning to her old home, even on a visit. The mother of this family died in 1862.

Robert W. Williams was educated in the county schools of Lee, Massachusetts, until 1861, at which time he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and for two and one-half years went to school in that city and studied dentistry. In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, under General Bartlett, and on April 24, 1864, the regiment was sent south and participated in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, Spottsylvania on May 12, in front of Petersburg on June 17, and after that participated in the campaign of the Army of the Potomac until March 25, 1865. While in front of Petersburg our subject lost his right leg, and was also slightly wounded in the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. When he was first wounded he was first sergeant, and was afterwards brevetted captain, being mustered out in October, 1865. The first business that he was able to transact after his return from the army was in the Boston custom house in 1866, from which he was transferred to the business office of the Boston postoffice in 1872 and remained there until his resignation in May, 1888. During that time he was postmaster at Somerville, Massachusetts, two years, was transferred from there to Roxbury, Massachusetts, and there he tendered his resignation on account of ill health. Believing that he might be benefited, Mr. Williams went to California, but shortly went farther north to Puget Sound. His steamer unfortunately met with very severe weather and barely escaped, but in December, 1888, he finally reached Mt. Vernon. Two years later he built a hotel in Burlington, Skagit county, and later organized the Boston Shingle Company, at Sedro Woolley, Washington. He organized the Williams & Henry shingle mill located at Milltown, Skagit county, in 1897, and is still conducting it, the plant having a capacity of eighty thousand shingles per day. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has represented his party in county conventions a number of times. On December 25, 1867, he was married to Alma A. Parker at Boston; she is a native of Vermont and a daughter of A. H. Parker, a farmer of Vermont. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Walter W., Emma and Lena. Fraternally Mr. Williams is a thirty-second degree Mason and Knight of Honor, Red Man, belongs to the

Knights and Ladies of Honor, Grand Army of the Republic post, of which National Commander Stewart has appointed him aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel.

ISAAC DUNLAP.

Isaac Dunlap, one of the leading ranchmen of Laconner, Washington, was born November 3, 1832, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James Dunlap, born in Ireland and died in 1853, and his wife, Mary (Moore) Dunlap, born in Ireland and died in 1870.

Isaac Dunlap was reared in the public schools of Philadelphia, and concluded his education in 1848, after which he learned the trade of a chandelier-maker in his native city, there remaining until 1852. For the next eleven years he lived in Linn county, Iowa, and worked upon a farm, but in 1863 he crossed the plains with a single mule team to California. During that hard trip a child was born to him and his wife. There were ninety-three wagons in the train, and Indians did not dare attack it on account of its strength. Upon arrival in California Mr. Dunlap went to San Joaquin county and engaged in farming for thirteen years, and in 1877 he removed to Laconner and purchased land on the flats, since which time he has been acquiring land until he now owns five hundred and fifty acres of some of the finest land in the world, capable of averaging one hundred bushels of oats to the acre. A portion of this land has been producing oats every year for thirty years, and no change is shown in the crops. He bored two wells, ninety-three feet deep, and for a distance of ninety feet the soil is the same straight through. Three and one-half acres of the tract is devoted to fruit-raising. In addition to his landed interests Mr. Dunlap is a stockholder of the Polson Hardware Company, which has stores at Laconner, Seattle and Wenatchee. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has attended state and county conventions; was elected county commissioner of Whatcom county and twice for Skagit county, and was one of the first commissioners of the newly created county of Skagit about 1883. Several times he has been elected road supervisor of Skagit county. His ranch is two and one-half miles from Laconner.

On December 24, 1859, he was married to Susan Maxwell, born in Iowa, and a daughter of Thomas Maxwell, of Scotch descent. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, namely: James, a farmer at Laconner, has been county treasurer three times; Alexander I. is manager and stockholder of the Polson Hardware Company at Laconner; William is a farmer on his father's ranch; Samuel is a farmer at Ridgeway, Skagit county. William also owns a fine farm, but rents it while he takes care of that of his father. The family own about twelve hundred and eighty acres in Skagit county. There are also three daughters in the family, namely: Mary married Louis McFarland, a farmer near Laconner; Rosanna married Arthur Flagg, a farmer near Laconner; Rowena married Martin Best, a farmer near Laconner. Fraternally Mr. Dunlap is a member of the Odd Fellows. The Dunlap family is a large one, for there are twenty grandchildren, and among them all there has so far been but one death, and that was of an infant scarcely a year old.

CLAUS JOHN H. DAHL.

Among the men of enterprise that the fatherland has furnished to the new world, men of energy and ambition, who have improved their opportunities here and have gained prestige in the business world, is Claus John H. Dahl, a capitalist residing in Blaine, where for some years he was identified with mercantile interests, but now gives his attention to the supervision of his investments. In public office he has manifested his loyalty to the welfare of the city, and his efforts in its behalf have been of a beneficial nature.

Mr. Dahl was born in Germany on the 30th of December, 1855, and his parents, Claus F. and Wipke (Guhn) Dahl, were also natives of the same country. They came to America about 1865, locating in Illinois, and the mother did not long survive the emigration, her death occurring in that year, when she was forty-two years of age. The father afterward married again, and throughout his business career he carried on farming. He died in Blaine in 1898, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. Mr. Dahl, of this review, has one brother and one sister: Ernest, who follows farming near Blaine; and Lena, the wife of T. J. Spohn, who is living in Seattle. He also has three half-brothers and three half-sisters: Charles H., of Blaine; Lendis F., a confectioner of Snohomish, Washington; William, of Blaine; Ella, the wife of Joseph Wagner; Annie, the wife of Herman King; and Emma, the wife of L. D. Stevenson, of Blaine.

To the public school system of Holstein, Germany, Mr. Dahl is indebted for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. He there pursued his studies until ten years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world. The family crossed the Atlantic to the United States, and proceeding into the interior of the country settled in Stephenson county, Illinois, where Mr. Dahl again entered school and continued his studies until sixteen years of age. At that time he became a resident of Dodge county, Nebraska, his father settling there upon a farm, and to the cultivation and improvement of that property our subject devoted his energies up to the time of his marriage, which occurred when he was twenty-four years of age. He then purchased a farm in the same county and began agricultural pursuits on his own account. For ten years he operated his land in Nebraska and then sold out, preparatory to removing to the Pacific coast. In the spring of 1890 he arrived in Blaine, and for a short time was engaged in the butchering business, but soon turned his attention to general merchandising in company with his brother Charles, this partnership continuing until 1894. Through the succeeding two years he was not actively engaged in business. In 1896, however, he began dealing in grain and feed, and continued in that line until January, 1903, since which time he has devoted his energies to the supervision of his investments. He has prospered as the years have passed, and is now the possessor of a handsome capital.

On the 16th of June, 1879, Mr. Dahl was united in marriage to Miss Catharine H. Dierks, a native of Germany and a daughter of John and Katrina Dierks, who were also born in that country, whence they came to the new world, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Nebraska.

Socially, Mr. Dahl is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is also a member of the Blaine Commercial Club. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in local and state politics. In 1896 he was elected councilman at large and was re-elected each succeeding year up to and including 1899, so that he served in the office for four years. In 1900 he was elected mayor of Blaine and was re-elected in 1901. Local advancement is a cause very dear to his heart, and anything tending to prove of benefit to his adopted city elicits his attention and support. Without much assistance at the outset of his career, he has steadily worked his way upward, and to-day stands among the capitalists of this part of the state.

DAVID C. JENKINS, JR.

David C. Jenkins, Jr., city auditor of Whatcom, Washington, and one of the leading young Democrats of that city, was born July 30, 1876, at Smith Center, Kansas. He is a son of the late Hon. Will D. Jenkins, ex-secretary of state, and his wife, Elvira (Axton) Jenkins.

David C. Jenkins, Jr., attended the public schools in Whatcom and later had the advantage of a course at the Bishop Scott Academy in Portland, Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1895. After his graduation he went into the newspaper business with his father on the weekly *Champion* in Whatcom, and there continued eighteen months. In 1896, his father being elected secretary of state, the young man went to Olympia to fill the position of assistant secretary of state. Three years later he went to the north half of the Colville Indian reservation and started the *Bolster Drill*, a weekly mining paper, and continued it one year, when he sold his interests and returned to Whatcom in 1900. For three years he was connected with several newspapers in different capacities, and January 6, 1903, he was appointed, by the council of Whatcom, city auditor. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and has taken an active part in local affairs.

On January 21, 1896, he was married to Mabel Rice, a daughter of Aaron Rice, of Whatcom, a steam engineer. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins: Sidney C. and Will D. Jenkins. Fraternally Mr. Jenkins is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Red Men, and is very popular in these organizations and throughout the entire state, and no young Democrat in the county has a more brilliant future than has this most worthy son of a distinguished father.

The late Hon. Will D. Jenkins was born near Lincoln, Illinois, April 21, 1852, and died February 15, 1902. His wife was a native of Indiana, coming of an old American family of Welsh descent, and she died in February, 1890. In addition to our subject, these parents had two other children, namely: Will D., in the sawmill business in Whatcom; Lulu, residing in Whatcom.

The early education of the Hon. Will D. Jenkins was received in the common schools, but he gained much from contact with men and close observation. His first vocation was that of compositor in a printing office. From this he rose gradually to be an editor and publisher, and spent nearly a quarter of a century in these relations. Being attracted to the west, he had

removed to Nebraska in his boyhood, and saw two years' service in the Indian wars in that state, Colorado and the far west. After locating in New Whatcom, his abilities were recognized, and he was honored with election as mayor three terms. In 1890 his services to the party were recognized by President Harrison, who appointed him supervisor of census of the state of Washington, and he filed the first completed report that year. Until 1892 he was a strong Republican, but his views upon the silver question forced him to adopt the Omaha platform, and he was elected secretary of state on the People's party ticket in 1896, for a term of four years. In his untimely death the state lost an able and wise legislator; the city of Whatcom one of its best and most loyal citizens, and his family a loving father, whose place can never be filled.

EDWIN M. ALLEN.

Edwin M. Allen is now serving as assessor of Snohomish county. He was born on the 21st of April, 1855, at Stetson, in Penobscot county, Maine, and is a son of Thorndike Allen, who was born in the Pine Tree state and came of good old Revolutionary stock. Further back than this, however, his ancestry could be traced, for the family was founded in America by Scot emigrants. The father was a farmer by occupation, and after arriving at years of maturity he followed that pursuit in order to provide for his family. He wedded Rose A. Damon, who was born in Maine and was of Irish lineage. She, too, came of a family that was represented in the American army during the war of the Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen were born nine sons and four daughters, namely: Frank R., Fred H., Ella J., Edwin M., Nelia, Joseph T., George E., Annie R., Arthur, John, Pearley D., Benjamin I. and Susie R. The father of this family passed away in 1893 at the age of sixty-nine years. The mother is still living, at the age of seventy-five years, and makes her home in Stetson, Maine.

At the usual age Edwin M. Allen entered the public schools of his native town, where he continued his studies until he reached the age of sixteen. He then pursued a two years' preparatory course, and completed his intellectual training by a commercial course in Pittsfield, Maine. After leaving school at the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of F. Shaw & Brothers, tanners, of Jacksonbrook, Maine, continuing in their service until 1878. In March of that year he sought a home in the west in order that he might take advantage of its growing opportunities and advantages. He went to Colorado and after being employed at different places in that state for a time removed to Nevada county, California, where he followed hydraulic mining until August, 1882. He then removed to Seattle, Washington, where he remained until October of the same year, when he came to Snohomish county, locating at Lowell. There he entered the employ of E. D. Smith, whom he served as bookkeeper for four years. He next went to Port Townsend and afterward to Seattle, but in the spring of 1888 he returned to Snohomish, where he was employed at different occupations for the seven succeeding years. In 1895 he again went to California, where he was engaged in hydraulic mining for two years, and in the summer of 1897 he once more returned to Washington, this time locating in the town of

Getchell. There he accepted the position of bookkeeper for the firm of Eggert & Johnson, lumbermen, but in January, 1899, he came to Everett. Here he was appointed deputy assessor, in which capacity he served until elected assessor in 1902.

In May, 1883, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Albertine G. Turner, a native of California and a daughter of A. G. and Carrie Turner, who were pioneer settlers of the Golden state, and were natives of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Allen now have three interesting children: Edwin D., Edith L. and Ethel A., aged respectively eighteen, sixteen and fifteen years. In his social relations he is a Mason and also holds membership relations with the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Foresters of America, the Red Men and the Knights of the Maccabees. His political support has ever been given to the Republican party, in which he take an active interest. During his residence in the west he has been a witness of its marvelous growth and development, and he has never regretted his decision to cast in his lot with the settlers of this portion of the country.

FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.

Francis Walter Mansfield, although a young man, has attained considerable distinction as a representative of the bar of Snohomish county, and is now serving as police judge of Everett, in which city he resides. He was born December 17, 1879, at Cassopolis, Michigan, and is a son of George Walter and Josephine W. (Sturr) Mansfield. The father was also a native of Michigan, representing one of the early pioneer families of that state. His ancestral history is one of close connection with America from a very early epoch in its development. George W. Mansfield became a farmer and dairyman in Michigan and carried on business along this line for many years. He died in 1891 at the age of fifty years, while his wife still survives him and now makes her home in Everett at the age of fifty-seven years. She is a native of New York city, and during her girlhood days accompanied her parents on their removal to Cass county, Michigan. Francis W. Mansfield has one living brother, William E., who is engaged in the drug business in Everett. The two sisters of the family died in infancy.

At the usual age Francis Walter Mansfield began his education in the public schools and continued his studies until he had completed a course in the Cassopolis high school, being graduated with the class of 1898. He afterward entered the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan, where he was a student in 1897-8. In the fall of 1899 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and completed his preparation for the bar in June, 1901.

Mr. Mansfield was then married and came to Everett, Washington, in the fall of 1901. He passed the state board examination here, was admitted to practice and immediately afterward entered upon the prosecution of his chosen profession. In January, 1902, he formed a partnership with Benjamin W. Sherwood, who was also a graduate of the law department of the State University of Michigan. In January, 1903, Mr. Mansfield was appointed police judge and is acting in that position at the present time. He

is well informed concerning the principles of jurisprudence, and in the discharge of his judicial duties is fair and impartial.

On the 13th of June, 1901, in Williamsville, Michigan, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mansfield and Miss Grace Stearns, a native of that state and a daughter of Henry and Sarah J. Stearns, who belong to old pioneer families of Michigan. Mr. Mansfield is connected with the Red Men and also with the Modern Woodmen of America, and his political support is given to the Republican party, the principles of which he has always endorsed.

JAMES M. ASHTON.

One of the rugged, whole-souled characters of Tacoma is the distinguished lawyer, General James M. Ashton, and there is hardly a man in the city who would not know "Jim" Ashton at sight and have a good word for him as one who has done much to better conditions here since he came. His history has more of the romantic than that of the majority of men, and although he is only now in the prime of his years, a perusal of his biography will show that he has lived with an intensity surpassed by few. He is the son of Joseph and Nancy Wynne (Stevenson) Ashton, the former being a native of Devonshire, England, and dying at Belleville, Ontario, while the latter, who is also deceased, was a native of New York state.

James M. Ashton was born in Belleville, Ontario, August 28, 1859, and passed his childhood years in the school and home. But there were restless stirrings in this boy from earliest youth, and these prompted him at the age of eleven to strike out for himself. He left home rather unceremoniously and came to the United States. He made his way to Nebraska, where his day-dreams were realized, as far as they ever are, by his obtaining employment on a cattle ranch and learning the rough life of the cowboy. For about a year he drove cattle, going as far south as Texas. Then an older sister became his good angel, and at her advice he went back home, determined to get an education and become a lawyer. He was an unusually bright student and studied hard in Albert College in Belleville; a little later he took up the study of law in both the law and the arts course at University College, Toronto, where he matriculated at the early age of fourteen. In his sophomore year, however, his health failed, and he again sought the western prairies, driving cattle for three years on the "western trail," covering, as it did then all the way from Laredo on the Rio Grande to Ogallalla, Nebraska, then a new town on the Union Pacific Railroad. In this way he obtained enough means to complete his education, besides restoring his health, and in 1877 he returned and entered Osgood Hall at Toronto, which is noted as one of the finest law schools in the world. He received his diploma at the age of twenty-one, and, as he had determined to practice in the United States, he came to Chicago to study American statutory law. In 1882 he went to Denver, but, not finding this a good field, he left after a few months, during the mining excitement in New Mexico and Arizona. He left Denver in company with a young man as ambitious as himself and with whom he had formed a close friendship—he has since become a distinguished member



J. M. Weston

of Congress, chairman of the river and harbors committee, and is now on the bench in the appellate division of the state of New York—Hon. Warren B. Hooker. The young men roughed it through most of that region, looking for a suitable location, and arrived in San Francisco in the fall of 1882. Here they were attracted by the reports of the wonderful possibilities of the country around the Puget Sound, and they came here in October, 1882. They first stopped in Seattle, and while here they learned that Judge Roger S. Green was examining applicants for the bar at Tacoma, whither they went at once. They were admitted to practice, were immediately employed in cases, and as the outlook was so bright they decided to remain. At that time Tacoma was in her infancy, and the only buildings of importance were Blackwell's Hotel and the old Tacoma mill.

For four years the young attorneys Ashton and Hooker practiced together, but in 1886 Mr. Hooker went back on a visit to his old home in New York, where he married and concluded to stay, afterward being advanced to the eminent positions we have mentioned. Mr. Ashton was retained as counsel by many of the corporate concerns then taking an active part in the development of the Puget Sound country, and in 1887 became one of the general attorneys of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in company with Mr. Mitchell and Judge Chapman. He held this place and at the same time enjoyed a good private practice until 1896, when he was selected by the United States court as general attorney for the western receivership of the Northern Pacific, with jurisdiction over all the states penetrated by that line west of Dakota. In 1898, under his supervision, the receivership was closed up, and since that time he has given his attention to his own large practice, making a specialty of corporation and maritime or admiralty law. His offices are on the fourth floor of the Fidelity building. Mr. Ashton has always been a zealous Republican partisan, but has never sought any personal honors except as delegate to the conventions. His most notable achievement in politics was as a delegate from Washington to the national convention in 1900 at Philadelphia, being on the national committee from Washington. On this occasion he was selected by the delegates representing all the western states to second the nomination to the vice presidency of Governor Roosevelt, Mr. Murray of Massachusetts having been chosen by the eastern states. The speech which Mr. Ashton made at the time was published in full in most of the metropolitan dailies, it being notable from the fact that it was the first time in the history of national conventions that the great west had been recognized as bearing a considerable part in the country's politics. One of the particular features of the speech was an extended mention of the resources and possibilities of Washington, thus being of distinct advantage to the state in advertising its latent wealth and inducing men of capital to settle there.

Mr. Ashton gets his title of "General" from his connection with the state militia. When he came here in 1882 he entered the old Tacoma Guards and did service in the Chinese riots both at Seattle and Tacoma. Later he organized the cavalry of the state, was elected captain of Troop B, held that position for five years, was then elected major in charge of the entire cavalry squadron of the state, and in 1892 was chosen brigadier general of the state by a convention of field and line officers of the National Guard, resigning

this post in 1894. At the beginning of the Spanish war he, with the help of friends throughout the state, enrolled a full regiment of cavalry, receiving every assurance from the war department that they would be needed; they were not called out, but even after the fall of Santiago they kept themselves in readiness.

General Ashton was married in Tacoma on June 1, 1892, to M. Frances Davies; she was the daughter of a California business man, D. T. Davies, who was manager of the Southern Pacific coal mines for several years prior to his death, which occurred in December, 1901. Mr. Ashton has recently built a beautiful home in Tacoma, where he can enjoy the well earned comforts of life.

THOMAS RICE.

Thomas Rice was born on the 24th of October, 1852, and is a native son of the Emerald Isle. His parents, Owen and Margaret (O'Hare) Rice, were also natives of the Emerald Isle, and the father was a stock and cattle dealer, carrying on business along that line throughout his entire life. He passed away at the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife, surviving him for a number of years, departed this life at the age of seventy-two.

Thomas Rice is the youngest of a family of seven brothers and three sisters. He is indebted to the public school system of northern Ireland for the educational privileges he enjoyed in early life. His home was in county Armagh, and he afterward continued his studies in Newry and in Dublin colleges. When seventeen years of age he put aside his text-books in order to become a factor in business life. He entered upon his business career in the capacity of a clerk in a dry-goods store, but thinking that he might have better opportunities in the new world, of whose advantages he had heard much, he came to the United States, crossing the Atlantic in the spring of 1869. During the following four years he was engaged in railroading in Illinois and in the southern states, but the far west attracted him, and in December, 1874, he made his way across the country to California. He was then employed by the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies until October, 1878, which year witnessed his arrival in Washington. Here he entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with which he was connected until 1881, when he became an employe of the Oregon Short Line road, a part of the Union Pacific system, his work with that corporation continuing until 1885. Mr. Rice next turned his attention to contracting, which he followed until 1888, and during the succeeding ten years he was in the service of the Great Northern Railroad Company. When that decade had passed he became a resident of Everett, arriving in this city in the fall of 1892. Here he established a furniture store and has since been engaged in merchandising. Only the year previous had the townsite been cleared and the city of Everett established, so that Mr. Rice is the pioneer merchant in the furniture business. With the rapid growth of the city his trade has steadily increased until he is to-day one of the prosperous merchants of Everett, doing a large and profitable business. In 1899 he incorporated the Rice Furniture Company, of which he is the president and manager.

In July, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Thomas Rice and Miss Johanna Danohey Rice, a native of Ireland, but the wedding was celebrated in Butte, Montana. They now have one living daughter, Margaret. They also lost two daughters, Mary Anne and Honora H., who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are well known in Everett and their circle of friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

Socially Mr. Rice is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He has always manifested a deep and helpful interest in business and industrial affairs and in all matters pertaining to the growth and development of the city. He is numbered among its earliest residents and was one of the incorporators of Everett. He helped to elect the first city council and the first mayor, and has been a witness of the entire growth of this now thriving municipality. His political support is given to the Democracy, and with firm faith in the principles of the party he has ever put forth his best efforts in its behalf. He belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing country, and, acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has garnered, in the fullness of time, the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprise.

THOMAS BROMLEY CHILDS.

Dr. Thomas Bromley Childs, whose life has been one of varied activity, and who has been a useful and influential citizen of Anacortes, Washington, for some years, in fact, since pioneer times in this town, is descended from a family who played a part in the early history of this country, and is the son of Israel Childs and Ann Ambler; the former was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a farmer, and died at the age of eighty, in 1885; the latter was also a native of Pennsylvania, and died at the age of fifty, in 1853. They had four children: Edward Henry, Thomas, John M., deceased, and Marietta H., deceased.

Thomas Bromley Childs was born July 31, 1834, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools and later in the normal school at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. On leaving school at the age of twenty-two, he worked four years at carriage-building, but in the spring of 1860 he went to Texas, and thence came across the plains to San Francisco, where he arrived in December, 1861. His brother John had preceded him about a year, and with him Thomas took up the study of dentistry; after preparing himself by several years' work, he went to Downieville, Sierra county, California, and practiced his profession for a time. In 1873 he went to Austin, Nevada, where he practiced for ten years, and in May, 1883, came to Puget Sound and settled at Anacortes, which was then but an incipient hamlet. He opened a general merchandise store, and also held the position of postmaster, conducting the store for five years and being the incumbent of the

office till 1894. In 1896 he was elected city treasurer, and served three terms, till 1899. He has much real estate in the city, and his varied interests give him sufficient employment for his leisure years.

On October 31, 1878, Mr. Childs was married to Sarah Morris Curtis, a daughter of Melville and Louise (Allsopp) Curtis. Mr. Childs was on a visit to his wife's sister at the time, and he and his bride have the distinction of being the first white couple to be married on the island of Fidalgo, in Anacortes. They have two children, Harold Melville and Marion Louise. Mr. Childs is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and has always been interested in the political fortunes of the Republican party, during the last two years of his residence at Austin, Nevada, having held the office of county assessor.

ANTONE BEHME.

Antone Behme, who was born November 27, 1845, in Centerville, Orange county, New York, and now resides in Custer, Washington, was the third in order of birth in the family of Henry J. and Mary A. (Ketchum) Behme. The father was a native of Germany and in 1836 came to the United States. He was a tailor by trade and followed that pursuit for many years in order to provide for his family. He wedded Mary A. Ketchum, a native of the Empire state and a representative of an old American family that was founded in this country in colonial days and sent its sons forth to service in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. In the year 1847 Henry J. Behme removed with his family to Ohio, settling in the north-western part of that state. His wife died in 1881, at the age of fifty-six years, and he passed away in 1888, at the age of seventy-six. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters: Margaret A., who died in girlhood; Frederick, who died while serving in the Union army, in 1862; Antone, of this review; Mary M., the widow of J. J. Jefers, of Ohio; Nathaniel, who is living in Custer, Washington; Julius C., a farmer of Iowa; and Eva, who died in Ohio, at the age of two years.

Antone Behme was only two years old when taken by his parents to Ohio, and there he was reared, attending the common schools of Wood county until thirteen years of age, after which he worked as a farm hand for two years. He was but a boy of sixteen years when, in October, 1861, he enlisted as a defender of the Union cause, joining the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years, the regiment being attached to the command of General Shields. He participated in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, in 1862, was in the engagement at Port Republic under Major McClellan and was under General Foster at the capture of Fort Wagner, South Carolina. He was then transferred to Washington on extra duty and was honorably discharged in 1865, after more than three years of faithful military service, which often called him into the thickest of the fight.

Mr. Behme had not yet attained his majority when the war was ended. Returning home he resumed the pursuits of peace, being engaged in farming in Ohio for three years. In 1868 he went to Michigan, where he was engaged in lumbering until 1873. He then went to Wisconsin, where he con-

tinued in the same business for about eleven years. Then determining to seek a home in the northwest, having heard very favorable reports of its business opportunities, he came to Washington in April, 1884, accompanied by his family. He settled first in Seattle, where he engaged in the operation of a sawmill and the manufacture of lumber, continuing in that business until 1892. During that time he operated one of the first sawmills built at Snohomish, after which he went to Grant's Pass, Oregon, and conducted a sash and door factory until 1888. He next went to Blaine, where he established a sawmill, here continuing the manufacture of lumber until 1891. In the fall of that year he purchased a mill in Custer which he operated until 1894, when he once more sold out and bought a half interest in a general store. He was thus connected with merchandising interests for two years, but disposed of the store in 1896 and since that time has engaged in the cultivation of farming lands. He also opened a hotel in Custer in 1892, and has since been its proprietor, conducting a first-class establishment, which has found favor with the traveling public by reason of the able manner in which it is managed.

In 1900 Mr. Behme was elected county commissioner of Whatcom county for a term of two years. While living in Wisconsin he served as justice of the peace from 1879 until 1884, covering three terms, was also school director for three terms, road supervisor for two terms, and foreman of the Lake Shore Traffic Company, operating its sawmill for five years. In every position of trust and responsibility to which he has been called he has shown himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, by his prompt and faithful discharge of duty.

In 1873 occurred the marriage of Mr. Behme and Miss Clara I. Spencer, a native of Maine and a daughter of Isaac R. and Martha R. Spencer, both of whom were natives of Maine and members of old American families, the ancestry on the mother's side being traced back to the time of the landing of the Pilgrims. To Mr. and Mrs. Behme have been born eight children, as follows: Amy E., Percival M., Grace L., Claude E., Bessie M., Hugh L., Edna N., and Elmer E. Grace is now the wife of Edward Jones, of Custer, and the others are still at home. Mr. Behme belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and gives his political support to the Republican party. He has a wide acquaintance in this part of the state, and his many excellent traits of character, combined with a genial manner, have made him popular with his friends.

THE BELLINGHAM BAY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

In the year 1868 the Bellingham Bay Coal Company was formed, and from this has developed the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company. The coal mine of the original company was operated by the owners of the corporation, the leading men being P. B. Cornwall, who is president and managing director of the existing company; Alonzo Hayward; D. O. Mills; J. B. Hagin; and Lloyd Tevis. The company operated the coal mine for some time, supplying the San Francisco markets until the opening of the Black Diamond mine in King county. In 1883 this company conceived the

idea of laying off a townsite on Bellingham Bay and constructing a line of railway from tidewater to the national boundary line, there to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, then building. This project was carried out and was attended with success, as were the various other interests of the company. In 1890 the growth and development of these industries made it desirable to segregate the land, lumbering and other enterprises from those of the railroad company, and at that time the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company was formed, and is at present operating a milling plant which is the second largest on the Sound. Of the mill W. P. Fowle is the superintendent, and in it employment is furnished to two hundred men. The plant has a capacity of two hundred thousand feet of lumber every ten hours and largely sells to the export trade. The company also operates an electric light plant, supplying the city of Whatcom and Fairhaven, George R. Longden acting as electrical engineer and superintendent. In connection with the mill the company also operates extensive logging interests, supplying the mill. They also platted that portion of the townsite of Whatcom which is now the principal business and manufacturing section of the city. In 1890 the company was incorporated as the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company with a capital stock of five million dollars, its officers being P. B. Cornwall, president; W. P. Fowle, vice president; J. J. Donovan, superintendent; Glen C. Hyatt, secretary and land agent; and D. Daun Eagan, auditor. The general offices of the company are in the depot of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad Company. Perhaps no other one company has done as much for the improvement and progress of Whatcom, for it has largely promoted industrial and commercial interests with the result that the city's growth has been augmented and its prosperity largely increased.

THOMAS S. CONMEY.

Thomas S. Conmey, a farmer of Sedro Woolley, Washington, has an identity with this place that reaches back to its early settlement. A brief record of his life is as follows:

Thomas S. Conmey was born December 11, 1846, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and is descended from Irish ancestry. His father, John Conmey, was born in Lockport, New York, of Irish parentage, and lived to a ripe old age, his death occurring in 1893. By trade a blacksmith, he sharpened the drills for the first railroad in the United States, now the New York Central. Mr. Conmey's mother, Mary (Sweeney) Conmey, was born on the Emerald Isle. She died in 1848. By a later marriage John Conmey had two other sons, Richard, now a resident of Breckenridge, Colorado, and John, of Florida.

Thomas S. attended public school in Pennsylvania until he reached the age of seventeen, when he started west to make his way in the world. He went first to Omaha, Nebraska. For five years he hauled freight and made ties for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and he also hauled freight for the Mormons. He went to White Pine, Nevada, in 1869, during the silver excitement, and during the following year was at various points between White Pine and Salt Lake City. In the summer of 1871 he came up

to Puget Sound, via San Francisco, and assisted in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Tacoma and got out piles for the first terminal wharf at Tacoma. The next two years he was at various places and variously employed, prospecting for gold, working in a mill, etc. In 1876 he rode on horseback from Los Angeles, California, to Pueblo, Colorado, for the purpose of seeing the country and with an idea of locating. However, he did not find a location then, and, after a visit to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia he returned to Puget Sound. He came up the Skagit river and was the first settler within the township east of what is now Sedro Woolley, and built the first cabin. Being ahead of the survey, he squatted, but pre-empted when the survey was made, on land located five miles east of Sedro Woolley, and here he lived, labored and prospered for a quarter of a century. He sold his farm in 1902, having moved into Sedro Woolley, where he has a pleasant home.

Mr. Conmey knows all the hardships and privations of the early pioneer. A year after his settlement here other settlers came, and soon the work of clearing away the timber and making roads and farms was carried forward. Mr. Conmey cut logs on Skagit river and sold them to the mills, he helped to build the roads, and he was what was known as a "swift water man," running a canoe on the river to carry the mail and also his neighbors. In politics he early took a prominent and active part, affiliating with the Republican party, and has attended many of the county conventions of his party. Mr. Conmey was married in December, 1885, at Birds View, Skagit valley, to Miss Meta Behrens, a native of Germany, and they have five daughters, Anna, Mamie, Katie, Eleanor and Matie.

FRED F. WILLARD.

Fred F. Willard, assessor of Skagit county, Washington, and residing at Mt. Vernon, that state, was born March 7, 1860, in Essex county, New York, and is a son of Sidney S. Willard, born in Troy, New York. He came of a good old American family of English descent, and died in 1900. His wife bore the maiden name of Roxy E. Westcott, and she also was born in Essex county, New York. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Continental army, and her father served in the war of 1812. The family descended from English and Scotch ancestry. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Willard were as follows: Augustus, a hotel man and wheat speculator of Necedah, Wisconsin; Elizabeth resides at New Lisbon, Wisconsin; and Fred F.

Fred F. Willard was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin, after which he attended high school, from which he was graduated in 1879, and in the following spring he went into northern Nebraska and engaged in the cattle business for two years. From there he went to Minnesota, and embarked in the lumber business, remaining from eighteen months to two years. His next location was in South Dakota, where he was interested in lumber for two years, and for three years operated a general mercantile business. In the spring of 1890 he went to Stanwood, Snohomish county, Washington, and took up a timber claim. Remaining there for two years,

he then went to Skagit county, and worked in lumber and shingle mills at Sedro until the fall of 1898, when he was elected both town clerk and school clerk of the district, and he held those offices until he was elected assessor of Skagit county, in the fall of 1902, on the Republican ticket. While in Sedro, now Sedro Woolley, he was police magistrate during the years 1901 and 1902, in connection with his clerkships. He was also field assessor for the Sedro Woolley district during 1899, and was census enumerator for that district in 1900.

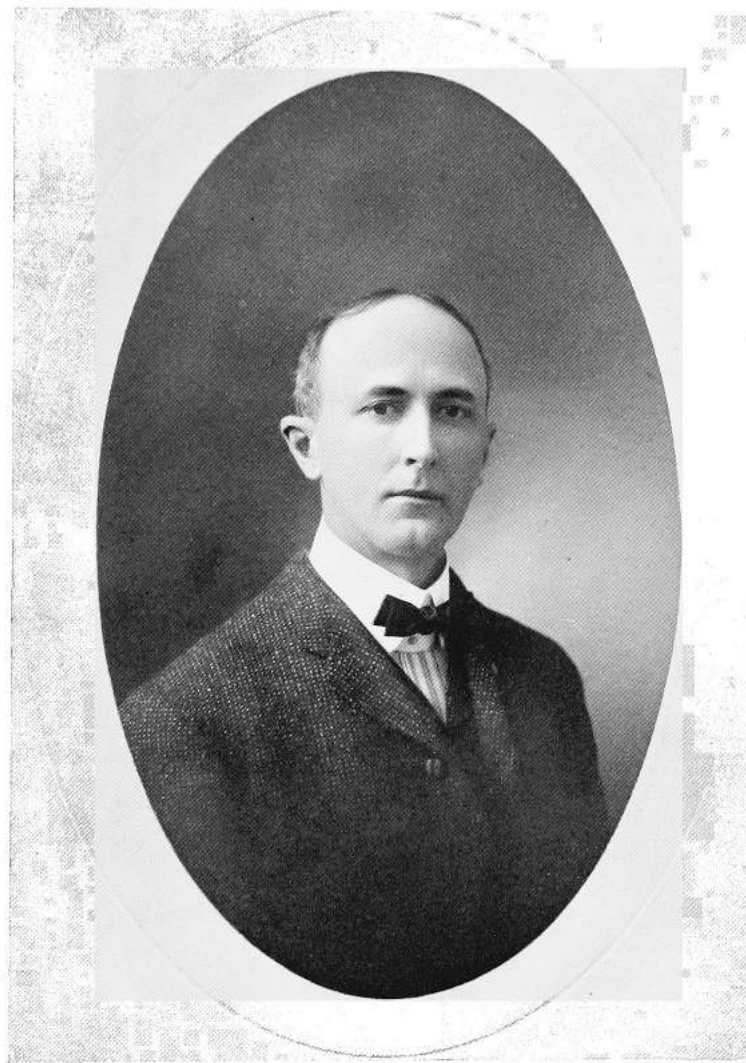
On August 3, 1895, he was married to Rose Lederle at Sedro Woolley. She is a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Joseph Lederle, who was born in Germany. One son, Jesse, was born November 17, 1896, and a daughter, Rose, was born July 25, 1898. Mr. Willard is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, and Eagles. Politically he is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. He has represented the party in nearly all county conventions since he has been in Skagit county.

IRA H. CASE.

The Case Investment Company of Tacoma, which has its offices at 501-502 Bernice building, is one of the solid financial concerns of this bustling western city. The capital stock of the company is twenty thousand dollars, and its general purposes are to buy, sell and develop first-class mining propositions, to deal in stocks and bonds, to secure franchises, to organize and finance corporations, and in a general way to promote the moneyed interests of the Puget Sound country. The enviable success and the confidence and patronage won to this company from the solid business men of Tacoma, are due in no small degree to the excellent gentleman who is its president and manager, Ira H. Case.

The last two generations of this family were natives of Illinois, and Charles Case was born in the industrial city of Kewanee, Henry county. He was a farmer by occupation, and about 1870 went to Kansas to live, afterward spent some years in California, and in 1880 returned to the old home at Kewanee to spend the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1899. His wife was Lucinda Hill, a native of New York state.

Kewanee, Illinois, is the birthplace of Ira H. Case, the son of these parents, and the date of his birth was in 1861. His mother died when he was scarcely one year old, and he was reared under the care of his grandparents in the vicinity of Lansing, Michigan. As he was able to attend school only until he was thirteen years old, most of his education has been acquired in the more rugged school of life, and the fact that he is a well rounded and intelligent man is evidence that he improved all the opportunities which came to him. In 1878 the family moved to Neillsville, Wisconsin, and here Ira spent the day in clerking in a store and the evening in the study of law, which was the profession toward which his ambitious mind had turned. Later he entered a law office, and with the practical and theoretical knowledge of the subject here gained he was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. Then, in 1883, he went to South Dakota and practiced law



Dr. H. Case

in Deuel county. It was only a short time until his ability was recognized in his election to the office of county judge. He removed to Gary, the county seat, to perform his judicial functions, but the duties of the position were so onerous and exacting that his health threatened to give way, and he decided to discontinue the law for awhile. After four years' residence in Deuel county, Mr. Case went to Chicago, where he engaged in business for nearly two years, and in 1889 came to Seattle, Washington. His first venture here was the organizing of the Washington National Building, Loan and Investment Company, which he conducted through the panicky times of 1893, resigning his connection with it in 1894; the fact that this concern survived the hard times and is still in a flourishing condition shows how well it was organized, and is a credit to Mr. Case. His residence continued in this part of the country, and in October, 1897, he decided to make his permanent home in Tacoma, and at once set about the formation of the Case Investment Company.

Mr. Case was married in August, 1899, to Miss Jessie McClelland, of Tacoma, and they reside in a pleasant home at 701 Carr street. While he is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, he has not taken an important part in politics since coming to Tacoma, although he was prominently mentioned before the convention of 1902 for nomination as a member of the state legislature. He is a popular member of the Chamber of Commerce.

WILLIAM DALE.

William Dale, one of the pioneer settlers of Mt. Vernon, Washington, was born May 20, 1852, in Elk county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John L. Dale, a native of Pennsylvania. The father of John L. Dale was born in Wales, and his mother in Ireland. John L. Dale was an attorney of Pierce county, Wisconsin, became a very prominent politician and a marshal-at-large during the Civil war. His death occurred in Washington territory in 1878. His wife bore the maiden name of Massie Jordan, and she was born in Pennsylvania and came of German descent. Her death took place in Skagit county, Washington, in 1889. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. John L. Dale were as follows: John L., postmaster and merchant at Edison; James, hotel-keeper at Port Hammond, British Columbia; William; Annie L. married F. A. Hall, a farmer and carpenter of Edison, Washington.

William Dale was educated in the public schools of Pierce county, Wisconsin, and he concluded his education in 1872, during that period, however, having also worked upon the farm. In 1872-3 he worked in the pine woods of northern Wisconsin, and then went to Washington in 1874, making his home for a time in Island county. There he worked in the woods two years, and then changed to Fidalgo Island, Skagit county, and was engaged in logging for two years. His next change was made to Edison, Skagit county, where he took up tide land, and farmed for five years, but since then he has rented his property. In 1888 he was elected assessor of Skagit county and served four years.

From 1892 to 1897 Mr. Dale was employed looking after his real estate and operating two steam threshers, and during this same period he built,

with two other parties, a shingle mill at Burlington, Washington. In 1893 he erected a second shingle mill at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, which was operated by the Mt. Vernon Shingle Lumber Company, with Mr. Dale as secretary and manager, but the mill was destroyed by fire that same year. In 1898 Mr. Dale was honored by election as county assessor, and re-elected in 1900, serving until January, 1903. When he first arrived the country was very sparsely settled, and communication with commercial centers was difficult. During all these years Mr. Dale has watched and participated in the wonderful progress and development of the country, and has always contributed his part to assist. During the seventies lumbering was the only industry in the Puget Sound district. What is now the best portion of the country was then wild land, and all of the tide lands have been reclaimed since 1876.

In politics Mr. Dale is a Republican and has participated in nearly every convention since the formation of Skagit county. He has also represented the county in state conventions. On December 16, 1877, he married Mary A. Stevens, at Edison, Washington. She was born in Houston county, Minnesota, a daughter of Edwin Stevens, a farmer of Minnesota and Iowa. Two boys have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dale, namely: William Edwin, a stationary engineer of Mt. Vernon; James Arthur. Both have had the advantage of a two years' course in the Acme Business College of Seattle. The two daughters of the family are Miss Adelaide and Miss Ella. Mr. Dale is a Mason and belongs to the Hesperus Commandery, and is also a Knight of Pythias, uniform rank. He is now in the real estate and abstract business in Mt. Vernon, Washington, and is one of the successful men of the city.

THOMAS L. RICHARDSON.

Thomas L. Richardson, senior member of the great lumber firm of Richardson & Todd, Tacoma, Washington, is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens and, in contributing to the success of the city's interests, has gained fortune and prominence for himself.

Mr. Richardson was born in 1848, at Wintersville, Sullivan county, Missouri, and is a son of Hiram and Nancy (Harris) Richardson. The father was born in Kentucky and came to Indiana when a youth. He married there and removed to Sullivan county, Missouri, and was one of its earliest settlers. He lived on the same farm, where all his children were born, all his life, and our subject's eldest brother still lives there, the old place never having been out of the family. Hiram Richardson died some years since, and his wife, a native of Kentucky, died in 1876.

Thomas L. Richardson was reared on the farm and attended one of the old log-house schools. It was of the kind supplied with a fireplace which required the services of a half dozen lads to bring in the huge back log. The children sat on puncheon seats, and during cold weather warmed up at the fire in regular succession. Nevertheless the necessary rudiments were well drilled into the pupils, although sometimes the birch was brought into use. Our subject, however, left his books when but a lad of fifteen years, and in the early part of 1864 enlisted in Company I, Forty-fourth Missouri

Regiment, Union army, at Wintersville. His regiment went to St. Joseph and was attached to General Schofield's army corps, General A. J. Smith's division. They went first to Paducah, Kentucky, and from there to the battlefield of Franklin, Tennessee, going directly to the front. As is well known, this was one of the hard-fought and decisive battles of the war, occurring on November 30, 1864. Here Mr. Richardson was seriously wounded by a bullet, and, in addition, was taken prisoner. He received medical treatment on the field from a Confederate surgeon. He remained a prisoner for thirty days, or until the battle of Nashville, when General Hood fell back, and our subject, with other prisoners, were recaptured and sent to the Union lines and a Union hospital. After this Mr. Richardson was confined to the hospital until his discharge, June 10, 1865. From the Brown hospital at Louisville he returned to his home. His youth was in his favor and he rapidly convalesced and was able to engage in farm work. He was only eighteen when he again left home. This time he went to Indiana and settled down to farm work in Johnson county, but later he obtained a position in a country general store at Edinburg and finally was placed in charge of the plow and farm machinery department of the store, for which branch he had shown a special aptitude. For two years he worked here and then secured a position with the Oliver Chilled Plow Company, of South Bend, Indiana, and traveled for them for several years. He then obtained a similar position with the B. F. Avery & Son house, of Louisville, plow manufacturers, and he remained associated with them for three years.

Mr. Richardson then returned to Edinburg and embarked in the hardware business, first with his father-in-law, C. C. Forrer, as C. C. Forrer & Company, and later, with D. R. Webb & Company, our subject being the "company" in each instance. In 1888 he sold out and removed to Tacoma, and soon became associated with the G. W. Thompson Saw Mill Company, and was placed in charge of that company's lumber mill in West Tacoma, now the addition of Ridgedale, but then a perfect wilderness. After cutting all the forest in that region, a work that required two and a half years, the company secured the contract for cutting the timber along the right of way of the South Bend branch of the Northern Pacific Railway, then projected to Shoalwater Bay. Mr. Richardson was given charge of this work, which required his attention for several years. Then, coming back to Tacoma, the company built a shingle mill in Tacoma, at the foot of Chambers street, and operated it until hard times caused its suspension, like many other industries of the section. During the remaining years Mr. Richardson filled salaried positions with some of the large lumber corporations of Tacoma. In 1899 he organized the firm of Richardson & Todd, in association with J. L. Todd. This is the firm style now, although for one year Mr. Todd was out of the business, his place being filled by Sumner S. Tabor, the firm being Richardson & Tabor during that time. Recently our subject became again interested with Mr. Tabor, in connection with the Geneva Lumber Company of Whatcom. With Mr. Tabor he has bought a controlling interest in this company and is now its president, Mr. Tabor being secretary and treasurer and Dr. J. H. Spence vice president. The plant at Whatcom is a fine property, with a capacity of 110,000 shingles and 40,000 feet of lumber

per day. The firm of Richardson & Todd does a large business in lumber, lath, pickets, doors, shingles, sash, blinds, mouldings, cedar and fir finish, brick, lime and cement, and building materials generally. Their office and headquarters are at 914 Commerce street.

In 1874 Mr. Richardson was married at Edinburg, Indiana, to Maria Forrer, and they have four children, namely: Etna May, Ernest F., Oliver D. and Avery A. The pleasant family residence is at 1406 South G street, Tacoma.

PAUL WORTH DAKIN.

There is in the Dakin archives a large volume which is devoted to the long and distinguished history of the family and gives the ancestry back to the ninth and tenth centuries. This traces the line back as far as the times of Clovis and Charlemagne, but in the direct line the first ancestor of whom there is record was one Thomas d'Acquingauy, who was named from the province in Normandy from which he came. At the time of the Norman invasion of England Sir Baldwin d'Aquenay came over with William the Conqueror, and his name is enrolled as a captain in the Battle Abbey. Passing over several centuries of intermediate history, we find that the first American Dakin was Thomas, who came from England in 1650. From this long line came grandfather Samuel Dana Dakin, who was in his day one of the prominent men of New York. He was a graduate of Hamilton College with the class of 1821, and besides his business affairs he achieved a considerable reputation as a litterateur, being associated with Washington Irving in the publication known as the Knickerbocker Magazine. One of his chief titles to fame was his invention of the dry-dock system, now a universal necessity in marine equipment. His wife was a Saltonstall, a direct descendant of General Saltonstall, the Revolutionary soldier, and it is through this connection that the subject of this sketch is a member of the Revolutionary Society.

The son of Samuel Dana Dakin was George W. B. Dakin, who was born in Utica, New York, and was also a graduate of Hamilton College, in the class of 1853. As a business man he maintained his home in New York city, but for many years also had a summer home at Cherry Valley. He was a banker and financier, a member of the New York stock exchange, and in later life president of the National Central Bank of Cherry Valley. He was a wealthy and influential man, and his death occurred in 1891. His wife was Anna Olcott, and she, too, was of old and distinguished ancestry; she was born at Cherry Valley, New York, and her father was the president of the National Central Bank of that place; she is still living and makes her home with her son in Tacoma. She is a descendant of that Thomas Olcott, who was the first settler of Hartford, Connecticut, and also of John Alden, and, collaterally, of John Howland and Edward Tillie, who were likewise on the Mayflower voyage. The Bradfords and Winthrops are connected with the Olcott family, as is made clear in the above mentioned book.

It was of such ancestry that Paul Worth Dakin was born to the last named parents at Cherry Valley, New York, in 1862. He had the advantage

of a fine education, attended the Polytechnic school in Brooklyn, prepared for college at Glens Falls, New York, and then attended the alma mater of his father and grandfather, Hamilton College at Clinton, where he was graduated in 1884. After his graduation he spent a year in Florida, and then began his financial career by gaining an interest in the bank at Cherry Valley. His liking for finance and banking was natural, for his family on both sides have been prominent in that line of business. After a year and a half he became associated with his uncle, H. L. Olcott, a Wall street broker. Mr. Dakin came to Tacoma in November, 1888, and first took a position in the Tacoma National Bank, but after a year decided to go into the real estate, loan and investment business. He became a member of the firm of Dakin & Walker, but he later bought out his partner, and the business was known as Dakin & Company, which is its present form. He has a first-class clientage and does a good business. He is a member of the Union Club, and a prominent, though very quiet and modest man. He is unmarried.

JOHN BENJAMIN TERNES.

In a biographical work of the nature of this one, there are recorded the careers of representatives of every trade, profession, and form of business and industrial activity in the Puget Sound district, and this sketch has to deal with the head of one of the most active and essential concerns of the city of Tacoma, the Tacoma Carriage and Baggage Transfer Company, whose main office is at 102 South Tenth street, while the stables are on A street. The company has a complete equipment of carriages, hacks, tally-hos, etc., so that it can supply every demand. It owns the omnibus lines to all the hotels, and handles the mails to the railroads and boats.

The president of this company is John Benjamin Ternes, the son of Michael and Mary (Bichler) Ternes, both natives of Luxemburg, where the family forefathers had lived for many generations. The home of the family was on the Moselle river, in the famous Moselle wine district, and Michael Ternes was a wine merchant. In 1880 he brought his family to America and located at Mineral Point, Wisconsin; after about five years' residence there he moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and five or six years later to California, where he is passing the remaining days of his long life, being now eighty-four years old. He has been practically retired since coming to America. His wife died in Luxemburg in 1865.

John Benjamin Ternes was born in the old home in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, in 1860. As he was twenty years old before he left his native country, most of his education was obtained there, although he attended school about nine months in this country. His first real work upon leaving school was as a baggage man in the railroad service; from this he was soon transferred to the express service as a messenger, being employed on the Union Pacific in this capacity for three or four years, with headquarters at Cheyenne, Wyoming; he was then with the Northern Pacific Express Company between Helena and Portland. In 1888 he located in Portland, having bought an interest in the United Carriage and Baggage Transfer Company of that city. He was manager of this company until 1892, when he came to Tacoma and became the manager of the Tacoma Passenger and Baggage

Transfer Company. For the last eight years he has had entire charge of the business, and since 1896 has been owner of most of the stock of the company; in that year he became president and manager, and the name was changed to the Tacoma Carriage and Baggage Transfer Company.

Mr. Ternes is prominent in the Elks fraternity, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the large and flourishing local lodge of that order. In 1888 he was married at Portland, Oregon, to Miss Mary Driscoll.

JOHN McRAE.

John McRae is the senior member of the firm of McRae & Ballard, real estate and insurance agents of Everett. He is one of the pioneers in the business here, and has labored untiringly to promote the growth and development of this part of the state as well as to advance his individual success. He came to Washington in October, 1889, and located in Snohomish, which was then the county seat of Snohomish county. With the exception of the homesteads of W. J. Rucker and W. G. Swallow, he built what was the first town house of Everett, it being located on Hoyt avenue between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, in Rucker's first plat of Everett. In 1890, when there was talk of building a town here on the peninsula, he invested in property, and in fact built his residence before the property was on the market. He was appointed the first clerk of the school district by Superintendent Dixon, the county superintendent, and since that time has labored actively for the progress and development of this section of the state.

Mr. McRae is a native of Prince Edward Island, born there in the year 1849. His parents were from Scotland, but at an early date they had located in the Dominion. In that country the subject of this review obtained his education and engaged in teaching school. At length, however, he left Canada in 1889 and came to Washington, after his health had failed, he believing that it might be benefited by a sojourn in the northwestern part of the United States. Recognizing the business opportunities of this country, he decided to establish a real estate office at Snohomish. Afterward he came down the peninsula, following the trail from the river side to the bay. He recognized that this was an ideal spot for a city, and so he made his investments here. He has never had cause to regret his decision. He has been engaged in the real estate business ever since coming here, and success and prosperity have attended his efforts. The firm has several acreage additions and plats, and Mr. McRea has built several houses in Everett, while in 1892 he erected his present residence. The acreage plats are located on Silver Lake south of the city and are intended for gardening purposes. Mr. McRea is also engaged in fire insurance business, representing some of the leading companies. The firm is engaged in the land business, having negotiated a number of important land sales, and have made a large number of real estate transfers.

Mr. McRae was united in marriage in Canada to Miss Elizabeth Morrison, and to them have been born five children: Ethel; Isabel, who is attending the state normal school at Whatcom; Louis H., Everett and Gladys. In his political views Mr. McRae is a stalwart Republican and has frequently

served as a delegate to county conventions of his party, and his opinions carried weight in its councils. In 1895 and 1896 he represented his party in the city council, serving in that capacity at the time of the contest over the location of the county seat. He was one of the first committeemen appointed for the purpose of removing the county seat to this place, and he has become conspicuous in the upbuilding of Everett. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, has served as one of its directors, and through this means has done much for the locality. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a devoted and faithful member of the Presbyterian church and has served as one of its elders, and was one of the organizers of the church of his denomination here. He has always been one of the teachers of the Sunday-school, and thus along material, intellectual and moral lines he has largely aided in the promotion of Everett's best interests.

GILBERT LAFAYETTE TURNER.

The great forests of Washington have made this state the leading one in the extent of its lumber industries in the entire country. Of this business Gilbert Lafayette Turner is a representative, being now the president of the Cascade Cedar Company of Snohomish. The enterprise of which he is at the head is an important one, not only to the individual stockholders, but to the community because it furnishes employment to a large number of workmen, and thus promotes the general prosperity.

Mr. Turner was born on the 12th of May, 1839, in St. Albans, Maine, and is a son of William Turner, who was also a native of that state. On the paternal side our subject comes of English and German lineage, and the Turner family was founded in America in early colonial days. Representatives of the name participated in the war of 1812. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, carrying on agricultural pursuits throughout his entire business career. He wedded Anne Bullen, also a native of Maine and a representative of an old American family of English origin, dating back in this country to a period prior to the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Turner became the parents of five sons and eight daughters. The brothers and sisters of our subject are Israel Putnam, who is now deceased; Sarah and Napoleon Bonaparte, who have also passed away; Augusta, the wife of Moses Keen; John O. and Louisa, who have also departed this life; Elizabeth, the wife of William Lincoln; Hannah, who is the wife of John Bricket; Susan, deceased; Harriet; Mary, the wife of Sewell Whittier; and William Wallace, who has also passed away.

When a little lad of but six years Gilbert Lafayette Turner began his education in the public schools of St. Albans, and later continued his studies in the high school there until eighteen years of age, when he put aside his textbooks and entered upon his business career. He has since been dependent upon his own resources for a living. He first worked in the lumber mills of Maine and at the age of twenty years made his way to California, attracted by the discovery of gold in that state. There he followed mining for a time and afterward again engaged in the lumber business. He remained in the

Golden state for three years, or until 1862. In the following year he went to Nevada, where he was again connected with the lumber trade, spending a year in that state. On the expiration of that period he removed to Montana in the spring of 1864, and in company with his brother Wallace engaged in freighting between Helena, Montana, and Los Angeles, California. Subsequently he became connected with mercantile interests at what was known as Uncle Ben's Gulch, and there he also engaged in mining for two years. In the fall of 1866, however, he returned to the state of his nativity, where he remained for two years, going thence to Wisconsin, which continued to be his place of residence for about seventeen years, or until 1885. While residing in the Badger state he was identified with lumber interests and with the banking business, establishing the first bank at Phillips, Price county, Wisconsin, of which institution he became the president.

In the fall of 1885 Mr. Turner made his way to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he remained until 1888 in the hope of benefiting his wife's health. He spent the succeeding winter at Salida, Colorado, and then went to Los Gatos, California, where he remained from 1889 until 1898, during which time he was engaged in the banking business as president of the Bank of Los Gatos. In the latter year Mr. Turner arrived in Snohomish, and here he became identified with business interests as proprietor of a ranch. He is now the president of the Cascade Cedar Company, manufacturers of all classes of fir and cedar lumber and shingles. The capacity of the mill is fifty thousand feet of lumber per day and one hundred and seventy-five thousand shingles daily. Employment is furnished to fifty men, and the industry is one of importance to the community. The plant is well equipped with the latest improved machinery, and pleasant business relations are maintained between employers and employes.

On the 6th of April, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Turner and Mrs. Rose M. McMillan, a native of London, England, who came to America during her girlhood days with her parents, Edward F and Sarah Norris, who settled in Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Turner have been born two children: Dorothy R., now nine years of age; and Gilbert N., a little lad of seven summers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Turner have a wide acquaintance and are held in the highest regard by their large circle of friends. He is a very prominent Mason, having attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political support is given to the Republican party, and his position in public regard is indicated by the fact that in 1899, 1900 and 1901 he served as mayor of Snohomish. His administration was business-like and progressive, his labors in behalf of the city being along lines of reform and improvement. Everything pertaining to the general welfare receives his endorsement, and to many movements for the good of the city he has given his active co-operation and substantial assistance. Throughout much of his life he has been identified with the lumber trade, which he thoroughly understands, and to-day he is in control of a business which is constantly growing in volume and importance. The company enjoys an enviable reputation in trade circles because of the honorable business policies it has ever pursued, and the success of the undertaking is attributable in very large measure to the enterprise and careful direction of Mr. Turner.

WILLIAM M. ROSS.

Snohomish county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Washington, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to cause development and marked advancement in the upbuilding of this section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this review demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility. He has recently received public indorsement of his service as county auditor, having been elected to the office for a second term by an increased majority.

Mr. Ross has been a resident of this county for twelve years, having located on the site of the present town of Everett when it was covered with a dense timber growth. He was born in the highlands of Scotland, in 1854, but was left an orphan when quite young and was only in his 'teens when he came to America. He had heard of the advantages of this country from friends who had previously crossed the Atlantic, and decided to cast in his lot here, a decision which he has never yet had occasion to regret. He is one of that desirable class of citizens who appreciate the opportunities of the United States and labor earnestly and effectively for the welfare of their adopted country. It was soon after the close of the Civil war that he made his way to America, taking up his abode in Waseca county, Minnesota, whence he removed to northern Iowa, but after a year he located in Duluth, Minnesota. There he was employed as a clerk for a number of years, and when the Northern Pacific Railroad was being constructed through the Red River valley he engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account, conducting the business successfully for ten years. Again going to Duluth, he joined his brother-in-law, and was with him in his yards in the building of steel barges for several years.

When the plant to build steel barges was constructed in Everett, Washington, Mr. Ross came to Snohomish county and was connected with that work. After building the first boat he was given charge of the plant and remained as its manager until it was sold in 1900. He then engaged in the real estate and insurance business for about eight years. He has also purchased and sold property on his own account, and still owns some valuable realty near Everett. He built his residence on Rockefeller avenue, a tasteful home, and through his real estate operation contributed largely to the development of the city.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Ross was nominated by the party for the office of county auditor in 1900 and was elected, serving with such capability that in 1902 he was again the nominee and was re-elected by a largely increased majority, receiving the highest vote given any candidate in the county. This was certainly a tribute to faithful service and his personal popularity. In the Masonic fraternity he is very prominent. He belongs to the lodge and chapter and to Everett Council No. 8, R. & S. M., in which he was elected thrice illustrious master in June, 1902. He also belongs to the commandery in Minnesota; to Washington Lodge of Perfection No. 1;

Washington Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 1; Washington Chapter, Knights of Kadosk, No. 1; and Lawson Consistory No. 1, S. P. R. S., of which he is the commander in chief.

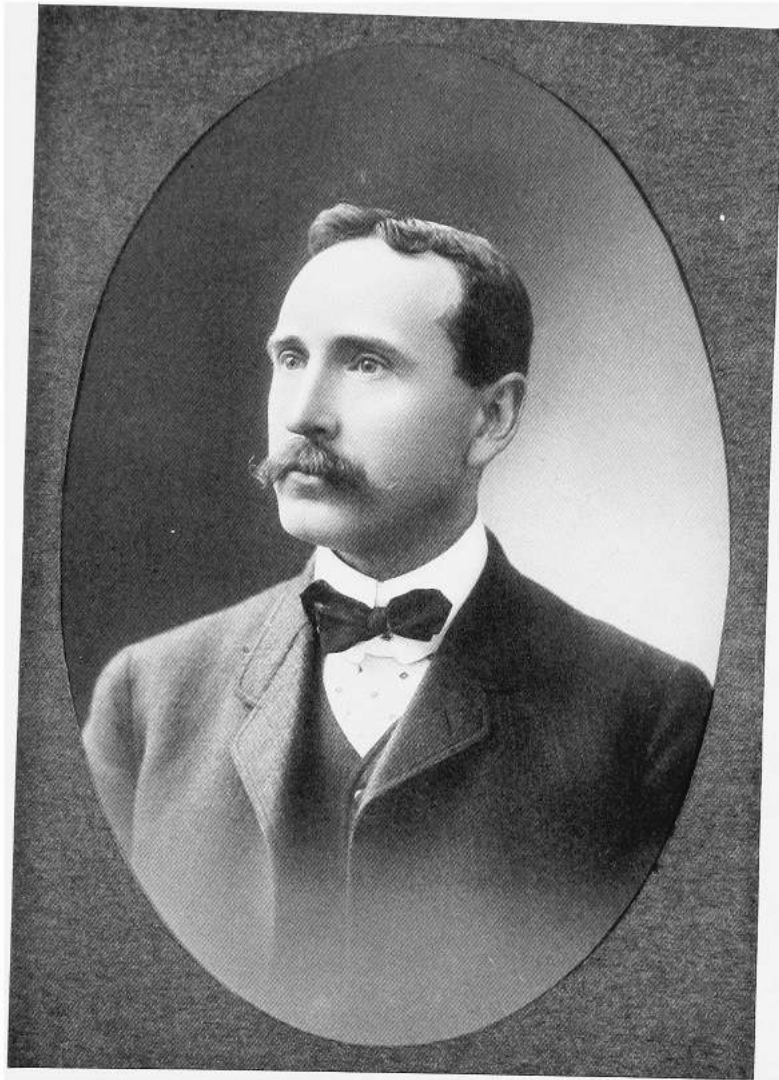
In March, 1879, Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss Ella MacDougall, whose brother, Captain Alexander MacDougall, was the inventor of the whaleback boat. Four children have been born to them: Bertha E., who is a student in the Whatcom Normal School; Ella C., who assists her father in the auditor's office; Donald W.; and Catherine I. The family attend the services of the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Ross and the children are members. Mr. Ross has been connected with the Chamber of Commerce since its inception, and through this means and in other lines does all in his power to advance the interests of his locality and of the state. A resident of Everett from its establishment, in the healthful growth and advancement of the city Mr. Ross has taken an active part.

HERBERT H. GOVE.

Herbert H. Gove is a native of Wisconsin, having been born near Kilbourn City on March 26, 1859. He is the fourth son of the late Royal H. Gove, of Rochester, Minnesota, for many years prominently identified with enterprises promoting the growth and development of the state. Royal H. Gove was born in Strafford, Vermont, coming from one of the oldest of the New England families. He took up the law as a profession, and when a young man removed to Illinois, later to Wisconsin, and in 1865 he went to Rochester, where he resided till his death on February 28, 1903, becoming one of the leading practitioners at the bar in Minnesota. He was active in Masonry, having been grand master of that order, and had risen to the thirty-third degree of Masonry. He married Nancy A. Farnham, who survives him. She was also a native of Vermont, and comes from distinguished ancestry, being lineally descended from General Israel Putnam.

Herbert H. Gove spent most of his early life in the thriving little city of Rochester, where he attended the public schools. After leaving school he studied for a time under a private instructor, but, being of a restless disposition, he soon decided to engage in the newspaper business, and after working as printer, reporter and editor in his own city, he went to St. Paul, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and other western towns, working for a time in each upon different newspapers. In 1881, attracted by the growth of the then territory of Dakota, he moved to Mandan, where he and F. H. Ertel, now of Chicago, established the Mandan *Pioneer*. He disposed of his interest in the paper shortly and began operating in real estate in many of the rapidly growing towns in that section. In 1886 he went to St. Louis, and was there connected with the publication of a journal called *The Whip*. This did not prove a successful venture, and he became associated with the Aug. Gast Bank Note Company, then the leading house of the kind in this country. He was rapidly promoted to be superintendent of this establishment, and would, perhaps, have been in that position still, had not failing health compelled him to relinquish it.

Mr. Gove removed to Tacoma in 1889, and within a week or two after



H. H. Gove

his arrival he was instrumental, with others, in forming the Tacoma Abstract and Title Insurance Company, which has since been succeeded by the Commonwealth Title Trust Company, which is the owner of the best equipped title plant in the northwest. Mr. Gove is president and manager of the company, Frank Fogg, vice president, and Horace Fogg, secretary. The Commonwealth company has a paid up capital of fifty thousand dollars, and in addition to the abstract and trust features of the business, it attends to all matters relating to the care and management of real estate.

One of the residence streets in the northern part of the city, Gove street, was named in compliment to Mr. Gove, who was one of the first to settle in that part of town. Mr. Gove is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is prominent in all matters tending to develop the city of Tacoma. He was married in 1888 in St. Louis, to Miss Katherine Lenehan. His wife is active in club work and in the social life of Tacoma, and they reside in a handsome home at 4209 Mason avenue.

JOHN A. BLOMQUIST.

John A. Blomquist, well known in business circles of Whatcom, where he is engaged in sign-painting, is a native of Utah, his birth having occurred in Salt Lake City, September 30, 1869. His parents, Nils F. and Henrietta Maria (Borton) Blomquist, were natives of Norway, both born in Tromso. The father comes from an old Swedish family, and the mother is of English descent. The father was a shoe-cutter by trade. In the year 1878 he brought his family to the Puget Sound country, settling at Seattle, and since that time the Blomquists have watched with interest the development of the northwest and have aided in its upbuilding. Seattle was then a very small place, giving little promise of its present greatness. Nils F. Blomquist built one of the first modern frame houses in Whatcom. It stood on Division street and was occupied as a business block with the residence in the upper story, and when a disastrous fire swept over the town in 1885 this building was destroyed, as were all the business houses on the street. When the town was rebuilt Division street became an alley, although it was once one of the best residence and business portions of Whatcom. Mr. Blomquist was active in the improvement of the city of his adoption, and his labors were effective in advancing the general good. He carried on business as a shoe merchant from the time of his arrival in 1883 until his death in 1895. He figured prominently in politics and was one of the pioneer councilmen of the city. His widow still survives him and is living in Whatcom. The children of the household were five in number: Frederick M. is a sign-painter now engaged in business with our subject; Albert J. is a mine operator, with interests in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona; Jennie T. is the wife of L. O. Browne, a plumber and gas-fitter of Whatcom; and Willardie is living with her mother in Whatcom.

John Blomquist was educated in the public schools of Seattle and Whatcom, putting aside his text books in 1887, when he accepted a clerkship in the grocery store of L. W. Marcy, with whom he remained for eight months. For three years, while attending school, he spent his leisure time with D. L.

Slattery & Company, stationers of Whatcom. He also conducted the Pioneer livery stable for eight months for P. M. Isensec. In 1888 he went to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he began the business of sign-painting with his brother, Fred M. He remained there for fifteen months and then went to Seattle, where he was employed by the New York Sign Company. Several months later he arrived in Whatcom and established business here on his own account in the same line, but in June, 1892, went to Colorado, working in various places in that state until 1893. At that date Mr. Blomquist removed to Chicago, where he followed the trade of sign-painting until August, 1898, after which he spent three months in the same business in Philadelphia and fifteen months in New York city. But the west attracted him and in January, 1901, Mr. Blomquist returned to the Pacific coast. He located in Whatcom in May, and here again began business. In January, 1902, he was joined by his brother, and the partnership has since continued, their labors being crowned with a fair degree of success.

Mr. Blomquist has always been interested in politics, and in December, 1902, he was elected on the citizens' ticket to the office of city councilman at large for the year 1903. In matters pertaining to the development and improvement of the city he is found active and energetic and is now proving a capable official. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Commercial Club. He has traveled quite extensively, visiting many sections of this country, and has that broad spirit which only travel can bring.

LEWIS NEWTON JONES.

Lewis Newton Jones, one of the prominent and representative men of Arlington, Washington, was born in Kansas, March 25, 1863, and is a son of Joseph W. Jones, a native of Kentucky, of Welsh descent. By occupation he was a farmer, and his family is an old and aristocratic one of the Blue Grass state. The mother was Elizabeth (Wright) Jones, and she was born in Indiana, coming of English ancestry, her parents being pioneer settlers of Indiana. There were four sons and one daughter in the family born to Joseph W. Jones and his wife, namely: Henry, a steamboat captain; Charles, postmaster of Arlington; John, a pioneer merchant of Arlington; Stella married Herbert E. Tracy and they reside at Arlington; and our subject.

Lewis Newton Jones was educated in the public schools of Sedan, Chautauqua county, Kansas, and left school at the age of nineteen years. After a short period spent as a cattle ranger, he was appointed United States deputy marshal of the district of Kansas for seven years, during four years of the time serving as under sheriff of Chautauqua county, Kansas. In 1890 Mr. Jones was admitted to the bar, and he has become one of the leading representatives of the legal profession in the entire county.

On October 7, 1885, at Peru, Kansas, he was united in marriage with Carrie L. Stearns, a native of Iowa, and who went to Kansas when quite young. She is a daughter of Sheldon U. and Mary J. Stearns, old settlers of Kansas. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, namely: Ethel, attending normal school at Whatcom; Harry and Ronald McKinley.

In politics Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican and has been a delegate to the county and state conventions since coming to the Puget Sound district, and in May, 1903, was honored by election to the office of city attorney. Among many men of prominence in this locality, Mr. Jones stands out pre-eminent as one born to be a leader of men, and his past is a guarantee of a brilliant and honorable future, both politically and in his profession.

FRANK ALLING.

The visitor to the Allington Fruit Farm within the limits of the city of Tacoma would find in its proprietor one of the most interesting men in the west, indeed, a character who has been identified with so much western growth and development, as an explorer, miner and business man, that a large part of the history of the coast country might be written from his experiences. Mr. Alling is a descendant of old Puritan stock, the first American ancestor being Roger Allen, who was one of the Pilgrims. The name has since gone through several mutations, first to Allin, and finally to Alling.

David D. Alling was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and later became one of the founders and builders of the city of Rockford, Illinois, where he and his wife came in 1837, and where he remained till his death in 1898. He was an architect and builder in iron, and there are still many buildings in Rockford standing as monuments to his art. He married Rebecca Botsford, also a native of New Haven, and who died in Rockford, in 1902, at the age of eighty-eight.

Frank Alling was the son of these parents and was born at Rockford, Illinois, in March, 1838. Blessed with a good heritage of Puritan principles, he grew up and was educated in the schools of Rockford. While he was still a schoolboy he traced on his map the route for a trip to the Pacific coast, and thus early determined to emigrate to that far country. When he was twenty-one years old, therefore, in March, 1859, he left home, and, going by way of Alton, made his first goal St. Louis, where he met Dr. Ehler, an old friend of the family who had located in St. Louis. This was in the stirring ante-bellum days, and while in the city the Doctor took young Alling to witness a production of the then new play of Uncle Tom's Cabin, which was the excitant of bitter feeling. Mr. Alling soon afterward embarked on the Missouri river packet, the Dan S. Carter, bound for Leavenworth. This boat and the Northern Belle and the Eclipse, all loaded with gold-seekers for Pike's Peak, California and Nevada, engaged in a race up the river; they passed Kansas City, which was then but a wharf in the river, while at Leavenworth the only respectable building was a brick hotel. In order to study the country and get a more favorable starting place for his journey, Mr. Alling went on up the river. He stopped in St. Joseph for several days, and while there witnessed an auction sale of slaves from all parts of the south, and the vivid scenes depicted to his eyes but a short time before in a play were here represented in the horrors of the reality. At St. Joseph he also met General Lander, who was engaged in opening a government trail through the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas.

Nebraska City was then the principal outfitting point for emigrant trains to the west, and especially for all government expeditions. While in this city Mr. Alling stayed at the home of Mr. Bennett, a prominent lawyer and afterward governor of the state, and who took much interest in our young friend. Here Mr. Alling purchased an outfit, and, with three others, set out for California; their equipage consisted of a wagon, two mules and three or four steers. After they had gone about fifty miles they caught up with an emigrant train, under the captaincy of Dr. Witter, and containing about seventy people, among them a few women and children, and twenty-one wagons. Mr. Alling and his companions joined this larger band, and accompanied them to their destination. Fixed rules and laws, as in a settled community, were formulated for this caravan, and all disputes were settled equitably; at night the wagons were formed into a corral for protection against the Indians. Near Fort Laramie one of the interesting incidents of the journey occurred when a band of buffalo estimated at fifty thousand stampeded across the plains in view of the company. At Camp Floyd, Utah, the train stopped to recuperate, and Mr. Alling took advantage of the halt to visit Salt Lake City; at that time the "Danites" organization was creating much fear among the gentiles in the vicinity. While in the neighborhood of Camp Floyd he once lost his way and had a narrow escape from wolves and starvation. It was here, also, that he met the famous General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was then an Indian fighter for the government and stationed at Fort Bridge.

After many hardships, in October, 1859, Mr. Alling arrived in the North San Juan mining country, Nevada county, California, where he spent the winter and bought an interest in a mine. But in the following spring he returned to where he had left the expedition, near Virginia City, Nevada, and went to prospecting for silver in the Washoe mining region. In a trip through Six Mile canyon he discovered a silver ledge of great thickness, and he staked out a claim and named it the "Lady Bryan." Going further into a wild part of the mountains, he came across the charred bodies of eleven white men, the victims of Indians, and Mr. Alling himself only escaped a similar fate through the interposition of Chief Winnemucca, whose friendship he had gained. This adventure with the Piutes detained him for some time, and when he returned to his silver claim he found it had been "jumped," so that he never realized a cent from his discovery; the "Lady Bryan" proved to be of great richness and made fortunes for its operators, for years being quoted high on the San Francisco stock exchange.

In the fall of 1860 Mr. Alling set out for San Francisco, and on the way met and became pleasantly acquainted with Horace Greeley, who was then on a lecture tour through the west. On his arrival in San Francisco he became interested in the presidential campaign; he marched in a procession of ten thousand actual voters, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in that city. In San Francisco he became further interested in mining, and in the early part of 1861 the Hidalgo Mining Company made him superintendent of their mines at Eldorado Canyon on the Colorado river; he remained in that position for three years, and made the first shipment by water on the Colorado river to Eldorado. During the administration of

Abraham Lincoln he was appointed, through the late ex-Governor John M. Goodwin, the first postmaster in the territory acquired by the United States under the title of the "Gadsden Purchase." He afterward did some prospecting and mining on his own account in Nevada, Utah and Arizona. In 1869 he and H. C. Bickers engaged in a grocery and general supply business in Tucson, Arizona, and one of their old advertisements from the *Arizona Miner* shows that they had a large store and a thriving trade. Mr. Alling did not relinquish his residence in San Francisco during this time, and made frequent trips to that city, and wrote interesting descriptive articles of his explorations for the *Alta California* and other papers of that city. In 1871 he sold his interests in Tucson in order to take a government position as assistant commissioner under Professor Horace P. Capron, of the Smithsonian Institution, for the purpose of collecting relics, curios and minerals in China and Japan, especially in the latter country. He spent three months in the orient engaged in this work, and he sent to his old home paper, the *Rockford Journal*, many interesting descriptions of the expedition.

After Mr. Alling returned from Japan he decided to come to the Puget Sound country, which he did in the early part of 1872, making the trip into the Sound by boat. He spent a few days at the small town of Seattle, thence came to Olympia, and from there to the upper forks of the Puyallup. In the fall of 1873 he bought a "trapper's right" of one hundred and sixty acres six miles south of the village of Old Tacoma, the present city being still a wilderness, and on this place he has made his home ever since; it was then a forest, but has been cleared and is now within the city limits, fifth ward, and constitutes property of great value. Most of this land has been disposed of for residence purposes, but Mr. Alling retains about ten acres for his home, and this is the situation of what is widely known as the Allington Fruit Farm, where he raises the very finest of apples, cherries, and other fruits, largely for exportation to foreign countries. While in Japan he became interested in oriental birds, imported some fine specimens, and makes this a department of his business. He is also interested in the fish industry, and was recently selected by the government to superintend the distribution of ten thousand carp, trout and white fish in the lakes of Pierce county.

For several years Mr. Alling has maintained a very attractive summer camp and home on Fox Island, and many of the leading families of Tacoma were guests there during the season; he has also piloted several parties in exploring Mount Tacoma and that vicinity. Because of the many interesting relics and memorials of his life in the west to be found there, as well as on account of the entertaining character of the owner himself, Mr. Alling's home is a most delightful place for his friends to visit, and the visitor on leaving his gates always feels the richer both for the information he has gained, and for the personal contact with such a versatile and charming individual as the host himself. Mr. Alling was married in San Francisco in 1866 to Miss Nellie Adelaide Kimball; they have no children.

Mr. Alling's enterprises are of such extent that they have more than once attracted attention from the press, and we can close this brief sketch no more appropriately than by giving a few quotations from an article on "Fox Island" which appeared in *Field and Stream* for April, 1897:

"Always on the alert for results in the way of increasing legitimate

sports, Frank Alling, the born pioneer and traveler, a son of D. D. Alling, who was a charter member of the famous Waltonian Club of Rockford, Illinois, has begun the work of establishing an oriental pheasant preserve on Fox Island. He is securing the hearty co-operation of other land owners, and the active assistance of those princes of good fellowship, the officers of the good ships of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company; this with the aid of merchants in the orient, is a guarantee of final success. * * * Mr. Alling shipped the first fresh fruits to the orient from San Francisco, and has recently begun shipping fruit to Siberia from Tacoma. He has camped and hunted in the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico, and has had many adventures with large game that, told or written, would stir the blood of any true sportsman.

"In 1873 he came to Tacoma, the now beautiful city of fifty thousand population at the head of navigation on Puget Sound, and took charge of the American House, where he served his guests to bountiful fare, considering the surroundings, at one time paying ten dollars for two very ordinary turkeys, so small was the supply and so high were the shipping rates. In fruit culture near Tacoma he was a pioneer, as a view of his first orchard will show, and in the matter of camping out on the shores of the Sound he took the initiative. * * *

"The first birds imported were a pair each of Corean and Japanese pheasants. The Corean hen escaped when twenty miles from our shores and was drowned; a tender-hearted sailor offered to go in and get her, but was not permitted to venture because the great ocean steamer was going twelve miles an hour and could not be checked in time to save them, even if he could get to the wild bird in those strong tide currents so common off the coast.

"Since this first consignment, about three years ago, Mr. Alling has imported many birds, but dogs and accidents have so reduced their numbers that twenty-nine only have finally reached their island home. From reliable reports he now estimates their number with natural increase to be from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty, and the varieties include the Superb Golden pheasant, the Silver, the Copper, the Green, the Bronze, and the Asiatic Ring Necks, with a curiosity in the shape of a mule produced by crossing and re-crossing the Copper and Asiatic Ring Necks. The mule hens are very beautiful, but their eggs will not hatch; there are but three of these birds on the island. * * *

"Among the many importations of this sturdy pioneer are small bantams from Woo Sung, China, for hatching pheasant eggs and rearing the young birds; six beautiful Mandarin ducks from Japan, a pair of which were liberated at the island and two pairs at Allington. Some wild peacocks and Bleeding Heart pigeons, from Calcutta, India, and Manila, respectively, intended for the island, were killed by dogs. The good work is still going on and almost any 'liner' may bring a new consignment of birds for the island.

"In consideration of his labors in this line and in stocking Wapato lake with mountain trout and Balch and Turtle lakes with carp, the Tacoma Rifle, Rod and Gun Club has made Mr. Alling an honorary member. An effort will be made to have the present state legislature pass a law protecting oriental pheasants for a period of three to five years."