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SPOKANE

AND THE SPOKANE COUNTRY

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L. B. Dennis

Graham Barclay Dennis



CONTINUOUS progress has characterized the career of Graham Barclay Dennis. His intellect early grasped the eternal truth, that industry wins, and industry became the beacon light of his life. Whatever he has undertaken has found him determined in execution and watchful of all opportunities pointing to legitimate success, and today he is prominently connected with most important corporation and business interests, being numbered among Spokane's capitalists. He was born in London, England, June 1, 1855, his parents being Mendenhall John and Sophia Dennis. His father, also a native of London, was a man of most liberal education and scholarly attainments, having been graduated from Oxford and Heidelberg Universities. He was a linguist of notable powers and his life was largely devoted to the work of the Presbyterian ministry. His wife was German descent and during the early boyhood of their son Graham, they came with their family to the United States, first to Boston, Massachusetts, and finally settling in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Graham B. Dennis pursued his education in the public schools of the latter city until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he began learning the more difficult lessons in the school of experience. He was employed in both Cincinnati and in Dayton, Ohio, but a brief period sufficed to indicate to him how valuable is education as a factor in success. He therefore resumed his studies, pursuing a course in the year 1873-4 at Bethany College in West Virginia. In 1875 he became city editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Daily Journal and after two years spent in that capacity, was made business manager of the paper, which he thus conducted for two years. During the succeeding six years he was associated with different business enterprises in Dayton and brought his inventive genius into play in producing and successfully introducing an electrical postage-stamp canceller. In the further development of his business affairs, he became the head of the firm of G. B. Dennis & Company, comprising the organization of stock companies, stocks and discounts, and at the same time he established, published and edited the Farmer's Home,

an agricultural newspaper. His identification with the northwest began in May, 1885, at which time he arrived in Spokane, the same year becoming actively interested in real estate and mining, and in the publication of the *Spokane Miner*, a sixteen-page paper devoted to the mining interests of the northwest, which at that time were in their infancy. He likewise organized the Muscovite Mica Mining Company, in which he enlisted Chicago capital, to develop the great mica mines in Idaho. In 1887 he built in Spokane the first electric railway of the northwest, and the first west of Chicago, known as the Ross Park Street Railway Company, of which he was for two years the president. One of the largest enterprises with which he has been closely associated was the organization of the Old Dominion Mining & Milling Company for the development of properties in Stevens county, and of which company he is still the president. He has the ability that enables him to see the possibilities in a project of large proportions and to direct its interests in the best possible manner toward securing results desired. Upon the organization of the Northwestern Mining Association, on the 2d of October, 1895, he was chosen its president and continued in that position for several years. In the following year he was made its delegate to the parliament of British Columbia at Victoria, and had the distinction of successfully opposing the proposed two per cent tax on the gross output of the British Columbia mines. In 1897 he was one of the committee appointed by the international mining congress to prepare a revision of the federal mining laws, and in that connection was instrumental in drafting the memorial to the United States congress. His mining interests have brought him into active association with various companies, invariably holding the position of president. In 1898 he was chosen president and treasurer of the Insurgent Gold Mining Company of Republic, Washington, and still retains that position. Mr. Dennis has for many years been a director in the Exchange National Bank of Spokane, and president of the Warehouse & Realty Company, a one million dollar corporation.

While his private business interests have been extensive and of a most important character, Mr. Dennis has also been connected with various enterprises of a public or semi-public character, which have become valuable and significant features in the development and upbuilding of the northwest. From 1886 until 1888 he was a member of the city council of Spokane and aided in shaping its formative policy during that early period. In 1890 he became a member of the board of public education and served as chairman of its committee

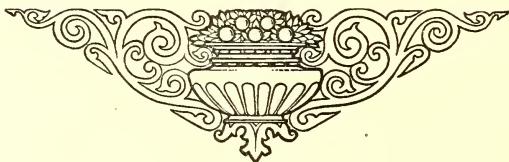
on buildings, constructing the first high school and five district school buildings in Spokane. In the same year, he became the organizer and first vice president of the Spokane Industrial Exposition, which did much to stimulate trade and business conditions in this part of the Inland Empire. For a number of years, he served as one of the trustees and as a member of the executive committee and treasurer of the Jenkins University. The foresight and untiring efforts of Mr. Dennis resulted, in 1902, through him as the author, in the formation of the Publicity Committee, an important organization comprising the representative citizens of Spokane. Its work has been extensive in making known world-wide, through the daily press and magazines, the resources and advantages of Spokane and the Inland Empire, the expense of exploiting the resources of the country amounting to forty thousand dollars a year. Mr. Dennis' firm faith in the country and its future constitutes his inspiration for the work in which he has been engaged in spreading broadcast a knowledge of the country and promoting specific interests and projects which have had important bearing upon its material growth and progress.

On the 20th of May, 1879, Mr. Dennis was united in marriage to Miss Hester L. Bradley, a daughter of Captain John Bradley, and to them have been born a son and two daughters: Howard B. who married Josephine Wilhelm; Essie Mernie, the wife of Edward R. Dickson; and Julia B., the wife of Roy C. Lammers, by whom she has one child, Graham Dennis Lammers.

While most important and extensive business and public connections have claimed the attention of Mr. Dennis, yet it is not as a financial success that his character appeals most to those who have known, and still know him; nor is it his genial and warm-hearted manner that has earned him enduring friendships. It is his broad-minded, public spirit, his fearless initiative in undertaking public work and his indomitable energy in carrying worthy projects to a successful culmination, that command the deep regard of his fellow citizens. Among his public acts were liberal subscriptions to various important enterprises—bonuses to secure projected railways, contributions for parks, hospitals, schools. And he was not a subscriber alone, but a leader and coworker in advancing worthy movements, giving of his time and brain, as well as of his financial resources, to make for a greater city and a grander commonwealth. His unfailing generosity, his zeal for work and his executive ability have entailed on him endless service as chairman of committees for public purposes, and have brought him honors the more dignified because conferred on him, by whom preferment has never been sought.

The most recent, and the crowning honor of his lifetime, was tendered him on September 26, 1906, on the occasion of his election by acclamation to the distinction of the first presidency of the Pacific Northwest Development League, a public enterprise conceived by the representative men of four sovereign states, to promote their common interests.

The spirit that has characterized the entire career of Mr. Dennis has considered first, good citizenship; thereafter, reasonable concern for private interest. And only too often the private interests have suffered, to promote the common weal. Such a character is more than a good citizen; he is a public benefactor—a type that free America, perhaps, has developed in more generous plenty than any other country.





James W. Glover

James Nettle Glover



NO HISTORY of Spokane would be complete without extended reference to James Nettle Glover who as the first permanent settler, as the first merchant and as the promoter and supporter of many interests which in subsequent days have advanced the welfare and progress of the city well deserves to be known as "the father of Spokane." His life history in detail would prove as interesting as any wrought by the imagination of a writer of fiction. It would be the story of travel through the primeval forests, of difficulties and dangers encountered and of obstacles overcome. Moreover, settlement in a new country always calls out the resourcefulness of the individual in meeting existing conditions. Mr. Glover was at all times ready for any emergency and on more than one occasion his quick wit and keen insight enabled him to master what seemed a difficult situation. Less than forty years have wrought the transformation that has developed Spokane from the tiny hamlet into the splendid modern city of the present day, and with this work Mr. Glover has been more or less associated.

He was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, March 15, 1837, a son of Philip and Sarah (Koontz) Glover, who were of French and German ancestry respectively. They became pioneer settlers of Missouri when it was still under territorial rule, and were married there in 1818. The father, who was born in 1795 and was reared in Maryland, devoted his entire life to farming. He inherited a number of slaves and took seventeen of them with him to Missouri in 1817, but becoming convinced of the injustice of holding human beings in bondage, he gave them their freedom in 1846. That he was a kind and tolerant taskmaster is indicated by the fact that one old negro, Travis Johnson, insisted on remaining with the family even after their arrival in Oregon, to which state they decided to remove after their eldest son, William, had already settled within its borders. In the early part of 1849, therefore, when James N. Glover was twelve years of age, they started from a place near Independence, Missouri, traveling with wagon and ox team which the negro Johnson drove. They were six months and one day upon the road, and after reaching

the northwest the father secured a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres about five miles from Salem, in Marion county, Oregon. Immediately he undertook the task of developing a farm and thereon resided until his death, which occurred December 12, 1872. The negro to whom he had given his liberty was employed by his former master to cut ten thousand rails and other service at times kept him busy and gave him a comfortable living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Philip Glover eleven children were born of whom three sons and three daughters are now deceased, while those still living are: James N., of this review; Philip, who is living in Oregon at the age of eighty-two years; Samuel, eighty years of age, living with his brother James in Spokane; Charles Peyton, a resident of Portland, Oregon; and John W., living in Spokane.

The story of life upon the frontier is a familiar one to James N. Glover who shared with the family in the usual pioneer hardships and experiences. He remained with his father in Oregon until twenty years of age and in 1857 made his first business venture, taking a quantity of apples to the Yreka mining district in northern California. Not being able to dispose of them in the way anticipated, he rented a room and opened a fruit store, continuing at that place for a year. On selling out he returned to Oregon and during the succeeding two years lived with his father, who worked at the carpenter's trade. He carefully saved his earnings and in the spring of 1862 began operations in the mining districts of eastern Washington and northern Idaho, the labors of eight years bringing him fifteen thousand dollars. On the expiration of that period he became associated at Salem, Oregon, with the Hon. Richard Williams, of Portland, and J. N. Matheny, of Salem, in the building and operation of the first steam ferry running between Marion and Polk counties in Oregon, and continued in the business until 1872, when the property was sold. Mr. Glover was also engaged in shipping apples from Salem to San Francisco and had been somewhat active in the public life of the city, serving as a member of the board of aldermen and filling the position of city marshal of Salem in 1868. In the spring of 1873 he left Salem, accompanied by J. N. Matheny, and started for the Palouse and Spokane valleys, traveling by rail to Portland and thence by water to Lewiston, Idaho, where they arrived on the 2d of May. After purchasing two cayuse ponies and such outfit as they could strap to their saddles, they started out on an exploring expedition through the wild and undeveloped country. There was restlessness among the Indians

and in southern Oregon the Modoc war was in progress. For days they rode through the region known as the Inland Empire and only once in long distances would they come across an inhabited little log cabin. On hearing of Spokane Falls they made that their destination, arriving on the 11th of May. They found two squatters, J. J. Downing and S. R. Scranton, both of whom were anxious to dispose of their property. Sometime before Mr. Downing had agreed to sell his squatter's rights to a man named Benjamin, who had paid four hundred dollars on the purchase price but was unable to complete the payment. Mr. Glover and Mr. Matheny offered Downing two thousand dollars to vacate and let them locate upon the land provided the first payment of four hundred dollars should go to Mr. Benjamin, that being the amount he had paid to Mr. Downing. The deal was at length arranged and upon that basis and then leaving Mr. Scranton in charge of the falls Mr. Glover and his companion returned to Oregon. They believed that there was opportunity for the establishment of a profitable business at this point and entered into partnership with C. F. Yeaton. Together the three men placed orders for all necessary machinery and with this returned to Spokane Falls on the 29th of July. In the meantime Mr. Scranton had become involved in some trouble with the officers of the law and was a fugitive, hiding in the surrounding country. Mr. Glover, who remained in Oregon for a time to settle up affairs there, arrived at the falls, on the 19th of August, traveling in a lumber wagon from Wallula Junction. Being told of Scranton's hiding place he met the man, purchased his squatter's right for two thousand dollars and thus gained clear possession to the falls. It was impossible to know if they were on government land open to free settlement or on a section granted the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, for at that time no survey had been made. The sawmill, however, was built and kept in operation where the Phoenix Sawmill now stands, and Mr. Glover also opened a general merchandise store which was the first in this city, its site being the present location of the Windson building on Front avenue. When a squad of surveyors under government contract came to survey lower Crab creek and ran a base line to Spokane Falls Mr. Glover had the satisfaction of finding that he was in the section open for settlement. Some time afterward he built another store where the Pioneers block now stands, on the corner of Howard and Front streets. Trading was carried on with the Indians and with a few white settlers who had ventured into this part of the country. Mr. Glover's partners became discouraged at the outlook and in 1876 he purchased their interests in the business and

property so that he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres situated in what is now the very center of the city, its boundaries being Sprague avenue on the south, Broadway on the north, Bernard street on the east and Adams street on the west. Up to that time no settlers had come to join him at Spokane, his former partner Matheny having gone to Utah and Yeaton to Oregon, and thus Mr. Glover was left alone at the falls.

It certainly required a courageous spirit to face the conditions in which he found himself—solitary and alone—without any immediate indication that changes would occur leading to the upbuilding of a city or even a village in his vicinity. In June, 1877, the Nez Perces war broke out and in order to entice the young warriors of the Spokane tribe to join them a band of twenty-five or thirty Nez Perces came to the falls, camping near Mr. Glover's store and engaging in their war dance night after night. All of the white people of the surrounding country had gathered into the store for safety, sleeping on the floor and benches, and a number of settlers living at a point forty miles to the west made their way to "Big Island" where the Great Northern now stands. Mr. Glover watched the war dance for a few nights and, realizing that something must be done, he called a number of old Spokane Indians who had been trading with him for years and had a plain talk with them, reminding them of the Indian war of twenty years before, when Colonel Wright executed a number of their people, destroying their property and leaving them in misery from which they never recovered. Mr. Glover ended by telling the Indians that "if the visitors don't go away before the sun is over our heads (noon) I am in close touch now with the boys who wear the brass buttons." This had the desired effect and before noon of the same day the Nez Perces braves had gone to the gorges of the river. In intimating that he could summon the United States troops Mr. Glover felt it would strengthen his case but had no idea that the soldiers were near, as it happened, however, that very day Colonel Wheaton of the regular army marched into the Spokane settlement with his entire regiment, and ever afterward the Indians accredited Mr. Glover with great foresight and knowledge. After a few weeks' stay here the troops, with the exception of Companies H and I, proceeded to Palouse City. About the same time General Sherman passed through the Spokane settlement with his escort, on the way from Fort Benton to Vancouver, Washington, via Walla Walla, and was entertained by Mr. Glover who asked that the companies be returned here, and when General Sherman reached Walla Walla he

gave orders for the troops to spend the winter at Spokane. In the following summer, 1878, the soldiers built Fort Coeur d'Alene, twenty-eight miles away, and as this furnished protection for the district, Spokane began to attract attention.

In his business undertakings Mr. Glover prospered, for some years conducting a profitable trade with the fort. The real growth of the city, however, dates from the fall of 1879, at which time the Northern Pacific Railroad Company gave out the contracts for the extension of its line to Spokane. A construction train, the first to enter this place, arrived in June, 1882, and with the advent of the railroad the future of the city was assured, owing to its excellent location and the fact that the surrounding country could be profitably cultivated. During the early period of settlement Mr. Glover disposed of much his land at a very low figure, in some cases giving away lots to those who would build upon them. He gave forty acres to Frederick Post on condition that he would build a grist mill, and this site is now occupied by the building of the Washington Water Power Company. As early as January, 1878, he had caused the first survey of the town plat to be made, acting as chain carrier as there were not sufficient men in the neighborhood to do the work. Subsequently he named all the principal thoroughfares: Washington street, for George Washington; Stevens street, for Governor Isaac Stevens; Howard street, for General O. O. Howard; Sprague avenue, for J. W. Sprague, the general superintendent of the western division of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Post street, for Frederick Post; Monroe, Adams, Lincoln and Madison for the presidents; and Mill street because the first mill was erected thereon.

As the city grew it naturally followed that Mr. Glover should have voice in its management, and in 1883 he was a member of the city council, while in 1884-5 he served as mayor. Then again he was called to the council in 1898 and once more in 1902, so that he has taken an active part in shaping municipal affairs. His business, too, developed with the passing years and for a considerable period he continued in merchandising. In November, 1882, upon the incorporation of the First National Bank of Spokane he was one of the principal stockholders and served as its president for ten years, but in the great financial panic of 1893 the bank was obliged to suspend, at which time it was estimated that the loss of Mr. Glover amounted to one million, five hundred thousand dollars, or twice as much as any other citizen. The courageous spirit which he had ever manifested throughout the period of his residence in the northwest did not desert

him now, nor did he lose faith in the city and its future, and it is a pleasure to his many friends to know that in the intervening years to the present time he has regained substantial property interests and now has good realty holdings that return to him a gratifying annual income.

Mr. Glover was married in Spokane to Miss Esther Emily Leslie, a daughter of Samuel C. Leslie. He was the first Mason of Spokane, and is a Knight Templar, while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. He belongs to the Spokane Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. He practically bore all the expense of building the First Episcopal church and many other churches are greatly indebted to him because of his donation of land or generous contribution in money. He has been most liberal in his gifts to the Orphanage Home, to the Young Men's Christian Association and to various charitable and benevolent works, and in fact it would be difficult to name any department of activity which has been of real benefit to Spokane that has not profited by his cooperation, encouragement and support. As long as the city stands the name of James Nettle Glover should be honored, for with wonderful prescience he foresaw the future and recognized the possibilities of the district, and with unfaltering faith labored to promote the interests and upbuilding of this section. Thus today he manifests a contagious enthusiasm regarding the northwest and in as far as possible enters into every project for the public good with zest and zeal.





J. M. Comstock

James M. Comstock



JAMES M. COMSTOCK, whose life history constitutes a most creditable chapter in the trade annals of Spokane, is now well known in business circles here, as vice president of the Spokane Dry Goods Company and president of the Dry Goods Realty Company. It may seem trite to those familiar with his life history to say that he has advanced from a humble position to one of prominence in the business world, but it is only just to record in a history that will descend to future generations, that his has been a record which any man might be proud to possess. He has never made engagements that he has not kept, nor incurred obligations that he has not met, and his record at all times commands the admiration and respect of colleagues and contemporaries.

Mr. Comstock is numbered among the worthy citizens that New York has furnished to the state of Washington, his birth occurring in Rome, September 6, 1838, and in 1846, he accompanied his parents, George and Eliza (Paine) Comstock, on their removal to Wisconsin, which at that time was largely an undeveloped wilderness. The family settled in Summit township, Waukesha county, and there amid the usual scenes and conditions of pioneer life James M. Comstock was reared, pursuing his early education in the district schools and aiding in the work of the home farm through the summer months. He later had the advantage of educational training in Carroll College at Waukesha and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, which he joined on the 14th of August, 1861, his service covering three and one-half years. He went to the front as a private and was mustered out with the rank of captain. He did duty as provost marshal on the staff of General E. M. McCook, of the First Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland, at the battle of Chickamauga. Later he participated in the winter campaign in eastern Tennessee, in which fighting occurred nearly every day. In February, 1864, he was sent with about two hundred and fifty men from east Tennessee over the Blue Ridge mountains into the valley of the Hiwassee river to the town of Murphy, located in the southwestern

part of North Carolina, and from there he was sent to old Fort Hembries for the purpose of gathering up Confederates on furlough. The command then returned to east Tennessee and joined Sherman's army on the campaign to Atlanta and remained with that command until the surrender of Atlanta. During this campaign he participated in the battles of Buzzards Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. He accompanied General McCook on his raid to the rear of Atlanta and after that movement was commissioned by General George H. Thomas to return to Nashville, Tennessee, and reorganize, mount and equip all of the dismounted cavalry to be found in that locality. He had succeeded in getting about two hundred men when the Confederate general, Joe Wheeler, came up to a point within six miles of Nashville and for a period of twenty days kept the whole northern force chasing him until they finally succeeded in driving him across the Tennessee river. Mr. Comstock's command then returned to Nashville but shortly afterward the Confederates, under the command of General Forrest, made another raid into the southern portion of the state and again the Union troops drove them back into Alabama. Mr. Comstock next rejoined his regiment at Cartersville, Georgia, whence he was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where the term of his enlistment expired in December, 1864. He then returned to his Wisconsin home and in January, 1865, reenlisted and was recommissioned captain of Company F of the First Wisconsin Cavalry. He then went to Nashville but was unable to join his regiment, which was on campaign duty in Alabama and Georgia.

When mustered out at the close of the war Captain Comstock settled at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where he carried on general merchandising until 1872. He then removed to Algona, Iowa, and continued in that business for eighteen years, during which period he took a very prominent part in the affairs of the city, serving for a number of years as a member of its council, while for one term he filled the office of mayor. He also acted as a member of the school board until he left Iowa, about 1890, and was for years president of the Northern Iowa Normal school, which was located at Algona.

Mr. Comstock first visited Spokane in 1884 as the guest of A. M. Horton, who was then editor of The Chronicle. In January, 1889, he again reached this city, arriving at about 11 o'clock in the morning. Before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he had purchased property on Main street, having determined to locate permanently. In July of the same year he returned here, bringing with

him R. B. Patterson, with whom he had formed a partnership under the firm style of Comstock & Patterson. They opened a retail dry-goods store, renting a room in the Crescent building, on Riverside avenue, just east of the Review building. Their entire stock was placed in the new building on the evening of August 3, 1889, and on the next day the entire business section of the city was destroyed by fire. The flames advanced to within a block of their new store and were there checked, leaving the establishment of Comstock & Patterson as the only dry-goods store in the city. The business grew very rapidly, the firm prospering in their undertakings, and as the country developed they extended the scope of their activities by the establishment of a wholesale department. In 1904 the Spokane Dry Goods Company was organized and took over the entire business, Mr. Comstock remaining as vice president of the company. The retail branch is conducted under the name of The Crescent and is one of the most complete department stores in the west. From the beginning the project has proven a remunerative one and at the present writing they are erecting a large addition to the retail store. The Spokane Dry Goods Company also has a mammoth wholesale building of its own on the railroad tracks, erected a few years ago. The labors of Mr. Comstock have constituted a most important element in the growth and expansion of the trade, for his judgment is sound, his sagacity keen, and his industry and enterprise unfaltering. The officers of the Spokane Dry Goods Company are also the owners of the Dry Goods Realty Company, which owns and controls all of the property and buildings of the former organization.

On the 29th of March, 1866, Mr. Comstock was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Annis, a daughter of Chauncy L. and Lydia (Allen) Annis, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. They have two children: Josie, the wife of Eugene A. Shadle, of Spokane, and May, at home. Mr. Comstock finds pleasure and recreation in several fraternal associations. He is a past commander of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., and was assistant acting adjutant general of the department of Washington and Alaska, under Commander Norman Buck, in 1896. He is also president of the Northwestern Veteran's Association and he belongs to Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M. His religious faith is that of the First Unitarian church, in which he has served as a trustee for more than twenty years. The worth and value of his public services in Spokane are widely acknowledged. He served as a member of Spokane city council from May, 1894, to May, 1899, and during that time was president of the council for three years. Mr. Com-

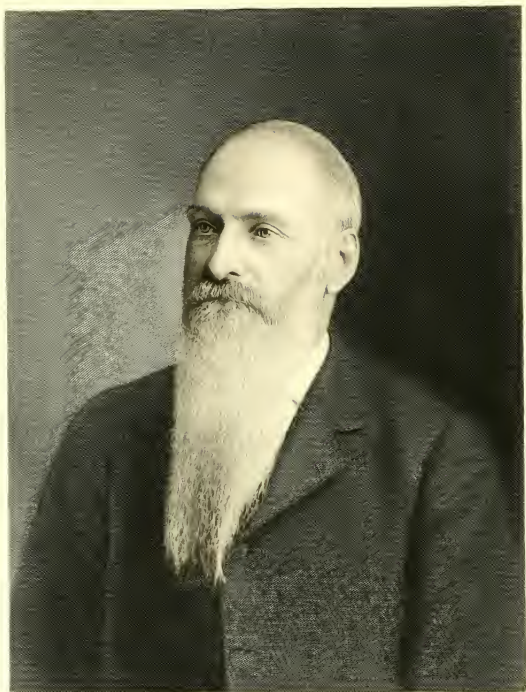
stock was a persistent advocate of the use of water meters from the time he entered the city council to the close of his administration as mayor, in fact was almost absolutely alone in the advocacy of the use of meters for a number of years. At the present time the city council have adopted what Mr. Comstock advocated at that time and have come to see the wisdom and advantages of installing such a system. In May, 1899, he was elected mayor for a term of two years, during which period he instigated and, through his intelligent and persistent efforts, completed many improvements, such as paving Sprague and First avenues and the following streets from the Northern Pacific right of way to the river, Monroe, Lincoln, Post, Wall and Stevens, Riverside avenue having been paved while he was president of the council. The water system was greatly improved and enlarged during this period.

In 1910, accompanied by Mrs. Comstock and their daughter, he spent three months in Japan, studying the agricultural, economic, manufacturing and financial interests of the empire. During that time they visited all of the leading cities from Nagasaki on the south to Nike on the north. In his travels through Japan, Mr. Comstock noted especially the great advancement that nation is making, particularly in their economic, manufacturing, railroad and ship building interests. He found the Japanese a peaceful people and their history during the past four hundred years shows that they have had only two wars with foreign nations, one with China and one with Russia. In Mr. Comstock's opinion should trouble occur between the United States and Japan, it will be the fault of the United States government, as Japan's slogan is: "Peaceful commercial relation with all nations."

The family residence is at No. 1106 Ninth avenue and one of its attractive features is its large and well selected library. Mr. Comstock is a man of scholarly attainments and of much literary ability, and has delivered and prepared many lectures and readings. One in particular, a comparison between General Grant and Frederick the Great, has been delivered on many occasions and has awakened widespread attention throughout the country. He has also been a close student of Shakespeare for many years, devoting much time not only to the reading of the plays but to everything bearing upon the subject, and he claims, with many others, that Shakespeare never wrote what is accredited to him. His reading and study has at all times covered a wide range and on the social, political and economic questions of the day he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of

the age. He finds his companionship among people of kindred tastes and interests. His career has been remarkably successful, chiefly by reason of his natural ability and his thorough interest in a business in which as a young tradesman he embarked. There is one point in his career, covering twenty-two years in Spokane, to which all the old settlers refer, and that is whether as a wholesale merchant or in other relations of life, Mr. Comstock has always been the same genial, courteous gentleman, whose ways are those of refinement and whose word no man can question.





Mr W Cowley

Michael M. Cowley



MICHAEL M. COWLEY, a retired capitalist, is one of the best known men in eastern Washington, and the consensus of public opinion places him in a prominent position among those whose lives have won for them the respect, good-will and confidence of their fellowmen. He has remained in the Pacific coast country since the spring of 1862 and for some years prior to that time was a resident of the west. He has thus long lived in a district where men are rated not by wealth but by worth and where the opportunity is open for each individual to prove his worth. Coming to America practically empty-handed, he advanced step by step, as the way was open. He always watched for favorable opportunity and in the later years of his business activity he was a prominent figure in banking circles in Spokane. He now resides at 1128 Pearl street, and the fruits of his former toil supply him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

The family name indicates his Irish nativity and ancestry. He was born in Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, May 9, 1841, his parents being Hugh and Bridget (Byrne) Cowley. The father was the owner of general mercantile stores in several different localities of that country and won success through well directed business interests. A love of adventure and the opportunities which he believed were to be secured in the new world led Michael M. Cowley to leave the Emerald isle when fifteen years of age and embark on a sailing vessel for America, where he arrived after a voyage of forty-nine days. He landed at New York city and proceeded thence to Rochester, New York, where he was employed by a relative in a grocery store at eight dollars per month. Two years were thus passed and he then started for California but as his funds were not sufficient to carry him all the way he proceeded only as far as Leavenworth, Kansas, where a United States military expedition was outfitting for the reinforcement of General Albert Sidney Johnston in the suppression of the Mormon disturbances. Mr. Cowley entered as teamster and was later given clerical work in connection with the expedition, while subsequently he was promoted to a position in the sutler's department at higher wages. He thus traveled across the plains and over the

mountains with the expedition to Benicia, California, and as the original object of the trip had been accomplished the troops were sent to different posts in the west. Mr. Cowley was sent to Beall's Crossing in Colorado, afterward Fort Mojave, and remained in charge of the sutler's stores until the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861.

Mr. Cowley permanently took up his abode on the Pacific coast in the fall of that year, settling at Portland, Oregon, and in the spring of 1862 went to a mining camp at Florence, Idaho, where he engaged in mining until the early part of 1864. He also followed merchandising at Wild Horse Creek, in the Kootenai mining regions, and at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho. On the 4th of July, 1872, he settled at Spokane Bridge on the Spokane river, about seventeen miles east of the falls, the place being then known as Kendall's Bridge, and later as Cowley's Bridge. He continued to conduct a store at that place and at the same time operated the bridge and executed government contracts for furnishing supplies to Fort Coeur d'Alene. Mr. Cowley has been identified with the upbuilding of Spokane since the year of the great fire, entering financial circles here as cashier in the Traders National Bank. His capability for the management of important financial interests was soon manifest and after five years he was elected to the presidency of the bank in which he continued until 1906, when he resigned and retired from active life. He still remains a director of the bank, however, and president of the Savings society.

Mr. Cowley was married to Miss Annie Connelly, who was born in Ireland and passed away in Spokane, November 24, 1907, leaving two daughters, Mary Frances and Eleanor B. The former is now the wife of J. F. Reddy, of Medford, Oregon, and has a son and two daughters, while Eleanor B. Cowley became the wife of James Smyth, of Spokane, and has one son and one daughter.

Mr. Cowley belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, at Spokane, also to St. Aloysius church. He is one of the few men living who have been identified with the settlement of northeastern Washington and the region known as the Inland Empire from the earliest times. 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 district, 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, integrity and noteworthy enterprise.



James Munaghan

James Monaghan



INSEPARABLY interwoven with the history of Spokane is the name of James Monaghan, who from the time that he first arrived here in frontier days down to the present time, has left his impress upon the substantial development and upbuilding of the western empire. Today he is a leading factor in financial circles and at different times he has been closely associated with the mining interests and railroad building of the northwest. His birth occurred in Belturbet, Ireland, September 22, 1839, his parents being John and Mary Ann (O'Riley) Monaghan of that place. He was the youngest of three children and was only three years of age when left an orphan. He afterward made his home with his maternal grandparents until seventeen years of age, when the interesting reports which he heard concerning the United States led him to sever home ties and cross the Atlantic to the new world. He took up his residence with his brother, a New York physician, with whom he remained for some time but he heard the call of the west and in 1858 made the trip to the Pacific coast by way of the isthmus of Panama, reaching Vancouver on the Columbia river in May. His financial condition rendered it imperative that he gain immediate employment and he secured a position in connection with the operation of a ferry on the Des Chutes river near The Dalles, Oregon. He was also employed in connection with the sailboats of the Upper Columbia, which in those days controlled the traffic, and he secured a position on the Colonel Wright, which was the first steamboat that sailed on the Columbia from Wallula to Calilo. He was also connected with the operation of a ferry across the Spokane river about twenty-one miles below the present city of Spokane, and finally purchasing it, continued in that business until 1865, when he built the bridge over the river, which is now known as the La Pray bridge, named in honor of Joseph La Pray, who purchased it from Mr. Monaghan. While thus engaged Mr. Monaghan planted the first apple trees in Spokane county. His name is associated with many of the "first events" and his labors have given impetus to various lines of

activity which have constituted the foundation upon which the present progress and prosperity of the city and county rests.

Since first coming to Washington Mr. Monaghan has spent practically his entire time in this state. In 1869 he became identified with the business interests of Walla Walla and while living there in 1871, was married. Immediately afterward he removed to what is now Chewelah, in Stevens county, although at the time there was no town and the work of settlement had scarcely been begun in that part of the state. He purchased land from the Indians and conducted a trading business, ultimately founding the town. In 1873 he became a merchant of Colville, then the principal town of northeastern Washington and also secured the government contract for handling mails and furnishing supplies to the troops. His activity later included public service of an important character. He filled the office of county superintendent of schools, county commissioner and justice of the peace, discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity that won him the commendation of all concerned. He also made arrangements with the quartermaster's department for moving supplies and equipment from Colville down the Columbia river to Foster Creek, now Bridgeport. When the survey of the river was made by Lieutenant Symonds, of the United States army, the name of Monaghan Rapids was given to that portion of the stream near the mouth of the Nespelem river. He made the transfer of the government property and supplies from the army camp at Lake Chelan across the country to the site of Fort Spokane, and finding Walla Walla a more convenient place from which to conduct his business operations he removed his family to that city, which had been the early home of his wife. The frontier post of Spokane was established in 1882 and Mr. Monaghan became the post trader, and at the same time became associated with C. B. King. Both were equally interested; Mr. Monaghan conducted the store at Fort Spokane and Mr. King the store at Fort Sherman, on Lake Coeur d'Alene. In 1883, following the discovery of the mines, he was associated with Mr. King and others in putting on the first steamers on the Coeur d'Alene and also laid out the city of that name. The following year they built the first wagon road from Kingston to the Murray mining camp and also made the original survey for an electric road from Coeur d'Alene to Spokane. Selling his interests to D. C. Corbin and others in 1886, Mr. Monaghan then returned to Spokane, where the family home has since been maintained, although at different times business interests have called him into other districts. He was one of the or-

ganizers of the corporation which in 1888 began the building of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, having the line surveyed the following year, after which Mr. Monaghan sold his interest to Mr. Corbin. He was also one of the original owners of the Cariboo Gold Mines in British Columbia, personally superintending the work and was president of the company until 1898, when he sold his stock. The financial panic of 1893 caused him severe losses but with indomitable courage and energy he has recovered from these and is today one of the substantial citizens of Spokane, where in financial circles he is well known as a director of the Union Trust Company and also of the Traders National Bank.

It was on the 30th of November, 1871, in Walla Walla, that Mr. Monaghan was married to Miss Margaret McCool, a daughter of Robert and Margaret McCool, and a native of Donnamore, County Donegal, Ireland. She was born August 12, 1852, and her death occurred in Spokane, April 22, 1895, her loss being deeply deplored by many friends as well as her immediate family, for her attractive social qualities and kindly spirit had endeared her to all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. Monaghan were the parents of six children: John Robert, born in Chewelah, March 26, 1873, and who died near Apia, Samoa, April 1, 1899; Margaret Mary, whose birth occurred in Colville, January 31, 1876; Ellen Rosanna, who was born at Fort Spokane, November 12, 1885. James Hugh, who was born in Spokane November 10, 1888; Agnes Isabel, born November 9, 1891, in Spokane; and Charles Francis, who was also born in this city, August 12, 1894.

In the development of Spokane James Monaghan has taken a most active and helpful part and is still alert to the opportunities of promoting the growth and substantial improvement of the city. He was one of the fifteen freeholders who drafted the new charter of Spokane in 1891 and was chosen city commissioner. He came to the west when the Indians were more numerous than the white settlers, when hardships and dangers were the lot of every pioneer but he recognized the opportunities of the new country with its undeveloped resources and taking advantage of these he has steadily advanced in the business world, making a most creditable record in the management of his affairs and in the attainment of success as the years have gone by. At the same time he has been closely associated with the public life of the community in the support of projects and measures for the general good and he stands today as one of those sturdy citizens who have been the builders of the great state of Washington.

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McMonaghan

John Robert Monaghan



CRISIS ever tends to bring out the true characteristics of an individual: it will show the weakness of one and the strength of another, for the spirit of courage responds wherever there is need. We are led to this train of reflection through contemplating the life record of John Robert Monaghan, whose valor and nobility of character have placed his name on the roll of heroes of whom America has every reason to be proud. He had been reared upon the frontier where men were rated by their true worth and where the best and strongest in men is brought out and developed. His birth occurred at Chewelah, Stevens county, Washington, March 26, 1873, his parents being James and Margaret (McCool) Monaghan, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. His parents desired to give him superior educational advantages under the auspices of the church to which they belonged, but the facilities for Catholic instruction were limited in Washington in those days, so that the boy at the age of eleven was sent to the school of the Christian Brothers—St. Joseph Academy, at Oakland, California. He attended that school and also another brothers' school in Portland, Oregon, until the Jesuit Fathers established Gonzaga College in Spokane in 1887. He was then enrolled as one of the first eighteen students and after four years spent in that institution he took the examination held in Spokane in 1891 for the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, receiving the highest percentage in each of these examinations, so that he was entitled to make his choice of appointments. Although it was his original wish to go to West Point, he generously waived that preference in favor of the next applicant, the son of an old army officer who heartily desired the appointment.

John R. Monaghan then entered the Naval Academy, from where he was creditably graduated in 1895, being the first representative of the many from the state of Washington to graduate from that school. His experiences as a member of the navy were interesting and varied and were notable by reason of his unfaltering loyalty to duty on every occasion and in every situation. He first went upon a two years' cruise in the Pacific on the flagship Olympia, during which time he visited the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China and other ports in Asia.

Later he received his commission as ensign and was assigned to the *Monadnock* and afterward to the *Alert*, both also of the Pacific squadron. On the latter vessel in the fall of 1897 and the early part of 1898 he made two successful voyages to Central American ports, engaged in survey work in connection with the proposed Nicaragua canal. After being transferred to the *Philadelphia* he participated in the ceremonies at Honolulu, attending the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, in August, 1898. He next made a brief cruise in Central American waters but returned in January, 1899, and anchored in the harbor of San Diego, California.

While there Mr. Monaghan was visited by the members of his family. Some time before his father had urged him to leave the navy and engage in business, but the Spanish war was then in progress and he felt it his duty to continue in the service. Again reaching San Diego the father urged him to resign, but at this junction came the news of serious troubles in Samoa, affecting American interests, and the *Philadelphia* was ordered to proceed thither with all dispatch. Reaching Apia early in March, it was found that the situation was an acute one, the two rival chieftains, Malietoa and Mataafa, contending for supremacy. The three signatories to the Berlin agreement, respecting Samoa, the United States, England and Germany, were all represented by warships in the harbor. The decision of the American and English commanders made Malietoa king, and Mataafa was ordered to disperse his forces but defied the injunction and continued hostilities. Troops were accordingly landed from American and English ships, and on the 15th of March a bombardment was begun which lasted intermittently for two weeks, but had only slight effect, the enemy retiring into the bush. On the 1st of April a concerted movement was made by the allied land forces, Lieutenant Lansdale of the *Philadelphia* commanding the American party with which Ensign Monaghan had been serving since it had been put ashore. The march was through a densely wooded country, where Mataafa's men were in ambush in large numbers. The following account of this encounter has been given: "Under a deadly fire which could not be replied to with advantage, especially as the only piece of artillery (a Colt automatic gun) brought by the marines had become disabled, a retreat was sounded. While this was in progress Lansdale received a wound in the leg, shattering the bone. In the confusion of the retreat he had been left in the rear, with only Monaghan and three or four privates. He was carried some distance, when one of the privates was shot to death, and soon afterward the

others fled, leaving Monaghan alone with him. Although urged repeatedly by Lansdale to save himself (as testified by the last of the men to leave), he steadily refused and stood his ground, awaiting assistance. Presently others who had been in the rear came up and in their turn departed. The next day the bodies of Lansdale and Monaghan were found lying together in the jungle. Captain White of the Philadelphia in his official report wrote: 'It is in evidence most clear that when Ensign Monaghan discovered that Lieutenant Lansdale was wounded he used his best endeavors to convey him to the rear and seizing a rifle from a disabled man made a brave defence; but undoubtedly he fell very shortly after joining Lansdale, and the hostiles, flushed with success, bore down on our men in this vicinity. The men were not in sufficient numbers to hold out any longer and they were forced along by a fire which it was impossible to withstand. But Ensign Monaghan did stand. He stood steadfast by his wounded superior and friend, one rifle against many, brave man against a score of savages. He knew he was doomed. He could not yield. He died in the heroic performance of duty.' "

The remains of Ensign Monaghan were brought back to the United States on the Philadelphia and interred in Spokane, where every honor was paid his memory. On the 25th of October, 1906, a bronze statue was unveiled in Spokane, by his sister, Agnes, which was given by the citizens of the state of Washington. The torpedo boat destroyer which was launched February 18, 1911, was named in honor of Ensign Monaghan and his sister, Nellie, christened the boat. A life of great promise was terminated when in that tropical country he closed his eyes forever in death, after displaying a heroic devotion to his commander and to the cause which he served that is unsurpassed in the history of military action among American troops. It has been said that "Memory is the only friend that grief can call its own." It is indeed a precious memory that remains to the parents, for there was never a blot on his scutcheon, and the story of his heroism may well serve as an inspiration to the American youth.

Rev. H. L. McCulloch, S. J., has recorded the life history in a book, which he wrote and published and following we quote some of the excerpts:

Father Forestier says: "During this war many events have caused us pain and grief and many a wound has been left on our hearts, but perhaps the one we have felt most acutely and which is the most indelible is the death of Ensign Monaghan."

Cadet Sweet says: "Monaghan's death is especially a personal

loss to me, as we had been close companions in these trying events. I have lost a brother, tried and true."

Mr. Justice Gordon, speaking at Olympia, in Robert's native state, on the Fourth of July, exclaimed: "You will search history in vain for the record of any act of bravery to excel that of Spokane's Ensign Monaghan at Samoa, presenting as it does to the world an object lesson in heroism and friendship. Such an act perfumes the pages of history and renders it enchanting, and wherever language is spoken or history is written, his name shall shine on, like the stars of God, forever and ever."

Admiral B. H. McCalla, then captain, in the U. S. Navy, renders a splendid tribute to our hero. At that time having been asked to tell of the most inspiring deed of ship or man that ever came to his notice, to stimulate interest in naval affairs, he said: "In reply I beg to state that I know of nothing finer, or more courageous, or more heroic, than the act of Ensign J. R. Monaghan, who on April 1st, last, while attached to the Philadelphia, and forming one of a landing force in Samoa, alone remained with his wounded commanding officer, and gave up his life in an attempt to rescue him from the enemy."

Ex-Senator Wilson says: "The nobility of this young hero shone forth. In front of him was certain death. Behind him a sure avenue of escape. But at his side, begging him to save himself, while there was yet time, lay his superior officer and friend. He never wavered. His high sense of duty and that great moral courage with which he was endowed, would not permit him to desert his post in the hour of danger. Lieutenant Lansdale begged him to retreat and save himself. This he would not do, and bravely and manfully he stood, defending at the peril of his own young life, the fast ebbing life of his commander and friend. Calmly and deliberately he waited the onset of his savage foes, and with empty revolver and cutlass in hand, he died, as was his wish to die, with his face to the foe in defense of his friend, his flag, and his country."

Father Paul Dethoor, S. J., says: "Ensign Monaghan shall live in the memory of America and England, in the memory of Gonzaga and Annapolis, and in the hearts of his countrymen. But our greatest consolation is, thanks to the Christian education given him by his parents and teachers, that his death crowned a life of unswerving fidelity to the principles and duties of his religion. We know that human glory can not reach beyond the grave, but that only a life of faith is available before God. Such was the life of young Monaghan."



James Graham

Captain James Graham



OFTEN it has been said that death loves a shining mark, and this finds its exemplification in the fact that Captain James Graham was called from the scene of earthly activities when a comparatively young man of forty years. His career had been marked by steady and continuous progress resulting from the wise use of his time, his talents and his opportunities, and gradually he had advanced from a humble position in the business world to one of prominence, not only in the control of individual interests but also as a factor in public thought and opinion for he held advanced views upon many questions which are now regarded as of vital and significant interest in the history of the country.

He was born December 25, 1866, in Crossreagh, County Monaghan, Ireland, and at the age of twelve years accompanied his parents to America. They made their way at once to the west, settling in Walla Walla, Washington, where they remained for a short time and then removed to Colville, this state.

For a time Captain Graham was a mail carrier, his route being from Colville to Spokane, Washington, and then he entered the employ of Louis Ziegler, a hardware merchant, securing this position through the influence of his uncle, James Monaghan, a very wealthy and influential resident of Spokane, who felt a deep interest in James Graham, his favorite nephew, with whom he largely took the place of father. After two years spent in the employ of Mr. Ziegler, Captain Graham entered the service of his uncle, Mr. Monaghan, who at that time was a post trader at Coeur d'Alene. He served in various capacities, his constantly developing ability winning him recognition in successive promotions. He acted as purser on the boats on the Coeur d'Alene lake and river, and also had charge of the office at the old mission, looking after supplies sent to the army post and mines. He was at different times expert accountant for several mining companies as well as for S. S. Glidden and the Liebes of San Francisco.

In 1894 Captain Graham was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Coeur d'Alene, a position which he held during the succeeding four years. During that time he devoted the hours

which are usually termed leisure to the study of law, being advised at times concerning his reading by the Hon. Robert E. McFarland, who was then attorney general for the state of Idaho. Captain Graham's preliminary education had covered perhaps not more than six months' instruction in the public schools. He was truly a self-educated as well as self-made man. He possessed a responsive mind and retentive memory, and from each experience of life learned the lessons it contained. Moreover, he read broadly and thought deeply, and thus laid the foundation for the study of law, displaying notable ambition and courage in his efforts to educate himself for the legal profession under circumstances and conditions which would have utterly disheartened many a man of less resolute spirit and determination. In 1897 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Idaho and entered upon the active work of the profession in which he would undoubtedly have attained an eminent position had death not claimed him. In the year in which he began practice—1897—he was appointed by Governor Stuenburg as one of the delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Captain Graham had already become prominent as a factor in political circles. It was but natural that a man of his temperament and studious disposition should become deeply interested in the political situation and conditions of the country and take active part in support of such measures and movements as he deemed valuable factors for public progress. He became one of the most notable campaign speakers of the northwest and often went outside the state limits in aid of his party. His appointment to the Trans-Mississippi Congress was in recognition of his broad knowledge of matters which would naturally come up for discussion there. The meeting was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, in July, 1897, on which occasion Captain Graham made one of the most notable speeches heard in the congress, in which he advocated reciprocity, to which at that time very little thought was given. On that occasion he said: "I have never been more impressed with the greatness of my country and the genius of its founders than when I look at this congress and reflect upon the vast area it represents—not a section, but an empire; a country greater in extent, more prolific in the possibilities of her productions, than the Roman empire at its extremist extent. I am also mindful of the fact that, had we clung with the pertinacity which it deserved to the line of 54-40, embraced in the Louisiana purchase, instead of accepting the 49th parallel, we now would have had the vast mineral region of

British Columbia. This empire was the result of a purchase of eleven millions.

"The relation that the Trans-Mississippi occupies, and particularly the state which I represent, to that disputed area north of the 49th parallel and south of 54-40 is of peculiar moment. I verily believe that had the genius of Jamestown landed in San Francisco bay and the genius of Plymouth Rock at the mouth of the Columbia, it would have been centuries before the settlers of America would have crossed the Sierras and the Rockies to settle the wastes and plains.

"Nine years after '49 the sons of California were opening up to the world the interior of British Columbia, Cariboo and Fraser river. This influx showed the possibilities in the production of the precious metals, and the reflex led to the wonderful discoveries of Idaho, Montana, Washington and eastern Oregon. I hazard the assertion that had it not been for these adventurers, the wonderful possibilities of that section would never have been shown to our cousins on the other side of the line marking British Columbia.

"Our English cousins have, in my humble judgment, established a wise system of mining legislation, and have cut off that thing known as 'extra-lateral rights,' and every encouragement is given to the foreigner. The only requirement is that the prospector take out a free miner's license, costing five dollars, and renew it each year.

"The result of this in the last four years has been astounding. From Trail to Kootenai and from the line to Cariboo the eye is everywhere fretted with the mineral stake. The American miner has been everywhere. The minister of mines reports the silver production in British Columbia in 1895 at \$977,229 and in 1896 at \$2,100,000, despite the low price. The copper in 1895 was worth \$47,642 and in 1896 \$169,926. Lead in 1896 amounted to \$721,384, coal to \$2,818,962 and gold to \$1,788,206. The influx of American capital and American miners in that region has increased the total value of all mining products from \$2,608,608 in 1891 to \$7,146,425 in 1896. All the large mines, the Le Roi, Slocan Star, the Reco and others are owned, opened and developed by Americans. In 1896 in Spokane, Washington, three hundred and sixty-three companies were organized with a total capital of \$300,925,000 for operation in the mines of British Columbia, and Americans have put their capital into railroads and smelters there.

"With this data, what is our true policy to this American section situated in a foreign country that should belong to us? What is the best policy to protect American rights and interests there? Our

English cousins mean to be just, but hostile legislation here brings retaliatory measures there. Can we, or should we, place a high protective tariff upon ores from that country which naturally seek an outlet through ours?

"If a tariff is forced upon them they will retaliate with an export duty on the rich gold and copper ores, keeping them away from our smelters. Reciprocity should be cultivated, but under it we are stared in the face with the fact that our reciprocity can only be with England, which means that free trade with England would be extorted from us. Again, I cannot see where lead ores need any protection. In the Coeur d'Alenes six miles, almost contiguous, produce more in tonnage and value of lead-silver ores than all of British Columbia, and I have never found how a tariff on lead has ever helped these people. In 1886 to 1889, without a tariff on lead, their ores brought six cents per pound; with a tariff of one and one-half cents, under Harrison, lead fell from three to four cents per pound.

"As to our commercial relations: Our cereals and garden produce these people must have, and a schedule of prices can be arranged under the genius of reciprocity. The whole policy is to avoid unfriendly relations with these peculiar people who are more of and for us than they are for the English or the English manufacturer. If, however, unfriendly legislation on our part should breed hostile legislation on theirs, and the miners' license should be abrogated, and Americans were compelled to abjure their allegiance in order to invest their money, let us remember that this energy would invite the adventurous to the fields south of the line under our own flag.

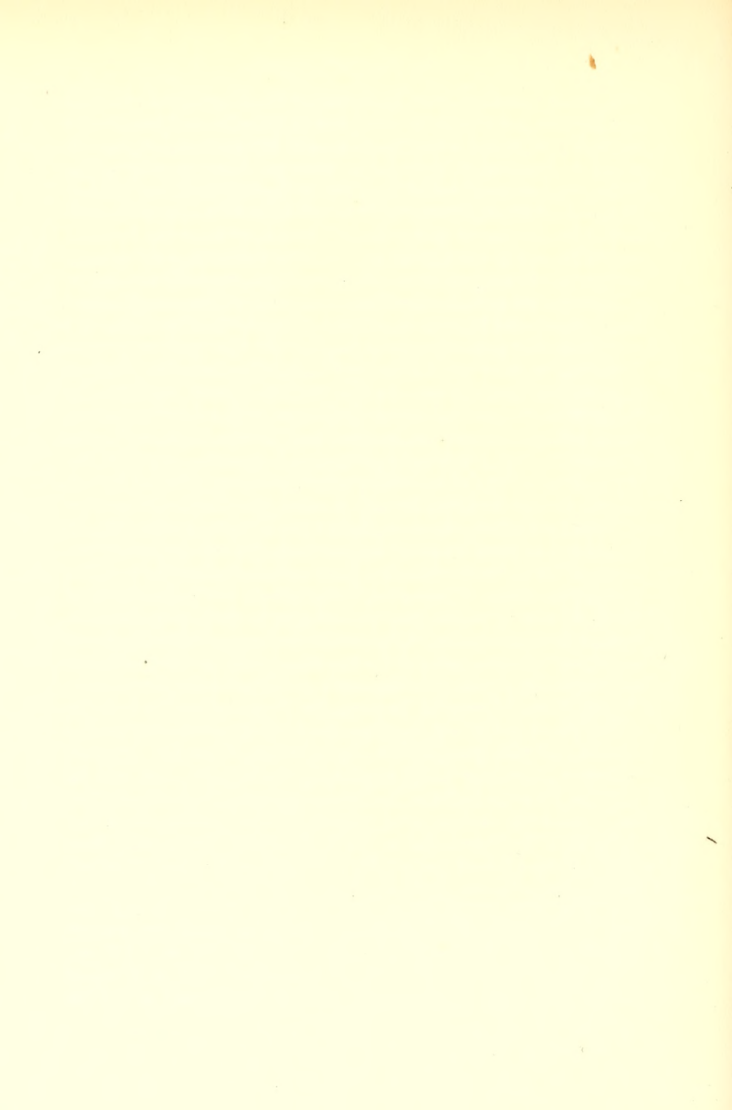
"Let us frame those laws which will secure for us the realization of the 'manifest destiny' of the American people. Their destiny has guided them to the west, and the reflux has swept them north and south and will not be consummated until Columbia shall stand upon her own waterways through the isthmus in Central America and can claim in one vast homogeneous people the entire area from her waterway in the isthmus to 54-40."

This speech of Captain Graham naturally drew to him the attention and interest of prominent men throughout the country and would undoubtedly have paved the way to positions of high honor had he been spared to accept such. In the following year—1898—when the Spanish-American war broke out, his services were deemed so valuable that he was tendered the office of major of the First Idaho Infantry by Governor Stuenburg, but as he felt others were better qualified for the position than himself he declined to accept. He did, how-

ever, accept the position of quartermaster for the regiment with the rank of first lieutenant, and after he had gained more experience in the field as a soldier in the Philippines, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company C, First Idaho Infantry, which position he was filling when mustered out of service. He was elected county attorney of Kootenai county, Idaho, in 1900, and acted in that capacity until he resigned because of failing health. Soon after his return from the war he became ill and did not again recover his health, passing away on the 15th of August, 1906. In the meantime he had resumed the practice of law and also conducted some business interests, purchasing the water and light plant at Coeur d'Alene, which he reorganized and established upon a profitable basis.

It was on the 17th of February, 1896, in Spokane, Washington, that Captain Graham was married to Miss Teresa M. Kildea, a daughter of Patrick and Maria (Crowder) Kildea, of Fingal, Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Graham now occupies one of the handsome residences of Coeur d'Alene, commanding a charming view of Coeur d'Alene lake. The place is called Villa Glendalough, after a famous villa in County Wicklow, Ireland, the birth place of her mother.

Captain Graham was a member of the Elks Lodge, No. 228, of Spokane, and also held membership with the Catholic Order of Foresters at Walla Walla. His life was notable in its devotion to public and private duties. Unassuming in manner he was neither flattered by the honors of public office nor tempted by its emoluments, preferring the more familiar duties within the range of his accustomed activities. On one occasion he was nominated by acclamation as democratic candidate for congress, but declined to make the race, feeling he could serve his own and the people's interests better at home. He was endowed by nature with keen mentality, but the development of his powers was due to his own ambition and utilization of every opportunity that presented itself. There were in him the qualities which enabled him to overcome difficulties and obstacles and make continuous advancement, actuated by a laudable ambition that recognized the obligations of the individual to choose only those things which are most worth while and which renders the life of each one of greatest service in the world's work.





Lewis P. Hansen

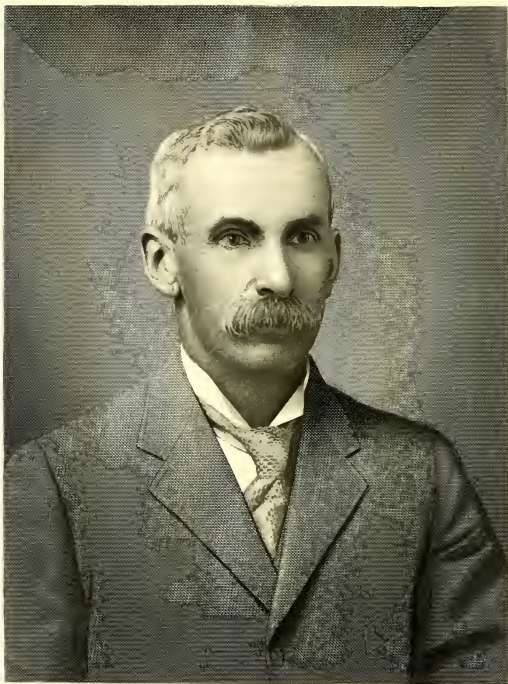
Lewis P. Larsen



ISTORY in Washington is in the making. The great broad valleys, fertile plains and mountain sides give splendid opportunity for the development of every branch of agriculture, commerce and mining and into this great district, rich in its natural resources, have come hundreds of enterprising, progressive men from the east, imbued with the purpose of wisely using the time and talents in the attainment of success through the development of the country. To this class belongs Lewis P. Larsen, a capitalist, and the founder and builder of the town of Metaline Falls. He was born in Denmark, March 7, 1876, and is a son of Anders and Petrea Larsen, who still reside in that country. He pursued his education in the schools of his native land, taking a technical course and in 1895 he came to America, making his way to Salt Lake City. In that locality he spent about a year as cowboy on a ranch but later secured employment in the mines of that region. His arrival in the Spokane country was in 1897, at which time he located at Wallace, Idaho. There he followed mining and was connected with the firm of Larsen & Greenough, one of the prominent mining firms of the northwest. His early educational training has proven of immense value to him in the conduct of his business affairs in later life. His knowledge and capability soon won him recognition as an expert mining engineer and in 1900 he became connected with the Last Chance mine at Northport, Washington. In 1905 he discovered the deposits of cement rock at the present site of Metaline Falls and interested F. A. Blackwell and others in the undertaking, with the result that the Inland Portland Cement Company was organized, erected its building at a cost of one million dollars and is today supplying the needs of the entire Inland Empire in this particular. Theirs is the largest and most complete cement plant in the northwest. Its mills and buildings have a floor space of several acres and the plant is most thoroughly equipped with modern machinery and with all the facilities that promote the manufacture and the interests of the trade. From the time of his discovery of the cement rock here Mr. Larsen has not only taken an active part in the upbuilding of the town but has been the prime spirit in founding

and developing Metaline Falls. He has introduced the most progressive ideas, putting forth every effort in his power to make this an ideal western city. Its site is a notably beautiful one on a picturesque peninsula at the confluence of Pend d'Oreille river and Sullivan creek and is the northern terminus of the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad. The town lies at a level of one hundred feet above the river and has had a phenomenal growth since it sprang into existence during the summer of 1910. Thirty-five business houses are already in operation, two excellent hotels afford first-class accommodations and civic improvements are being promoted at a rapid rate. The general plan of the town was conceived by Mr. Larsen, owner of the town site, and it is laid out on strictly modern lines with a beautiful park system and playgrounds. It is supplied with electric lines, has a never failing supply of the purest water and there is now in process of erection a twenty-five thousand dollar school building. The natural contour of the town site lends itself to ideally arranged residence districts and a perfectly beautiful system of parks. On the entire west and north sides the park slopes to the very water's edge. In laying out the streets the utmost care has been given to preserving the natural beauty of the place. An electric light system has been installed and aside from being a director of the Inland Portland Cement Company, Mr. Larsen is now president of the Metaline Falls Water Company, also of the Larsen Realty Company, the Larsen Lead Company and The Lead & Zinc Company, all business enterprises of Metaline Falls. He has studied methods pursued in town-building elsewhere in the northwest, has improved upon plans previously followed by others and has avoided all that is likely to lead to difficulties.

In 1906 Mr. Larsen was united in marriage at Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, to Miss Bertha Brown, a daughter of George and Mary Brown, of that city. They now occupy a very beautiful home at Metaline Falls, which Mr. Larsen erected in 1910. He belongs to the Spokane Club and the Inland Club, also of Spokane. He has never held nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which are of rapidly growing importance. The town which he has founded and which stands as a monument to his enterprise and progressiveness is not only most beautifully situated but lies in the midst of a district of splendid natural resources and of agricultural possibilities. He displayed notable sagacity and foresight in choosing the location, and the business methods which he is pursuing insure the continual growth and prosperity of this new and enterprising city of the northwest.



Oliver Hall

Oliver Hall

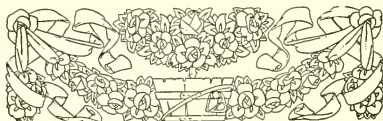


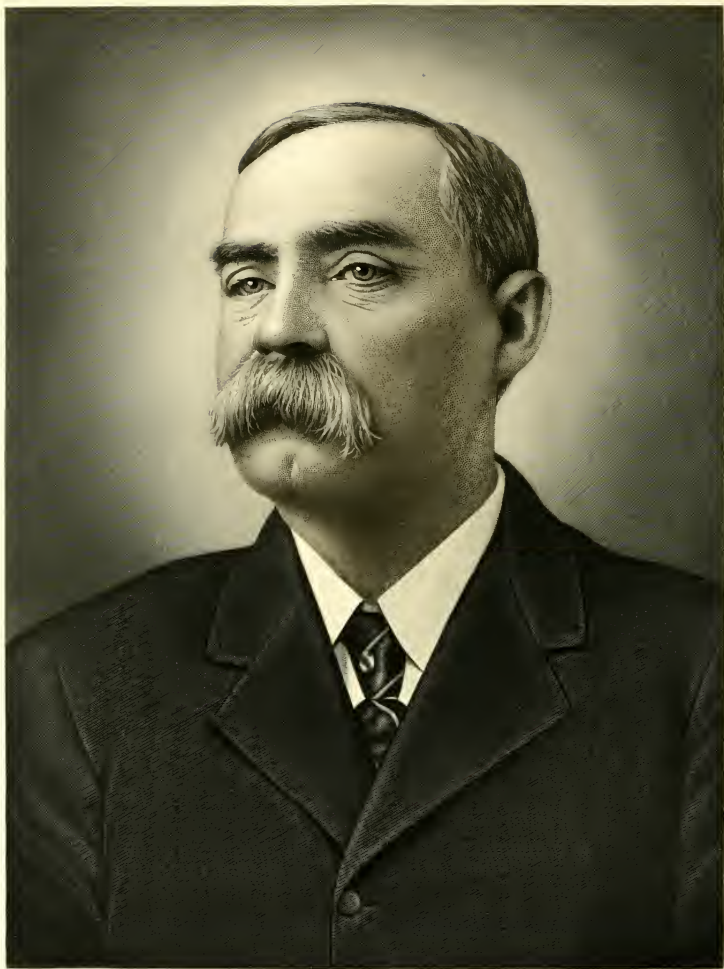
OLIVER HALL, who is now serving his third term as state senator from this district, has been a resident of Colfax for the past thirty-four years. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 17th of February, 1852, and is a son of Luman and Lydia (Crossett) Hall, the father a native of Vermont and the mother of the state of New York.

During the early childhood of Oliver Hall his parents removed to Canada, but subsequently located in northern Wisconsin. He began his education in the common schools of Canada, and completed it in those of Wisconsin and of Mankato, Minnesota, where the family later resided. He terminated his school days at the age of eighteen years, in 1870, and thereafter gave his entire attention to farming. From then until 1876 he was associated with his father in agricultural pursuits in Minnesota, but in the latter year they came to Washington. When they first removed to this state they located in Seattle, where they resided for a year then came to Colfax. Here the father and son engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies and also sleighs, this being the first industry of the kind north of the Snake river. This enterprise was operated under the firm name of L. Hall & Son until the father's death in 1880, after which Oliver Hall conducted the business under his own name. Various activities engaged the attention of Mr. Hall during the pioneer days and in addition to the wagon and carriage business he also sold pumps and windmills from 1877 to 1900. Possessing much foresight and sagacity, he has always had the faculty of recognizing and utilizing to his advantage opportunities not discernible to the less resourceful individual, and to this can be attributed much of his success. Agricultural pursuits have strongly attracted Mr. Hall for many years, and he is now devoting his time to farming and fruit growing.

During the long period of his residence in Whitman county, Mr. Hall has taken an active and helpful interest in all public affairs, particularly those of a political nature. He casts his ballot for the men and measures of the republican party and for several terms was


a member of the Colfax council, while from 1894 to 1902 he was a member of the state senate from this district. His services in this capacity were rendered with a rare degree of efficiency, and were generally satisfactory to the community at large, so that in 1910 he was again sent to the senate, his present term expiring in 1914. Here as elsewhere Mr. Hall has manifested the initiative and strong powers of organization and executive ability that have always characterized him in the direction of any undertaking. He was a most valuable acquisition to the commercial circles of Colfax during the early days, and to his perspicacity, resourcefulness and determination of purpose can be attributed much of the development of that period. Fraternally he is affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M.; Colfax Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; and Colfax Lodge No. 4, K. P., of which he is past grand chancellor and past supreme representative. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being past grand master and past supreme representative of this organization; and he is a past dictator of the Order of Moose. He has been an enthusiastic member of the Colfax Commercial Club since its organization, and he is also affiliated with the Inland Club of Spokane. Enterprising and public-spirited, Mr. Hall is one of the popular men of the county, where by reason of his loyalty to his friends and the community, and his straightforward, upright transactions he is held in high esteem by all who know him.





Edw. Jamieson

Edward Herbert Jamieson

HE history and development of a city depends upon its progressive merchants, manufacturers and professional men—those who capably control important business interests and at the same time cooperate in the upbuilding and benefit of the city at large. Of this class Edward Herbert Jamieson was a representative. He ranked with the foremost business men of Spokane, was also classed with its public-spirited citizens and his investigation and research along various lines also won for him qualification with the scientists of the northwest. There was much of interest in his life record which began at Ambala, in the British East Indies, January 12, 1852, and closed at Spokane on the 21st of December, 1909. His parents were Jesse Mitchell and Elizabeth (McClary) Jamieson. On his father's side he was of Scotch and on his mother's of Scotch-Irish lineage. The former was sent as a Presbyterian missionary to India and after twenty-five years devoted to preaching the gospel to the people of that district he brought his family to the United States, establishing his home in Monmouth, Illinois, in 1863. There he accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church and continued active in the ministry for a long period.

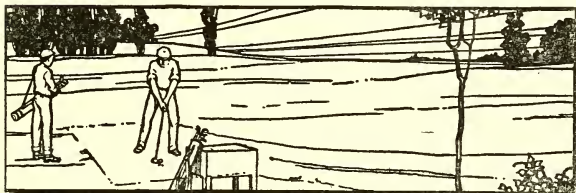
While the family were residents of Monmouth, Edward Herbert Jamieson pursued his education there in the public schools and in Monmouth College, from which he was graduated with the B. A. degree in 1871, while three years later he received from his alma mater the Master of Arts degree. After his college days were over he spent some time in teaching school and was for several years principal of the high school in Keithsburg, Illinois. His early identification with business interests on the Pacific coast was in the capacity of educator, his first position being that of principal of the high school at San Jose, California. In the meantime he took up the study of law which he pursued in a thorough and systematic manner until admitted to the bar upon examination before the supreme court at San Francisco. In 1882 he removed to Spokane, the town, then in its infancy, containing only a small population yet having in its situation and natural resources the elements of its future greatness. He re-

mained a resident of Spokane until called to his final rest, and during the early years of his residence here engaged in the practice of law. However, business interests gradually claimed his time and attention. He recognized and utilized the opportunities for judicious investment in property and eventually putting aside his law practice entirely gave his attention to the supervision of his realty interests. At an early period of his residence in Spokane he erected several business blocks, two of which were destroyed by the fire of 1889. In 1890 he erected the fine Jamieson building, at the corner of Riverside avenue and Wall street, which is still one of the ornaments of this city. He also owned much land in the surrounding country and his residence and estate, "Five Pines," near Piedmont, on the Spokane and Inland Railroad, ranks as one of the finest private places in the state.

Mr. Jamieson was first married to Miss Mattie A. Reid in 1876, who died in February, 1880, and they had one daughter, Mattie Mabel, who on September 7, 1904, married Norman Roscoe Totten, engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane. Two children were born to them, namely: Edward Jamieson Totten, born July 2, 1906; and Elizabeth M. Totten, born June 10, 1908. On July 4, 1881, Mr. Jamieson was united in marriage at Boonville, California, to Mrs. Ida (Hoag) Haskins, a daughter of Dr. M. R. and Laura J. (Morgan) Hoag. They were both pioneers of Ohio, having come from Connecticut at an early age with their parents. Dr. Hoag was a noted physician of Ohio, and practiced surgery and medicine for over forty years at Lodi, Medina county, Ohio. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson. Josephine Janette, living at home; Edward H., also at home; Arthur M., who died in infancy; Evelyn Elizabeth, attending Wellesley College; and Irene Kathryn, attending high school in Spokane.

Mr. Jamieson was always regarded as a public-spirited citizen and his labors were an element for general progress and improvement although never in the path of office-seeking. He was especially interested in education and contributed liberally toward the establishment of Spokane College, serving as president of the college council at the time of his death. His own private library was one of the finest in the northwest and included many rare volumes, he being noted for his discriminating taste and appreciation as a collector. He was also a lover of nature and had comprehensive knowledge of botany. He was likewise fond of art, of music and of travel, and in fact was in close touch with all of those varied interests which are

uplifting and beneficial forces in life. His friendship was ever deep and sincere and his hospitality cordial. His political allegiance was given to the republican party save at local elections, where he cast an independent ballot. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian church of Spokane and contributed liberally to its support. He was numbered among the few prominent business men who survived the financial panic of 1893, retaining an untarnished name. His contribution to the world's work and progress was a valuable one. While he won success it was never gained at the sacrifice of others' interests and never to the exclusion of activity along those lines which take men from the more sordid field of business into those paths of life which mean advancement and improvement. He knew the joy of life because he chose the things which count for most in intellectual advancement and character development.





Cyrus Happy

Cyrus Happy



YRUS HAPPY, of Spokane, was born on a farm in Perry county, Illinois, near the present city of Duquoin, January 28, 1845, a son of Burgin and Mary (Williams) Happy. Both his parents were natives of Kentucky, removing with their individual families to Illinois, where they were married. He

was reared on the paternal farm, receiving in his early years only the educational advantages of a country log school, which he attended for three months in the winter seasons until the age of fifteen. Owing to the absence of his elder brother in the army it then became necessary for him to devote his entire time to the work of the farm. In March, 1865, he enlisted, under the last call of President Lincoln, in Company K, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and he continued in the service until December of the same year, when he was mustered out with his regiment.

After leaving the army Mr. Happy decided to complete his education and pursued studies in the academy at Duquoin, Illinois, and then in McKendree College at Lebanon, where he was graduated in the scientific course in 1869. He then went to Edwardsville, Illinois (the county seat of Madison county), studied law in the office of Gillespie & Springer, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar and embarked in practice at that place. For some six years he was in professional partnership with Judge David Gillespie (his preceptor in the law), and subsequently, until 1891, he sustained the same relation with C. N. Travous, who had been a student in Mr. Happy's law office and became a practitioner of eminent ability and reputation, occupying at the time of his death, in 1908, the position of general counsel of the Wabash system of railroads. During his professional career of twenty years in Illinois Mr. Happy enjoyed substantial success and became known as one of the representative members of the bar. At all times interested in public questions and affairs, he took a somewhat active part in politics. As a young lawyer he was twice a candidate for county judge, but except on those occasions never ran for political office. In the campaign of 1876 he was a nominee for presidential elector on the republican ticket, which was suc-

cessful at the polls, and he joined in formally casting the vote of Illinois for Hayes and Wheeler.

Owing to failing health, Mr. Happy determined to establish himself in the northwest and in January, 1891, removed to Spokane, where he has since resided and pursued his profession. He is known for exceptional conscientiousness and fidelity in his work, and for marked accomplishment and ability in certain technical branches of the law which in recent years have become of the very highest importance throughout the northwestern country. Mr. Happy was among the first to foresee the peculiar demands that would be made upon the legal profession by the general process of irrigation; and in the department of irrigation law he is one of the foremost authorities and practitioners.

His special interest in this direction was the outgrowth of extensive observation and study of the subject of irrigation as related to agricultural possibilities, and of an intimate personal connection with several vital undertakings. In 1902, in behalf of clients who had a large financial interest in an irrigation company in the Yuma valley, Arizona, he with his law partner devoted much attention to the concerns of that company. This led him to make an exhaustive study of irrigation questions and problems in their historical, legal and practical aspects, and he traveled many thousands of miles in the United States and Mexico, examining the different systems in operation. As one of the legal representatives of the Yuma valley enterprise (known as the Irrigation Land & Improvement Company), he has participated actively in the fight for it in the courts and before the United States department having jurisdiction of the matter against the practically confiscatory policy of the United States Reclamation service—a contest attracting wide attention because of the governmental methods involved.

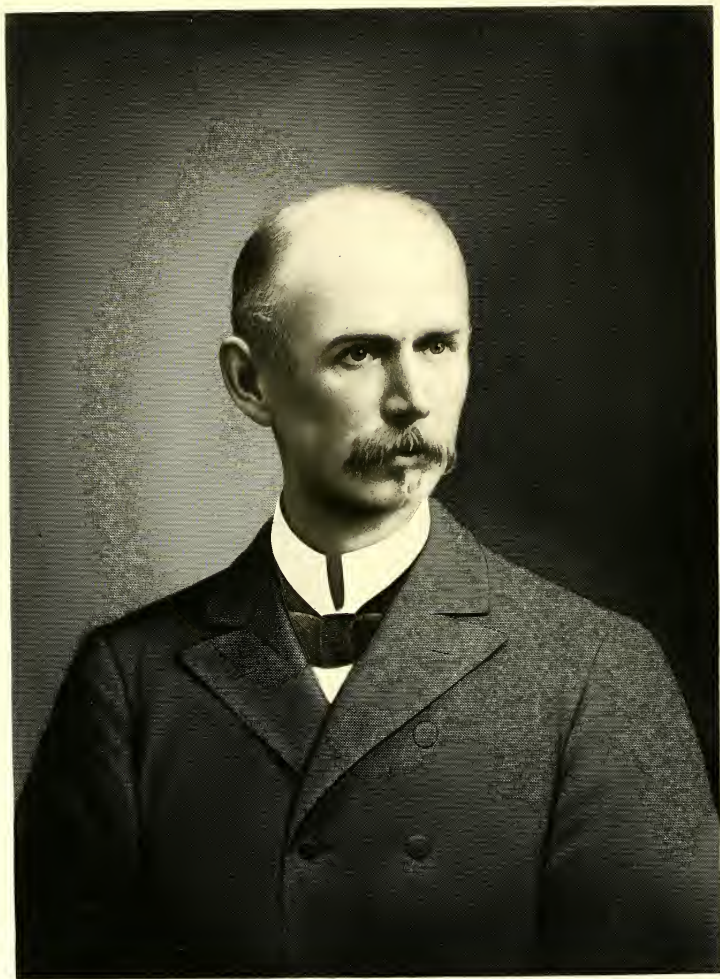
From his earliest residence in Spokane Mr. Happy took an active interest in projects for developing the natural resources of the surrounding country. It was generally believed that on account of the gravelly nature of the soil throughout the Spokane valley irrigation was impracticable on any basis of expectation of profit. On the 4th of April, 1901, W. L. Benham, a retired railroad man, filed articles of incorporation of the Spokane Valley Land & Water Company; and after making appropriations of water in the lakes around the valley, he constructed an irrigation canal through a section of land which he had acquired at Greenacres. "The experiment (we quote from a paper by Mr. Happy) demonstrated that the gravelly soil of Spokane valley makes the best irrigating canals and ditches that

can be made without concrete, and that the soil is as responsive to the intelligent application of moisture as any soil in the world." But it was exceedingly difficult to overcome the settled prejudice on the subject. In the critical emergency of the company Mr. Happy was one of the first to come to its support, and by his money, labor and influence greatly assisted it to become a success. After the retirement of Mr. Benham he was president of the company in the most critical period of its existence, shortly before it was sold to D. C. Corbin. He took a leading part also in promoting the success of the Spokane Canal Company, constantly rendering it most valuable assistance, and is still its legal adviser. He was one of the principal incorporators in the Methow Canal Company, in Okanogan county, served for some time as its president, and has always been its legal representative. In addition, his firm has charge of the legal interests of the Arcadia Land Company.

To Mr. Happy the people of the Pacific northwest are largely indebted for the interest now being taken in apple culture on an extensive and scientific scale. Convinced by his knowledge of the capabilities of the soil of the Spokane valley when subjected to intelligent irrigation that it offered special advantages for the culture of the apple, he became an enthusiastic advocate of that industry, and there is no man to whom a larger share of credit is due for the resulting progress.

As a citizen of Spokane he is known for high character and ideals and for active usefulness, both in connection with the general interests of the community and in the private relations and influences of life. He is an accomplished and forcible speaker, and has written and published considerable on various topics, especially in relation to the substantial advantages and resources of the northwest. In politics he has always sustained his relation with the republican party, contributing to its success by campaign speeches, though as in early life, declining to become a candidate for office. His law firm is Happy, Winfree & Hindman, in which W. H. Winfree and W. W. Hindman are associated with him.

Mr. Happy married, in Edwardsville, Illinois, September 11, 1879, Minna Mary Prickett, a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth M. Prickett. Their children are: Claudine Hunt, who married G. W. Kaufman, now of Marshfield, Oregon; Eloise, who wedded Seth Richards, a son of Henry M. Richards, of Spokane, Washington; Cyrus, Jr.; and John Harrison.



R. B. Blake

Hon. Richard B. Blake



ON THE pages of Washington's judicial history the name of Hon. Richard B. Blake figures prominently by reason of his service as judge of the superior court for the district comprised of Spokane and Stevens counties. He was ever a brilliant although unpretentious member of the bar during the period of his connection with the profession here, his ability being widely recognized by his colleagues and contemporaries in the practice of law. It was not alone, however, his high standing as an attorney but also his high character as a man and citizen that won for him the warm regard and honor in which he was uniformly held. He was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, March 14, 1850, and died on the 15th of June, 1900. His father, John Blake, was a prominent farmer of that county and upon the homestead farm the son was reared to the age of sixteen years, devoting the summer months to the work of the fields and the winter seasons to the acquirement of his education in the district schools. He afterward went to Danville, Indiana, where he pursued a preparatory course of study and then entered De Pauw University, from which he won his Bachelor of Science degree, being graduated from that institution in 1872. In the meantime he had also taken up the study of law and in October of that year was admitted to the bar. He had previously completed the classical course in De Pauw University as a graduate of 1870 and in his college days became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta.

Judge Blake entered upon law practice at Danville, becoming junior partner of the firm of Hogate & Blake, his associate in practice being later a member of the supreme court of that state. For sixteen years Judge Blake continued a member of the Danville bar, making continuous advancement in practice and at one time holding the office of prosecuting attorney. The west with its growing opportunities attracted him in 1888 and in that year he arrived in Spokane, where he opened a law office in connection with Colonel William M. Ridpath, with whom he practiced until October, 1889. In that year Mr. Blake was elected judge of the superior court for Spokane and

Stevens counties and remained upon the bench for four years, his record as a judge being in harmony with his record as a man and citizen, distinguished by the utmost loyalty and by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. In 1893 he resumed the private practice of law and became senior partner of the firm of Blake & Post, in which connection he practiced until his death. He possessed a keen, analytical mind and his presentation of his cause was ever characterized by clear reasoning, logical deduction and correct application of legal principles. That he had the honor and respect of his fellow practitioners is indicated in the fact that he was called to the presidency of the Spokane County Bar Association and was elected vice president of the State Bar Association. His name was prominently brought forth in connection with the candidacy for governor on the silver republican ticket but he expressed his unwillingness to leave the active practice of his profession. His name was also mentioned in connection with supreme court honors and in 1896 he was tendered the democratic nomination for mayor of Spokane but was unwilling to enter public life. He always regarded his profession as his chief interest and was connected with much prominent litigation, including the case which H. T. Cowley brought against the Northern Pacific Railroad, in which Judge Blake acted as counselor for the plaintiff. The action was brought to determine the title of about one hundred and twenty acres of land and finally the case went to the supreme court of the United States, where a final decision was rendered in favor of Mr. Blake's client.

On the 22d of December, 1874, in Danville, Indiana, Judge Blake was united in marriage to Miss Antoinette E. Moore, a daughter of Jacob K. and Phoebe Moore, both natives of Danville. They became the parents of two sons: Jacob M., who is a graduate of the Ann Arbor Law School and is now living in San Francisco; and Robert B., who was graduated from the Chicago University and is now a leading attorney of this city. The death of Judge Blake occurred in 1900 and in his passing Spokane lost a man whom she honored highly as a representative lawyer and citizen. He certainly deserved much credit for what he accomplished. He started out in life without capital or assistance and won his way to a leading place as a representative of the Washington bench and bar. As his labors brought to him financial return he made extensive and judicious investments in real estate which netted him a handsome profit in later years. He held membership in the Vincent Episcopal church and in matters of citizenship could always be counted upon to further progressive pro-

jects for the public good. He possessed marked literary taste and was also a lover of music. He read broadly and made that which he read his own. His life record is worthy of study, showing the forcefulness of industry, persistency and honorable purpose. He was a man who in every relation of life was found faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.





Aubrey Reed White -

Aubrey Lee White



UBREY LEE WHITE is one of the prominent and successful men of the Inland Empire who have grappled with big problems in finance, who have capably directed and managed mining and railroad interests and have won brilliant success in everything they have undertaken. Mr. White has not specialized as many have done but has extended his efforts into many directions, finding ample reward in every line for his industry, perseverance and determination. Nevertheless business represents but one phase of his character and interests. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful class of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels from which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. His civic pride has led to tangible efforts in all movements for the city's progress and he has also been a pioneer in the development of irrigation interests, making personal sacrifice and devoting much time and money to bringing water to the arid lands, improving their productiveness and having, moreover, the satisfaction of seeing such districts reclaimed, becoming second to none in fertility in the world. Much of his work in behalf of Spokane has been in the direction of the "city beautiful." He has been a coöperant factor in the Municipal League and in kindred movements and marches in the front rank of those men who have upheld the welfare of the city and its people.

Mr. White is a native of Houlton, Maine, born February 17, 1869. His father, George White, was a native of New Brunswick and died in 1885, after having throughout his business life followed the occupation of farming. The well known "Guide to Plymouth" which gives a full account of the Pilgrim fathers and their descendants shows the name of White to be a corruption of the name Wise, which was of Holland origin. The family was established on American soil on Long Island and the great-great-grandfather of Aubrey L. White was an itinerant preacher and a loyalist who served as chaplain in King George's army. In recognition of his services to the crown King George gave him a grant of sixty acres of land in the Keswick

district of New Brunswick which he afterward exchanged for property at Hodgdon, Maine, which his father owned. The Guide to Plymouth gives an account of Perigrine White, together with mention of the cradle in which he was rocked, for he was the first white child born on the American continent. The founder of this branch of the family was William White, who came from Plymouth as a passenger of the Mayflower. In the maternal line Aubrey L. White comes of English lineage. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Jane Maria Beardsley, was born in New Brunswick and died in 1873. She was a daughter of Ralph Beardsley, who married a Miss Curry from Scotland. The grandfather, John Beardsley, was the fourth of the Johns of the family in direct line to become identified with the Episcopal clergy. Captain John Beardsley, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. White, was in the English service with the troops of King George in the Revolutionary war and his brother, Levi Beardsley, was at one time lieutenant governor of the state of New York.

Aubrey Lee White was one of a family of four daughters, all of whom are now deceased, and six sons, of whom five are yet living. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Houlton, Maine, and later he attended the Ricker Classical Institute which was a preparatory school for Colby College. After leaving school he went to Woodstock, New Brunswick, where for eighteen months he was engaged in the furniture business but at the end of that time severed his trade relations with the east and made his way direct to Spokane, arriving in the fall of that year. Here he was first employed by Arend & Kennard in the market business on Sprague avenue where the book store of J. W. Graham now stands. He was with that house for four years, covering the period of the great fire, and when he left the establishment he resigned the position of manager of the book department to engage on his own account in partnership with Jay P. Graves in the mining business. Returning to the east Mr. White opened an office in Montreal, Canada, and became interested in the organization and development of the Old Ironside and Granby properties. For six years he remained in the east representing the Spokane interests in the New York, Montreal and Philadelphia offices. During the latter years of his residence in New York he was identified with Mr. Graves in interesting capital in the development and financing of the Spokane Traction Company and with Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Graves he also became interested in the Coeur

d'Alene electric railway. Throughout the period of his residence in the northwest he has always seemed to readily recognize the opportunities here to be secured and the possibilities for the upbuilding of the country. His efforts have been an important factor in the substantial growth of the northwest as well as in the promotion of his individual success. He was associated with Mr. Graves in the Spokane & Inland Company and finally in the reorganization of the three companies named into the Inland system under the corporation name of The Inland Empire Railway Company with J. P. Graves as president, Mr. White as vice president, and Waldo G. Paine as second vice president, with Clyde M. Graves as manager and director. These officials resigned when the Great Northern system took over the road in June, 1911, with Carl Gray as president. The Great Northern about a year ago bought the controlling interest. Mr. White has had the satisfaction of seeing the system which was instituted with practically nothing develop into a railway line two hundred and forty miles in length, proving the greatest source of development in the district that it traverses.

In connection with Mr. Graves and others Mr. White owned a large area of land and gave ninety acres of it to Spokane for a park which is called Manito, and purchased the old Cook line extending up Riverside avenue to the park. This street railway constituted the nucleus from which has resulted the organization of the Spokane Traction Company, the business of which they have developed, obtaining a franchise and extending their lines until they now have forty miles of street railway. Their activity in railway matters has been the means of adding from twenty-five to thirty thousand population to the city, so that these gentlemen deserve prominent mention among those who are regarded as the builders and promoters of Spokane. In all of his business operations Mr. White has never waited until the need was a pressing one but has anticipated conditions that would arise and has therefore been prepared to meet the conditions ere the inconvenience and discomfort of a situation were strongly felt.

It would be almost impossible to mention all of the business projects which have felt the stimulus and have profited by the cooperation of Mr. White, for his activities have been of a most diverse character and of notable magnitude. After his return from the east he became a director of the Spokane Valley Land Company which owned Green Acres, East Green Acres and other valuable proper-

ties which they afterward sold to D. C. Corbin. They were very desirous of inducing people to settle along the line of the Coeur d'Alene railway and Mr. White took the matter in hand, bringing it to a successful termination. Mr. White was a director of the Spokane Canal Company which irrigated Otis Orchards and did all he could to encourage the enterprise but sold his interest after having it well established. It was he who first demonstrated that the valley was capable of being irrigated and proved the productiveness of its soil. His business connections further extended to the Traders National Bank and the Granby Company which carries with it the Hidden Creek properties, and in both of these he is a director. He is also largely interested in many other valuable mining properties both proved and unproved and has extensive real-estate holdings in and near Spokane.

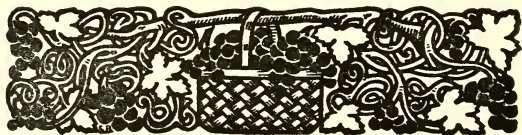
Business affairs, however, represent but one phase of Mr. White's activity, for he has never selfishly centered his interests upon his own personal concerns. He has never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship and has been a most active factor in utilizing the opportunities for the city's development, improvement and adornment. His political support is given to the republican party and during all the period in which he has been so busily engaged in the management of large financial projects he has still found time to advance civic improvement. He became largely interested in city questions while a member of the Municipal League of New York and when he came to Spokane his knowledge of civic affairs was used in the inception of the 150,000 Club. At a meeting of this club he suggested a "City Beautiful Club" and of the new organization he was made president. He has done much for the city in various ways, including the inception and promotion of the playgrounds movement, making the first subscription to the fund and becoming the first officer. Through the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce a charter amendment was passed by the city creating a non-partisan park board and ten men were appointed, of which Mr. White was one. He was then chosen president of the board and still fills the office. The board is composed of ten of the most substantial citizens and business men of Spokane, vitally interested in the city's welfare and at the same time having the business ability to utilize practical and effective efforts in the attainment of desired ends. They have increased the park area from one hundred and seventy acres to twelve hundred acres and have had one million dollars park bonds voted.

By personal solicitation Mr. White has secured four hundred acres for park purposes and the board has spent only one million dollars doing all of the work in the parks. For five or six years Mr. White was a director of the Chamber of Commerce and was a member of its publicity committee, the work of which attracted many people to Spokane and added materially to the population of the city. He regarded Spokane as in its formative stage and believed that acreage for park purposes should be secured at that time—breathing places for the people to be purchased while land was comparatively cheap instead of waiting until the price was almost prohibitive. Upon that belief he has always based his labors and the citizens of Spokane will ever have reason to feel grateful to him for his efforts in this connection.

While the veil of privacy should ever be drawn around one's home relations with all their secret ties, it is well known that Mr. White's home is a most attractive and happy one and that warm-hearted hospitality is freely accorded to the many friends of the family. He was married in Toronto, Canada, in 1905, to Miss Ethelyn Binkley, a daughter of Judge J. W. Binkley, now of Spokane, her mother being a member of the Clarkson family of Toronto. Mrs. White is of English descent and a B. A. of Cornell University. Mr. and Mrs. White have become parents of three daughters, Mary Jane, Elizabeth Binkley and Ethelyn Louise.

Mr. White is a believer in the Episcopal faith and his family attend the services of that church. He recognized the fact that well rounded character is based upon normal physical, mental and moral growth. He is a believer in clean living and in athletics and he has done much along those lines. He feels that every life needs its periods of recreation, its study hours and its time for quiet, thoughtful meditation. He has membership relations with the Spokane Club, the Spokane Riding and Driving Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He also belongs to the St. James Club and the Mount Royal Golf Club of Montreal, the Union League Club of New York, the Santa Barbara Club of California and the Coeur d'Alene Boat Club. He is a life member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry, of the Knight Templar Commandery, of the Consistory and of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, has passed through all of the chairs of the uniform rank and is past captain in the division. He likewise holds membership

with the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan. He has been a strong supporter of many organizations including the American Civic Association and the Municipal League, and was an officer of the latter in New York. His activities have reached out to the various vital interests of life and while in business he has won that success which comes of aptitude for management, close application and keen discrimination, he has also made his work of usefulness and value to the world in many directions, especially in upholding the standards of manhood and citizenship. In his life there have entered the distinctive and unmistakable elements of greatness. He is endowed with a rugged honesty of purpose, is a man of independent thought and action, one whose integrity and honor are so absolute as to compel the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, one whose life has been filled with ceaseless toil and industry, while his motives are of that ideal order that practically make his life a consecration to duty and to the measure of his possibilities for accomplishing good.





C. H. Lawrence

O. G. Laberee



EVER courting notoriety nor publicity but quietly and persistently pursuing his way with well defined plans and strong purpose, O. G. Laberee has reached a notable position among the most prominent mining and railway men of the northwest. His record needs no especial elaboration nor commendation; it speaks for itself for his labors have been an element in the utilization of the great natural resources of this section of the country and therefore the source of the country's development and prosperity. From each experience in life he has learned the lesson therein contained.

Mr. Laberee belongs to that class of representative and ambitious men who have crossed the border from Canada into the United States where competition is greater but where advancement is more quickly secured. He was born on a farm in Melbourne county in the province of Quebec in 1864, his parents being Benjamin R. and Mary Jane (Wakefield) Laberee, the former of French Huguenot and Irish lineage and the latter of English descent. The first member of the Laberee family in America left France at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots and went to Ireland. He married a daughter of that country and some years afterward with his wife and two sons sailed in his own vessel, loaded with merchandise, for the new world, landing at or near Boston. Soon afterward he secured a homestead in Massachusetts but had not long been a resident of New England when both he and his wife met death at the hands of the Indians. One of the sons escaped but the other was captured by the red men and taken to Quebec, where he was held as a prisoner for about a year. He finally escaped in the winter and traveled through one hundred miles of wilderness before reaching a settlement. At length, however, he arrived in Eastern townships, Compton county, in the province of Quebec, where members of the Laberee family have since lived.

Thoroughness characterized O. G. Laberee in the acquirement of an education and has been one of his salient characteristics in later life. After leaving the high school he looked about him for a favor-

able business opening and in the year 1884, when twenty years of age, decided to try his fortune on the Pacific coast, traveling westward with a carload of thoroughbred cattle over the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was only partially completed at that time. As a cattle breeder he became well known in the west but still more important interests were to claim his attention as in the recognition of opportunities he has extended his efforts into the fields of mining and railroad building.

It was in the year 1895 that Mr. Laberee became a resident of Spokane. He had acquainted himself with the reports concerning the Roslyn mining camp of British Columbia and after paying a visit thereto he invested in several mining properties of that district, including the California, Mascot and Eldorado, also becoming a large owner of the Josie. He was the first Canadian investor in properties of that district. He then returned to eastern Canada and it is admitted that it was his influence which caused many other prominent capitalists to purchase mining interests at Roslyn and vicinity, particularly the Goodrum and Blackstock interests, the investments of which included the War Eagle and Center Star, while Governor Macintosh, also influenced by Mr. Laberee, made investments for the Whitacre Wright Syndicate.

Mr. Laberee's judgment concerning the material resources of the northwest has proven to be remarkably sound and his insight keen. After a visit made to Boundary Creek, British Columbia, he purchased the Knob Hill mine and a large interest in the Old Ironsides, two of the principal properties of the Granby Consolidated Mining Company, these properties constituting the basis upon which the company was formed. He remained a stockholder in the company for many years and derived from his interests a most gratifying profit. He disposed of his Roslyn interests in 1898, soon after the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides properties were placed upon the market in eastern Canada. He was also the organizer of the Mollie Gibson Mining Company which owns and is operating the Mollie Gibson mine in the Slokane country. At about the same time he purchased the Virtue mine at Baker City, Oregon, which has a record of having paid over three million dollars in dividends. He also became the owner of the Cumberland mine at Silver City, Idaho, and formed the Virtue Consolidated Mining Company with a capital of three million dollars, the stock of which was easily sold to eastern investors for Mr. Laberee's name in connection with such properties had come to be regarded as a guarantee of their worth. His investments in

1899 included the purchase of a half block of ground between Coeur d'Alene avenue and Third avenue, fronting Coeur d'Alene Park in Spokane, whereon he began the erection of his palatial residence which was completed in 1900 at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

He became in 1901 active in the organization of the International Coal & Coke Company, owning coal lands at Coleman, Alberta, and through his representation Canadian capitalists were induced to purchase the controlling interests. Mr. Laberee, however, has remained as a large shareholder of the company which for several years past has been paying regular dividends. After the formation of that company and the sale of much of its stock he joined Andrew Laidlaw in the purchase of fifty-two thousand acres of coal land situated in the Crow's Nest Pass district fifty miles north of Michel, British Columbia. Again he was instrumental in inducing the investment of eastern capital in the organization of the Imperial Coal & Coke Company, capitalized for four million, five hundred thousand dollars. After disposing of his interests in that connection in 1907, Mr. Laberee secured control of the Pincher Creek Coal Mining Company, owning properties two and a half miles from the town of Pincher Creek, Alberta. Since he has secured controlling interest in this company he has steadily prosecuted development work with the result that the company is now ready to begin a production that will place it on a steady dividend-paying basis. The controlling interest in the corporation is held by Mr. Laberee and R. D. Miller, also of Spokane.

Mr. Laberee has in connection with railway interests become even more widely known. In 1909 he was appointed receiver of the Alaska Central Railway Company on the request of the bondholders who had commenced foreclosure proceedings. This is a railroad project from Resurrection Bay to the Matanuska coal fields and the Yukon river. When Mr. Laberee assumed charge as receiver only fifty miles of road had been completed. He added to this twenty-one miles, giving general oversight to the construction work, so that the line is now seventy-one miles in length, and in less than a year he had successfully wound up the business of the company with credit to himself and satisfaction to all interested.

Directly after the sale of the Alaska Central Railway Company Mr. Laberee incorporated the Alaska Northern Railway Company under the laws of the state of Washington with a capital of thirty million dollars and with head offices in Seattle. This company pur-

chased the Alaska Central Railway from the bondholders and is now awaiting development concerning the government's attitude in relation to Alaska ere taking further steps to build the road. However, the company keeps the part of the line now in existence in good repair and operates it for about eight months in the year. At one time Mr. Laberee was an extensive stockholder in the Washington Water Power Company. His present connections are with the Pincher Creek Coal Mining Company and the Alaska Northern Railway Company. Of both of these he is serving as president and of the latter he is also general manager. He is also an investor in a large number of Alaska gold and copper properties. Indeed if it were known he has been the moving spirit in consummating many important business deals and operations which are now accorded to others. As previously stated, however, he works quietly, finding his reward in the joy of accomplishing what he undertakes. For intricate and involved business problems he finds ready and correct solution and with almost intuitive prescience seems to grasp every point in the case, coordinating all forces so as to produce a harmonious, unified and resultant whole.

On the 19th of August, 1887, Mr. Laberee was united in marriage to Miss Rose Clark of Olympia, Washington, and they have two children, Ben R. and Gladys. Those who meet Mr. Laberee in social connections find him an entertaining, genial, social gentleman. He is popular in the membership of the Lamb's Club of New York city, the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club, and in the Arctic Club and Rainier Club of Seattle, Washington. An analysis of his life work shows him to be a most forceful man of ready resources. He has a keen eye that seems to see to the very center of possibilities and to grasp every detail of a situation, yet he says little about what he has accomplished and works as quietly as if he were engaged upon some project of minor importance.



John W. Witherop.

John W. Witherop



JOHN W. WITHEROP, a Spokane capitalist whose whole business career has displayed the utmost fearlessness, capability and initiative, was for a long period connected with the development of the oil fields of Pennsylvania, maintaining an independent position in opposition to the methods of the trust. He was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1860, his parents being Peter Titus and Olivia J. (Barnsdall) Witherop. His family were among the pioneers in the operation of the oil fields of Pennsylvania, owning and drilling the second completed oil well in the world, for it was at Titusville that oil was first discovered. In that district John W. Witherop was reared and early had the opportunity to witness the development of a great industry, for his father continued to produce oil for many years.

His own interest in the business was thus stimulated, and after the acquirement of his education he turned his attention to that field of activity. In his youthful days he was a student in the Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, New York, graduating as adjutant of the battalion, and in the Buchtel College of Akron, Ohio. He next pursued a law course in the University of Pennsylvania—and was vice president of the class of 1881,—in order that he might have the benefits of a legal training in his business, for already the oil interests had become sharply contested and efforts were being made toward a consolidation which would crush out the individual producers and refiners.

Following his graduation, and admission to the bar of Philadelphia, John W. Witherop returned at once to Titusville, where he became a member of the firm of Rice, Robinson & Witherop and began producing and refining oil. His partners were also men of experience in the business and from the outset the firm became recognized as leading factors in the development of the oil fields and in the control of the trade. This was in 1881. The following year the Standard Oil Trust was organized, and so important had the firm of Rice, Robinson & Witherop become that they were offered every inducement to join the newly organized corporation; but Mr. Witherop who had the decisive voice in the management of the business, deter-

mined to remain independent and for many years successfully fought the trust in both the domestic and the foreign trade.

During the period Mr. Witherop was president of the Independent Oil Refiner's Association of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and as the head of this association and as a member of the firm of Rice, Robinson & Witherop, he prosecuted the fight against rebates which the railroads were giving to the Standard Oil trust, and at the same time exacting from the independents excessive rates for transportation to seaboard. Such was the condition of affairs when he undertook this great cause, but Mr. Witherop was equal to the occasion and single-handed he fought the railroads for their discrimination in favor of the Standard, and for a fair chance and square deal for the independents, and he won, as usual. He not only obtained for the independent refiners greatly more reasonable rates, but he stopped the rebating to the Standard, and on this fairer basis of rates the independent oil refiners have ever since competed favorably to themselves with the trust, and owe their continued existence, to a very great extent, today, to John W. Witherop. There are many other cases that he fought out with the Standard trust, and fought well and won. One being when the trust tried to freeze out Mr. Witherop's firm in Buffalo, but in a short time he brought the trust to terms, and the business of the independents was put on a profitable basis. This and many other fights he won despite all the efforts of trust magnates to either force the independent oil refiners into the combination or put them out of business. At length, however, his health failed him and in 1891 he sold his oil interests to his partners and in 1892 came to Spokane, where he has during the past twenty years, with unremitting action and determination, exerted his lifelong tendency of curbing the unlawful movements of the corporate powers.

Mr. Witherop was one of the pioneers in the great mining industry of the northwest, and as early as the year 1893 he penetrated the wilds of the mountains of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and British Columbia, riding on the back of a "cayuse" over the old Indian trails, searching for some of the mineral wealth contained in those vast fields of opportunity. In the early history of the Rossland Camp, in British Columbia, Mr. Witherop was one of the large owners of the famous Josie mine, and was vice president and a trustee of the company then owning that property. The Josie adjoins the great Le Roi mine, and is now operated by the Le Roi Company, a British corporation. Mr. Witherop owns valuable and extensive mining interests in various parts of the northwest, and he is a large owner of

real estate in Spokane and elsewhere, his most recent purchase being the Elks' Temple, which is one of the largest and handsomest blocks in the heart of the business section of the city.

On the 29th of September, 1885, occurred the marriage of Mr. Witherop and Miss Belle Rose Andrews, a daughter of William H. and Rose (Eddy) Andrews, of Titusville, Pennsylvania. Her father was for years a prominent figure in the republican party of that state and for a long period served in the state senate and as chairman of the republican state committee of Pennsylvania. For some years he has resided in New Mexico, from which territory he is now a delegate to congress. Mr. Witherop has never become actively engaged in politics, nor has he sought nor held public office. He prefers the quiet of home life, and the association of a select circle of friends. His residence for eighteen years has been at West 2430 Pacific avenue.





Amasa B. Campbell

Amasa B. Campbell



AMASA B. CAMPBELL, who passed away on the 16th of February, 1912, was one of the foremost mining operators in all of the northwest, being associated with John A. Finch under the firm name of Finch & Campbell. He was one of the owners in some of the most valuable mining properties of the

Inland Empire and various other business interests felt the stimulus of his cooperation.

His birth occurred in Salem, Ohio, April 6, 1845, and he was a son of John A. and Rebecca Perry (Snodgrass) Campbell. The family numbered ten children, of whom Amasa B. Campbell was the youngest, his father dying before the birth of this son. At the usual age he entered the public schools of Salem and began work in a grain and wool commission business at the age of fifteen years. It will thus be seen that no special advantages or influence aided him at the outset of his career. Indeed he was forced to prove his own worth and he placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of industry, determination and integrity, recognizing the fact that there is no royal road to wealth.

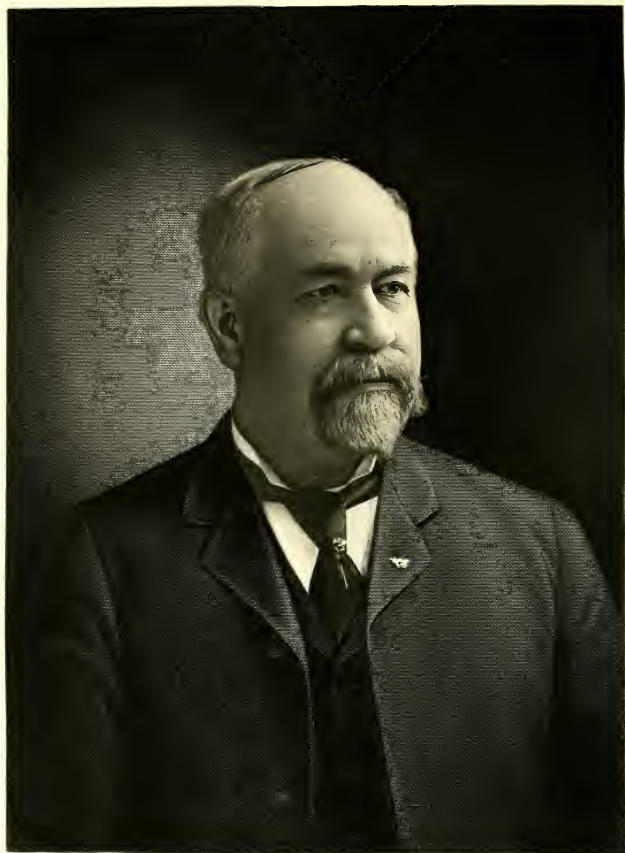
At the age of twenty-two, in the year 1867, Mr. Campbell went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he accepted a position with the Union Pacific Railroad, with which he continued until the completion of the line. In 1871 he obtained his first mining experience in Utah and thus laid the foundation for his subsequent prosperity. He continued in that state until 1887, when he came to Spokane and entered into partnership with John A. Finch. This relation was maintained until the death of Mr. Campbell and the operations of the firm in the development of mining property placed them in a position in advance of all others. They were first owners of the Gem mine in the Coeur d'Alene district and later, associated with friends of Milwaukee and Youngstown, Ohio, they organized the Milwaukee Mining Company, of which Mr. Campbell was president and Mr. Finch secretary and treasurer. For over twelve years they successfully operated that mine and in 1891 began the equipment and development of the Standard mine and subsequently of the Hecla mine, both of

which are still paying large dividends. Mr. Campbell was also president of these, with his partner as secretary and treasurer. They began operations in British Columbia in 1893, when they entered the Slocan district, opening and developing the Enterprise and Standard mines, which are still paying properties. There was hardly a successful mining enterprise in the whole district in which they were not interested financially and otherwise, and no firm did more to develop the mining industry in the Inland Empire. The firm name of Finch & Campbell became synonymous with the important mining activities of the northwest. Mr. Campbell was also a director of the Traders National Bank, a heavy stockholder in the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company and of the Washington Water Power Company, serving as director of the latter for a number of years but at length resigning on account of failing health. He gave the land on which the Carnegie library of Spokane was erected, it now being worth one hundred thousand dollars.

On the 26th of March, 1890, at Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Grace M. Fox, a daughter of George R. and Mary R. (Campbell) Fox, of Canton, Ohio. To them was born one daughter, Helen. The family residence, one of the beautiful homes of Spokane, is situated at No. 2316 First avenue and was erected in 1898.

Mr. Campbell belonged to the Masonic fraternity and his life record was in harmony with the teachings of the craft. Mr. Campbell was one of Spokane's millionaires and yet there were few men who so entirely lacked the pride of purse. He judged his fellowmen not by wealth but by individual worth, and true worth on the part of anyone could win his friendship and regard.





W. H. Ludden



Mary K. Ludden

William Henry Ludden



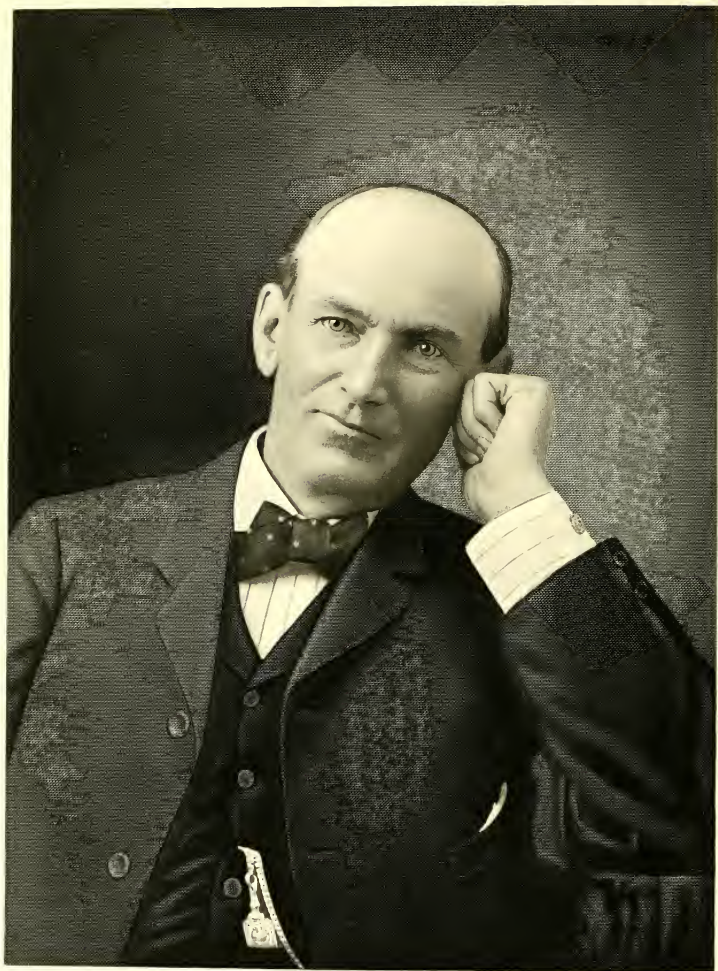
WILLIAM HENRY LUDDEN, a Spokane attorney who has practiced continuously in this city since 1892, save for a brief period of four years, was born September 13, 1851, in Braintree, Massachusetts, his parents being Lafayette and Margaret (Courley) Ludden. His father was a millwright and removed from New England to California, taking up a homestead in the Sacramento valley in 1853. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Brought to the Pacific coast when not yet two years of age, William Henry Ludden pursued his education in the public schools of Yolo county, California, and in Hesperian College of Woodland, that state, in which school he spent five years, winning the B. S. degree. He also taught school for five years but regarded this merely as an initial step to further professional labor, for at the same time he engaged in reading law in the office of J. C. Ball, of Yolo county, who was judge of the supreme court. Mr. Ludden afterward pursued a law course in Hesperian College and his thorough training as well as his practical experience constitutes a forceful element in his success. In the spring of 1890 he came to Spokane as chief clerk in the United States land office and while busy with the duties of that position he continued to utilize his leisure hours for further law study until admitted to the bar in 1892. Since that time he has continuously engaged in practice in Spokane with the exception of four years, from 1896 until 1900, which he spent as register in the United States land office. His clients, and they are many, find him an able advocate and wise counselor who is devoted to the interests of the profession and in his practice holds to a high standard of professional ethics.

In politics Mr. Ludden has always been a republican and has at times been honored with office, serving as deputy prosecuting attorney of Spokane county and also as a member of the state legislature in 1893-4. He keeps thoroughly informed concerning the leading questions and issues of the day and is a very welcome figure in those gatherings where leading men are engaged in the discussion of vital problems. In Masonry he has attained high rank, holding membership in El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Spokane

Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., of which he is a past exalted ruler, and he likewise holds membership with the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On the 15th of March, 1875, in Sacramento, California, Mr. Ludden was married to Miss Gertrude Horton, of Woodland, that state, who died in Spokane in 1893. There were five children in their family, namely: Mabel C., the wife of Alpha H. Gundlach, D. D. S., of this city; Vinne Pauline, the wife of Jonas W. Childs, of Del Rio, Texas; Jessie L., the wife of Dr. Frank L. Horsfall, of Seattle; Hazel Kirk, the wife of Ernest C. Ammann, of this city; and Ruby E., the wife of Samuel L. Matthias, also a resident of Spokane. On the 3d of May, 1905, Mr. Ludden was again married, his second union being with Mary K. Todd, of Spokane. She was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Adam and Sarah Craig, both of whom are deceased. By a former marriage two children were born to her: Sadie J. Todd, the wife of W. J. Lawrence, of Minneapolis; and J. Albert Todd, of San Francisco, California. Mrs. Ludden and her children came to Spokane in June, 1884, and she was for many years employed as deputy auditor and deputy treasurer of Spokane county. Mrs. Ludden was a charter member of the First Presbyterian church of Spokane and was one of the most active workers for the erection of the first church building owned by that church, which was located on the site now occupied by the Spokesman Review building. She has the honor of being the first president of "The Ladies Benevolent Society," of this city, which was organized January 17, 1887. This society instituted and built the first home for orphans and friendless children in Spokane. The present commodious and even elegant brick building on the Northwest boulevard known as "The Children's Home" is the result of this humble beginning of the Ladies Benevolent Society. Mrs. Ludden is also a charter member of Electa Chapter No. 20, O. E. S., of which chapter she is past worthy matron. She is at the present time president of the Pioneer Society of Spokane county and has the loving respect of the old-time citizens who remember her good work among the sick and the poor in the early days when the demands were many and the facilities for caring for people were few and very hard to obtain. Mr. Ludden holds membership in the Christian church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ludden rank among the prominent residents of Spokane and both are active and influential in their respective connections, while their social prominence attests their personal worth.



Geo M. Foster

George M. Forster



FEW of the important enterprises which have contributed to the upbuilding of the Inland Empire have not benefited by the cooperation and assistance of George M. Forster. Added to his business ability, which made him a factor in the conduct of many successful enterprises, there was a nobility of character which won him the respect and honor of all with whom he was associated. He was born in Dundas, Ontario, September 19, 1845, a son of Walter and Mary Forster, both of whom were natives of Scotland, but at a later date came to America and settled in Canada. They were farming people, connected with agricultural pursuits throughout their entire lives.

George M. Forster supplemented his public-school education by a course in the law department of the St. Louis (Missouri) University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878. He then entered upon the practice of law in that city, following his profession there for more than five years, when, in September, 1883, he left the Mississippi valley for the northwest. Sometime after his arrival in Spokane he formed a partnership with Colonel W. W. D. Turner, which firm was later increased by the admission of Judge George Turner, under the style of Turner, Forster & Turner. Later Judge Turner became associated with Frank H. Graves, and thereafter upon the retirement of Colonel Turner from active practice, in 1891, a partnership was formed with W. J. C. Wakefield under the firm name of Forster & Wakefield, which was continued until the death of Mr. Forster. During all this period Mr. Forster was recognized as an able lawyer, and was connected with much important litigation. He was strong in argument, clear in his reasoning and logical in his deductions. With almost intuitive perception he seemed to recognize the connection between cause and effect, however obscure, and his ready mastery of the principles of jurisprudence enabled him to make correct application of the legal points to the salient features in his cases.

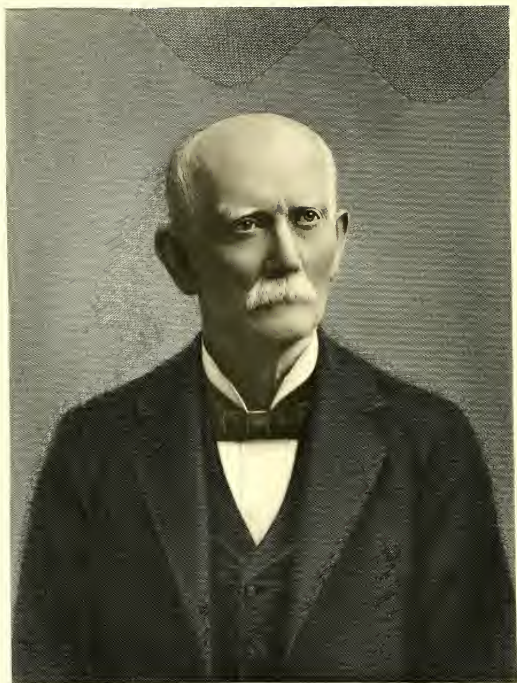
It was not alone, however, in the field of law that he gained distinction, for his work in other connections was of an equally promi-

nent and important character. He was one of the original incorporators of the LeRoi Mining & Smelting Company, and for many years its president. This company developed and operated the Le-Roi mine at Rossland, British Columbia, one of the largest producers in that district. He was an early stockholder in the Centennial Mill Company, as well as other manufacturing, mining and financial concerns that featured in the upbuilding and development of the Inland Empire. In all of these enterprises Mr. Forster took an active and vigorous interest and had a voice in their management and control.

Mr. Forster was twice married. He first wedded Miss Helen Witherspoon, of Detroit, Michigan, and unto them was born a daughter, Adah, who is now the wife of J. N. Matchett, a resident of Spokane. On the 29th of October, 1900, Mr. Forster married Mrs. M. C. (Kelliher) Spencer, a daughter of M. M. and Catherine (Cronin) Kelliher, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

The death of Mr. Forster occurred February 12, 1905, and the passing of few has been more deeply regretted in all the northwest. His salient qualities were such as to endear him to his companions in social life and to his business associates. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, though he did not seek nor desire office. He possessed a keen sense of humor and a deep love of nature. He found enjoyment in the forests and by the stream, and in the beauty of flowers. He was a Mason, a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, and belonged to and took an active part in several other clubs and organizations which form a part in the early history of the city. Generous in personal life to a fault, and of a genial disposition, he made and kept a host of friends who mourn his demise.





D. G. Jenkins

David P. Jenkins



HERE came to the northwest in an early day men of prescience, who were able to recognize something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country. Recognizing the advantages due to situation and natural resources, they exemplified their faith and hope in their works and upon that foundation builded their fortunes. Among the strongest of the enterprising men who saw in Spokane opportunities for the future, David P. Jenkins was numbered. In the years which have since followed he has not only gained prominence and success for himself but has also contributed in notable measure to the up-building and progress of the city of Spokane, and his name is indeed an honored one here and his work will remain as a monument for generations to come.

David P. Jenkins was born on a farm near Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, August 25, 1823, his parents being Israel and Elizabeth (Horsman) Jenkins. The father was a native of Virginia but was an orthodox Quaker, and as his religious belief and principles were in direct opposition to slavery, he left home in early manhood and started on the trail over the Alleghany mountains, crossing the Ohio river at Zane's Landing into a free territory. He bought land and planned for the building of a cabin, after which he returned to Virginia and further completed arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage. Two years later he brought his wife to his claim in Ohio and as the years passed became a prosperous farmer. By his first marriage he had eight children, of whom David P. Jenkins was the youngest, and by a second marriage there was born one son.

It was upon the old home farm in Ohio that David P. Jenkins was reared, and the common schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges, supplemented by a course in the Mount Pleasant Seminary, a Quaker institution. He took up the study of law when eighteen years of age in the office of General Samuel Stokely, of Steubenville, Ohio, being there a fellow student with Samuel Wilson, afterward a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco.

He completed his legal studies in the Law School of Cincinnati and in the winter of 1844 was admitted to the bar, after which he engaged in practice for some time in Cincinnati. Subsequently he was located at Hennepin, Illinois, and at La Salle, that state, and was making satisfactory progress in his profession when the Civil war broke out. Governor Yates without his knowledge or consent commissioned him major of the First Illinois Cavalry, which was the first cavalry regiment organized west of the Alleghany mountains. Putting aside all personal and professional considerations he entered the service and was with his regiment until it disbanded in 1862, when he returned to Illinois. The governor then authorized him to assist in recruiting the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel and during the greater part of the succeeding three years he was in command of the regiment and took part in many of the most important engagements and events of the war until after the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, when, at his request, he was discharged from the service.

On again entering the legal profession Mr. Jenkins practiced for three years in Knoxville, Tennessee, and was afterward located for a time in Logansport, Indiana, and in Georgetown, Colorado. He came to Washington at the suggestion of Major General Milroy, who at that time was United States Indian agent for the territory, and for six years thereafter was a resident of Seattle. The reports which reached him concerning eastern Washington, especially in connection with the approaching completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, led him in 1879 to visit this part of the state. He proceeded up the Columbia river and thence overland and settled in Spokane, where he became owner of one hundred and fifty-seven acres of valuable land, on which he built a home, thus being established as one of the principal property owners at the beginning of the development of the city. His keen sagacity enabled him to recognize the possibilities here and appreciating something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country, he cast in his lot with Spokane's settlers and has since been an active contributor to its progress and improvement. His homestead covered the area comprised within the boundaries of what are now Howard and Cedar streets and extending from the Spokane river northward to a point beyond Mallon avenue. Out of this district he gave to the city the site of the present courthouse, comprising a full city block. He also gave the ground for the old Spokane College but this reverted to him when the school passed out of existence from lack of support.

He also gave the ground for the Plymouth Congregational church and parsonage at the corner of Adams and Mallon avenue, although he was not a member of the church. His daughter, Mrs. Rue, however, attends that church. The Jenkins Institute, which he established, has already had liberal support from him and probably will receive still more in the future. This school was founded by Colonel Jenkins and meets a need in educational training. It offers vocational courses, because young men must be specially trained to make their way in the world. It is the object of the institute to make its students efficient both in skill and character and to this end an excellent teaching force has been secured, all being men of experience, who are experts in their various lines and who inspire as well as instruct their pupils. Colonel Jenkins gave to the school a permanent endowment fund of fifty thousand dollars and the project is one dear to his heart. Colonel Jenkins has always taken a great interest in the Young Men's Christian Association and the Jenkins Institute has back of it the spirit of that organization in its attempt to surround boys at the critical and formative period of their lives with such influences and aids as will develop a robust physical, mental and moral manhood.

For a number of years Colonel Jenkins maintained a large farm at Chewelah, Stevens county, and there gave the land on which to erect a high school, which has been called the Jenkins high school. He also made a gift of five thousand dollars to establish a school of domestic science, with the proviso that the city or other citizens raise a similar amount.

On the 28th of November, 1849, Colonel Jenkins was united in marriage at Granville, Illinois, to Miss Hannah Lobdell, the third daughter of George A. and Almira Austin (Preston) Lobdell, of that place. Mrs. Jenkins died in Ohio, in July, 1879. They had three children: Annie M., who was born in Hennepin, Illinois, and died in La Salle, that state, in 1858; George M., who was born in Hennepin, and died in Spokane in 1904; and Emma F., who was born in La Salle, Illinois, and is the wife of William H. Rue, who came from Englishtown, New Jersey, and is now a resident of Spokane. By her marriage there are two daughters, Annie and Mabel Rue. The former is the wife of Charles D. Robinson, of Spokane, and they have two children, Frances and Dorothy. The younger daughter, Mabel, resides with her mother at No. 1914 Ninth avenue in Spokane.

Colonel Jenkins is now in his eighty-ninth year, and while no

longer an active factor in the business world, the "precious prize of keen mentality" is yet his and he still feels a deep interest in the world's progress and what is being accomplished. He has ever been a public-spirited and loyal citizen of Spokane; contributing in large measure to the various projects and movements for its upbuilding and one need but review his history to know how sincere and helpful an interest he has taken in the work of general advancement. His name is inseparably interwoven with the records of Spokane and he certainly deserves mention as one of its upbuilders. His life has ever been faultless in honor, fearless in integrity and stainless in reputation, and thus he has come to old age with the high respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.





Col W R Abernethy
USA.

Colonel William R. Abercrombie



COLONEL WILLIAM R. ABERCROMBIE, military commander, scientist, explorer and promoter of various important business projects which have been of almost incalculable value in the development of the northwest, was born at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, August 17, 1857. His father, General John J. Abercrombie, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy of the class of 1822 and after fifty-five years' service in the United States army retired in 1877. He won distinction and honors in connection with service in the Indian wars, participating in the Seminole and the Black Hawk wars, also the Mexican and Civil wars. In the last named he passed through all of the grades from that of second lieutenant to general officer. Through previous generations this military trait has been traced, the family being descended from Ralph Abercrombie, of the English army, who settled in this country after the battle of Ticonderoga. Of the three sons of General John J. Abercrombie two served in the army and one in the navy. The eldest son, J. J. Abercrombie, who became captain of artillery, is now retired and is living in Chicago, where he is conducting a brokerage business. Ensign F. P. Abercrombie, who was in the volunteer service, is now division superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The two daughters are: Mrs. W. E. Goodman, living at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; and Mrs. John Cole Rutherford, of Park, New Jersey.

Colonel William R. Abercrombie, whose name introduces this review, was educated in Queen's county, Long Island, New York, pursuing his course in Flower Hill Academy. He became connected with the United States army at the age of nineteen years and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Second Infantry by General Grant in March, 1877. In July of that year he came to the Pacific coast to take part in the Nez Perce war. He went from Atlanta, Georgia, to San Francisco, thence by boat to Portland and by river steamer to Lewiston, from which point he marched to Spokane Falls. Here in October the regiment was divided and Company E, of which Colonel Abercrombie was then second lieutenant, took its station at

Fort Colville. Two companies built log cabins there while another company went to the Palouse country and the remainder of the troops went to Coeur d'Alene. In 1878 Colonel Abercrombie took part in the Bannock Indian war and the following year was quartermaster of an expedition into the Moses country in what is now known as the Great Bend, and encamped at the mouth of Foster creek on the Columbia river through the winter of 1879-80. In the spring of the latter year he proceeded by boat down the Columbia river and began building a post at Lake Chelan. Owing to the roughness of the country that post was afterward abandoned in the fall of 1880, and Colonel Abercrombie was appointed to duty at the mouth of the Spokane river, where he acted as quartermaster and commissary.

In 1882 trains began running to Fort Coeur d'Alene and with many of the events which have marked the upbuilding of this section of the country since that time Colonel Abercrombie has been closely associated. In 1882 he was detailed to take the census of Indians on the Colville and Moses reservations, and in 1883 he made a survey of Pend d'Oreille river and Pend d'Oreille lake to the forty-ninth parallel and in 1884 commanded his first expedition into Alaska, locating the Copper river delta. Two years later he conducted an expedition and made a survey of the Priest river country and from 1886 until 1896 was stationed at Fort Omaha, Nebraska. He participated in various Indian campaigns throughout the west and was called out for active duty at the time of the riots in Chicago, in Butte and in other places. In 1897 he was stationed at Fort Harrison, Montana, and made surveys between the forty-seventh and forty-ninth parallels, and from the one hundred and ninth to the one hundred and eleventh meridians, which included the Miras Indian reservation and other public lands. In 1898 he was quartermaster of the Reindeer train which was attached to the expedition for the relief of destitute miners in the Yukon country in Alaska, and after the completion of that work, in the same year, he commanded the Alaska exploration expedition, No. 2, for the exploration of the Copper river valley with a view to discovering and locating an all-American route from tide water on Prince William's Sound to the international boundary between Canada and the United States, and Belle Isle and the Yukon river.

In 1889 Colonel Abercrombie commanded the Copper river exploration expedition operating from Port Valdez, Alaska. He discovered and located an all-American route from Port Valdez to the Tanana river, and the same year was appointed chief engineer of the department of Alaska and construction engineer of the trans-Alaskan

military road. From 1899 until 1901 he was engaged as constructing engineer of the trans-Alaskan military road from Valdez to the Yukon river, covering four hundred and eighty miles, and in 1902 he was acting engineering officer of the department of the Columbia at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. In 1903 he was in service in the Philippine islands and in 1905-6 was on recruiting duty in the northern part of the state of New Jersey. In 1907 he was commander at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and in 1908 was on foreign service in the Philippine Islands, while in 1910 he was commander at Fort Wright, at which point he retired from active service and came to Spokane to make his home. He continued in active military duty for thirty-three years, spending ten years, summer and winter, in tents. He is now connected with mining projects, having owned mining property since 1884. This is located at Cornucopia, Oregon, and he is also chief engineer of the development in the Willapa Harbor, in Pacific county. He has gold and silver bearing properties and the company is now operating a twenty stamp mill. Colonel Abercrombie is also interested in the Willapa-Pacific Townsite Company, the town site being located in Willapa county, at the mouth of the Willapa river about two miles south of South Bend. His long and varied experience in engineering work during his connection with the army well qualifies him for important duties that are now devolving upon him in this connection.

Colonel Abercrombie was the first soldier that came into the town of Spokane and the first man he met in the settlement was James Glover. The Indians had been dancing and making merry for a week before his arrival. Being a good fisherman he obtained promise from the commanding officer, General Wheaton, allowing him to go ahead of the command so he could fish. At that time there were only about three houses in the town and these mere shacks. In front of one was sitting a big, handsome fellow who called to the colonel as the latter went by, and he noticed that the man did not look very happy. His expression changed, however, to one of joy when in response to his question as to how many soldiers were behind the Colonel he was informed that there were about seven hundred. The man was Mr. Glover and Colonel Abercrombie afterward learned that he had not slept for several nights and it was a question when the sun went down whether he would ever see it rise again, for the Indians were getting excited and were showing marked signs of hostility. Colonel Abercrombie became well acquainted with the early settlers including James Monaghan, Cowley, Dumbeller, Gray, Yetson, Post and a

host of others, and it was this that induced him finally to settle in Spokane. As he said he "learned to know these men as one only can in days when their worldly possessions were represented by a sack of flour and a slab of bacon." It is in such days when privations are great and hardships are many that the real nature of the individual is seen and in those pioneer times men learned to know each other for what they were really worth in character and ability. It was because of the strong friendships which he formed in those early days that Colonel Abercrombie returned to Spokane to make this city his home.

It was on the 13th of October, 1886, in New York city, that Colonel Abercrombie was married to Miss Lillian Kimball, a daughter of General A. S. Kimball, of the United States army, under whom he had served as department quartermaster at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, when the General was chief quartermaster of the department of the Columbia. Mrs. Abercrombie is a Daughter of the American Revolution. By her marriage she has become the mother of two daughters, Frances K. and Clara De Normandy, both of whom are now students at Brunot Hall.

Colonel Abercrombie's club relations are extensive and indicate his high standing in the different localities where he has resided for any length of time. They are also indicative of the nature of his interests. He belongs to the National Geographic Society, the Geographic Society of Philadelphia and the Explorers Club of New York, of which he is a charter member. He is likewise a charter member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, is a member of the Arctic Brotherhood of Alaska, the Army and Navy Club of Manila, the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Officers Club of Fort Wright, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Tillicum Club of Valdez and the Wanderers Club of Hong Kong, China. His have been thrilling experiences which can never come to one whose interests are confined to a single locality or whose efforts are concentrated along a single line of business. In fact, in purpose and in activity he has reached out over constantly broadening fields, meeting with such experiences as have caused him to place a correct valuation upon life and its contacts. He has preserved a splendid balance between the physical, mental and moral development and his friendships are largely with those whom experience and ability have raised above the ordinary level of life.



A. L. F. H. welling

Albert Laurance Flewelling



ALBERT LAURANCE FLEWELLING was born in a log house on a small farm near the town of Hanover, Michigan, October 26, 1861. His father, Abram P. Flewelling, was of sturdy Welsh stock, tracing his ancestry back to the last king of Wales. His mother, whose maiden name was Rosana Sprague, was of Scotch-Irish parentage dating back to the early settlement of America before the Revolution.

The early life of A. L. Flewelling was spent on a farm near Lansing, Michigan. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age he began school teaching. At the same time he began reading law, spending his vacations and spare time in a law office. He was admitted to the bar in open court in the month of November, 1886, and the next spring he began the active practice of law at Crystal Falls, Michigan, in the heart of the great Lake Superior iron district. During his early practice he became identified with a number of the strongest mining companies of the district and later was associated with Corrigan-McKinney & Company of Cleveland, Ohio, who at that time were the largest independent producers of iron ore in America, and for fifteen years immediately preceding the year 1906 he was General Counsel for that concern and acquired for himself through training he received by reason of his affiliations a large amount of mineral lands in Michigan, which he still owns.

In March, 1906, Mr. Flewelling came to Spokane as general manager of the Monarch Timber Company of Idaho and the Continental Timber Company of Washington and purchased the home which he now occupies at 2120 Riverside avenue. Under his management these companies purchased very large tracts of timber land in the Panhandle of Idaho and in northwestern Washington and when the holdings of these companies were purchased by the Milwaukee Land Company Mr. Flewelling became and still is the vice president and general manager of the last named company, with its principal western office in the Old National Bank Building in Spokane.

Mr. Flewelling is a republican in politics and a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Spokane Club and the Spokane Coun-

try Club and also the Ranier Club and the Arctic Club of Seattle. He is director in the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company and the Union Trust & Savings Bank of Spokane.

On May 10, 1887, Mr. Flewelling was married to Lottie A. Weatherwax, who is also an attorney, and for many years was associated with her husband in active legal work. They have only one child, a daughter, born in 1888, Eethel F. Sanderson, wife of C. B. Sanderson, now living in Spokane.





Edwin T. Coman

Edwin Truman Coman



THE position of Edwin Truman Coman in banking circles in Washington is indicated in the fact that he is the youngest man ever elected to the presidency of the State Bankers Association, which honor came to him in 1905. His active connection with banking interests is now broad and includes the presidency of the Exchange National Bank of Spokane, in which city he is now making his home. He came to the coast from the middle west, his birth having occurred in Kankakee, Illinois, May 25, 1869. His father, Daniel Franklin Coman, was a representative of one of the old families of Massachusetts and wedded Rosilla J. Thresher, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of New Hampshire.

Edwin T. Coman pursued his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward attended the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and also the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and later in Illinois and Washington. He then continued in active practice until twenty-seven years of age and in the meantime he had removed westward to Washington having, in 1894, settled in Colfax, Whitman county. In 1897 he was chosen cashier of the First National Bank of Colfax, whose business was developed from a deposit of less than one hundred thousand dollars to a half million in a few years. In 1905 the First National Bank and the Colfax National Bank were consolidated and of the new institution Mr. Coman became the vice president and manager. His ability in banking was becoming widely recognized in financial circles, and in 1907 he was elected as vice president and manager of the Exchange National Bank of Spokane and removed to this city, where he has since made his home. In the intervening period he has been elected to the presidency of the bank and his connections also include the presidency of the First Savings & Trust Bank of Whitman county, of the Bank of Endicott, the Bank of Rosalia, Plummer State Bank of Plummer, Idaho, and the vice presidency of the National Bank of Palouse. Mr. Coman has made many public addresses principally on financial subjects. He has spoken before the

Bankers Association of Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and three times before the association of Washington. In 1908 he was elected trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, which position he held until 1911, when he was elected president. He is also president of the council of Spokane College.

On the 10th of March, 1897, Mr. Coman was married to Miss Ruth Martin, a daughter of Robert and Catherine (Tull) Martin, of Carrollton, Missouri, the former of whom was a pioneer banker. They now have three children, Edwin Truman, born May 18, 1903; Robert Martin, born December 31, 1905; and Catherine, born July 11, 1909. Mr. Coman holds membership in St. Paul's Cathedral of Spokane and he is a member of its vestry. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, also holding degrees as Knight Templar and in the Mystic Shrine. From his college days he holds membership in the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, Virginia Beta Chapter. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Spokane, Spokane Athletic, Spokane Country, Inland and University Clubs.





Geo. Lullwitz

Gustav Luellwitz



THROUGHOUT his entire life, since making his initial step in the business world, Gustav Luellwitz has been connected with the lumber trade and is now at the head of the Shaw-Wells Lumber Company, in which connection he is active in control of one of the most important enterprises of this character in the northwest. He was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 30, 1870, and is an adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Luellwitz, of Milwaukee. The father, who was an officer in the German army, died in 1903, but the mother is still living in Milwaukee. Her father was Professor Witte, prominent in the field of college education and an old friend of Bismarck.

In the public schools of his native city Gustav Luellwitz pursued his education to the age of thirteen years. He first engaged in the sawmill manufacturing business in the northern part of Wisconsin at the age of eighteen years and there remained until 1897, selling lumber from 1890 until 1897 on the road. On the 1st of January, 1900, he left the middle west and made his way to Montana, where he was employed by the Big Blackfoot Milling Company of the Amalgamated Company, with which he continued for six months as a salesman. He was afterward in business on his own account at Salt Lake City until the fall of 1901.

Mr. Luellwitz was there married on the 17th of December, 1901, to Miss Emma Lewis McMillan, a daughter of H. G. McMillan, a prominent resident of Salt Lake City, who held a government position for many years during the Mormon difficulties. His grandfather was for one term governor of Tennessee, and a brother of Mrs. McMillan has been judge of the supreme court of Wyoming for a number of years. She was a representative of one of the old and prominent Kentucky families. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Luellwitz was blessed with one son, Henry McMillan, who was born February 14, 1903.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. Luellwitz came to Spokane and organized the McClain Lumber Company, under which name he operated for a year. The business was then reincorporated under the name of the

William Musser Lumber & Manufacturing Company, in which Mr. Luellwitz was interested, retaining the management of the business until 1903, when he severed his connection therewith. He next entered business on his own account under the name of Gustav Luellwitz & Company and in the spring of 1904 papers of incorporation were taken out under the name of the Jenkins-Luellwitz Lumber Company for the conduct of a general lumber business. In 1905 the Luellwitz Lumber Company was incorporated to take over the retail department of the business and the same year the name of the Jenkins-Luellwitz Company was changed to the Day-Luellwitz Company, at which time Harry L. Day became a partner in the undertaking. The two companies were operated independently, the Day-Luellwitz Company carrying on the wholesale and lumber manufacturing business. His last notable step in the business world has been in connection with the consolidation of the Shaw-Wells and Luellwitz interests, which occurred March 2, 1912. Operations are still to be continued under the name of the Shaw-Wells Company, with Mr. Luellwitz as president, Frank H. Shaw, former president of the Shaw-Wells Company, as the vice president and manager of the new company, and E. MacCuaig, formerly of the Luellwitz Company, as treasurer. The board of directors is composed of these officers together with George R. Dodson, Herbert Witherspoon, E. F. C. Van Dissel, J. P. Langley and C. E. Wells, the last named a resident of Racine, Wisconsin. The new corporation has been capitalized for one million, two hundred thousand dollars, and plans have been made for the erection, on the Luellwitz property along the railroad tracks on the north side, of a modern three-story semi-fireproof warehouse at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The purchase of about two blocks of ground at the junction of Marietta street and the railroad tracks has also been consummated, and constituted the largest real-estate deal on the north side in the present year. The new warehouse will be supplied with excellent shipping facilities and eventually the salesroom and offices of the Company will be located there. The merger of the Shaw-Wells and the Luellwitz Companies is a notable step in the enlargement of the business of the big mail order house. By this combination the firm plans to handle lumber and mill work through mail orders on a plan used by the leading houses of this character in the east. Mr. Luellwitz is also the owner of the Athol Lumber Company and is interested in the Buckeye Lumber Company, the Newman Lake Lumber Company and the Rainier Lumber & Shingle Company of Seattle. He owns

large timber tracts in British Columbia and is likewise interested in the Yardley townsite. The Day-Luellwitz Company is incorporated for two hundred thousand dollars and the Luellwitz Lumber Company for one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Luellwitz turns aside from business to cast his ballot in favor of the men and measures of the republican party but has never sought nor desired office. He is prominent in Masonry, holding membership in the blue lodge and chapter of Phillips, Wisconsin, and in the commandery, consistory and Mystic Shrine at Spokane. He belongs also to the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Athletic Club and the Hoo Hoos, an organization of lumbermen, with which he has been identified since its inception. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and his active aid can be counted upon to further its interests and its projects. His early business experience laid the foundation for his success, bringing him a knowledge of the lumber trade which has constituted a basic element in his subsequent advancement in this line. As the years have gone by he has more and more largely gained a knowledge of the different phases of the business and is today an acknowledged authority on lumber in the northwest and a prominent representative of the trade. The story of his life is the story of honest industry and thrift. He has been aptly termed a man of policy. To build up rather than to destroy has ever been his plan and he attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm, his business ever balancing up with the principles of truth and honor.





Arthur Jones

Arthur D. Jones



ARTHUR D. JONES is the president of Arthur D. Jones & Company, the oldest as well as the largest real-estate firm in Spokane. He has been at the head of this institution continuously since 1887 and has built it up from one desk to one of the strong institutions of the city, occupying half of the ground floor space of the Arthur D. Jones building with an office entirely finished and furnished in imported mahogany. Mr. Jones was born in Michigan, September 25, 1859, and was educated in the common schools and at the State College at Iowa City, Iowa. After a short experience as a school teacher and solicitor for a magazine, he took a position with the advertising department of the Chicago Morning News, where he remained for five years until failing health brought him to Spokane.

Since 1887 he has been closely identified with the development of the city and country both in conjunction with general public enterprises and through his own initiative. Conspicuous among the records of his work in Spokane are the development of Hillyard, Richland Park, The Hill, Cannon Hill Park and a number of other additions in Spokane as well as suburban properties. His company is local agent for the United States Mortgage & Trust Company and The Mortgage Bond Company, of New York, and also loaning agents for two of the great New York life insurance companies. The business includes real-estate, rental, loan and bond departments, banks, etc. He is manager of numerous land companies in which he is financially interested and is a stockholder in four Spokane banks and in other enterprises.

Mr. Jones married December 25, 1887, to Miss Ada M. Stinson, and has two sons and one daughter. In politics he is a liberal republican, and, although he has been keenly interested in political affairs, the only office he ever held or tried for was that of city councilman for a three-year term.

Mr. Jones literally grew up with Spokane. When he started in business in this city, his capital consisted of very little money and the city contained only a few thousand people. For over a quarter of a century he has watched the city grow and assisted in its growing, and his own fortunes have prospered with it.





A. Spalding

Ely P. Spalding



ELY P. SPALDING, president of the Pacific Timber Preservative Company, was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 18, 1862, his parents being William and Maria (Sedgwick) Spalding, the former a Board of Trade operator of Chicago for many years. The son entered the public schools at the usual age, continuing his studies through successive grades until he left the high school to enter business life, and for four years he was employed in his native city. He then resolved to seek opportunities elsewhere and went to San Pedro, New Mexico, where he worked in the smelter of San Pedro & Canon del Agua Copper Company of that place. During the three years there passed he thoroughly acquainted himself with all branches of mining and assaying. He then returned to New York city and devoted the next ten years to the brokerage business.

In 1890 Mr. Spalding again came to the west, this time settling in the Coeur d'Alene country, where he was connected with the old Sierra Nevada Mining Company first as assistant assayer and then as assayer for the company. From the Coeur d'Alene district he went to Portland, Oregon, and engaged in handling mining properties in that state for about three years. After a year spent in Alaska he returned to the United States and was for some years an examining mining engineer, examining and reporting on properties all the way from Mexico to Alaska. In 1901 he took a bond on the Monarch mine of Monarch, Idaho, of which he is president. He is also president of the Coeur d'Alene-Norfolk Mining & Smelting Company and thus continues in close connection with mining interests, with which he has so long been identified in one capacity or another.

His efforts, too, have been extended to other lines, all of which have constituted features in the general development as well as in individual success. He built the Idaho Northern Railroad, which is now a branch of the Oregon & Washington Railway & Navigation Company and of which he was vice president and general manager up to the time of its sale. He was also vice president and general manager of the Big Bend Water Power Company which is now a

part of the Washington Water Power Company system and known as the Long Lake project. It was sold about two years ago and Mr. Spalding is now concentrating his energies largely upon his executive and administrative duties as president of the Pacific Timber Preservative Company, of which A. M. P. Spalding, his wife, is the secretary and treasurer. This company treats railroad ties at a lower expense than any other process that has been developed and there is every indication that the business will grow to be an extensive one. They have portable plants which they can put on cars and take to the place where the ties are found, thus saving the expense of having a large central plant and hauling the ties to and from that plant. In this business Mr. Spalding has an enterprise which is of a most promising character and undoubtedly he will reap the success which has usually attended his efforts.

On the 5th of December, 1906, Mr. Spalding was married to Mrs. Anna M. Phillips, and they reside at the Spokane Hotel. He holds membership in the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Inland Club and is also a member of the Elks Lodge, No. 331, at Wallace, Idaho. The salient points in his character have been close application, unflinching industry and intelligent investigation of every subject that has come under his control in connection with business interests. His opinions are regarded as expert authority upon questions relating to the mining interests of the west and he has an extensive acquaintance in mining circles. Wherever known he commands the good-will and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact and is now accorded a most creditable position in the business circles of this city.





Hubert P. Yearley

Wilbur Simpson Yearsley



WILBUR SIMPSON YEARSLEY, vice president of the firm of Ham, Yearsley & Ryrie, has been a resident of Washington for the past nineteen years' during the greater portion of which time he has been identified with the business interests of Spokane. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Westtown township, Chester county, on the 22d of April, 1866, his parents being Washington and Jane (Lewis) Yearsley. In both lines he is of Quaker extraction, his father's family having emigrated to America in 1684, as members of William Penn's colony, while his maternal ancestors came to this country from Wales during the early colonial days. His mother, who celebrated the seventy-ninth anniversary of her birth on the 10th of September, 1911, is now a resident of Spokane and makes her home with her son at 2017 Mallon street.

Wilbur Simpson Yearsley was educated in the public schools of his native town and later for a time studied at Woralls Academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He then took a course in the Pierce Business College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1886. He began his business career in a general merchandise store at Westtown and while there he devoted his spare hours to reading law under the direction of Alfred P. Reid, of West Chester. For six years he was identified with various occupations but still continued his law studies, being admitted to the Chester county bar in June, 1892. On the 1st of the following July he came to Spokane as examiner for the Pennsylvania Mortgage Investment Company, being retained here in that capacity until 1905. When this company retrenched, following the panic of 1893 and 1894, he was located at Colfax, this state, where he had charge of the business in Whitman and Garfield counties and also that of Latah and Nez Perce counties, Idaho. Two years later, in 1897, his duties were increased by the addition of the business of Yakima, Kittitas, Adams and Franklin counties, Washington, all of which he cleared up in 1899 and turned it over to the Spokane office. For two years thereafter he engaged in the land and loan business on his own responsibility but in 1901 he became associated with D. T. Ham and C. L. Hoffman

and together they organized the Palouse Land Company, which they operated until 1906. In August, 1907, together with David J. Ham, Donald Ryrie and Shirley S. Philbrick he incorporated the company of Ham, Yearsley, Ryrie & Philbrick for the purpose of a general investment business but in 1908 Mr. Philbrick retired to look after personal business. Since then the firm has been conducted under the name of Ham, Yearsley & Ryrie, with D. T. Ham, president; Wilbur S. Yearsley, vice president; K. Murray, secretary; and D. Ryrie, treasurer. They do a general fire, liability and indemnity insurance business and they also handle land, loans and investments and collectively and individually they are financially identified with various local enterprises. Mr. Yearsley has quite extensive interests and at the present time is president of The Inland Empire Paper Company, vice president of The Liberty Lake Land Company and International Power Company, while he is also president of The Industrial Development Company and The Klickitat Columbia River Irrigation Company. He is one of the enterprising and progressive business men of the city and is meeting with excellent success in his various undertakings.

Political activities have always engaged much of the attention of Mr. Yearsley, although he has never been an office seeker, and his support is given to the democratic party. He was on the democratic electoral ticket of this state during the Palmer and Buckley campaign and while residing in Whitman county he was chairman of the democratic central committee. Fraternally he is identified with Thompson Lodge, F. & A. M., of eastern Pennsylvania, and his connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Spokane and Inland Clubs of this city. Mr. Yearsley has never married and makes his home at 2017 Mallon street. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the northwest and has unlimited faith in the marvelous possibilities it offers, commercially, industrially and agriculturally, owing to its many natural advantages and the spirit of energy that characterizes its citizens. He avails himself of every possible opportunity to advance its interests by championing every progressive movement inaugurated in Spokane and giving his cooperation to forwarding the development of the various public utilities.



W. C. W. W. W.

William J. C. Wakefield



WILLIAM J. C. WAKEFIELD, who ranks high among the prominent lawyers of the Spokane bar, has engaged in practice in this city since May, 1889, and his constantly increasing ability has brought him continuous recognition in a large and distinctively representative clientage. He has concentrated his time, energies and attention upon his professional duties and the work that he has done as advocate and counselor indicates clearly his familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence and an analytical power that enables him to correctly apply those principles to the question under consideration.

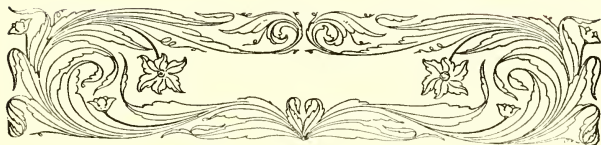
While a resident of the west for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Wakefield is a native son of New England, his birth having occurred in Ludlow, Windsor county, Vermont, on the 4th of September, 1862. The family was founded in Massachusetts during the early colonial epoch in the history of this country, and the great-great-great-grandfather, Jonathan Wakefield, of Sutton, Massachusetts, took up arms in defense of his country during the French and Indian war, serving in the expedition under General Amherst against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759. That the spirit of liberty was strong within him and that the same spirit was inculcated in his family is indicated by the fact that six of his sons were soldiers in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. One of these, Samuel Wakefield, was a member of the Lexington company that at the first alarm marched on the 19th of April, 1775, out upon the little green in the center of the town to meet the British forces that demanded immediate surrender. He was a member of the company commanded by Captain John Putman, attached to Colonel Ebenezer Larned's regiment, and he continued in the service until September 17, 1779. The line of descent to William J. C. Wakefield is traced down from Samuel Wakefield, through his son Samuel, who removed from Massachusetts to Newport, New Hampshire, Alpheus Wakefield, who was a resident of Ludlow, Vermont, and Luther F. Wakefield. The last named spent his entire life in Ludlow, where he followed the pursuits of mechanic, miller and farmer.

He married Lorinda L. Place, a native of northern Vermont, and also a representative of an old New England family.

Their son, William J. C. Wakefield, acquired his early education in the district schools of Chittenden and Windsor counties, Vermont, and afterward attended the Black River Academy of Ludlow, where he prepared for college, then entering Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. The west with its limitless opportunities attracted him and on the completion of his college course he became a resident of Austin, Nevada, where he engaged in teaching school. The hours which are usually termed leisure were devoted by Mr. Wakefield to the study of law under the direction of Judge McKenna of that place, and he completed his legal studies in the office of Archer & Bowden, following his removal to San Jose, California. Early in 1889 he was admitted to the bar in San Francisco and then turned to the northwest Pacific country, deciding upon Spokane as a favorable location. Accordingly, in May, he arrived in this city, which has since been his home and the scene of his professional labors and achievements. In November, 1889, he formed a partnership with Judge L. B. Nash, which was maintained until the spring of 1892, when Mr. Wakefield succeeded Colonel W. W. D. Turner in the firm of Turner & Forster, the style of Forster & Wakefield being then assumed. In 1905, following the death of George M. Forster, Mr. Wakefield organized with A. W. Witherspoon the present firm of Wakefield & Witherspoon, which is today regarded as one of the most prominent and successful in the city. Mr. Wakefield has largely represented clients who have been prominently connected with the development of eastern Washington, northern Idaho and western Montana. He is well versed in all departments of the law and upon his professional service has concentrated his attention to the exclusion of all political activities. Since 1890 he has held the office of master in chancery of the United States court. He is an officer or director in many corporations that are active in the development of this section of the country and his relations to the northwest is that of contagious enthusiasm which has led to his support of many projects and measures of public benefit.

On the 10th of June, 1896, Mr. Wakefield was united in marriage to Miss Louise Ammann, a daughter of Arnold and Caroline Ammann, formerly of Springfield, Illinois. They now have an interesting family of two daughters and three sons, Louise, Channing, Helen, Newton and William. The family are prominent socially

and Mr. Wakefield is also well known in athletic circles and is equally interested in educational projects which have for their object the intellectual progress of the community. For years he was identified with the National Guard of Nevada and Washington, retiring from the latter with the rank of lieutenant colonel and chief signal officer. He is recognized as a man of well rounded character whose interests are varied and who at all times keeps in close touch with the trend of modern thought and progress.





E. Hammon

Edward James Cannon



WELL versed in all departments of the law and especially proficient in corporation law, Edward James Cannon by the consensus of public opinion is placed in a foremost position among the distinguished attorneys of Spokane and at the same time is active in control of important invested interests. He was born on a farm near Warnerville, Juneau county, Wisconsin, February 21, 1866, a son of James and Eliza (Noonan) Cannon, both of whom were of Irish lineage. The maternal grandparents were both natives of Ireland and Michael Noonan, the grandfather of Eliza (Noonan) Cannon, was a civil engineer and overseer of public works in the south half of Ireland during the famine times. His wife reached the remarkable old age of one hundred and nine years. James Cannon has devoted his life to farming and now makes his home in Cresco, Iowa. His family numbered eleven children, the brothers of Edward James Cannon being: Harry, who is a prominent physician and surgeon of St. Paul; John M., an attorney of Ritzville, Washington; George, who is practicing law in Minnesota; and James, who is engaged in the insurance business in Minneapolis. The daughters of the household were: Mary, the wife of M. A. Montague, who is engaged in the land business in Iowa; Lyda, the wife of P. M. Daly, in the interior department of Washington, D. C.; Marcella, the wife of Thomas Gerraghty, an attorney of Valdez, Alaska; Margaret, the wife of Frank J. O'Rourke, of Freeport, Illinois, who is assistant editor of a daily paper there; and Theresa and Katherine, at home.

When Edward J. Cannon was a lad of eight years the family removed to the Hawkeye state and following the acquirement of his more specific literary education he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, in the fall of 1887 and there entered upon the study of law in the office of Thompson & Taylor, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar on the 1st of June, 1890. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Paul, where he remained until January 1, 1906, when he came to Spokane, having received the appointment of division counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for that

portion of the line extending from Paradise, Montana, to the Columbia river and including all of its branches. In this capacity he still continues and at the same time is counsel for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad from Pasco eastward. In addition he practiced in partnership with Arthur B. Lee, the firm pursuing a general practice and enjoying a high reputation for ability in the profession. Since that time changes have occurred in the firm and there are now six lawyers in the office. They represent seven of the casualty companies doing business in Spokane and Mr. Cannon is also attorney for the First National Bank of Hillyard and the National Bank of Commerce of Spokane. As division counsel of the Northern Pacific he has twelve hundred miles of road under his legal direction and is legal adviser for altogether two thousand miles of road. In addition to his other railway connections he is attorney for the Camas Prairie Railroad and the Washington, Idaho & Montana Railroad. In the field of corporation law his work has been of a very important character. He is also attorney for the Stanton Packing Company and attorney for various irrigation companies, and probably no firm in Spokane has a more extensive corporation practice. They employ their own court stenographer and their own claim agent. Outside of the strict path of his profession Mr. Cannon has extended his efforts into other fields and is now president of the First National Bank of Hillyard and a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Spokane. He is also president of the New World Life Insurance Company and acts as its counsel. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, on Half Moon prairie, which is devoted to the raising of fruit.

On October 9, 1890, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Cannon was married to Miss Helen L. Appleton, a daughter of James B. and Louise (Walker) Appleton, of Osage, Iowa. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cannon, Louise Marie, Helen Eliza and Marcella. At 416 East Rockwood boulevard is situated the family home, over which Mrs. Cannon graciously presides and where she dispenses cordial hospitality to the numerous friends of the family who are wont to gather there for many a pleasant hour.

Mr. Cannon is well known in social connections as a member of the Spokane, Spokane Country and Inland Clubs, and is a life member of the Spokane Athletic Club. He likewise belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., and the Knights of Columbus, in which he has held all the chairs. He is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce and his cooperation is given to every movement instituted

by that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. His entire life has been characterized by continuous advancement. Every step in his career has been a forward one and the thoroughness with which he has mastered every task and performed every duty constitutes the secret of his success. In the law he has never failed to give careful preparation and a keen analytical mind enables him to readily determine the salient points in a case and apply legal principle and precedent correctly. In the field of business, too, his sound judgment has manifested itself in judicious investment and the wise control of his interests.





J.R. Lammatt.

Thomas Redding Tannatt



HOMAS REDDING TANNATT, now living retired in Spokane, was born at Verplanck Point on the Hudson river in New York, September 27, 1833. His father, James S. Tannatt, died in 1843 and was long survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary C. Gilmore and died in 1891.

The grandparents of Thomas R. Tannatt came from Scotland, near Lake Dunbarton. At the time of the Stuart rebellion all their lands were confiscated and in return they were given large tracts of land in Canada, near Ottawa. Accordingly they came to America and the grandfather named the town of Paisley, Canada. He lived to the very venerable age of one hundred and two years. James S. Tannatt was at one time a partner of Chauncey Depew's father in the ownership and operation of steamship lines on the Hudson river. He was a prominent whig during the Clay campaign and for four years he filled the position of purveyor at the Brooklyn navy yard.

In the absence of public schools Thomas R. Tannatt attended an academy at Peekskill, New York, now known as the Peekskill Military Academy, and while there was a schoolmate of Chauncey Depew. He was only ten years of age when his father died and at that time he was sent to New Hampshire, where he worked on a farm during the summer months and attended school during the winter seasons for six years. The next three years he served as an apprentice at bridge building and large construction work in Salem, Massachusetts, and during his three years apprenticeship for three evenings of each week during the last two years, he attended an evening school for instruction in mathematics, drawing and civil engineering. He then accepted a position as assistant resident engineer on the water works at Jersey City, New Jersey. He filled that position until nearly twenty-one years of age, when he was tendered an appointment to the West Point Military Academy from the Essex district of Massachusetts and was there graduated in 1858, being the seventh in rank in his class. While at West Point he rose to the captaincy of Company D, Cadets Battalion. Upon graduation he was commissioned as brevet second lieutenant, unassigned, and ordered to

Fortress Monroe, Virginia, as instructor in use of the Ballistic pendulum and, by war department order, made a member of an artillery board, with the late Generals Barry and Ord, "to revise and establish a new table of ranges, for all guns in service, and others submitted by the secretary of war." This board was the first to determine ranges for the "Parrott," "Hotchkiss" and "Hexagonal guns" not then in service. Subsequently he acted for one year as judge advocate of court martials and on special duty was then appointed second lieutenant of Battery M, Fourth United States Artillery. He joined his regiment at Fort Randall in South Dakota in June of 1860.

In April of 1861 three of the five batteries at Randall were ordered east under the command of the late General Getty. On June 5, 1861, Lieutenant Tannatt found himself the only commissioned officer at his post, save the surgeon; his commanding officer declining to renew his oath of allegiance to the United States, deserted the post, to join the Confederate army with rank of Brigadier General. On Christmas day of that year Lieutenant Tannatt crossed the Missouri river with two batteries and made a twenty-eight-day march to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he joined Major General Buell and moved with him to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was placed in command of Artillery Park at the fair grounds and also appointed inspector and assistant chief of artillery on General Buell's staff. He remained with that commander until they reached Huntsville, Alabama, when he was ordered to report to Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, after which, upon the request of Governor Andrew, General Barnard, chief of U. S. engineers, and General Barry, chief of artillery, he was transferred to the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and assumed command of his brigade consisting of his own regiment and the Second New York Heavy Artillery, occupying five forts on the south side of the Potomac. He had been made colonel of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and this regiment had been previously raised by Lieutenant Tannatt as colonel. The appointment made Mr. Tannatt a senior colonel in the Army of the Potomac. He engaged in the battle of Malvern Hill and other engagements up to the battle of Fredericksburg. While there he supervised the construction of Fort Whipple (now Fort Meyer), and also Fort C. F. Smith.

During the Gettysburg campaign Colonel Tannatt was in command of forces south of the Potomac, extending from Chain bridge to near Alexandria, and had under him five regiments of heavy artillery and three regiments of one hundred day men from Pennsyl-

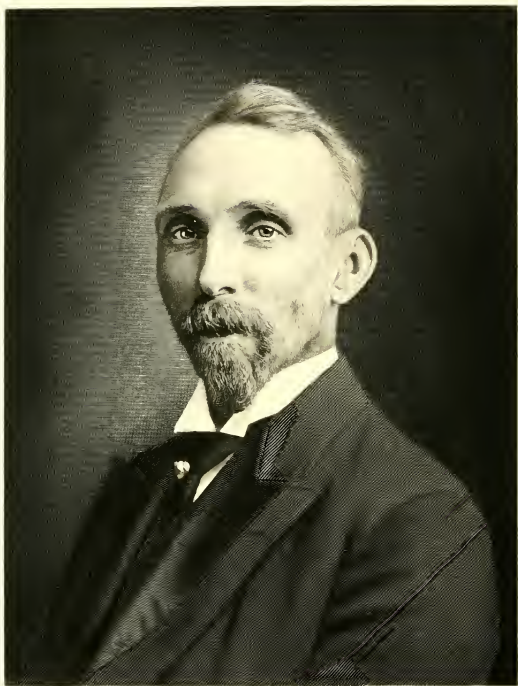
vania. When General Grant took command Colonel Tannatt was ordered to select a brigade and join the Army of the Potomac, doing so on the third day of the Battle of the Wilderness. Three days after the engagement he was given a new brigade, consisting of the First Massachusetts, Third and Fifth Michigan and Fourth Wisconsin Regiments. These were known as the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, and in command General Tannatt took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Plank Road and several others. On the 14th of June, 1865, he was wounded in the battle of Petersburg, was sent to a hospital and later sent home. While he was convalescing, the war closed and he sent his resignation to Washington. His had been a splendid military record, both before and through the period of the war, and he was well entitled to release from further service.

In 1866 General Tannatt went to Colorado and engaged in making reports concerning mines for New York parties, which resulted in his return to the eastern metropolis and entering upon a three years' contract with six New York companies to act as resident engineer and general manager of their mines. He continued in that connection for five years, when his health failed and he returned to Massachusetts. Later he went to Tennessee, where he leased a state railroad thirty-five miles long and engaged in constructing thirty-five miles additional. When that was completed he returned to Massachusetts, where he met Henry Villard and in the fall of 1877 came to the Pacific coast as Mr. Villard's confidential man. After seven months he returned to New York, where he continued with Mr. Villard for a year and then again came to the Pacific coast, where he invested in one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land for eastern capitalists. Some of this was purchased from the Northern Pacific in Whitman county. He also invested at Seattle and likewise purchased large tracts of land in the Grand Ronde valley of Oregon. General Tannatt was representing a company of which Mr. Villard was the head and which built and still owns the lines of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. All this land was controlled under the company name of the Oregon Improvement Company, with General Tannatt as manager and agent for eleven years. He then resigned his position to give his attention to fruit-raising at Farmington, having eighty-one acres in trees. He continued to develop and improve that property until 1907, when he retired, having the year previously purchased a home in Spokane, and in 1909 he sold his land at Farmington.

General Tannatt was the organizer and for four years the president of the East Washington Horticultural Society and for six years was regent at the Washington State Agricultural College. He owns considerable stock in the Trustee Company of Spokane and has attractive investments which return to him a good income.

At Manchester, Massachusetts, April 17, 1860, General Tannatt was married to Miss Elizabeth F. Tappan, a daughter of Colonel Eben and Sally Tappan. Their two children are: Eben T., an engineer by profession, who has an office in the Empire State building; and Miriam, the wife of Dr. C. K. Merriam. General Tannatt and his family are prominent socially and are well known on the Pacific coast. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in 1886-7 was commander of the Loyal Legion of Oregon. He was for two consecutive years mayor of Walla Walla. He also holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of All Saints Cathedral. He is today one of the eight oldest living graduates of West Point. His has been indeed an eventful career, in which many exciting and interesting incidents and events have occurred. Since the war his efforts have been an important factor in the development and progress of the northwest, the value of his service being recognized by all who know aught of the history of this section of the country.





Harry Martin

Harry S. Martin, M. D.



IN A thorough preparatory course and later in post-graduate work, Dr. Harry S. Martin laid the foundation for the success and progress which he has attained as a practitioner of medicine and surgery. For fourteen years he has followed his profession in Spokane, at all times keeping in touch with the advancement that is being made by those who are regarded as leaders in this field. He was born, April 30, 1856, in the city of Guelph, Ontario, his parents being Peter S. and Elizabeth (Hall) Martin, both of whom were natives of England. The father's birth occurred in Nottinghamshire, while the mother was a native of Berkshire. She was descended from one of the old families of central England but Peter S. Martin represented a family that came originally from Normandy with William the Conqueror, at which time the name was spelled Martyne. Peter Martin was a farmer and stockman and in the year 1851 crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel to Canada, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits and also took a somewhat active part in public affairs, serving as councilman and registrar of Wellington county. He died in 1888, while his wife passed away in 1893. The two brothers of Dr. Martin are: Frank M., M. D., who is a graduate of Toronto University and now resides at Dundalk, Ontario; and George Martin, who is managing a farm at Valleyford, Washington. He wedded Mary Gerrie, two of whose brothers married daughters of the Martin family. The three sisters of Dr. Martin are: Ada, the wife of James McKee, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Vancouver, British Columbia, their daughter, Mrs. Hindley, being now the wife of Spokane's mayor; Emma, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Gerrie, residing in Torrington, Connecticut; and Martha, the wife of Rev. John P. Gerrie, who is now editing a newspaper at Stratford, Ontario.

Dr. Martin devoted his youthful days largely to the acquirement of an education, attending the high school at Fergus and at Mount Forest, Ontario, and later the Ottawa Normal School. His medical education was obtained in Victoria University at Toronto, Ontario, where he won his professional degree. His first appointment was that

of resident physician in the Toronto General Hospital and subsequently he embarked upon an independent practice near Guelph, Ontario, where he remained for eleven years. He next went to Chicago, where he spent nine months in pursuing post-graduate work in the Northwestern and Rush Medical Colleges and in a post-graduate school of medicine on Dearborn street. In May, 1897, he arrived in Spokane and in July of the same year took the state board medical examination, after which he at once entered upon active practice, in which he has since continued. He is ever careful in the diagnosis of cases and his judgment is sound and reliable. His work has commanded the respect of his professional brethren, who appreciate his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics and the ability which he displays in the administration of remedial agencies. He is now secretary of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital, which is the pride of Spokane, and has occupied the position for several years. He was also the first city bacteriologist of Spokane, instituting the movement for the establishment of the department and made a fine record as the incumbent thereof.

On the 24th of June, 1886, occurred the marriage of Dr. Martin and Miss Margaret L. Brown, a daughter of Dr. M. J. Brown, of Detroit, Michigan, now deceased. Her father was a cousin of Frances Folsom, who became the wife of Grover Cleveland. He belonged to a well known old family and was distinguished for his service in the Union army. Dr. and Mrs. Martin have two sons: Douglas Ewart, nineteen years of age, now attending Whitman College; and Frank McPherson, eight years of age, attending the public schools.

Dr. Martin is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all its plans and movements for the development of the city, the exploitation of its resources and for the promotion of its material interests. His political support is given to the republican party and he is identified with many fraternal organizations, including the Masonic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Canadian Order of Foresters. He has been a noble grand in the Odd Fellows lodge, a master workman of the Workman's lodge, and medical examiner of the Woodmen of the World. In more strictly social lines he is also well known as a member of the Spokane Club and the Country Club and as a life member of the Spokane Athletic Club. He is an enthusiastic member and one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Associa-

tion and for several years served on the finance committee during the time the present building was erected. His life has been an expression of many notable principles and he is well known as an exemplary representative of the various societies to which he belongs and which have their root in beneficent purpose. In his professional service he has ever held to high ideals. With him sound judgment has never been sacrificed to hasty opinion and while he manifests a progressive spirit in adopting new ideas and improvements, he has never been quick to discard old and time tried methods which have had their root in long experience and bear the sanction of sound judgment.





John G. Cunningham

John G. Cunningham, M. D.



R. JOHN G. CUNNINGHAM, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Spokane and one to whom the country owes much for his interest and practical efforts in the development of the Alaska coal fields, was born in Winona, Minnesota, December 20, 1872, a son of John M. and Mary A. (Johnston) Cunningham. His father was a Minnesota farmer and is now living retired in St. Paul. Notwithstanding his eighty years he is still very active and in excellent health. The son was provided with liberal educational opportunities and received his professional training in Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the M. D. degree. He entered upon the practice of medicine in that city in connection with his brother, Dr. D. H. Cunningham, with whom he remained for a year and a half. Thinking, however, the far west would offer a better field, he came to Spokane in the fall of 1898 and here entered upon active practice. He has since remained a representative of the profession here and his ability has placed him in a foremost place as a representative of the medical profession of the northwest. He has made two trips to Europe, traveling extensively over that country, doing post-graduate work in various centers of medical learning and visiting all the leading hospitals and medical colleges of Europe and America. He specializes in surgery, is a member of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital of Spokane and is the surgeon of the Great Northern Railroad at Spokane.

Aside from his practice Dr. Cunningham has demonstrated his ability and resourcefulness in the field of business, in which prosperity has attended his efforts. He is the owner of large tracts of land and city property in and near Spokane and is also the owner of a large tract in the Horse Heaven country, being interested in the development of about thirty thousand acres there. He is largely responsible for the development of the Alaska coal fields, being the first one to send an expert there, at his own expense, to explore and investigate the coal deposits of that country. With his associates he has spent upwards of three hundred thousand dollars in the exploi-

tation and development of the coal mines of Alaska and in this connection displays marked courage and foresight in bringing to the attention of the world the great coal resources of the northwest. He and his associates undertook the work in a most systematic manner, planning wisely for the opening of the country, the building of roads and the development of this great industry. Dr. Cunningham is also interested with his brother, Clarence Cunningham, in the Coeur d'Alene mining district.

In his social relations Dr. Cunningham is widely known as a member of the Spokane Club, the Country Club, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and the Elks Lodge, No. 228, of Spokane. His geniality and his cordiality win him friends wherever he goes and he leaves the stamp of his personal worth upon all with whom he comes in contact.

On the 30th of June, 1904, Dr. Cunningham was united in marriage to Miss Claudia Petite, of Chicago, and they have a daughter, Margaret Claudia, born November 6, 1905. Mrs. Cunningham is a singer of note. She was at one time prima donna with the celebrated Bostonians and for the last two years has been studying grand opera in Europe with Cotogni, of Rome, as one of her instructors and was also a pupil under Professor Herman De Vries, of Paris. She made a very successful debut in grand opera in Rome, Italy, also sang before Queen Marguerita and received from Italian opera managers most flattering offers to return. She found that, contrary to the reports concerning the reception of American singers by the Italians, she was most favorably and enthusiastically received, her splendid vocal and dramatic power winning for her encore after encore. After singing before Queen Marguerita, whom she found very gracious and lovable, the queen presented her with a magnificent cluster of American beauties and appeared most interested in Mrs. Cunningham's replies to the queen's questions concerning her family. She has sung the principal roles in *La Sonnambula*, *Rigoletto*, *Traviata*, *Lucia* and *Madame Butterfly*, and was asked by the Italian composer Storti to create the principal part in his new opera *Venezia*. She also appeared in concert in Rome and scored successes which have made her services sought by various managers. Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham have a most attractive home at No. 1722 Riverside avenue and are most prominent in social life in the city, aside from the prominence gained by the scientific attainment of the one and the artistic ability of the other.



Louis Fiegler

Louis Ziegler



LOUIS ZIEGLER, a man who "stood foursquare to every wind that blows," a man whose nobility of character and integrity of action placed him above the majority of his fellows, was for many years a resident of the northwest and continuously contributed to its development not only in a material way but in that upbuilding of high ideals which constitutes the real basis of a country's progress. He was born at Kettick in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, July 17, 1837, and was in his fifteenth year when he accompanied his parents on the long voyage across the Atlantic. The family home was established in Ohio and some time afterward Louis Ziegler went from there to Maysville, Kentucky, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade. Three years were spent south of Mason and Dixon's line, after which he returned to Ohio, and for two years followed his trade in Russellville. He then went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he worked at wagon making until 1859 and in that year he established business on his own account, opening the first wagon and plow manufactory at Chenoa, McLean county, Illinois. Success attended the new enterprise and in 1865 he was enabled to invest six thousand dollars in the erection of a new factory building, but disaster overtook him in 1870 in its destruction by fire. His losses were so great that he was not able at once to resume business and for two years he occupied the position of sergeant at arms in the Illinois state senate. He then returned to his native land, which had in the meantime, by the fortunes of the Franco-Prussian war, become incorporated in the newly formed German empire.

The year 1873 again witnessed Mr. Ziegler's arrival in Illinois, where he once more embarked in business, forming a partnership with John Dehner for the purchase of the Chenoa flour mill, which they operated until 1876, when again his savings were sacrificed to the fire god. The following year he erected a new flour mill in Chenoa but again he suffered heavily through fire in March, 1878, leaving him without the means for reconstruction. He spent the next seventeen months in the settlement of his affairs and in the conduct of a grain trade at Chenoa. While his business did not prosper, owing to no

fault of his own, he rose steadily in the regard of his fellow townsmen as a man of reliability, worthy of confidence and regard, and in appreciation of his personal qualities they called him to public office. He served as justice of the peace from 1861 until 1865 and in 1869 was elected mayor, giving to the city a businesslike, progressive administration that led to his reelection for a second term. He also became prominent in Masonic circles there, joining Chenoa Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., of which he was elected master in 1861, thus serving for twelve years. He became the first high priest of Chenoa Chapter, No. 143, R. A. M., and filled the position for five years, beginning in 1870, and again after an interval. He joined Yates City Consistory, A. F. & A. M., of Peoria, and from 1862 until his departure from the state was a member of the grand lodge of Illinois, of which he served as senior grand warden in 1878-9. In political circles, too, Mr. Ziegler made his presence felt. In an address delivered at the time of his death, John Arthur, at one time grand master of the Masonic lodge of Washington, said of Mr. Ziegler: "In the state of Illinois, amongst a population almost wholly American by nativity, the young German loomed into prominence as a thorough student of public questions and a forceful advocate of his views and sentiments. He had diligently studied the English language and the historians, poets, orators, philosophers and publicists who wrote and spoke in it. He had come to speak it without a perceptible trace of foreign accent. His power as a logical exponent of republican principles, aims and policies attracted attention; and his friendship was cultivated and valued by such great chiefs of that party as Senator Shelby M. Cullom, General John A. Logan, Governor Richard Oglesby and General John McNulty, who had singled him out as one of the rising leaders of the party in those strenuous days when only strong men forged to the front; indeed, Brother Ziegler was by nature, temperament and conscious power quite unfitted to be a follower anywhere or in any cause."

On the 25th of December, 1862, occurred the marriage of Louis Ziegler and Miss Margaret Jane Sample, a lady of rare excellence and beauty of character who belonged to a prominent Illinois family. They became the parents of three children but William Henry is the only son and the only one now living. The daughter, Jennie Louise, died only a few months after her marriage, and Frederika Louisa died in March, 1872, at the age of five years.

When fire had three times laid waste his property at Chenoa, Mr. Ziegler resolved to try his fortune elsewhere and came to the northwest, arriving at Spokane Falls in August, 1879. Here he at once

made and carried out plans for entering into business life thus providing for his family, and at the same time he affiliated with the Masonic organization of Spokane, joining Spokane Lodge, which was then under dispensation. With the granting of its charter he became its first worshipful master and during the greater part of his after life he was a prominent member of the grand lodge of this state, serving in various offices. He was elected to the position of grand marshal and when the grand lodge convened for the first time in Spokane, which was still known as Spokane Falls, June 4, 1884, he was elected deputy grand master. In 1885, at the meeting of the grand lodge in Tacoma, he was chosen grand master. That he was a man of eloquence and had great love for his adopted home in the northwest is indicated by words which he uttered on that occasion, speaking of the Puget Sound as "a place of exquisite beauty and delight, one of the most lovely inland seas upon the earth, teeming with abundance of delicious fishes and all kinds of molluscan delicacies of rarest flavor. No people on earth," he continued, "are so especially favored by munificent nature as our people who are vouchsafed homes on this delightful sea. Upon the bosom of these placid waters ride the ships of all nations, taking and bringing the products of the earth for barter and exchange. But if we raise our eyes and look, we will behold, on our right, the mighty Cascade range, with fir-clad hills and snow-capped mountains piercing the clouds, with heads of perpetual ice, forming a formidable barrier, which separates this magnificent Mediterranean of the Pacific from our Inland Empire of most fertile fields, where the husbandman reaps the richest of rewards for honest toil."

He was reelected grand master and on the 1st of June, 1887, opened in Vancouver the thirteenth annual communication of the grand lodge. A splendid and scholarly rhapsody on the Columbia river, flowing at their feet, makes the foreword of his message a veritable classic. In fervent and glowing language he follows the great river's course from the dark forests and snow-clad mountains of British Columbia into Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and finds it emblematical of the varied duties of human life. "Taking its way," he says, "through the winding and intricate labyrinths which mark the course of human events, and through which all men are destined to pass,—by aid of the clue of reason and understanding, if we but persevere in the proper discharge of our duties, we shall emerge from the mysterious recesses of intellectual darkness and enter that state of light and wisdom which is bestowed as an inheritance of perpetual

keeping on those who are faithful to every trust and obedient to the laws and duties of true manhood." Throughout all the years of his connection with Masonry he cherished a most lofty conception of the order, its purposes and its work.

Mr. Ziegler remained throughout his life a student of the classics, an associate of the master minds of all ages. Again we quote from the address of Mr. Arthur, who said: "Louis Ziegler never completely rallied from the shock and the grief caused by his wife's death. If man was ever spoiled by the assiduous, unremitting care and thoughtful attentions and services of a loving and devoted wife, he was that man; and when she left him he felt very much alone in the world and very helpless in his own well equipped home. His old strong, aggressive spirit gradually left him; he often said that he was lagging superfluous on the stage; Reed and Haller and other intimate friends of bygone days had passed to the realms beyond; a new generation had sprung up and willingly assumed the burdens formerly borne by himself and his friends and associates; the city in which he had for years known every man, woman and child was now filled with strange faces from all parts of the world; he had (among the very few) saved all his property from the general wreck of the panic years, 1893-1897, and had well-nigh discharged all of the erstwhile heavy incumbrances upon it; his son had taken his place in the active management of affairs; he himself had nothing to do but while away the hours in the silent company of his favorite authors, whose merits, beauties and philosophy his neighbors were too busy to consider or discuss with him; he viewed with horror the very possibility of becoming a useless and decrepit old man, detailing his aches and pains to an unsympathetic world; he felt that his life work had been successfully and satisfactorily done and that he ought not to remain to cumber the earth; and so, in the splendid young city where we are holding this annual communication, which he had nursed in its infancy and zealously and ably assisted in developing from a hamlet of a couple of hundred persons to a commercial mart having a population exceeding one hundred and fifteen thousand, Louis Ziegler, grand master of Masons in Washington from June 4, 1885, to June 3, 1887, resigned his soul to the Grand Architect of the universe at the hour of 3:50 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, January 15, 1911, after an illness of ten days. * * * In one of his letters to me from Germany, Brother Ziegler says: 'I am here in the land of Wilhelm, Bismarck, Luther, Goethe, Schiller and Friedrich der Grosse and hosts of other famous men. It is indeed interesting in the greatest degree. As you

know, I am not particularly bound to any country or people but have a hearty appreciation of all.' This last expression is a true index to his exceptional broadmindedness and his rare exemption from national bias or sectarian prejudices. He was the friend of all peoples and of all religions. When the Jesuit missionaries from the Colville Indian reservation, in the days before railroad communication was established, came, weary, worn and dust-laden to Spokane Falls for the necessary provisions and funds, it was to the home of Louis Ziegler, the German Lutheran, that they first betook themselves; there they found hearty welcome and good cheer and remained until their mission was accomplished; and from that generous and hospitable home they never went away empty-handed.

"At the funeral of Mrs. Ziegler three years ago I was impressed with the manifestly sincere grief of the Catholic priests who attended the beautifully simple ceremonies at the residence, and with the large attendance of the Roman Catholics of Spokane; and I made inquiry as to the cause. Everybody was able to tell me. The scene was reproduced at his own funeral; and as I repeated the Masonic service of sorrow in the same place, the members of the ancient church were among the most deeply affected mourners. Many of them expressed to me afterward their profound appreciation of the sublimity and grandeur of our ritual and their love and admiration for their departed friend.

"On previous visits to the Ziegler home I had the pleasure of meeting there the Jewish rabbi, whose learning and ability were highly prized by Brother Ziegler and who, I found, was a frequent visitor and showed in every way that he knew himself to be among warm and trusted friends. Everyone who liked to talk of the higher things of life found delight in that home. Brother Ziegler had studied with deepest interest the works of the great religious masters of all ages and climes;—he could almost

Behold each mighty shade reveal'd to sight,
The Bactrian, Samian sage, and all who taught the right.

"His memory to the last was uncommonly retentive and accurate; and he had at his fingers' ends the contents of his extensive and well selected library. A stranger hearing him in the discussion of religious, philosophical, literary, poetical or historic subjects would be sure to conclude that Brother Ziegler belonged to one of the learned professions and could not all his life have been an active business man; but like our great merchant, Alexander T. Stewart, who read a por-

tion of Horace's Odes every morning before going to his store; George Grote, the historian of Greece; Samuel Rogers, the poet; and Sir John Lubbock, the philosopher and scientist—all three of whom were bankers—Brother Ziegler did not allow the exactions of business to absorb and monopolize his intellectual activity and powers.

"It will readily be understood that a man who steadily cultivated his mind on those high lines and was of massive build and dominating personality, was a formidable antagonist in this grand lodge and that he generally had his way.

"He was a veritable Rupert of debate and a bulwark of old-fashioned Masonic principles. Withal he was an able and sagacious business man. As soon as he could close his affairs in Illinois after the loss of his flouring mill by fire, he came, in August, 1879, to Washington territory and sought the wheat-growing country of the Walla Walla valley; but after seeing the little village which was growing up beside the mighty cataracts of the Spokane river, he decided that the potential motive power of those cataracts would in time attract capital and industries and compel the rise of an important commercial center; and here he started in the hardware business and laid the foundations of a fortune. He retired from store-keeping in 1886. After the destructive fire of 1889, which swept the business district of the young city, and the fourth from which he suffered, he was the first man to start a brick building; and the Ziegler block still stands as a testimony to his confidence and his foresight. As might be expected from a man of his calibre, he was a generous, gracious and forbearing landlord. No bill for rent was ever presented to a tenant. The arrears might run for months, and no allusion was made to them. Nobody asked for a written lease; Brother Ziegler's word that the tenant could stay as long as he wished was known by everybody to be as good as a bond. For over twenty years the same man has been the janitor of the block; and the engineer and the yardman have held their positions for over eight years. They all feel more like the retainers of a feudal chieftain of old than latter-day employes. Indeed, there was in Brother Ziegler a good deal of the spirit of the feudal lord. His home belonged to everybody, and it was sacred to hospitality. He delighted to have the friends and neighbors around him and to make them happy. Proud of Lord Bolingbroke's close friendship, Alexander Pope exclaims:

'Here St. John mingles with my friendly bowl
The feast of reason and the flow of soul.'

So it was at the Ziegler home; it was entertainment of the lofty kind

when kindred spirits gathered there; and the brighter they were, the more highly did they prize the remarkable intellectual resources of their host.

"In an address which I had the privilege of delivering to you in this city in June, 1906, on our deeply beloved grand secretary, Thomas Milburne Reed, I adverted in these words to a circumstance which you will pardon me for recalling: 'Another wish very dear to his heart was fulfilled. Fifteen or twenty years before, a fraternal compact was made between three past grand masters of Washington: Colonel Granville O. Haller, U. S. A., of Seattle; Hon. Louis Ziegler, of Spokane (past senior grand warden of the grand lodge of Illinois); and Hon. Thomas Milburne Reed, of Olympia, that one or other of the survivors should conduct and perform the Masonic ceremony at the burial of the departed. Brother Haller passed away first, and Brother Ziegler officiated. Brother Reed followed next. When we informed Grand Master Miller of the compact he gracefully and generously invited Brother Ziegler to take his place and conduct at the grave the Masonic ceremonies over the remains of his dear and departed friend. The magnificent attendance of Masons from all corners of Washington will not soon forget the words of philosophy, love and eulogy so touchingly pronounced on that occasion by the last survivor of the three parties to the compact. They were worthy of Reed and worthy of Ziegler. *Par nobile fratrum.*'

"With the remains of our dear friend consigned to the tomb, a similar compact was entered into between Brother Ziegler and myself. When I saw that his end was approaching, I apprised Grand Master Neterer of the compact. Upon learning of Brother Ziegler's death, and with that fine courtesy and warm Masonic spirit so eminently characteristic of him, our grand master promptly appointed me as his special deputy to convene the grand lodge at Spokane and conduct the Masonic burial services over the remains of our departed brother. On January 19th we buried him with grand lodge honors.

"Thus passed away a Mason of the old school and a character of classic mould and proportions. Louis Ziegler possessed in high degree the virile qualities, mental equipment and moral courage which go to make leaders of men. He was one of the most earnest, vigorous and highly gifted of our grand masters, and he made upon Washington Masonry an impression that will not soon be effaced. Peace to his ashes!"



Dr. B. F. Burch

Rev. Samuel G. Havermale

Rev. Samuel G. Havermale



THAT a long procession there would be if all could be summoned upon whose lives the Rev. Samuel G. Havermale had a direct influence for good! He devoted many years to the ministry and while he ever had one hand up-reaching toward the high ideals and principles which he cherished, the other hand was ever down-reaching in sympathy and help to those whom he attempted to bring to his own high level. The qualities of sympathy and friendship were strongly his and made him a favorite wherever he was known. His name is inseparably associated with the history of Spokane, inasmuch as he was the first minister who ever preached to the white inhabitants of this town and was otherwise connected with events which are now matters of history here. His birth occurred near Sharpsburg, Maryland, October 15, 1824, his parents being Peter and Marie (Gardner) Havermale, both of whom came of Holland ancestry but were born in this country. There were eight children in their family, seven sons and a daughter, and the birthplace of the Rev. Samuel G. Havermale was on the ground where the battle of Antietam afterward took place. He was but seven years of age when in 1831 his parents removed to the foothills of South Mountain, settling near Hagerstown, Maryland. Two years later they crossed the Alleghanies to what was then the far west, establishing their home in Montgomery county, Ohio, where the boy grew to manhood upon the home farm, experiencing the usual conditions and hardships incident to the development of a new farm in a frontier district. He was twenty years of age when in 1844 the family removed to Fulton county, Illinois, and there he entered business life as a salesman in a store and also embraced the opportunity of further promoting his own education by attending the public schools and afterward the Rock River Seminary. He always displayed aptitude in his studies but his early advantages were very limited, owing to the primitive condition of the schools in Ohio. Just before he left that state he took part in a spelling match in which a prize was offered, and after an exciting contest he won the prize from his cousin, Helen Havermale. The prize was a history of the explorations of Lewis and Clarke to

the northwest and its perusal awakened in him a desire to come to this country, which he carried out in later life. In Illinois he engaged in teaching school for a time and also entered actively upon the work of the ministry in that state. He was licensed as a preacher of the Methodist church a short time before his marriage but was not assigned to a regular charge until September, 1852, when Bishop Ames appointed him to the Ridott circuit in the Rock river conference, which circuit then embraced portions of Ogle, Stephenson and Winnebago counties of Illinois. For twenty-one years Rev. S. G. Havermale continued in the work of the ministry in northern Illinois save for a brief period in 1863, when by appointment of President Lincoln he served as a member of the Christian commission, being on duty at Vicksburg, Mississippi, among the soldiers and returning prisoners from southern prisons. Even at that time he did not cease preaching, delivering sermons at various points, often as many as five a day. He then returned to his labors in Illinois, where he remained until 1873.

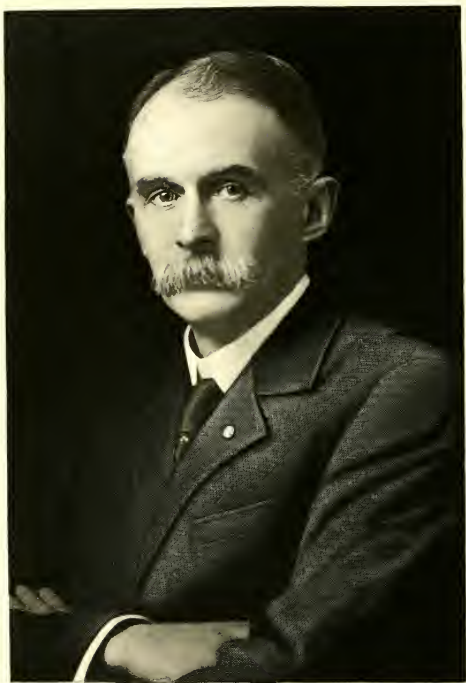
The Rev. Havermale saw the fulfillment of his long cherished hope to come to the northwest when on the 22d of September, 1873, he was transferred to the Columbia river conference and assigned to the pastorate of the Methodist church at Walla Walla, then the leading town of the Inland Empire. He was made presiding elder by Bishop Merrill the following year and his duties called him to all parts of eastern Washington and Oregon and to portions of Idaho. On journeying from Walla Walla to Colville he lost his way in the vicinity of Medical Lake and, following false directions, arrived at Spokane Falls. Thus by chance he came to the city where on the 14th of November, 1875, he preached the first sermon delivered to a congregation of white people, services being held in a small box house just west of the present city hall site. Twenty-five years later the Methodists celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event, Mr. Havermale preaching the sermon on that occasion. He was charmed with the little town which he inadvertently visited and removed his family to this place from Walla Walla, taking up a homestead claim which covered the districts now included in the Havermale addition, the Havermale second addition, the River Front addition, Pittwood's addition, the Keystone addition and the Spokane river and islands from Division street to Mill street. Nearly all of this property he sold at good prices, which brought him a handsome competence.

While Mr. Havermale continued to preach the gospel and labored untiringly for the moral progress of the community, he also aided in its material development and its public affairs, recognizing the

fact the minister is not to hold himself aloof but is to take part in those things which constitute life and its experiences and in such surroundings make his own example and precepts a permeating influence for good. He was associated with George A. Davis in building the original Echo flouring mills, thus installing the first full roller process in Washington. He also served as president of the first town board of trustees, during which administration the fine system of water works was established.


It was in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on the 1st of November, 1849, that Mr. Habermale was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Goldthorp and unto them were born three children two of whom still survive: Laura V., the wife of Dr. B. F. Burch, of Spokane; and Schuyler S., who is now a stockman of San Diego county, California. Wilbur died in San Diego about fifteen years ago. There are also five grandchildren living in Spokane: Mrs. John W. Graham, W. G. Burch, Mrs. S. B. Slee, Lita and Carl Burch. The great-grandchildren are, Wallace Spoor Burch, Mollie Graham, Watford Slee, Bettie Slee, Fred Slee and Bennie Burch.

The Rev. Habermale continued a resident of Spokane until 1887, when failing health caused him to seek a change of climate and he went to San Diego, California. In 1898, however, he returned to Spokane, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred January 13, 1904, and was buried in Fairmount cemetery. He was almost eighty years of age when he passed away and among his possessions were the "blest accompaniments of age—honors, riches, troops of friends." He was always a man of scholarly tastes and habits, and his reading was particularly broad and, combined with his experiences, gave him keen insight into human nature and thus qualified him particularly to help his fellowmen by speaking a word in season or extending a helping hand when needed. Human sympathy was one of his salient characteristics and combined with keen intelligence in enabling him to uplift humanity. He left his impress for good upon Spokane, the city and its people, and his memory is tenderly cherished by those who knew him.



Daniel H. Dwight

Daniel H. Dwight

LMOST a quarter of a century has passed since Daniel H. Dwight came to Spokane and in this period he has not only witnessed the greater part of the city's growth but has also contributed to its development. A review of his life record shows that he is an energetic business man, indefatigable in his efforts to win success and yet he gives a due proportion of his time to public service and in the offices he has filled has made his work count for much in the sum total of Spokane's progress and improvement.

He was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, February 24, 1862. Through more than two hundred and fifty years the Dwight family, of English origin, has been represented on American soil, John Dwight having settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1634. Members of the family have since been found in New England, including two presidents of Yale College, father and grandson, both of whom bore the name of Timothy Dwight. Three of the family were participants in the Revolutionary war—Captain William Dwight, who was captain of a company of militia raised at Thompson, Connecticut, and Captain Joseph Elliott, who with his company participated in the engagement at Bunker Hill. Moses Lippitt, who served throughout the Revolutionary war, was wounded and drew a pension in recognition of the aid which he rendered his country.

Daniel Dwight, father of Daniel H. Dwight of this review, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, and is now living with his son and namesake in Spokane at the very venerable age of ninety-four years. During his active life he followed the occupation of farming and was very prominent in public affairs, being called to a number of county and state offices. He frequently served as treasurer and selectman of his county and was a member of the state board of agriculture. He was also a trustee of Nichols Academy of Dudley. He wedded Mary E. Low. Her father was Major John Low, who was major of a militia company of Rhode Island, his commission making him an officer of the Fifth Regular Rhode Island Militia being dated June 17, 1811, so that it is now more than one hundred years old. His daughter Mrs. Mary E. Dwight passed away in 1881.

By her marriage she had become the mother of three children, the sisters being: Susan E., now the wife of C. A. Babcock, a retired merchant living in Boston; and Mary A., the wife of W. H. Isaacs, a mining broker of Los Angeles, California.

Daniel H. Dwight was educated in the common schools of Massachusetts, in the high school of his native town and in Nichols Academy, from which he was graduated in 1878. He afterward pursued post-graduate work in 1880. He first engaged in teaching school at Dudley and afterward acted as private tutor. He traveled extensively over the United States with one of his pupils and finally settled in Spokane in 1887. Here he at once engaged in the real-estate business more as a dealer than as an agent. He bought and sold property, erected buildings and developed his holdings and has always operated alone. At the present time he is the owner of considerable valuable realty in Spokane. He suffered from fire to some extent in 1889 and witnessed the burning of the town but has lived to see its rebuilding on a far grander and more progressive scale than ever before. In addition to his real-estate operations he is a director in the Fidelity National Bank.

Mr. Dwight is very active in other ways, being recognized as one of the leading republicans of Spokane. He served as committeeman of the city and of the county, was treasurer of the Young Men's Republican Club and was frequently a delegate to city and county conventions. While in Dudley, Massachusetts, he was a member of the board of education and took an active and helpful interest in the public affairs of that place, being frequently called upon to deliver Memorial Day addresses and to act as marshal of parades even when a boy. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Spokane board of education, on which he served for three years, acting as president of the board during the last two years of that period. In 1897 he was a candidate for the legislature on the republican ticket, which, however, met defeat in that year, being opposed by a fusion ticket. Nevertheless, Mr. Dwight polled a larger vote than was given to the majority of republican candidates, a fact indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. By a superior court of appointment he became one of the eminent domain commissioners and he is a member of the board of park commissioners but will retire in February, 1912. There are eleven members of the board, one going out every year. He served on the commission in 1893-4 and is now serving for the second term as park commissioner. He was a member of the city council of Spokane during the reconstruction

period after the great fire and in the midst of the ever memorable panic. For a short time he was acting mayor of Spokane. It was an arduous time but Mr. Dwight proved equal to the occasion. New waterworks had to be constructed and a great deal of bridge work had to be done, together with much improvement of the city streets. Therefore, a policy had to be formulated and instituted to meet the existing conditions. In all of the reconstruction work Mr. Dwight was actively engaged and his duties were most faithfully performed. During his term of office the cantilever Monroe street bridge was completed and much other notable public work accomplished. Mr. Dwight recognized his own capacities and powers and with faith in the city he formulated the plans for public improvement and time has demonstrated the wisdom of his opinions and the soundness of his judgment. He avoided every needless expenditure yet he did not believe in parsimonious retrenchment that works against the continued development and benefit of the city. During his first service on the board of park commissioners the Coeur d'Alene Park was the only one which the commissioners developed. At that time it was a dense thicket, around which there was a fence in order to hold the property in conformity with the promise on which the gift of the park was made to the city. Today Coeur d'Alene is one of the beauty spots of Spokane—a splendidly developed park which is a never failing delight to all. When Mr. Dwight was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board in 1908 there was much work to be done, new area having been added to the park system. In 1910 one million dollars was voted for park bonds, which will enable the board to greatly enlarge the park area. Up to this time park improvements have been confined largely to Manito, Liberty, Corbin and Hayes parks. Mr. Dwight certainly deserves much credit for what he has done in behalf of the city and its improvement. He has not only recognized existing conditions but has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities, needs and opportunities of the future and has labored not only for this but also for the oncoming generation.

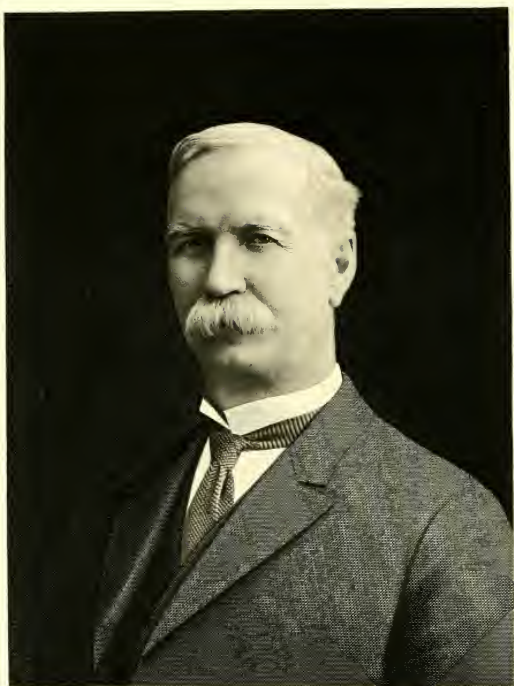
In 1892 Mr. Dwight was elected a member of the city council for three years and in 1893 and 1894 was president of the council and called the first council meeting held in the present city hall, situated at the corner of Howard street and Front avenue. It was also during his incumbency as president of the council that Coxey's army of fifteen hundred passed through Spokane and the general in charge called on the council, demanding one thousand pounds of beef, twelve hundred loaves of bread and transportation out of the city. The

council did not comply with the demand but gave them the necessary provisions for the time being and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company furnished the transportation in the way of box cars. It was while Mr. Dwight was a member of the board that Adlai E. Stevenson, then vice president of the United States, visited Spokane on his trip to the west, and in his official capacity our subject was one of the committee on entertainment.

Mr. Dwight has been treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and is active in that work which is instituted by the organization for Spokane's improvement. He holds membership with the Sons of the American Revolution and has been president of the local chapter. He joined Imperial Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., immediately after its organization. He is a member of Westminster Congregational church and has always been ready to assist in charitable and benevolent work. He contributed toward erecting and maintaining the present Young Men's Christian Association building and many other worthy enterprises.

His home life, too, had its inception in Spokane in his marriage, on the 9th of August, 1887, to Miss Mary P. Willis, a daughter of W. G. Willis, a retired merchant of Duluth, Minnesota, who removed to Spokane and made this city his home. He was born in Dana, Massachusetts, a representative of an old New England family, and was a Civil war veteran. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight are the parents of three children: Daniel Willis, born July 21, 1893; Mary E., August 12, 1895; and Dorothy F., August 26, 1899. All are yet in school. Mr. Dwight has a wide acquaintance in Spokane and the number of his friends is almost coextensive therewith. Even in his business life he has contributed to the upbuilding and improvement of the city and in public office his labors have been of almost incalculable benefit. While he works toward high ideals, his methods are practical and his achievements notable.





J. E. Hardy

Joseph Edward Gandy, M. D.



R. JOSEPH EDWARD GANDY, a Spokane capitalist, whose identification with the city dates from the spring of 1880, has through his business activity proven a most potent factor in the work of upbuilding and development here. The evidences of his sound business judgment and judicious investments are found in many of the substantial buildings of Spokane and his devotion to the public welfare is evidenced by the fact that he was one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce and has been a substantial and generous supporter to a large number of public projects.

Dr. Gandy was born at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, August 24, 1847, a son of Thomas and Minerva (Ross) Gandy. In the year 1843 the father removed from Philadelphia to Wisconsin where he engaged in teaching school, in farming and in other occupations. His wife was a descendant of Edward Carpenter Ross, who came to this country from Scotland in 1670 and settled in Vermont. Subsequently representatives of the family removed to Ohio and in 1836 when a young girl, Mrs. Gandy accompanied her parents to Linn county, Iowa. She afterward made a visit to Wisconsin and there met Thomas Gandy who sought her hand in marriage. They resided for a few years in the Badger state and then removed to Linn county, Iowa, in 1849. It was in that county that Dr. Gandy largely spent his youthful days and acquired his preliminary education in the district schools. On the 10th of May, 1864, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in Company D of the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry when a mere boy in his teens. With that command he served until the close of the war and took part in several engagements in Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama. He was one of the youngest soldiers of the northern army but his fearlessness and loyalty were equal to that of many a veteran of twice his years.

When the war was over Dr. Gandy returned home and completed a classical course in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1870. He then took up the study of medicine in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and was

graduated from the medical department with the class of 1873. For two years thereafter he practiced at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in 1875 arrived in Washington, settling first in Tacoma, where he engaged in practice for five years. In 1879, when a member of the territorial legislature from Pierce county, he supported and was a leading factor in the division of Stevens county, thereby creating Spokane county and temporarily establishing the county seat at Spokane Falls, which was later removed to Cheney.

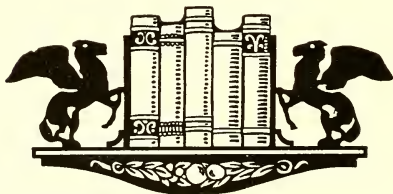
Dr. Gandy dates his residence in Spokane from the spring of 1880, at which time the population of the city numbered but two hundred and fifty. It had already entered upon a period of rapid growth, however, for in the previous year its inhabitants had numbered but one hundred. There were only three stores in the settlement and the little village showed every evidence of being upon the frontier. Dr. Gandy at once purchased a plat of land near the corner of Howard and Front streets, where the Union block now stands, and thereon erected a building. Since that time he has been very active and prominent in the building operations of the city and the evidences of his progressive and enterprising spirit are seen in many of the substantial structures here. In 1883 he was associated with Moore & Goldsmith, R. W. Forrest and E. B. Hyde in building the first Union block of Spokane, which was the second brick building erected in this city and stood at the southeast corner of Howard and Front streets. The year after his arrival here Dr. Gandy was also appointed surgeon for the United States army and filled that position for two years, at the end of which time he resigned to continue in the private practice of medicine until 1889. His building operations have long continued and have been an important feature in Spokane's development. Among some of the later structures which he has erected were the two Union blocks, the building now occupied by Tull & Gibbs, the Gandy block on Sprague avenue and the new Hotel Willard, which is at the corner of First and Madison streets and is one of the modern hostelries of the northwest. He has also figured in connection with financial affairs here, for he was one of the organizers of the Exchange National Bank, also of the Citizens National and the Big Bend National Bank of Davenport. The last two, however, are now out of existence.

The life history of Dr. Gandy if written in detail would present a most faithful picture of pioneer conditions and experiences in this section of the country. In 1877 together with five other men he made a trip on horseback from Tacoma to the Yakima and Pasco country.

They crossed the Cascade mountains and followed the McClellan path through Natches Pass to old Yakima City. From that point they traveled all over what is now Klickitat and Benton counties, coming out on the Columbia river and thence returning to Yakima. This was during the period of the Nez Perces uprising. There are few men capable of speaking with as much authority upon matters connected with the history of eastern Washington as Dr. Gandy, for not only has he been an interested witness of all the events and changes which have occurred but has also been an active factor in the work that has wrought the wonderful transformation which has evolved the splendid civilization of the present day from the wilderness of pioneer times. Moreover, he has been active in shaping the political history of the state, for in 1877 he was first elected a member of the territorial legislature from Pierce county, in which he served a term of two years. Following the admission of the state to the Union he was elected a member of the general assembly in 1889, in 1890 and in 1893. He was a member and the first president of the Spokane city council in 1882, serving one year. In 1884 and 1885 he was chairman of a committee which was organized for the purpose of collecting funds and building good roads, eight thousand dollars being secured in three months, and he had charge of the expenditure. So satisfactorily was the work accomplished that the farmers solidly supported the measure to remove the county seat from Cheney back to Spokane, which was accomplished by a large majority. In 1885 and 1886 Dr. Gandy was one of the principals in raising by subscription one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to build the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad into Spokane, was a member of the committee, and subscribed one thousand dollars besides personally soliciting funds. In 1887 he was a large subscriber to the Great Northern Railroad fund for the purpose of buying the right-of-way for that road through Spokane and also Mr. Corbin's railroad in 1893, this being the Spokane Falls & Northern, which was subsequently absorbed by the Great Northern—the Hill system. About 1896 he also subscribed largely for the fund to purchase the ground for Fort Wright. In politics Dr. Gandy has always been a stalwart republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party as factors in good government, yet never placing partisanship before the general welfare nor personal aggrandizement before the public good.

Dr. Gandy has been married twice. By the first marriage there were two children: Hon. Lloyd E. Gandy, a prominent attorney

of this city; and Mary Leona Gandy, now living in Seattle. On the 23d of January, 1902, Dr. Gandy wedded Harriet Ross, widow of the late Andrew J. Ross. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander, and at the present time is medical director of the department of Washington and Alaska. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and was a charter member and the first vice president of the Spokane County Medical Society. He was one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce and is prominent in the Pioneer Society, which he served as president in 1910. No history of Spokane and the Inland Empire would be complete without extended and prominent representation of Dr. Gandy, for his record as a soldier, as an official, as a medical practitioner and as a business man has been so honorable that he has gained the confidence and good-will of all with whom he has been brought in contact, his private activities and his public service winning him high encomiums from his fellowmen.





R. A. Hutchinson

Richard Ashton Hutchinson



RICHARD ASHTON HUTCHINSON is well known in Spokane through the real-estate business which he has conducted, but is perhaps more widely known throughout the state as the senator from the Spokane district. He has been almost continuously in office since 1882 when, at the first election held in Spokane county, he was chosen assessor. Consecutive progress has brought him to a position of prominence and individual ability has made him a leader in public thought and action.

Mr. Hutchinson was born in Grand Gulf, Mississippi, February 14, 1853, a son of William Dean and Margaret (Murray) Hutchinson. The father, who was born in Kentucky in 1798, was a cousin of Andrew Jackson, whose mother belonged to the Hutchinson family. In 1836 William Dean Hutchinson removed from Kentucky to Illinois and afterward went to Havana, Cuba, where he was engaged in business until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he returned to the United States and volunteered for service with the Mississippi troops. He also went to California in 1849 with the argonauts in search of the golden fleece, but after a brief period spent on the coast returned to Mississippi. His opposition to slavery caused him to join John Brown in his famous campaign in Kansas and during the Civil war he served as guide on General Sigel's staff in Missouri but became disabled and left the army. In the winter of 1862 he went to Colorado but returned to Kansas and was the builder of the first house in Hays City, that state. He became a resident of eastern Washington, and he and his sons became the first settlers in what is now Mondovi, Lincoln county, where his death occurred on the 8th of November, 1884. There have been few men whose lives have been more closely connected with a greater number of events of national importance than William Dean Hutchinson. Enterprising in spirit, fearless in action, he was the champion of his country's interest in the Mexican war, the friend of the oppressed when slavery marred the fair name of the nation and he met with valorous spirit the hardships and privation incident to pioneer life in California and Washington. His wife was of Irish and Scotch descent. Her father was a lieu-

tenant in the Scotch Grays of the British army during the Napoleonic wars and fought under Wellington throughout the Peninsular campaign and at Waterloo.

Richard Ashton Hutchinson was with his father in Missouri in 1837 when a lad of four years and afterward in Colorado and Kansas. While in the former state he served as a page in the legislature and also worked for a time in the Denver mint. During his residence in Kansas he was for seven years engaged in driving cattle and in conducting a store as well as in fighting Indians, for the settlers had to contest their right to the territory against the red men. In 1872 with the others of the family he became a pioneer of Quillayute county on the Pacific coast where he improved and developed land. About that time his father met with reverses and the support of the family fell upon Richard A. Hutchinson, then twenty-two years of age. From 1873 until 1879 he worked in the coal mines at Newcastle, King county, but while there became crippled and also lost his health. On the 1st of May, 1879, he started on foot for eastern Washington with his younger brother William Hutchinson. They arrived at Spokane on the 20th day of May, finding here a hamlet of fifty people. The brothers took up land thirty-five miles west of the city which they developed and cultivated, transforming it into a valuable tract which they still own. Almost from the beginning of his residence in Spokane county Mr. Hutchinson has been prominent as a factor in its public life. At its first election held in 1882 the district, then comprising the present counties of Spokane, Lincoln, Adams, Douglas and Franklin, he was elected assessor. In 1883 the division of the county was changed so that his property was beyond the borders of Spokane county and as he wished to be with his father he resigned his office but was elected assessor of Lincoln county. In June, 1886, he grubstaked the halfbreeds who discovered the mines at Ruby camp, Okanogan county when the reservation was first opened. He has always been interested there and still retains a working property in that district. When Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians were brought to Spokane in 1886 he received them as prisoners of war and took them to the Nespelem valley on the Colville reservations where he lived with them until July, 1889, teaching them farming. During the first year and a half Mr. Hutchinson and his wife were the only white residents with those Indians, his nearest neighbor being a horseman fifteen miles distant, on the south side of the Columbia river.

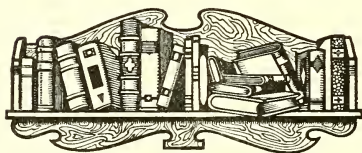
From time to time Mr. Hutchinson was called to public office and has done not a little in shaping the policy of the country during its

formative period. In 1890 he had charge of the United States census in Lincoln county and was elected a member of the house of representatives for the fifteenth district. In 1892 he was chosen senator from Okanogan and Lincoln counties representing the first district, and thus he was actively concerned with framing the laws of the state, giving careful consideration to every important question which came up for settlement.

Reverses overtook Mr. Hutchinson in 1893, for during the panic of that year he lost all of his property and was in debt fifteen thousand dollars, but with resolute spirit he looked to the future to retrieve his losses and in 1895 came to Spokane, where with a borrowed capital of five hundred dollars he embarked in the real-estate business. Such was the sound judgment that he displayed in his purchases and sales of property that within a short time he was able to regain possession of his old home in Lincoln county and discharge all of his indebtedness. Since that time he has continued not only to engage in the real-estate business but also in mining and he is one of the most extensive individual wheat raisers in the state, having over ten thousand acres in Lincoln, Adams, Douglas and Spokane counties. His mining interests are in the Coeur d'Alenes, British Columbia and in Okanogan and Stevens counties. Recognizing the possibilities for the country especially when water can be secured to aid in its development, Mr. Hutchinson became the promoter of the Opportunity irrigation district east of Spokane. The National Country Life Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, said of Opportunity: "It is the most ideal place for Rural Homes that we have seen." Since disposing of his interests in Opportunity Mr. Hutchinson has been actively engaged in real-estate dealing in Spokane, especially handling that district of the city known as the Hutchinson addition. His fitness for office as indicated by his public-spirited citizenship and his devotion to all that works for the welfare of the locality and the commonwealth led to his election in 1906 to the house of representatives from Spokane county and in 1908 he was elected from the fourth district to the state senate, wherein his term of office will continue until 1912.

Senator Hutchinson has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Amelia Johnson, a native of Washington. They were married in 1883. Three children were born to bless this union: Margaret Elizabeth, wife of J. B. Hayes; Ida A. and William Dean. Mrs. Hutchinson died April 10, 1893. On the 9th of February, 1895, he was united in marriage to Marguerite Wright, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Weitzel A. and Sarah Ann (Taylor) Wright. Mrs. Hutchinson taught the first school in Wenatchee in 1885, being

then only sixteen years of age. Three children were born of this union, Marita, Rachael and Richard Ashton, Jr. The parents are members of the Episcopal church and are interested in all those features which contribute to the material, intellectual, social and moral welfare of the community. The life record of Mr. Hutchinson if written in detail would present many thrilling and unusual chapters because of his life on the frontier and his experience with the red men, as well as his efforts to attain advancement in a business way, efforts that have ultimately been crowned with a substantial measure of success.





James Clark

James Clark



HISTORY was formerly a record of wars and conquests but has become a record of business activity and of man's utilization of natural resources. In this connection the life work of James Clark is notable. He came to America when a youth in his teens and gradually worked his way upward until he became one of the conspicuous figures in mining circles in the west and in fact his name was known throughout the length and breadth of the country. Prosperity did not come to him as the result of fortunate conditions or circumstances, but because of his keen sagacity, manifested in judicious investments and the careful conduct of his business interests.

He was born in Ireland in 1849 and died on the 8th of August, 1901. Within that period he accomplished that which would be a credit and honor to the life of any individual. His parents were James and Mary Clark, and while spending his youthful days in the parental home he pursued his education and thus laid the foundation for his later advancement. Favorable reports reached him concerning business conditions in the new world and he was but seventeen years of age when he with his brother, Patrick Clark, came to the United States. They made their way westward to Butte, Montana, and while Patrick Clark became associated with Marcus Daly as foreman in the development of the Alice mine and later in the opening and operation of the Anaconda mine, James Clark worked as a miner and day by day added to his knowledge and experience of the business. Later he made his way to the Coeur d'Alene district where he was also engaged in mining, and eventually he became interested in mining property at Rossland, British Columbia, being superintendent of the well known War Eagle mine. He was afterward one of the original discoverers of Republic camp, locators and owners of the Republic and other mines there and from its sale realized a handsome fortune. As the years passed he became recognized as an expert on mining property and its possibilities, and the soundness of his judgment was proven in his splendid success, making him one of

the wealthy men of the northwest and one of the best known representatives of mining interests in the entire country.

Mr. Clark was married in Butte, Montana, in 1883, to Mrs. Charlotte (Willman) Toner, a daughter of Henry and Alicia (Foy) Willman, of Ireland. They have three children: Agnes, at home; Patrick of the Traders National Bank, in which institution the estate has large holdings of stock; and Katherine, at school. The family circle was broken by the hand of death, when on the 8th of August, 1901, Mr. Clark passed away. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and fraternally he was connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was a devout adherent of the Roman Catholic church. His friends found him a very witty man, quick at repartee and a most congenial and entertaining companion. He possessed the characteristic versatility and ability of people of his nationality and his record is a credit alike to the land of his birth and the land of his adoption. In business his associates and colleagues found him reliable as well as enterprising and progressive, and his efforts were ever of a character that contributed to the general development and consequent prosperity of the northwest as well as to his individual success.





J. A. Anderson

James A. Anderson



ARMING, stock-raising, merchandising, banking, mining, real-estate dealing—all have claimed the attention of James A. Anderson, and in each field he has operated successfully. He is today a prominent figure in financial circles in Spokane, is also interested in the Division Street Hardware Company and is the owner of considerable valuable property in the Palouse country. He was born in Iowa, May 14, 1859, a son of John and Margaret (Davis) Anderson, both of whom were natives of Scotland and were descended from old and prominent Scotch families. Both are now deceased, the mother passing away in 1874. Several sons and daughters of the family are living in this country.

The removal of his parents from Iowa to Kansas in his early youth made James A. Anderson a pupil in the schools of the latter state and in the high school, where he completed his education. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising in Kansas during the period of his early manhood but came to Washington in 1889 and turned his attention to commercial pursuits, becoming a dealer in hardware, implements and grain at Rosalia. There he remained until 1906, when he removed to Spokane, and the success which he had achieved along commercial lines enabled him to become one of the large stockholders in the Spokane State Bank, of which he was elected president in 1907. This institution conducts a general banking business, with J. A. Anderson as president; H. A. Steinke, vice president; G. W. Peddyoord, cashier; and H. W. Belshaw, Josh Wilson, J. M. Donovan and J. W. Bursell as directors. The bank is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and has a surplus of twelve thousand. A general banking business is conducted and this is the only bank on the north side, its location being at the corner of Division and Nora streets. The company owns its own home, known as the Spokane Bank building, a two-story brick structure, sixty by ninety feet, the first story being used for banking purposes, while the second is divided into apartments. The bank has a large out-of-town patronage and, based upon safe, conservative principles, is doing a good business. Mr. Anderson is also stockholder in the Exchange and Fidelity

Banks, is the largest owner in the Spokane State Bank building and holds fifty per cent of the stock in the Division Street Hardware Company, of which he is the president. He has also made investment in property, owning one thousand acres in the Palouse country all under cultivation, and four hundred and eighty acres under cultivation in Alberta and timber lands in Washington. He is one of the largest owners of the Belcher Mining Company in Terry county, Washington, and is secretary and treasurer of the company.

On the 27th of October, 1886, in Dunlap, Kansas, occurred the marriage of James A. Anderson and Miss Jennie F. Webster, a daughter of Captain Webster, who commanded steamboats on the Ohio river. The two children born unto them are: Bernice, now the wife of Orville Tupper, cashier of the Wilson Creek Bank; and Rex, who is now attending high school.

Politically Mr. Anderson is a republican and is an active and influential worker of his party who has served as delegate to county and state conventions and has done effective work on the county central committee. He is interested in all that pertains to Spokane's progress and upbuilding and because of this has become a working member of the Chamber of Commerce. He also belongs to the Inland Club and is well known in fraternal circles, holding membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., in Oriental Consistory of the Scottish Rite and in El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. While in Rosalia he filled all of the chairs in the local lodge save that of master. He belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs and is now a past grand. He has achieved remarkable success, advancing from farmer boy to his present position as banker, merchant and landowner, and his prosperity is a visible evidence of intelligence and well directed industry, of determination, perseverance and notable ambition.



W. H. Aeff

William Henry Acuff



WILLIAM HENRY ACUFF is now living retired after long and close association with business interests of Spokane, whereby he contributed to the general welfare in addition to advancing his individual success. He was born at Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1846, his home being about sixteen miles from Philadelphia in the old Welsh settlement there. At the time that William Penn arrived in that state the three corners of the town square at Gwynedd had been in possession of the Acuff family for a long period. The ancestry is Welsh and Scotch and the parents of our subject were William and Lydia (Ellis) Acuff. The father died when his son William was but five months old, his death being occasioned by typhoid fever when he was twenty-six years of age. The mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years and passed away in California in 1906.

William Henry Acuff was an only child and pursued his education in the schools of Pennsylvania and Illinois, having accompanied his mother on her removal to the latter state when eleven years of age. He afterward returned to Norristown, Pennsylvania, where he attended school from 1864 until 1868. He also spent a portion of the time on the oil fields in order to earn the money necessary to enable him to continue his education. In 1868 he again went to Illinois, settling at Decatur, Macon county, and in that vicinity he followed farming and milling, dealt in grain and taught school. Eventually he turned his attention to the lumber business and organized what is known today as the Decatur Lumber & Manufacturing Company, one of the important industrial and commercial interests of that district. In the spring of 1889 his health failed him and he disposed of his interests in the middle west. He then enjoyed a period of rest covering a few years and in the spring of 1890 came to Spokane, remaining out of business, however, until February, 1892, when he organized the Washington Mill Company, of which he became the first secretary. Afterward he was president of the company for a period of fifteen years and in July, 1910, having won substantial success in the conduct of this enterprise, he retired. He has financial

interests in the Trustee Company of Spokane, of which he has been a director since its organization.

Aside from business Mr. Acuff is well known in republican circles where he has exerted a wide influence, being well qualified by nature and acquired ability to become a leader of public thought and action. In 1896 he was elected on the republican ticket a member of the city council and served for three years as chairman of its finance committee, while for one year he was president of the council. It was during his term that Spokane was nearly bankrupt and it was through the good business judgment and careful management of Mr. Acuff that the city was able to meet its monthly pay rolls and weather the financial storm. He spent the winter of 1904-5 in Washington, D. C., representing the Chamber of Commerce in the interest of Spokane, endeavoring to assist President Roosevelt in securing increased power for the interstate commerce commission and aid Spokane in its fight for reduced freight rates. The good results he accomplished cannot be overestimated. The campaign was conducted in such a manner that it awakened the admiration of business men and manufacturers all over the United States. In 1908 Mr. Acuff went to Japan as a Spokane representative with the Pacific coast commercial commission to look into the trade relations between the two countries. His efforts have been most effective in promoting business conditions and in bringing forth elements that have been far-reaching forces in the growth and material upbuilding of the northwest. For many years he was the vice president of the Pacific Coast Lumberman's Association and was also president of the local association.

On the 22d of August, 1871, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Acuff was married to Miss Isabelle Bricker, a daughter of Aaron and Louise Bricker of Decatur, Illinois, and they had one daughter, Lillie A., the wife of John C. Neffeler, of Spokane. The wife and mother died in this city in November, 1896. Since his retirement from business life Mr. Acuff has largely devoted his attention to Masonry which had also claimed much of his time and thought previously. He stands very high in the order and is a past master of Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; past thrice illustrious master of Spokane Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; past eminent commander of Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; and past commander of Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S. He has likewise been awarded the honorary thirty-third degree and is a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic

Shrine. He is likewise a member of the grand council and is one of its deputy grand masters. He is also junior warden of the grand commandery and is a past patron of the Eastern Star. He is today one of the best known men of Spokane, respected by all. In manner he is modest and retiring but the work that he has accomplished speaks for itself. His love of justice has expressed itself in correct principle and practice and added to this, the salient features of his life have been a deep earnestness, impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance, and a progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment.





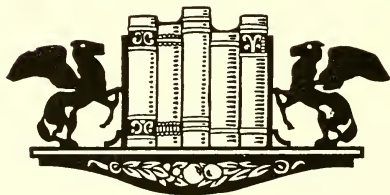
J. Winkley

J. W. Binkley



W. BINKLEY of Spokane has been associated with various interests which have constituted elements in the growth and progress of Spokane and the surrounding country. He now occupies a prominent position in financial circles as president of the North Pacific Loan & Trust Company, in which connection he is a partner of Jacob R. Taylor. He was born in Ontario, Canada, July 10, 1856, his parents being George and Mary (Rymal) Binkley. He had the advantage of liberal educational training, attending the Collegiate Institute of Ontario and afterward the Toronto University, in which he took up the study of law, pursuing his course until qualified for practice. After leaving college he made his way direct to this state, settling first in Seattle. He was admitted to the bar at Tacoma in 1883 and the same year came to Spokane, where he formed a partnership with his cousin, Jacob R. Taylor, which relation has since been maintained. They entered at once upon the active practice of law and made steady progress in that field but have gradually withdrawn to concentrate their energies and attention upon other business interests. Mr. Binkley served as probate judge of the county in 1885 and 1886, having been elected on the democratic ticket, but for some years he has not taken an active part in politics aside from exercising his right of franchise. More and more largely his efforts and activities have been concentrated upon his business affairs and he is now president of the North Pacific Loan & Trust Company, which deals entirely in farm mortgages and handles foreign capital from Holland. The firm have now loaned on these mortgages over one million dollars. They first organized the Northwestern & Pacific Mortgage Company in 1884, it having a continuous existence until 1896, when it was taken over by the Northwestern Hypotheek Bank, subsequent to which time they organized their present business under the name of the North Pacific Loan & Trust Company. In this way Mr. Binkley has contributed much toward the upbuilding, progress and improvement of this district and his progressive work has also been done as the president of the first and second fruit fairs which were ever held here.

In 1880 Mr. Binkley was married to Miss Josephine Clarkson, of Ontario, who died in Spokane. They had one daughter, Ethelyn, who is the wife of Aubrey L. White, of this city. Mr. Binkley belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and in more strictly social lines is connected with the Spokane Club, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and the Spokane Country Club.





R. S. Taylor

Jacob R. Taylor

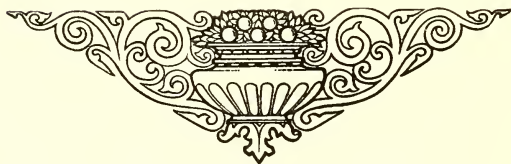


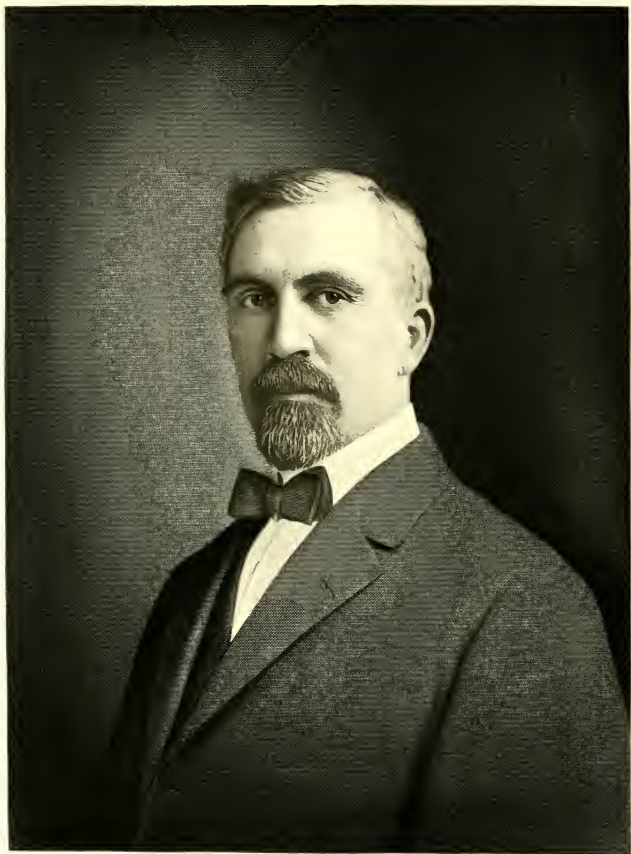
FOR more than twenty-eight years the firm of Binkley & Taylor has maintained a continuous existence, the partners being J. W. Binkley and Jacob R. Taylor, whose connection with the bar and operations in financial circles have constituted an important and forceful element in the general growth and prosperity of Spokane and outlying districts. The birth of Mr. Taylor occurred in Ontario, Canada, on the 21st of December, 1854, his parents being George and Margaret (Rymal) Taylor. In pursuing his education he spent some time as a student of the Collegiate Institute at Brantford, Ontario, and afterward prepared for the bar as a law student in Toronto University. On crossing the border into the United States he made his way to Denver, Colorado, where he took the required examination and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He then came to the northwest, with Seattle as his destination and in that city was joined by his cousin, J. W. Binkley. After a brief period in Seattle and a short stay in Tacoma they decided upon Spokane as a favorable location, and opened a law office, continuing in general practice for a time but later turning their attention to financial interests, organizing in 1884 the Northwestern & Pacific Mortgage Company under which name they carried on business until 1896. This was then taken over by the Northwestern & Pacific Hypotheek Bank and was followed by the organization of the North Pacific Loan & Trust Company. They deal entirely in farm and city mortgages and handle foreign capital, mostly from Holland, having invested more than one million dollars in mortgages in this district.

Mr. Taylor is a prominent Mason, holding membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M.; Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T. He is a thirty-second degree mason in Oriental Consistory, No. 2, Scottish Rite and belongs to El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership relations with the Spokane Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

On the 11th of February, 1892, Mr. Taylor was married to Ada L. Martin, a daughter of Mrs. Jennie Martin, of this city, and they now have three children, Margaret J., Binkley R. and John R.

They reside at No. 1305 Sixth avenue, where Mr. Taylor built a pleasant home in 1894. In his business life he has been a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive powers, and added to a progressive spirit, ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment, there has been a native justice which has expressed itself in correct principle and practice.





W. L. Day

William T. Day



WILLIAM T. DAY, president of The Day & Hansen Security Company, of Spokane, is a prominent figure in the financial circles of the northwest. Endowed with unusual business instinct and foresight, he early saw the future of the unoccupied western lands, and has been a great factor in their development.

He was born May 8, 1865, at Castana, Iowa. His father, Joseph B. P. Day, a native of Maine, became a settler of Iowa in 1855, and was one of its prominent and influential citizens. His mother, Sophia Thomas Day, was born in Mississippi, and with her family came north in the late '40s. As a surveyor and agent for the American-Immigrant Company, his father became very familiar with lands and land values, which was not the least element in the education of his son.

After attending the public schools at Castana, Mr. Day continued his education at the Southeastern Iowa Normal School at Bloomfield. He became actively connected with the business interests in his home town as a general merchant, continuing in that line for about eight years. In 1892 he turned his attention to banking and organized the capacity until 1898, when he was elected to the presidency, which Castana Savings Bank, of which he became cashier, serving in that position he still fills. A large farm mortgage business was carried on in connection with the bank.

In the fall of 1901, Mr. Day came to Washington, bought a large tract of land in Douglas county, and on the 1st day of March, 1902, he and his associates organized The Washington Land Company, with headquarters at Waterville, Washington. The enterprise was capitalized for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which was increased to five hundred thousand dollars, in 1906, when the headquarters of the company were removed from Waterville to Spokane. This company owned large tracts of unimproved land in Douglas county, and an idea as to the magnitude of their undertaking may be gained from the fact that in six years they broke out and developed more than sixteen thousand acres of land, about half of which has been sold. Mr. Day and Mr. Charles T. Hansen, his brother-in-law, were associated in the copartnership of Day & Hansen, and were large owners and developers of land in Monona county, Iowa. They established and operated The Turin Bank of Turin, Iowa, which they sold January 1, 1908. They also disposed in that year of over three thousand acres of their Iowa land, and on the 1st of March, 1908,

organized The Day & Hansen Security Company of Spokane, Washington, with a paid-up capital of one million dollars, which took over all the interests of Day & Hansen, including The Washington Land Company. At that time Mr. Day moved to Spokane, and became actively identified with the business, and has since made the city his home. The company operates extensively in improved farm property, and they are among the most progressive in their line.

During the past three years the company has purchased over thirty-two thousand acres of land in Powell county, western Montana, which is all improved and over ten thousand acres are now under irrigation. While developing their land projects, the company also became prominent factors in financial circles throughout the northwest, and own controlling interest in five banks, including: The Castana Savings Bank, of Castana, Iowa; The Waterville Savings Bank, of Waterville, Washington; The National Bank of Oakesdale, also in this state; The Moscow State Bank, Moscow, Idaho; and Blair & Company, Bankers, Helmsville, Montana. The company has established a large mortgage-loan business, and deals in high-grade bond issues and other selected securities.

Mr. Day's connection with business enterprises, is as follows: President of The Day & Hansen Security Company, and of The Castana Savings Bank; and vice president of The National Bank of Oakesdale, The Moscow State Bank, and Blair & Company, Bankers.

On the 15th of August, 1888, at Mapleton, Iowa, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Day and Miss Helen Hansen, the daughter of Nels and Isabel Hansen of that city. It is his brother-in-law, Charles T. Hansen, who is closely associated with him in his business enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Day have one daughter, Sophia Isabel, who is a graduate of the Girls Collegiate School of Los Angeles, and also has been a student for two years at Wellesley College, Massachusetts. The social position of the family is an enviable one, and their attractive home is justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality.

In politics Mr. Day is republican, always voting for men and measures of the party, but has not been an active worker in its ranks since coming to Spokane. He belongs to the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club, and has won popularity in these organizations by reason of those sterling traits of character, which in every land and clime awaken confidence and warm regard. It is doubtful in his whole life if he ever weighed an act in the scale of policy, but in business has followed a straightforward course and in the legitimate channels of trade and financial activity has gained success that places him with the prominent and representative men who are the **real** upbuilders of the northwest.



C. Hansen

Charles T. Hansen



HARLES T. HANSEN, secretary of The Day & Hansen Security Company, needs no introduction to those who are familiar with the history of financial enterprises and land projects in the northwest. His initial spirit has made him a leader in much that has been successfully accomplished along those lines, and because of his extensive circle of acquaintance his life history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers.

He was born at Sioux City, Iowa, April 6, 1871, a son of Nels M. and Isabel Valhor Hansen, of that city. Both parents were natives of Norway, and after coming to Sioux City engaged in merchandising. They died within a few weeks of each other when their son Charles was but thirteen years of age. The daughters of the family were: Louise, who died in 1898; and Helen, the wife of William T. Day.

In the public schools of Iowa, Charles T. Hansen was educated, and for a time attended the Highland Park College at Des Moines. After spending a period in farming, he entered the employ of W. T. Day & Company, general merchants at Castana, Iowa, and has ever since been associated with William T. Day in various enterprises, a most harmonious relation existing between them, the labors of one ably seconding and rounding out the efforts of the other.

In 1894 he accepted the position of assistant cashier in the Castana Savings Bank, and in 1898 was elected cashier, which position he successfully filled until he removed to Spokane in 1906, to become active in the management of the Washington Land Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hansen was one of the organizers of said company, established March 1, 1902, with headquarters at Waterville, Washington, with a paid-up capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which was increased in 1906 to five hundred thousand dollars, and the headquarters of the company removed from Waterville to Spokane, when Mr. Hansen moved to Spokane and became active in the management of said company. The Washington Land Company purchased large tracts of unimproved land in Douglas county, and some idea of the extent and importance of their operations may be gleaned from the fact that in six years they broke out and improved over sixteen thousand acres of land.

Mr. Hansen was associated with William T. Day, his brother-in-law, in a copartnership of Day & Hansen in Monona county, Iowa, where they were large owners and developers of farm lands. They also established the Turin Bank, at Turin, Iowa, which they sold January 1, 1908. Early in the year 1908 they disposed of about three thousand acres of their Iowa land, and organized The Day & Hansen Security Company, with a paid-up capital of one million dollars which took over all the interests of Day & Hansen, including The Washington Land Company. This company operates extensively in improved farm property, and is among the most progressive in their line. The company has purchased within the last three years over thirty-two thousand acres of land in Powell county, western Montana, which is all under fence and improved, and over ten thousand acres in cultivation.

They also own and control five banks, including The Waterville Savings Bank of Waterville, Washington, of which Mr. Hansen is president; The National Bank of Oakesdale, Washington; Blair & Company, Bankers, of Helmsville, Montana; The Castana Savings Bank, of Castana, Iowa; and The Moscow State Bank, of Moscow, Idaho, of all of which institutions Mr. Hansen is a member of the board of directors. The company has established a large mortgage-loan business in eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and western Montana, and the attraction of said sections of the country as a loaning field is one of the principal factors that led to the organization of the company.

On the 15th of August, 1901, Mr. Hansen was married to Miss Elsie Day, daughter of Joseph B. P. and Sophia (Thomas) Day, of Castana, Iowa. They reside at No. 1117 Eighth avenue.

Mr. Hansen is a member of the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club. He has become well known in the northwest through his extensive and important operations in land, and prominent connection with financial interests. The firm of The Day & Hansen Security Company is regarded as one of the most conservative and progressive of this section.



P. A. Paulson

Paul A. Paulson



THE life history of Paul A. Paulson is in miniature the history of the northwest with its periods of progress and development, its difficulties caused by financial panics, its efforts to resume activity and its ultimate success and triumph. Mr. Paulson is now numbered among the capitalists of Spokane and is largely interested in the mineral resources of the northwest.

He was born in Denmark, June 18, 1855, the son of Mads and Mary (Krag) Paulson, who were also natives of Denmark, the mother dying there during the boyhood of her son Paul. The father served in the war of 1848-1850 between Denmark and Prussia as an officer in the Danish army and aided in winning the victory for the Danish troops. In the early '60s he came to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. He was prominent in his home community and served for several terms as county commissioner. While in Denmark he had followed the business of carriage manufacturing and brought with him some means when he came to the new world. This he invested in farm lands in Wisconsin and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits to the time of his death, which occurred in 1904.

Paul A. Paulson has one brother living in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and there are also four half-brothers, two of whom are in Tacoma, where they are engaged in business under the name of the Paulson Brothers Company. A sister, Mrs. Carrie L. Hathaway, is the wife of the general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for California, Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands. A half-sister, Miss Mary Paulson, is residing in Tacoma.

Paul A. Paulson was quite a young lad when the family crossed the Atlantic and in the public and high schools of Wisconsin he pursued his education, to which he has added since leaving school by reason of his broad reading. He was reared upon a farm and in early life learned the carpenter's trade. In the latter part of 1876 he left his home in the middle west and at the age of twenty-one years traveled over the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, which was then in its palmy days. The Comstock and other famous mines were large producers and stock speculation was a large part of the business,

stock speculators being very numerous there. There was great excitement caused by the manipulation of stocks by the large holders and it was seldom on receiving the morning papers that one did not see accounts of one or more suicides of men and women who had been unsuccessful in their investments in mining stock. Mr. Paulson, however, did not have the mania for stock speculation but began work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a few months in San Francisco. He had previously read much concerning Oregon, however, and regarded that state as his destination, leaving San Francisco for Portland in 1877. The city then claimed a population of ten thousand but had considerably less, and what is now the heart of Portland was then covered with a dense forest. He became well acquainted with many prominent old residents who figured in the history of the northwest.

Early in the spring of 1878 Mr. Paulson with two young companions followed the tide of emigration from the Willamette valley to what was called "east of the mountains," in Washington Territory. Some of the Willamette people sold their farms and in prairie schooners traveled east of the mountains to where there was less rain. In Portland Mr. Paulson frequently heard mention of Lewiston and Walla Walla, which were already good-sized towns, and also of Colfax and Spokane Falls, which were just springing into being. He made his way to the district east of the mountains, with a view to looking over the land, journeying by boat from Portland to the Lower Cascades, at which time the Oregon Steamboat Navigation Company, composed of W. S. Ladd, Sim Reed, Captain J. C. Ainsworth and R. R. Thompson, controlled the boat traffic. This was a good strong company, very prosperous, and their boats were well built, modern river steamers. Between the Lower and Upper Cascades a short portage railroad had been built which transported passengers and freight around the Cascades where are now found government locks. At the Upper Cascades freight and passengers had again to be transferred by boat to The Dalles. Mr. Paulson ferried across the Columbia at The Dalles and walked over the hills between the river and the Klickitat valley to the present site of Goldendale, where was located an Indian camp. He and his companions each bought a pony there and then rode in a northeasterly direction to Yakima. At that time there was nothing at the town but the Indian reservation, the agency having a flouring mill there. There were a few stock-raisers scattered through the county and on the present site of Bickleton they came across a stock-raiser named Dodge, who had lived there for several years like a

hermit. He was the owner of fifty fine brood mares but there was no market for horses and cattle, save what could be driven to the Columbia river and transported to Portland or points on the Sound. However, while at Dodge's place Mr. Paulson met a cattle buyer from Chicago, named Lang, who was buying up several hundred head of steers for which he paid twenty dollars per head. His plan was to drive them to Cheyenne on the Union Pacific and thence transport them by rail to Chicago. The stockmen of the northwest believed he would never reach his destination but were glad to sell their steers at twenty dollars per head. Mr. Lang, however, prospered in his venture and returned for more cattle, becoming the first cattle shipper to eastern markets and the pioneer of a great and growing industry.

Mr. Paulson continued on his way to Spokane Falls, looking for good land. Accustomed to the black prairie soil of the middle west, the timber, volcanic rock and gravel around Spokane did not appeal to him from an agricultural standpoint. He could not see how settlers who had taken up land would ever make a living. The people of Spokane seemed somehow to be dependent upon water power for the development of the city but there was no railroad and none in contemplation, and when Mr. Paulson asked what they could do with their water power, the only answer was that it would drive a sawmill. He did not like the rolling hills of Palouse county and returned to Portland but was there only a short time before the Nez Perce Indian war broke out. On the trip to Spokane Falls he had frequently met Indians and noticed that they seemed surly and cross, and the few white settlers whom he encountered said that they feared that the Indians were going on the warpath. With the outbreak of hostilities the militia company of Portland was called out and Mr. Paulson relates that many of the young men of the company employed as clerks or in other positions in Portland were very scared when they found that they must go out against the red men.

For a time Mr. Paulson was employed in the car shops of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Kalama. Coal had just been discovered at Wilkeson and a road was being constructed from that point to Tacoma. The company built two hundred coal cars, in which work Mr. Paulson was actively engaged. He then returned to Portland and with a partner took contracts for and built several houses. He was afterward employed in the sash and door factory of J. C. Carson, with whom he remained three years. He then engaged in business on his own account, forming a partnership with Sylvester Penoyer, afterward governor of Oregon, and who at that time owned a

lumber mill in the south part of Portland. After two years Mr. Paulson sold his interest to his partner and removed to Tacoma, where was situated a small town that was, however, growing rapidly. He organized a company called the Tacoma Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of which he was the chief owner. This company manufactured lumber, sash and doors and other building material and also wooden ware. They greatly enlarged their plant to meet the rapid growth of their business and employed as many as two hundred and fifty men, not including the logging crews in the woods. They were burned out twice but rebuilt. As fast as Mr. Paulson made money he invested it in timber lands on the Skagit river and with Henry Drum, W. J. Thompson and Byron Barlow, bought a large tract of land in the Skagit valley near the site of Sedro Woolley, and also in the vicinity of Sterling and Burlington, and in Sterling the company conducted a large mercantile store. They also built and operated several steamers on Puget Sound, including the Skagit Chief, Henry Bailey, the State of Washington, and the Fair Haven, owned by Nelson Bennett, and named after the town of Fair Haven, now Bellingham, Washington, of which place Mr. Bennett was the parent as its chief and pioneer promoter. The steamer became a part of their fleet, and Mr. Bennett one of the shareholders and directors of the company. The four steamers plied between Tacoma, Seattle, Bellingham and way ports for many years and some are still in operation.

As the years passed by and opportunity offered Mr. Paulson bought large tracts of timber land in Lewis and Thurston counties and later in British Columbia, mainly on Vancouver Island. He continued to figure as one of the most prominent business men of Tacoma and aided largely in the upbuilding of the city, serving for many years as one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also a stockholder in the Tacoma Woolen Mills; was one of the chief owners of the Tacoma Box Company; and was interested in various other business projects. He acted as chairman of the building committee at the time the Chamber of Commerce erected its new building and spent much time in its supervision. The widespread financial panic of 1893 brought him heavy losses, for nearly all of the Tacoma banks failed and anyone who had been doing a large commercial business suffered severely thereby.

About that time many of the Spokane people went into the hills prospecting and the Rossland camp on Trail creek was started, while at the same time the Slocan district in British Columbia was opened up. Mr. Paulson made a trip into British Columbia to look over some

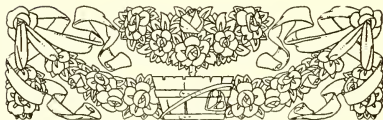
of the mines and, like most of the others, became interested in several prospects. He engaged, however, in the lumber business in the Kootenai country and made some money. Later he removed with his family to Spokane and purchased a large amount of timber and meadow lands from the Canadian Pacific Railroad on its Crow's Nest Line a short time after the building of that branch and organized the International Lumber & Mercantile Company, of which he is the chief owner and of which he was president for several years. The company has a large mill and owns a vast amount of timber tributary to the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, near the town of Kitchener.

Immediately after the completion of the road Mr. Paulson learned of the coal measures in the Rocky mountains along that line at what is commonly known as the Crow's Nest Pass. He made a trip into the country, covering the eastern part of British Columbia and the western part of Alberta and purchased from the government the property which is now owned by the International Coal & Coke Company. Mr. Paulson organized the company and developed the mine, so that it became a large shipper. He has in his control much of the stock of the company which has a capacity of two thousand tons per shift of eight hours. The company also manufactures coke and in addition to this Mr. Paulson is also interested in other coal lands and coal mines in British Columbia. He is likewise numbered among the owners of valuable water-power sites in this state, both in the Inland Empire and near Puget Sound, and is one of the stockholders of the Big Bend Transit Company, which owns water power on the Spokane river.

In Tacoma Mr. Paulson was married to Miss Anna K. Anderson, the daughter of C. Anderson, an old settler of Walla Walla. For a number of years Mrs. Paulson was a successful school teacher in Oregon. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: Clara Arney, who is the wife of Charles W. Mason, chief clerk in the superintendent's office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Tacoma; and Chester R., who is assisting his father. Mr. and Mrs. Paulson attend the Unitarian church.

Mr. Paulson gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which connection he cooperates in public projects tending to promote the welfare of Spokane and exploit its interests. While not all the days in his career have been equally bright, his record on the whole has been characterized by continuous progress. At times in his commercial experi-

ence he has seen the gathering of clouds that have threatened disastrous storms but his rich inheritance of energy and pluck have enabled him to turn defeats into victory and promised failures into brilliant success. His strict integrity, business conservatism and sound judgment have always been so uniformly recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree. Because of a well balanced mind and a sterling character he has been enabled to see the silver lining to many a cloud that to others would look hopelessly black, and to overcome obstacles which to many would appear insurmountable.





H. A. Bell

Hon. Horatio N. Belt



AMONG the builders and makers of Spokane Horatio N. Belt was numbered, and that he enjoyed the confidence, honor and good will of his fellow townsmen was manifest in his election to the mayoralty of the city, in which office his administration was extremely beneficial, holding in check restless and unlawful elements and promoting many valuable projects along the line of general improvement.

A native of Illinois, he was born in Jersey county, October 1, 1841, and traced his ancestry back to one of two brothers who came from England soon after the Revolutionary war. The family has since been prominent in the new world. The father of Horatio N. Belt was a soldier of the war of 1812 under General Jackson and died in 1869, on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

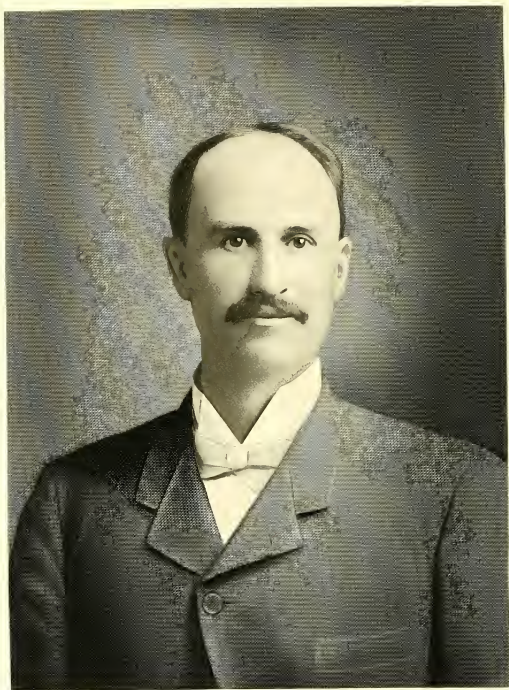
Horatio N. Belt had the usual experiences which fall to the lot of the farm boy who divides his time between the work of the fields and the acquirement of an education. He afterward engaged in teaching school for five years but thinking to find greater profit in commercial enterprises, he then engaged in the conduct of a flour mill and general mercantile establishment in Jersey county, Illinois, success attending him in this venture by reason of his well directed energy and his unfaltering determination. He continued in business there until 1882, when he removed to Bunker Hill, Illinois, where in connection with other interests he engaged in the banking business under the firm style of Belt Brothers & Company. In 1887 he came to Spokane and invested largely in real estate, purchasing an interest in the Ross Park addition and building a home there. He was one of the promoters of the Ross Park Street Railway Company, the first successful electric line west of the Missouri river. In all business affairs he displayed sound judgment that had its root in a close study of the situation and of its possibilities.

Mr. Belt was also prominent in the public life of the city and in 1891 was chosen as a member of the city council. In 1895 he was honored with the highest gift that his fellow townsmen could bestow upon him, election to the mayoralty for a term of one year, and was

again elected to the same office for two years in 1896. He was Spokane's chief executive during the most trying period in the history of the city, when the panic, Coxey's army, the American Railway Union strike and other things conspired against peace and prosperity. His popularity among the working people saved many riots and prevented bloodshed. In 1896 he was prominently mentioned for governor at the Ellensburg convention and would have been almost the unanimous choice of the delegates had not the question of location defeated him. Spokane then had the congressman and attorney general, and the party could not place him on the ticket. He was very popular with the silver republicans and those making the fusion party of the state. He was a close and discriminating student of the questions of the day and gave earnest consideration to the position and possibilities of his party relative to the best interests of the majority.

On the 16th of December, 1869, in Jersey county, Illinois, Mr. Belt was united in marriage to Miss Martha Tipton and they have three children: Cora L., who is now the widow of L. S. Roberts and has two children, Dorothy L. and Marshall A. Roberts; William L., an expert accountant now residing in San Francisco; and Horatio C., an attorney of Seattle.

Mr. Belt belonged to the Masonic order and held membership in the First Presbyterian church, to the teachings of which he was ever loyal, its principles dominating his life in all of its varied phases. He died in that faith August 22, 1900, and thus passed from life one who had had an important part to play in the history of Spokane, in molding its destiny and shaping its policy as well as in promoting its business activity. The same spirit of advancement which actuated him in all his private relations was manifest in his public life and any movement with which he became connected was benefited thereby.



L. S. Roberts

Lloyd S. Roberts



LOYD S. ROBERTS, prominent in financial circles in Spokane as a dealer in stocks and bonds and general banking business, which he conducted as a member of the firm of Roberts Brothers up to the time of his death, was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 24, 1860, his parents being Albert D. and Rebecca Roberts, the former a prominent farmer of Ross county. In the public schools of that county the son pursued his education to the age of eighteen years, when he put aside his text-books to devote his entire time and attention to general agricultural pursuits, which he followed for a few years. He then engaged in the milling business with his brother in Ross county, Ohio, for a few years, after which he removed to the middle west, settling in Hutchinson, Kansas, where his business connection was that of representative for the Winfield Mortgage & Trust Company. He occupied that position for two years and in 1888 came to Spokane as representative for the same company, continuing in their employ until 1890.

Mr. Roberts then organized the Washington Abstract & Title Company, of which he was president for a year, and also became identified with the Bank of Columbia. Later he became cashier of the Brown National Bank, with which he was connected for two years, and on the expiration of that period he became one of the firm of Roberts Brothers, dealers in stocks and bonds and also conducting a general banking business. He was thus associated up to the time of his death. He did not confine his attention entirely to that line, for he also organized the firm of Powell, Roberts & Finley, of which he was president for two years. He occupied a commanding position in banking circles and his ability was recognized by his colleagues and contemporaries, who ever expressed admiration for his resourcefulness, his capable management and his executive force.

On the 25th of August, 1891, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Cora L. Belt, a daughter of the Hon. Horatio N. and Martha (Tipton) Belt, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The children of this marriage are Dorothy L. and Marshall A., both of whom are in school.


In his political views Mr. Roberts was a republican but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. He held membership in the Westminster Congregational church and in that faith passed away October 23, 1905. He was a home-loving man, devoted to the welfare of his family and ever loyal in his friendships. There were no spectacular phases in his life but his record was none the less useful and none the less significant than that of many a man who has been more prominently before the public eye. He was ever faithful to duty, whether of a public or private nature, and his record indicates what can be accomplished along the lines of steady progression when willingness to work, capability and recognition of opportunity are numbered among the salient traits of the individual. Desire to succeed that he might provide well for his family prompted Mr. Roberts in all of his business career and brought him eventually to a prominent position in financial circles in Spokane.





R. J. Hanson.

Robert John Danson

OBERT JOHN DANSON, senior partner of the law firm of Danson, Williams & Danson and a practitioner at the Spokane bar since 1890, was born in Pewaukee, Wisconsin, February 2, 1857. His father, Robert W. Danson, became an early settler of the Badger state, establishing his home in Pewaukee in 1840. There he died in 1867, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Michal Giles, survived him until 1898.

After attending the graded and high schools of Pewaukee, Robert J. Danson entered the State Normal at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and when his course there was completed he went to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he read law in an attorney's office. His last year's reading was pursued at Davenport, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in December, 1881. He then practiced in that city until 1883, when he removed to Algona, Iowa, where he followed his profession until 1890. In that year he came to Spokane and formed a partnership with Judge Prather under the firm name of Prather & Danson, which association was maintained for four and a half years. During the succeeding year and a half Mr. Danson practiced alone and was then joined by Mr. Huneke under the firm style of Danson & Huneke, which was continued until January 1, 1905, when the firm name was changed to Danson & Williams. On the 1st of September, 1911, they were joined by Mr. Danson's son, Robert W., at which time they adopted the firm name of Danson, Williams & Danson. Their clientage is extensive and of an important character and in the work of the courts Robert J. Danson is proving himself the peer of the ablest members of the Spokane bar.

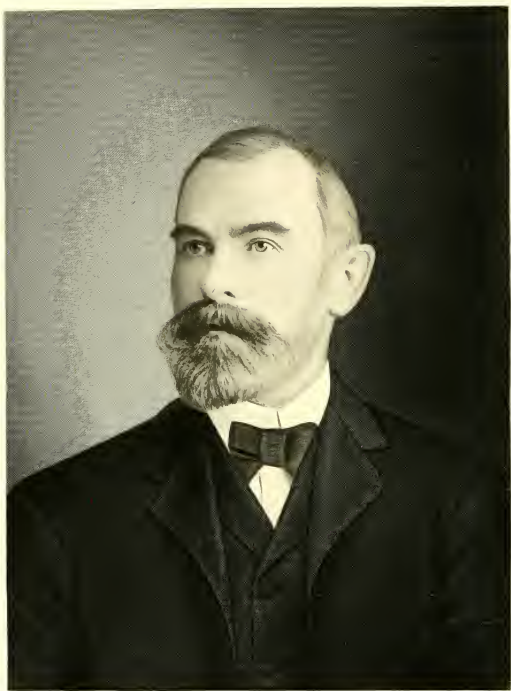
Aside from his professional activity Mr. Danson is known in business circles as one of the organizers and stockholders of the Pasco Reclamation Company and has done much to upbuild and improve that district through his efforts in connection with the company. He is also a trustee of the Washington Trust Company and of the Union Park Bank.

On the 17th of March, 1881, Mr. Danson was married to Miss Ella J. Lilly, a daughter of John Lilly, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

They have five children: Ella E., now the wife of Clyde Higgins; Robert W., a member of the law firm of Danson, Williams & Danson; Michal L. and May, both at home; and Ethel, who is attending Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois.

Mr. Danson is well known in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also crossed the sands of the desert with the nobles of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club. In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has worked his way constantly upward and at the same time has proven his resourcefulness in his capable management of other business interests and investments.





H. Preusse

Herman Preusse



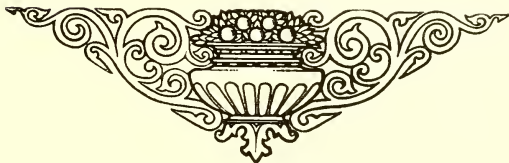
HERMAN PREUSSE, now living retired, was for many years the senior partner of the firm of Preusse & Zittel, architects of Spokane. He received most thorough professional training in Germany, his native country, and has contributed perhaps more largely to the upbuilding of Spokane in his line of business than any other one man, being today the oldest architect in the profession of this city.

He was born in Germany in 1847, a son of Carl Victor and Victoria Preusse. He was only three years of age when his father died and his mother afterward became the wife of Wilhelm Mehl, a leading architect, so that Mr. Preusse had excellent opportunity to begin preparation for his profession at a very early age. He was a lad of thirteen years when he went to Halle on the Saale river and in the famous institution of that city studied for three years, after which he returned home and had the practical experience of three years' service and instruction in his stepfather's office. He then resumed his studies in the noted college of architecture at Holzminden and such was his standing that he was sent by the faculty of that institution to superintend the construction of the large Bessemer steel works in Osnabrück. After completing the work there he came to America, realizing that in this country, which was only sparsely settled comparatively and yet was enjoying rapid growth, he would find better and broader opportunities than could be secured in the more thickly settled and older European countries. He arrived in New York in June, 1870, and at once made his way to Chicago, where he found employment in the North Chicago Rolling Mills, but shortly after the great fire of 1871 he was compelled to leave that city on account of ill health. He then visited the various western states and territories and finally settled in San Bernardino, California, where for some time he conducted a thriving business. He afterward lived in San Francisco for a time and subsequently established his home in Sterling, Kansas, whence he went to Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1882 Mr. Preusse came to Spokane, where he began the practice of his profession and is today the oldest architect of this city in years of continuous connection therewith. He has seen the development of Spokane from a population of one or two hundred to the leading city of the Inland Empire and one of the most prominent cities of the Pacific coast. Many of the imposing buildings which were destroyed by the fire of 1889 were designed by him and erected under his supervision. Since this he has made plans and specifications for a large number of the finest business blocks and residences and other buildings in this city and eastern Washington. In 1893 he admitted J. A. Zittel to a partnership and they also employed an assistant. Mr. Preusse has devoted the efforts of a lifetime to the study and practice of his chosen profession and as a natural result of such concentration he is in the front rank among the architects of the state. Economy, practicability, utility and beauty all enter into his work and whether following a unique style or building according to modern construction, comfort and convenience are always matters of consideration in his plans. As he has prospered in his undertakings he has made judicious investment in farm property, for agriculture and horticulture have always been matters of interest to him. He has owned four farms, each of which contained one hundred and sixty acres, and under his supervision these have been highly improved. This, however, has been but a side issue or interest in his life, for he has devoted himself almost entirely to the practice of his profession. Among some of the best known buildings which he has designed are the Auditorium block, the Jamieson block, Blalock building, Fernwell block, Granite building, Ziegler building, Victoria Hotel, Hotel Pacific and many other structures. He designed the first permanent buildings of Gonzaga College and the School of Science of Pullman. In fact, the starting of the latter institution was due entirely to his efforts.

Mr. Preusse has been twice married. While a resident of Sterling, Kansas, he wedded Miss Rosa Cole, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in Spokane, April 17, 1897, leaving four children, namely: Olga May and Florence Augusta who were educated in an eastern university; Carl Victor; and Arnold Bismarck. Mr. Preusse believes in educating his children well and expects to give them every possible advantage in that direction. On the 3d of October, 1910, he was married to Mrs. Emma (Keller) Wilke, a daughter of Dr. S. and Marie (Wingender) Keller, who came from Germany at an early age and settled in Wisconsin. Her father, however, is now a re-

tired physician of Spokane and her mother died nearly thirty years ago. Mrs. Preusse has two brothers, and one sister, who are numbered among the pioneers of this region. Socially Mr. Preusse is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks and he is a public-spirited citizen who takes a commendable interest in every enterprise for the promotion of the general welfare but is especially interested in educational matters.





Julius A. Ziller

Julius A. Zittel



JULIUS A. ZITTEL, a Spokane architect, whose developing powers have brought him to a position where recognized skill and ability place him with the foremost representatives of his profession in the Inland Empire, is now a member of the firm of Zittel & Rigg and has followed his chosen calling in this city since 1887. The name indicates his German birth and nativity, his natal year being 1869. He was thirteen years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to America, residing for a time in Chicago, where he studied architecture in a large office of that city until he came to Spokane. He was about eighteen years of age when, in 1887, he arrived in Washington and secured employment with H. Preusse, who was already established as a leading architect of this city. For six years he continued in the office and the recognition of his constantly increasing ability led to his admission to a partnership in 1893, and they continued in business under the firm style of Preusse & Zittel until 1910. In the intervening period of eighteen years they designed and superintended the construction of many of the finest buildings in Spokane, including the Gonzaga College and the Victor block. They were also the architects who designed the new city hall, St. Aloysius Catholic church and the Carnegie Library building. Mr. Zittel, moreover, is connected with the building interests of the city as vice president of the Citizens Building & Loan Association. He has been a close student of his profession and is thoroughly familiar with the great scientific principles which underlie his work, while in design and execution the work embodies many of the most artistic conceptions.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Mr. Zittel and Miss Alice Shanks, a daughter of Robert and Marion Shanks, both pioneers of the county. They have one child, Eunice I. M., born in 1893, who is attending school. Their acquaintance in Spokane is a wide one and their circle of friends is almost coextensive therewith. Mr. Zittel possesses many of the sterling characteristics of the German race, including the thoroughness and perseverance as well as artistic temperament which have made the Teutonic people an important element of progress in various parts of the world.



James Armstrong

Major James M. Armstrong



POKANE is a monument to the business ability and enterprise of such men as Major James M. Armstrong, who came to this city in 1883 when its proportions were those of a village. He recognized, however, the possibilities for growth and development here and became a prominent factor in business circles, active in the management of business affairs which have constituted important elements in public progress.

He was born in Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1844, a son of David and Letitia Armstrong, who were also natives of that place. When a little lad of six years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Louisville, Kentucky, and six years later the family went to Washington, Iowa. It is a notable fact that much of Major Armstrong's life was spent in communities named in honor of the "father of his country," for he was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, lived for a time in Washington, Iowa, and Washington, D. C., and afterward became a resident of the state of Washington.

Following the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted on the 28th of July, 1861, as a private of Company K, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Tennessee for three years, participating in many hard fought campaigns and engagements, including the battle of Shiloh, the siege and battle of Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg. He also took part in the battles of Marietta, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and in the last named sustained a gun-shot wound in the left leg, which necessitated the amputation of that member, so that he was honorably discharged for disability on the 21st of July, 1864. He left Iowa in 1867, going to Washington, D. C., where he occupied a clerical position in the census office of the department of the interior and also acted as chief clerk in the land office. While thus engaged he entered upon the study of law in the Columbia Law School and was graduated with the class of 1871.

The year 1880 witnessed the arrival of Major Armstrong in this state. On the 20th of April he was appointed by President Hayes

to the position of register of the land office at Colfax and came to Spokane on the transference of the office to this city in September, 1883. He held that position until 1885, after which he engaged in the general practice of law for four years, but was again called to public office in October, 1889, when elected county clerk. He ably discharged the duties of that position for four years and then served as deputy until 1895, when he resigned to become treasurer of the LeRoi Mining Company, which he had aided in incorporating in 1890. At the time the mine was sold in 1898 he was treasurer of the company and a heavy stockholder. He was also interested in the Sullivan group and was president of the Wonderful and other mining properties and vice president of the Miller Creek group and of the Gem. His investments in mining property brought him splendid returns and he also became interested in city property in Spokane, being half owner of the Hyde block and owner of a fine residence on the north side. He became one of the most prominent residents of this city and took high rank among the men whose enterprise and business ability developed and built up Spokane and the surrounding mining region—the great source of its wealth and prosperity.

On the 11th of June, 1873, in Washington, D. C., Major Armstrong was united in marriage to Miss Lida B. Murphy, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of Charles and Margaret E. Murphy, the former a descendant of one of the prominent early English families of this country. Her father was at one time a resident of New Jersey and afterward of Philadelphia, becoming an editor of that city and later a prominent lawyer. Unto Major and Mrs. Armstrong was born a daughter, May Edith, who was born April 17, 1880, and is now the wife of Donald Kizer, a practicing attorney of Spokane. They have one daughter, Edith Lida Kizer.

During the last five years of his life Major Armstrong was an invalid, compelled to spend much of his time within doors, but he was a great reader and his books and the companionship of his wife and daughter made the hours pass pleasantly. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was always regarded as a public-spirited man for it was known that his aid was never withheld from all practical public projects and movements. He died September 10, 1909, after a residence of twenty-six years in the northwest. He was determined and energetic and his resolute spirit enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Socially he was known as a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, becoming a charter member of John

L. Reno Post, of this city, and he was also an Elk. He never allowed the accumulation of wealth to in any way affect his relations toward those less fortunate and was always willing to extend a helping hand where aid was needed. In the years of his active career he was a strong man in his ability to plan and perform and always equally so in his honor and good name.





J. A. Perkins

Hon. James Allen Perkins



IGH political honors might have been won by James Allen Perkins had his ambition centered along that line, but he has preferred to utilize the opportunities offered in business and gain his success in the development and conduct of projects which have contributed to general prosperity as well as to individual success. The consensus of public opinion names him as one of the most useful, representative and honored residents of Colfax and Whitman county and because of this his life history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of the readers of this volume.

Illinois claims Mr. Perkins as a native son, his birth having occurred in Belle Plaine, Marshall county, September 7, 1841. His parents were Joel B. and Margaret (Burt) Perkins, who were among the earliest settlers on the Pacific coast, having crossed the plains with an ox team in 1852. They settled in the vicinity of Oregon City in the Willamette valley and subsequently became residents of Benton county, Oregon, where they remained until 1861. That year witnessed their arrival in Washington, taking up their abode in Walla Walla county, where the father purchased a tract of land adjoining the present town of Waitsburg. His energies were there devoted to the development and improvement of a good farm and the work of reclaiming the wild land was further advanced through the efforts of James Allen Perkins, who took up a preemption claim adjoining his father's place. However, he afterward sold his right to that property and purchased the tract upon which the town of Huntsville now stands. In July, 1870, Mr. Perkins and Thomas J. Smith, who was elected state senator from Whitman county upon the admission of the state, settled on the land at the junction of the north and south branches of the Palouse river, agreeing between themselves as to boundaries, for the United States survey had not then been made. After they had together put up thirty tons of wild hay and had taken to their land the materials necessary for building their houses, Mr. Smith withdrew, leaving Mr. Perkins with no other company than his employes. However, the warm personal friendship formed between the two men years ago has always been

maintained and Mr. Perkins afterward secured a neighbor in H. S. Hollingsworth, who in the spring located on the land vacated by Mr. Smith. The two soon afterward began the erection of the first saw-mill in the region north of the Snake river, east of the Columbia and west of the Rocky mountains, and in various other ways took active part in the development of the district, both along material and political lines.

When an act of the territorial legislature organized Whitman county during the winter of 1871-2, Mr. Perkins was appointed one of the commissioners to locate the county seat. Colfax, for the town had even then been platted and named, was the location chosen, and the decision of the commissioners was sustained by the voters at the next regular election. Mr. Perkins had for some time been recognized as a leading and forceful factor in community affairs and in 1870 had received an offer from Superintendent Ross, at Fort Simcoe, to look after Indian matters in the Yakima country. He had declined the position, however, preferring to cast in his lot with the town which was just springing into existence on his land. His decision was fortunate for the little city as well as for himself, as since that date he has proven a most active and prominent factor in the work of general progress and improvement. His capital has been given freely toward its upbuilding and all of his activities have proven elements in its growth and advancement. Specific proof of the value of his labors is found in the fact that he was one of the incorporators of the Washington & Idaho Railroad, which has had an immeasurable effect upon the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the two states whose names it bears. He turned his attention to the field of banking when in 1881 he purchased from C. C. Linnington the Bank of Colfax, remaining sole proprietor thereof until 1886, in which year A. L. Mills was admitted to partnership. Four years passed and O. E. Williams then became the partner of Mr. Perkins and the successor of Mr. Mills. The bank has always been conducted on safe, conservative lines and has constituted a potent force in the financial stability of this section. Mr. Perkins has also operated quite extensively in real estate as local agent for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company, representing the latter since it has placed its land on the market.

Mr. Perkins was married in Whitman county, in 1873, to Miss Jennie Ewart, daughter of Captain James Ewart. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are parents of four children, namely: Minnie B., who in

November, 1899, married L. L. Tower, a mining engineer, residing at Northport, Washington; Myrtle M., who in June, 1896, became the wife of Charles E. Scriber, cashier of the Second National Bank of Colfax; Stella, who is the wife of N. B. McDowell and lives in Spokane; and Sumner E. The three daughters were all educated at Mills Seminary in Oakland, California.

Mr. Perkins delivered the first Fourth of July address which was ever held in Spokane, in 1874, to an audience which was composed of people living within a radius of fifty to sixty miles from Spokane, which at that time numbered only seven families as its inhabitants. After the address a prominent lady stepped up to him and remarked: "Mr. Perkins, I wish I had the faith that you must have to enable you to paint so vivid a word picture of the great future that lays before Spokane." Mr. Perkins now tells his friends that the predictions he made in 1874 have been realized in the Spokane of today. Even two years before this event, in 1872, Mr. Perkins was called upon to address an audience on the same day in Colfax.

With all of the varied activities of home and business life, Mr. Perkins has never been neglectful of his duties and obligations of citizenship and has been a close and thorough student of the political signs of the times. His influence and efforts have extended beyond city and county into state politics and his opinions have long carried weight in republican councils. In the session of 1879 he represented Whitman county in the territorial legislature, and public approval of his course would undoubtedly have been given him in a reelection had he not declined to again stand for office. He has been a delegate to territorial conventions, chairman of the republican county central committee, a member of the territorial committee and was one of the members of the first town council of Colfax. The appreciation of his fellow townsmen for his worth, ability and progressive citizenship is indicated by the fact that he has four times been chosen for mayor of Colfax and once without an opposing vote. He was an alternate delegate to the national convention which nominated James A. Garfield for the presidency and in 1892 was a delegate at large to the national republican convention which met at Minneapolis. In August of that year Mr. Perkins was strongly urged by many to allow his name to be used in connection with the candidacy for governor but he steadily refused. Many believe that he would have received the nomination had he cared for it, and a nomination at that time would have been equivalent to an election. Again his friends urged him to become a candidate for the position of United States

senator in 1893, but he would not consent as long as Hon. J. B. Allen was before the legislature as a candidate. His ambition has not been in the line of office seeking and yet no man is more mindful of his duties of citizenship nor labors more earnestly and effectively to promote public progress. Every phase of his public as well as of his private life is above reproach and even those who hold adverse political opinions have naught to say against the man. He is naturally courteous and cordial and these qualities have won him friends wherever he is known, and the fact that those who have known him longest are his warmest friends is an indication of an honorable and well spent life.





Frank J. McClellan

Frank T. McCollough



THE part which Frank T. McCollough has taken in the upbuilding of Spokane deserves mention in the history of this city, for he was prominently connected with James Hill, the railroad magnate, and his interests, having charge of the donations and money which secured the right-of-way for the Great Northern Railroad through the city. In the real-estate field his operations have also been notable for he has platted and put upon the market some valuable additions and has also taken an active part in the social life of the city. Mr. McCollough was born August 30, 1868, in Flora, Illinois, and was one of the six children of W. G. and Orinda J. (Notestine) McCollough. The former was born in Mansfield, Ohio, and is of Scotch descent, his ancestors having been numbered among the early New England settlers whose arrival in America antedated the Revolutionary war. W. G. McCollough became a soldier of the Mexican war and during his business life was largely connected with railroad interests. His wife, who was born in Pennsylvania, was the daughter of a Civil war veteran who served as captain of an Ohio company. She, too, belongs to a family that was represented in the war for independence and she comes of German lineage. She is now living in Illinois but her husband passed away in 1896. The two daughters of the family are: Ella, the wife of W. S. Glover, in railroad service in Illinois; and Tinnie, who is the widow of J. C. Condit, and resides in Beardstown, Illinois.

Frank T. McCollough was educated in the public schools of his native state and at a very early age started out in life, becoming telegraph operator when a boy of twelve years. He served at different places between Vincennes, Indiana, and St. Louis, Missouri, and worked his way upward through various promotions until at the age of eighteen years he was filling the responsible position of train dispatcher. In 1889 he came to Spokane to enter the Washington Savings Bank but about that time the memorable fire occurred and destroyed the plans of the institution. He then entered the Spokane National Bank but in 1890 withdrew to form a partnership with L.

C. Dillman, in the real-estate business under the firm name of L. C. Dillman & Company, which connection was continued until 1897. At all times he watched with interest the progress of events and the trend of the times, having faith in the future of this section and supporting its interests with enthusiasm. In the meantime the Hill roads were being instituted in this district and Mr. Hill came to Spokane, the city giving him the right-of-way for five miles through its territory, the property being valued at that time from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars. A citizens' committee made Mr. McCollough its secretary and as such he had charge of the money and donations and also of securing the right-of-way through the city. At that time the overland train tonnage was four hundred and eighty-three and Mr. Hill stated that he would have engines to haul twelve hundred tons or more. This seemed an incredible statement at the time but with his characteristic foresight the railroad magnate saw far into the future and now has engines hauling trains of eighteen hundred tons. It was in 1896 that Mr. Hill was in Spokane, at which time he made his headquarters at Mr. McCollough's office.

The latter continued in the real-estate business until 1898 and his efforts proved an important factor in the development of this city. He put upon the market the River Front addition and Cliff Park addition, and in the former sold in eight months property to the value of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He then purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad the Cliff Park addition and began its development. His firm paid a subscription of fifty-five thousand dollars for the cable railroad to that addition. It was a part of the Spokane street railway system and is now owned by the Washington Water Power Company. Henry L. Wilson, now United States Ambassador to Mexico, was chairman and Mr. McCollough a member of the committee which secured one thousand acres for a post site, and Daniel Lamont, then secretary of war, declared when he came to Spokane that it was the most beautiful site for an army post in the United States, outside of West Point. In 1898 Mr. McCollough turned his attention to the laundry business in which he has since been engaged, organizing the Crystal Laundry Company of which he is the secretary and treasurer. They conduct the largest laundry business in this city and have in connection therewith a dry-cleaning plant. Their business is located on the Spokane river and their plant represents an outlay of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, comparing most favorably with many of the best laundries of the larger cities. D. R. McClure is the president

of the firm but Mr. McCollough as secretary and treasurer is in a large measure managing the business. For many years he has been affiliated with the Old National Bank as a stockholder and is one of the owners of the Old National Bank building and a stockholder in the Union Trust Company and the Union Surety Company.

Mr. McCollough's activity in club and social circles has made him very widely known and has been the means of winning for him a very large circle of warm friends. He is a charter member of the Country Club which was organized with a small membership and held its meetings in a club house at Liberty Park. He was serving as president of the club when the traction company opened its addition in Manito Park and offered to the club fifty-two acres of land for one hundred and forty-five dollars per acre. The purchase was made and after holding this for a little over four years the club sold it at thirteen hundred and seventy dollars per acre, investing the proceeds in two hundred and forty acres in Little Spokane. At present they have a very fine club house and the organization owns its own water supply and sewage system, while the total improvements on this property aggregate one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Their building is one hundred and seventy-five feet long, was constructed to accommodate five hundred members, has thirty-two sleeping apartments and is altogether one of the handsomest club houses in the country, pleasantly situated just eight miles north from Riverside and Howard streets. With the exception of a single year Mr. McCollough has continuously served on the board of directors since the club was organized and is now secretary and treasurer.

Mr. McCollough likewise belongs to the Spokane Club and Rotary Club, is a life member of the Spokane Athletic Club and a charter member of the Coeur d'Alene Boat Club. He likewise belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and a leading representative of the Chamber of Commerce, having served many times on its important committees. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his military experience came to him as lieutenant of the Governor's Guard under Governor Richard Oglesby, of Illinois. He was held with his company in the armory for three days preparatory to being called out for duty at the time of the Haymarket riots in Chicago.

Mr. McCollough was married in Spokane, November 14, 1889, to Miss Mary A. Wolgamot, a daughter of John F. Wolgamot, connected with mining interests in the northwest. His friends find him a

genial, courteous and obliging gentleman. It would be difficult to place a limit upon the influence of his activities along business and social lines. He is well fitted by nature for leadership for his judgment is sound, his sense of justice keen and his spirit always stimulated by progressiveness. These qualities have placed him where he is today—in a prominent position in the business and club life of Spokane.





*N. J. Mickerson
And Family*

William J. Nickerson



WILLIAM J. NICKERSON, while conducting a general real-estate business, largely handles his own properties. While he is now developing and conducting an extensive business in the purchasing and sale of realty he has also been most active as a factor in promoting the progress and advancing the civilization which has taken Spokane and this section of the state out of the pioneer class, placing the city with all of its advantages, opportunities and improvements on a par with the cities of the older east. His birth occurred near Coburg, Ontario, Canada, August 8, 1843. His father, Ephraim Andrew Nickerson, also a native of that country, was descended in the maternal line from a family represented in the Revolutionary war. His mother's ancestors were from Amsterdam, Holland, and in the early colonial epoch settled on the Hudson river where the Van Rensselaers also located. She was taken prisoner by the Indians and held in captivity for a long time but was afterward released. Her father, however, was kept as a prisoner by the Indians for seven years and her adopted brother, when captured, was killed and unjointed from his toes to his hips, the pieces of his body being thrown down before his foster father. Ephraim Andrew Nickerson, born and reared in Canada resided for a number of years in Iowa, where he filled the office of justice of the peace and school director and held other positions of public trust. It was in 1853 that he became a resident of Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and in following that pursuit he provided a comfortable living for his family. He died in 1892 but is still survived by his wife, who is living in Spokane at the advanced age of ninety-one years. She bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Ash and was born in Canada, where she was married though she was reared in the United States.

William J. Nickerson was a young lad when the family left Canada, going first to Illinois and thence to the vicinity of Manchester, Iowa, where the father purchased land, the family there residing until 1863. On the 1st of June, 1864, they went to Oakland, California, making the long trip across the plains, and William J.

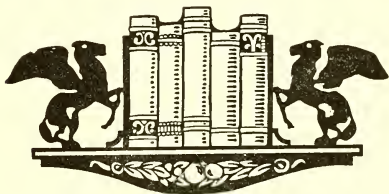
Nickerson attended school in Alameda and afterward became a college student at San Jose and Santa Clara, being graduated in the latter city in 1865. In that year he went to San Francisco, where he engaged in the shipping and forwarding business, first being employed as porter for the firm of Moss, Beadle, Goodall & Perkins. From that position he was advanced through intermediate positions to that of chief bookkeeper and had general charge of the business in the office until 1874. For a short time he engaged in the commission business on his own account in partnership with a man named Danzell. In 1883 he made his way to Washington and afterward to Plaza, Washington, and during the succeeding eighteen years was closely connected with mercantile interests of that place. He also served as postmaster there for sixteen years, from 1892 until 1908. Seeking a still broader field of labor he removed from Plaza to Spokane, where he has since engaged in real-estate and mining interests. Like most of the men who have lived in the northwest he had at different times been closely associated with mining and the life of the camps in all of its different phases was familiar to him. He went to Idaho in 1883, going over the "Jackass" trail and digging a way through the snow, being thirteen days on that trail. He purchased what was then known as the Charles Dickens mine but is now called the Idaho Knickerbocker mine, a very fine property which is now shipping its product. He also purchased placer mining ground on Trail creek and was very successful in working it. In the fall of 1884 he was there joined by his wife. Conditions seemed very crude at times and yet there was a hospitality which made life enjoyable. At the first dance held there the men dressed in miner's clothes with long-topped boots, but everybody greatly enjoyed the ball. There was no school in the district and to meet this need Mr. Nickerson and others organized a school, getting up entertainments in order to meet the expenses. They produced such plays as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and it is said that "dollars fairly rained upon the stage" until they had money enough to build a schoolhouse and pay the teacher. The town was then called Beaver but the name has since been changed to Delta. While at Plaza Mr. Nickerson filled the office of justice of the peace.

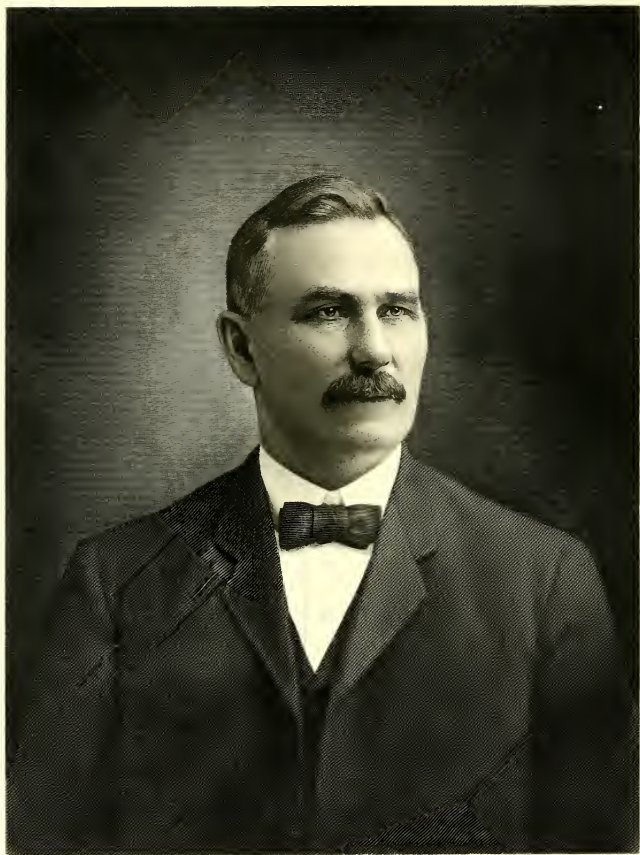
With advancing years and the changes in conditions Mr. Nickerson wished to become a factor in the city life with its broader business opportunities and removed to Spokane, where he has since conducted a general real-estate business although much of the property which he handles he purchased outright. He is still interested in the Idaho Knickerbocker and the Royal Copper Mining Companies,

of which he is secretary-treasurer. He is also interested in the Valley Mining Company and other mining property near Valley, Washington, and he likewise owns property near Princeton, British Columbia, comprising twenty-four claims.

In 1872, in Solano county, California, Mr. Nickerson was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Patterson, a daughter of Robert Patterson, of Solano county, formerly of Pennsylvania, and a representative of one of the old American families. They have become parents of three children: William Harley; Claude Robert; and Pearl E., who is the wife of John Moore, of Mount Vernon, Washington.

While residing in California Mr. Nickerson served in the state militia for five years as a member of Company A, of the First Regiment of the California National Guards of San Francisco. He was also made a Mason in San Francisco lodge. In politics he is a republican and has been a delegate to various county and state conventions of his party. At different times he has held local offices and was very active as a political leader in Idaho during the early days. He is now identified with the Chamber of Commerce and has ever kept in touch with the trend of modern progress, becoming a cooperant factor in the projects and movements which have brought about the present day civilization and prosperity.





Franklin MacLean

Lauchlin MacLean



AUHLIN MACLEAN, commencing his career as a railroad man, in which connection he won success, and advancing from that into the real-estate field, is now a leading factor in the development and sale of irrigated lands, being today one of the best known and most prominent irrigationists of the west. He has not confined his efforts alone to Spokane and vicinity but has also promoted many other projects throughout the Inland Empire and if, as has been often stated, "that man is blessed who makes two blades of grass grow where one had grown," Mr. MacLean has contributed much to general progress and has merited the prosperity which has crowned his own labors. He was born in Tyne Valley, Prince Edward Island, July 24, 1856. His parents, Donald and Sarah (Ellis) MacLean, were also natives of that island, the former born near Port Hill and the latter at Bedford, of Scotch and English descent respectively. The MacLean family went to Prince Edward Island from Mull, Scotland, and Donald MacLean became a very prominent and influential citizen there, serving as one of the three judges of that district, a judgeship in that locality being equivalent to a seat on the superior court bench in the United States. He was also very active in the Presbyterian church, in which he served as a deacon and treasurer for thirty years. He died in 1891 and the same year his wife passed away. Her family were shipbuilders and went to Prince Edward Island from Bedford, England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacLean were born five sons and eight daughters: William, a farmer living at Northam, Prince Edward Island; Hugh, a farmer of that locality; James Edward, an agriculturist of Tyne Valley; Dan, living on the old family homestead; Emily, the wife of Alexander McArthur, a farmer of Northam; Mary Ann, the wife of Lauchlin McNevin, a tanner and harness manufacturer of Tyne Valley; Rachael, whose husband, Mr. Horn, is a farmer of Elmsdale, Prince Edward Island; Maggie, Mina and Minerva, all of whom married farmers on Prince Edward Island; and Mrs. Caroline McAusland and Sarah Horn, both deceased.

The other son of the family is Lauchlin MacLean, who was educated in the public schools of his native isle and until he reached the age of fifteen years remained on the old homestead. He then worked as water boy for a contractor on the Prince Edward Island Railway, which was then being built, and subsequently he spent three years as a stone cutter and builder, thoroughly acquainting himself with the trade during that period. When the road was completed he had charge of a section as foreman for three years and then came to the west. He spent two years with an engineering party on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at Beatrice, Nebraska, after which he proceeded to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and obtained a position as brakeman on the Union Pacific Railroad, being thus employed for six months. Later he was promoted to the position of conductor and ran a train on that line for two and a half years.

Mr. MacLean became connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at the time when the eastern terminus of the west end of its line was just east of what is now Plains, Montana, and was one of the first conductors during its construction. Following the completion of the line he ran a passenger train on the Montana division until the company started to build its line from Pasco to Ellensburg. He acted as conductor of the construction train connected with laying the track from Kiona to Ellensburg, after which he retired from railroad service. During the succeeding two years he was general agent for the Home Accident Company of San Francisco for the territory of Washington and at the end of that time formed a partnership with Major Fred R. Reed, now of southern Idaho, in the real-estate and insurance business at North Yakima, entering that field in 1886. The town was owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and he had full charge of the town site and all the Northern Pacific lands in that district. In February, 1890, he came to Spokane, arriving here shortly after the fire.

In this city Mr. MacLean entered the real-estate business, in which he continued for two years, but the "wanderlust" was not yet satisfied and he removed to Chelan Falls in what was then Okanogan county. There he laid out the town site of Chelan Falls, remaining at that place until the autumn of 1900, during which period he not only managed the town site and conducted his real-estate interests but also owned the hotel, the ferry boat and in addition occupied his superfluous energies in managing his stock ranch near Chelan Falls. He still owns the stock ranch of one thousand acres. In November, 1900, Mr. MacLean removed to Wenatchee and acted as agent for the Northern Pacific land department, selling land in Chelan and

Douglas counties. In 1901 he promoted the high line ditch at Wenatchee, an immense irrigation project covering at that time eight thousand acres. In June, 1903, he returned to Spokane, organized the Spokane Canal Company and promoted what is now the famous Otis Orchards, one of the garden spots of the Inland Empire and destined to be one of the greatest producing centers of the northwest. He continued as president and general manager of the company until April 24, 1911, and in the development of that project six thousand acres were irrigated. Since coming to Spokane he has also organized the Methow Canal Company and built the high line Canal of the Methow valley, which covers four thousand acres. Three years ago, in 1908, he formed a partnership with Harry L. Irwin, of Chicago, and purchased the Fruit Land Irrigation Company at Kettle Falls and completed the last nineteen miles of ditch line. He is still president of that company, whose line waters eight thousand acres of land. In June, 1910, he bought out the Garden Valley Irrigation Company and still owns that system in Ferry county, on the west side of the Columbia river, near Kettle Falls, irrigating in that connection four thousand acres. Mr. MacLean has closely studied the subject of irrigation and his efforts have been a most practical element in the development of the Inland Empire in the reclamation of wild lands and the conversion of arid tracts into regions of productivity. Mr. MacLean is also well and widely known in connection with farming and ranching interests, being now president of the Sheep Creek Land Company, which planted one thousand acres in Stevens county to alfalfa and put in a complete irrigating system to cover it. On his ranch up the Columbia river which he still owns he has two hundred acres under irrigation by means of the gravity and pump system. He is also interested in other companies—all irrigation enterprises of great importance and all under development. The soil of this region is naturally very fertile and the only thing required is the water supply to make the land extremely fruitful. Recognizing these facts, Mr. MacLean has promoted many projects to bring about the desired results and his labors are attended with success. His efforts have not only brought him financial reward but have constituted a most important factor in the development of this section of the state, the entire public being thus indirectly benefited owing to the fact that emigration is constantly attracted to this section and thus values in all lines of business are advanced.

Home life, social interests and political activity have all had their place in the life of Mr. MacLean. He was married January 15,

1888, to Miss Laura G. Stone, a daughter of Nathan N. Stone, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and her grandmother was a first cousin of Horace Greeley. They now have one son, Donald, who was born February 22, 1904, and resides with his parents at their home at Otis Orchards. Mr. McLean has always voted with the republican party and has been very active in its support, deeming its principles most potent forces in good government. He has been a delegate to various conventions, both county and state, principally from Douglas, Chelan and Okanogan counties. He has always assisted materially in all elections and takes a keen interest in the growth and success of his party. Fraternally he is a Mason, having been made a member of Alexander Lodge, No. 5, Prince Edward Island, under the Grand Lodge of England. He later demitted to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and afterward became a charter member of the lodge under dispensation at North Yakima, which afterward was consolidated and became Lodge No. 24, of North Yakima. He demitted from there to join Lodge No. 34, of Spokane, after the reorganization following the great fire, and became one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge at Wenatchee. His membership is now in Oriental Lodge, No. 74, Spokane, and he is also a Royal Arch Mason, while both he and his wife are connected with the Order of the Eastern Star. He likewise holds membership with the Knights of Pythias at Wenatchee, was the first president of the Eagles there and is still a member of the aerie. His membership relations with the Elks is in Everett, Washington, he being the first Elk from the central part of this state to place his membership there. He belongs also to the Spokane Club and is a valued member of several organizations which have for their object the advancement and development of the northwest and the exploitation of its resources and opportunities. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a director for six and a half years but resigned in 1910. He has been a director of the National Apple Show since its organization and was also chairman of the Spokane county committee of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle. He has attended six national irrigation congresses and by reason of the extent and importance of his business along that line his opinions have largely come to be regarded as authority concerning irrigation projects. The influence and benefit of his work are inestimable and the worth of his service no one doubts, as he has taken cognizance of the conditions and needs of this part of the country and in meeting the latter has contributed in large measure to the development of the country which is fast rivaling any section of this broad land in its productiveness.



William J. Harris



Carrie Harris

William J. Harris



WILLIAM J. HARRIS, a Spokane capitalist interested in many paying mining propositions and also in hotel properties in Spokane, was born in Halton county, Ontario, on the 17th of August, 1859. His parents, William Wellington and Hannah (Aikins) Harris, were pioneer residents of that section of Canada, to which the father removed with his parents from Pennsylvania about 1815. William Wellington Harris was a young lad at that time and in the ensuing years he experienced all of the hardships and privations of frontier life and aided in all the arduous labor incident to the establishment of a home and the development of business interests in a new district. Both he and his wife have been dead many years. Of their family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, four of the brothers came to the west and are well known as business men in the various sections where they reside. John Harris owns and operates a large stock farm on the Salmon river. Daniel Harris, who was one of the pioneers of the Rossland mining camp of British Columbia, now lives in Vancouver, British Columbia, with his four sons and one daughter, who have the distinction of being the discoverers of the Nine Mile mountain near Hazelton, British Columbia, and who are owners of the American Boy group and the Silver Cup mine of that section. Thomas Harris, another brother of the family, now living at Creston, British Columbia, was the discoverer of the White Grouse Mountain district, near the headwaters of the East Kootenai river, and is the owner of several group claims, the most prominent of which is the Bonshaw mine. Of the two brothers who remained in the east, Joseph Harris still lives on the old farm in Ontario, while Hugh Harris, also a farmer, resides about sixteen miles from the old homestead.

William J. Harris received such educational advantages as his native county afforded. The schools, however, were mostly little log buildings and the methods of instruction were quite primitive. As soon as old enough to handle the plow William J. Harris began work in the fields and did other labor incident to farm life. He was quite young when his father died and he afterward left home, coming to

the United States when but twelve years of age. For a time he was employed on a farm near Osage, Iowa, and, accumulating a little money, he worked his way all over Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, finally settling in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. In the fall of 1884, when the Coeur d'Alene mining excitement broke out, he disposed of his interest in Sioux Falls and made his way to that district, where he arrived with about four thousand dollars in cash. He had no experience in mining and after sixty days found himself entirely without capital. He did not become discouraged, however, and the next five years of his life he spent in mining and doing any kind of honest work that he could secure. He was one of the first men to work on the famous Sullivan & Bunker Hill mine, which was his first experience in hard rock mining. As Mr. Harris states, his five years were not a success as far as money was concerned. It was all hard work and very little reward; but he gained much valuable experience which proved the foundation for his later success. However, it is a long lane that has no turning and his way at length led him into more prosperous fields.

In the spring of 1889 Mr. Harris determined to come to Spokane with the intention of entering into business in this city. At the time of his arrival he had but thirty-five cents in his pocket. He had learned, however, that industry and determination go far toward securing success and he resolved that those qualities should constitute the basis for advancement. He first took a position as manager of a restaurant that was conducted by a Mr. Wolf, whom he had known in the Coeur d'Alene district. A few weeks later he secured a restaurant that was being conducted in a tent on the present site of the Young Men's Christian Association building by two men from the Palouse country. In a few months he had realized seven hundred and fifty dollars above all expenses and this sum he invested in an interest in a hotel on the present site of the Empire State building. By the following spring he had accumulated enough to purchase an interest in the Merchants Hotel on Riverside avenue and it was while conducting that hotel that he became interested in the LeRoi mine, in which several of the prominent men of Spokane made their fortunes. A complete history of the LeRoi appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Harris was a director from the time the company was incorporated and was its general manager at the time the property was sold to the British Syndicate. He was also one of the committee of four to select the site for the Northport smelter. There have been but few intervals during the entire period of his residence in the



Louisa Harris

northwest that he has not been connected in greater or less degree with mining interests, and at the present time he is a director of the June group of copper mines on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and also of the Good Friday Consolidated Company of Red Mountain, British Columbia. He is the sole owner of the Quartz Creek placer mine in Clearwater county, four miles from Pierce, Idaho, and also of the Waldo dredging property which is in Josephine county, forty miles west of Grants Pass, Oregon.

Mr. Harris was married at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in June, 1882, to Miss Caroline Hanson, a native of Decorah, Iowa, and they had one daughter, Louise, who was born at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 6, 1883. His wife and daughter accompanied him to the Coeur d'Alene district and in all of his wanderings they were together. In the Coeur d'Alene district, at the Argentine gulch about two and a half miles from Wallace, Mr. Harris built a cabin and there the little daughter received her first education. Schools at that time were not very numerous in the district, so the father would mark the letters on the door of the cabin with chalk in the morning, and when he returned at night from his work, the little one would copy the examples set her. Later excellent educational privileges were accorded her, her studies being pursued in Brunot Hall, an Episcopal school of Spokane, and later in Los Angeles, California. She was regarded as one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies on the Pacific coast and in addition to her intellectual and social graces she displayed great musical talent. In January, 1904, she left Spokane for a visit in Victoria and was one of the passengers on the ill-fated steamship Clallam, which sank in the straits near Port Townsend on the 8th of January, on which occasion Louise Harris and fifty-one other people lost their lives. After speaking of the storm which brought disaster to this ship and death to Miss Harris, one of the local papers said:

"Miss Harris was one of the most popular women in Spokane. She was beautiful, amiable and sole heiress to a fortune estimated at about two hundred thousand dollars. She had many accomplishments and had the faculty of making and retaining friends. Miss Harris would have been twenty-one years old next May. She was born at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on May 6, 1883. When she was less than a year old her parents emigrated to Idaho. Her father carried her in his arms on horseback into the Coeur d'Alene mining district to Murray during the stampede of 1884. In 1889 her parents removed to Spokane and her father engaged in business here. The child, then

six years old, was educated in the public schools of this city and at Brunot Hall, the local seminary for girls conducted by the Protestant Episcopal church. The last seen of Louise Harris in life, she was in the lifeboat bravely seeking to comfort and cheer the frightened women and children who shared the boat with her. Then the lifeboat disappeared from the sight of those on the doomed steamer Clallam. Apparently the others in the lifeboat had been washed out by the great waves or blown from their places by the heavy gale. When the lifeboat was found the body of the brave and beautiful Spokane girl was found lying lifeless under the seat. The water which had swept into the boat more than covered her body. Whether she succumbed to the chill and exposure or was drowned in the boat will never be known. Survivors of the wreck remember Miss Harris well. They were able to do this through her absolute composure and self-assurance. They say she was the bravest person on the boat and that while she undoubtedly was frightened she would not show it for a single moment. While the small boat was being filled with women and children, Miss Harris did everything in her power to assist and cheer them. She would take little babies from the arms of their mothers and hold them until the women were safely seated in the boat. At all times she talked encouragingly to those who were among the last to leave the Clallam for the smaller crafts. Men were found who stated that they felt like cheering Miss Harris to the echo for her bravery and composure. It is said that she was the calmest and most self-possessed person on the boat and that had it not been for her the chances are there would have been a serious panic among the women. Miss Harris was well known in Seattle and was a favorite with all who knew her. Two funeral services were held, one from All Saints' Cathedral, Spokane, and at the same hour the friends of the dead girl and her mother in Los Angeles, California, where they spent several winters, held memorial services in the First Presbyterian church of that city. The music at the two services was identical."

Death again entered the Harris household when, on the 29th of September, 1911, Mrs. Harris was called from this life. She died very suddenly, after an illness of two days, at Quartz Creek, near Pierce, Idaho, where she had accompanied her husband on a visit of inspection to the extensive placer diggings he owned in that section. Mrs. Harris had been a resident of Spokane since shortly after the great fire and was thoroughly familiar with the pioneer history of this section of the country. She had personally become a large property owner, although, like other pioneer women, knew the hardships and

difficulties of frontier life in the mining camps. She accompanied her husband to the Coeur d'Alenes during the boom on the north side in the middle '80s, and when the mines proved disappointing and conditions were such that work for men was exceedingly difficult to obtain, she herself established a business in Murray. Again she engaged in business after the removal of the family to Mullan. Soon after their return to Spokane, Mr. Harris made a fortunate investment in the stock of the LeRoi mine, and her share of the profits Mrs. Harris invested in property that eventually made her one of the wealthiest women in Spokane. About twelve years prior to her death they purchased the Aberdeen Hotel and four years later built the Victoria and five years ago the Westminster, which they designed themselves. In addition they had minor realty holdings having a valuation of between three hundred and fifty and five hundred thousand dollars. It is said that Mrs. Harris was not only the brightest business woman in Spokane but also one of the most beloved women of the city. She was sympathetic, kindly and cordial and the innate refinement of her nature was manifest in the tact with which she met every individual, no matter in what station in life. Her death was a great blow to many friends as well as to her husband.

In political affairs Mr. Harris has never been deeply interested nor has he held public office. He belongs to Corinthian Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Rossland, British Columbia, but has largely concentrated his efforts upon his business interests and is numbered among those whose perseverance, faith, courage and industry have at length been crowned by substantial reward. His efforts, too, have been of a character that have contributed to the development and upbuilding of the northwest and in the capable management and enterprising, honorable control of his interests he has commanded the respect and enjoyed the confidence of all his associates.

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