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**Biographical
Sketches**

....of....

T. B. Walker

Hon George F. Kunz.
Very sincerely yours
T. B. Walker
New York May 24th
Sketches of the Life of 1912

Honorable T. B. WALKER

A Compilation of
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
by Many Authors

Walker, Platt B.

LUMBERMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

1907

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Mrs. Opal L. Kunz

Sept. 13 1934



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• T. W. Walker



Mrs. G. B. Walker



Reproduction of photograph of Mr. T. B. Walker and his five sons taken in 1907.
From left to right they are: Fletcher L. Walker, Willis J. Walker, Archie D. Walker, T. B. Walker, Gilbert M. Walker, Clinton L. Walker,



Mrs. Julia Walker Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Walker and wife of Ernest F. Smith, from photograph taken in 1907.



Leon B. Walker, second son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Walker, who died in 1887.



**Mrs. Harriet Walker Holman, who died in 1901, youngest daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Walker, and wife of Dr. F. O. Holman.**

PREFACE

THE accompanying compilation consisting of newspaper clippings, magazine articles and biographical reviews gives a very comprehensive idea of the life, character and achievements of the Honorable T. B. Walker. I have known that gentleman since my early childhood days. Any detailed statement by me recounting the innumerable trials and vicissitudes that have beset his path, or an attempt on my part to record his virtues and accomplishments would be only for the purpose of testifying to his indomitable courage, sterling integrity, sagacity and generous liberality.

Excepting for its authenticity any sketch of mine could not possibly be as interesting or comprehensive as a composite picture, which is the production of a hundred or more different writers, each recording his own views of that gentleman or relating some of his acts or achievements.

That there should be some similarity in the biographies thus included is only natural. To my knowledge none that appears in this book was written or to any considerable extent inspired by either Mr. Walker or any of the immediate members of his family. The authors of these various productions have had to depend largely on information secured from friends or acquaintances of Mr. Walker for the material with which to compile these biographies. A number of these articles were penned by men who have known Mr. Walker for a quarter of a century or more and are more the expression of their own estimation and regard for him than a grouping of facts.

No attempt has been made to edit any of the articles which make up this scrap book. Neither do they appear consecutively as to dates nor with any reference to articles that precede or follow each other.

I have selected from several hundred newspaper clippings those articles in which the writer has expressed an opinion of Mr. Walker, chronicled some event in which he has taken a prominent part or related some act of his either of a public or private nature. Mr. Walker has been a prolific writer and has been outspoken and fearless in expressing his opinion on all subjects that affected the present or future welfare of the people. Numerous volumes much larger than this would be required to print his literary productions, none of which are embraced in this compilation.

A tireless student and deep thinker, his practical ideas have always

had much weight in moulding public opinion. Many of his predictions, although not fully credited at the time when made, have since been fully verified.

It is worthy of special mention that during the last twenty-five years, a period when the masses have continually manifested bitter prejudice against men of wealth or large business interests, Mr. Walker should have been able to retain to so great an extent the good will and approbation not only of those in the community where he resides but of citizens all over our country.

Some of the earlier or later photographs of Mr. Walker have been used to illustrate most of the articles as they originally appeared, reference in many cases being made to these likenesses. Instead of attempting to have these photographs accompany each article, I have placed them on separate pages.

To those who know Mr. Walker personally or by reputation, this work will be a source of much pleasure and profit. A careful analysis of the universal verdict of the impartial historian here recorded certainly endows Mr. Walker with the attributes of a scholar, philosopher and philanthropist, as well as those of a shrewd business man, a far-sighted capitalist and a public spirited citizen.



I am individually responsible for the existence of this publication. Both my brother, James C. Walker, and myself are greatly indebted to Mr. T. B. Walker for very many substantial courtesies and favors shown us in the past as well as wise counsel and advice given. In a small measure we hope to show our appreciation by presenting him with this volume illustrating very completely the high regard and loving kindness in which he is held by his fellow men.

As a literary production I have no excuse to offer for its appearance. I am confident that it has much of merit, told by many pens, and the stories and the lesson taught in following the career of a man who from small opportunities has achieved remarkable success might well serve to stimulate us all to better and higher aims.

Platt B. Walker

PERSONAL COMMENT.

BY PLATT B. WALKER.

An author who attempts in one short chapter to tell the story of a useful and eventful life, must from necessity confine himself almost entirely to details without trying to analyze the underlying motives that have actuated the individual in shifting hither and thither like a pawn or rook on the world's great chess board. There is in each human existence some subtle theme that ever seeks to find expression in certain hopes and ambitions, which, however, are often doomed to be drowned by the din of necessity or suppressed by lack of opportunity. I have carefully perused the various contributions, many of them by talented writers, which make up this compilation. Each in his own style has recorded the romance of a fatherless boy who, by determination and perseverance, has become an honored and respected citizen and an important and useful factor in the industrial, educational and financial world. Far better than I am able to do have been told by them the numerous trials, disappointments, achievements and successes that have fallen to the lot of Mr. T. B. Walker. It is not my intention, therefore, to repeat here the details of his career. The critics represented in this volume have with kindly eyes painted pen pictures of Mr. Walker as the student, the philosopher, the philanthropist and the keen business man. Very many of them have credited him with being a specialist in one or more of these vocations, while others see in him a past master in all lines. Very few of them seem to have acquired a true insight into the intensity of his character or the depth of his knowledge on material or speculative affairs of mankind.

With untiring energy and zeal he has ever concentrated his labor toward the accomplishment of those things which are material, enduring and beneficial to himself, his associates and the world at large. His indomitable will has ever stood guard as a severe task master, urging the faithful performance of the hardest tasks even where the results to be accomplished did not seem to justify the exertion, or the compensation was entirely inadequate for the energy expended.

As a young man, having worked his way through college by hard knocks, Mr. Walker determined to become one of the greatest acknowledged authorities on the higher branches of mathematics. Before he was 30 years old, he succeeded in that ambition. Even with the multiplication of his enterprises and responsibility he has still found time to keep abreast of the progress in this useful science. To determine to his entire satisfaction the absolute divinity of Christ, he early in life made a most exhaustive and careful research of ancient and modern literature, both of supposed holy and profane origin. He even fully analyzed and studied the doctrines propounded by atheists of renown that he might not be biased in coming to a final decision. Christianity from a scientific, practical and spiritual foundation was canvassed most thoroughly by him, with the result that he has acquired a most abiding faith in its efficacy and a more intimate knowledge of all the phases of religion than many doctors of divinity who expound the Scriptures.

The innumerable agencies that have produced freedom of thought and action and stimulated civilization are all familiar subjects to Mr. Walker, acquired by poring over countless essays and treaties by modern philosophers as well as those who lived long ago. The dangers that beset our popular form of government and the pitfalls that lie in wait for the political, industrial, and financial affairs of our nation are visible to him through the lenses left in the records of past experiences focused by modern thought. Never a pessimist, he still can often discern the signs of the time and thereby foretell the future. With sincere notes of warning and wise counsel, he has many times striven to ward off impending danger.

He is an intense lover of all that is truly beautiful in nature and art. His collection of rare paintings is unequalled by any private collection in this country, and he is constantly adding many more beautiful and famous paintings. The Public Library of Minneapolis is an enduring evidence of his public work.

The Museum of Fine Arts equally owes much to him for his liberal patronage and wise counsel. The Young Men's Christian Association has had no truer friend nor supporter in the community than Mr. Walker. By reason of his interest and valuable assistance in this work he has for many years been a northwestern member of the advisory board of the National Y. M. C. A. The theoretical and practical affairs of the Minnesota Academy of Science have received much time and thought from Mr. Walker. The museum maintained by this society, in the Public Library, is probably the most valuable and interesting of any collection in the northwest. Those organizations and institutions that serve the poor and needy have ever received substantial assistance from him, and many worthy families have cause to remember his generosity. His acts of charity are always performed in the most modest manner, many of them reaching the proper destination without the recipient ever knowing that he was the benefactor.

The Walker homestead occupies more than one-half of an ordinary city block, and is located on Hennepin avenue well within the business district. Mr. Walker was one of the first of our citizens to set a worthy example by converting his grounds into a park, from which the public are not excluded by fences. Every pleasant day can be seen a large number of persons congregated under the wide spreading branches of trees, enjoying the two dozen or more large comfortable settees placed there by Mr. Walker for their especial benefit.

Only a few of Mr. Walker's intimate friends know of his remarkable collection of books. Some years ago a spacious library was constructed, which Mr. Walker uses as his private office. Bookcases cover three sides of the room, the shelves of which are filled. The standard authors are all here represented. Philosophy, science, therapeutics, history, political economy, biography, and innumerable modern and ancient treatises on every subject, have here their allotted space. Few men have devoted as much time and study to books as has Mr. Walker. Few of the many volumes can be found in which many sentences and paragraphs have not been underscored by him.

In his business affairs, Mr. Walker has ever held to a constant and definite purpose. Absolute honesty and integrity has been his motto and a realization of his responsibility to his fellow man has been carried into his business and social life. Soon after migrating to the North Star state, he was afforded an opportunity of realizing the coming value of the large virgin forests that grew along the northern border. To secure a goodly supply of this bounty of nature and to husband it for future generations was his ambition. The greedy tax shark and the exigencies of the times, however, compelled him to cut off, with the other lumbermen, his supply of pine trees. To carry out his fixed purpose he then searched our country over and finally in the far west in the Golden state, found an immense tract of timber that promised to afford an opportunity of carrying out his ideas of economical use and perpetuation of the supply. I am confident that it is not for the purpose of laying claim to the title of being the owner of the largest amount of timber in this country, or in the world, that Mr. Walker has been investing many millions of dollars in these valuable assets. The billions of feet of timber that he has now the undisputed title to is vastly more than he, his sons, or even his grandsons can profitably utilize. This vast forest, utilized as he has planned, will be an incalculable blessing to those that require lumber in the centuries that are to come. By simply utilizing the matured trees and protecting the young and growing an endless supply is insured. From a strictly commercial and mercenary standpoint such enterprises as this are not considered logical, and certainly entail expenses and annoyances which Mr. Walker can never expect to be compensated for in his life or the next generation to come.

Any combination or conspiracy intended to restrain trade or impose a hardship on the people has ever received his most emphatic disapproval. He has repeatedly declined to pool or consolidate his interests in timber lands either in Minnesota or in the west, although constantly importuned to do so and offered exceedingly tempting proposals.

Few people have shown such constant loyalty or have been willing to sacrifice so much in time and money for the city of their adoption as has Mr. Walker. Frequently entirely worthy acts of his have been criticised and in many instances

his confidence in the integrity of the public or the municipality has been misplaced. Through all the rebuffs and disappointments his efforts have ever been to further the welfare of our metropolis. He has never been a speculator in city property and the lands he has secured were for use to improve or provide quarters for valuable enterprises that materially stimulated the growth and prosperity of the city. He is the owner today of more large buildings and personal property than any other individual or corporation. These structures have been erected by him because he was the only one able to provide quarters commensurate with the growing demand of our jobbing trade.

For a number of years this city endeavored to provide a suitable city market, but was unable to interest local or foreign capitalists. Even during a time of depression, Mr. Walker, in response to urgent petitions, provided a central market that is today a credit to our community. The only recognition he ever received for this public-spirited act was to have repealed certain privileges and exemptions the city had freely proffered to anyone who would provide a market. When Butler Brothers, the large wholesale dry goods and notions merchants, were debating whether to locate in Minneapolis or St. Paul, the Commercial Club and other civic associations insisted that Mr. Walker was the only citizen able to provide the quarters demanded by this much prized acquisition to our jobbing trade. Against his own interests, and contrary to his judgment, he erected the largest building for mercantile purposes west of Chicago. To meet the conditions necessary to secure the location of Butler Brothers in the form of reduced rent for three years, the citizens contributed two-thirds and Mr. Walker one-third, as a fund amounting to \$60,000, to provide the rental charge which would net only ordinary interest on the value of the property.

Taking into consideration the increase in the cost of all kinds of building material and the high wages that had to be paid to both skilled and common laborers, this investment, even without the necessity of making any contribution, was not sufficiently profitable to induce any other capitalist to invest his money. Solely to further the interests of Minneapolis, Mr. Walker financed the enterprise and erected the building.

Mr. Walker is a man of extremely sensitive temperament and keenly feels any unjust criticism. He fully realizes, however, that there is a natural prejudice in the minds of the masses against men of wealth, and accordingly he persistently refuses to allow the shafts of bitterness and abuse aimed at men of his class, even where they are pointedly personal, to goad him into selfish, narrow or mean acts in retaliation. Modest and unassuming in his own affairs, any vulgar display of wealth is to him distasteful. Frivolous amusements apparently have no fascination for him, and if he can not possess the genuine he refuses the imitation or the counterfeit. Always to be found enrolled among the staunch defenders of impartial justice, he has still a kind heart, and to the appeal of mercy has never turned a deaf ear.

To those who like myself have known him for more than two score of years, Mr. Walker has been a constant source of wonder and admiration. A complete master of himself, he seems often to be free from the bonds and restraints that limit the mental and physical capabilities of other men. During his life, Mr. Walker has accomplished very much of a permanent and enduring character, and I know that I am expressing the sincere desire of all who know him in fervently wishing that he may be spared for yet many a long year to round out and enjoy the fruits of a well spent life.

* * * * *

This sketch would be incomplete should I fail to record the beneficial and sustaining influences which have surrounded Mr. T. B. Walker's home life, and the valuable assistance accorded him by his wife and children.

With a truly Christian, motherly nature, Mrs. T. B. Walker has exceptional talent, thoroughly practical ideas, and executive ability of high degree. Her husband, her children, and her home, have ever received her best efforts and true devotion. Without slighting these duties, she has been able for many years to take a very active part in numerous charitable and philanthropic works.

As a wise counselor and a loyal supporter, she has at all times exerted a sustaining and stimulating influence on her husband. Those who have become per-

sonally acquainted with her or know the results of her life work, do not hesitate to place her in the front rank among the most capable, efficient and admirable women of this country. The National Encyclopedia of American Biographies includes, in its latest publication, a highly commendatory sketch of her life. Among the multitude of persons mentioned in the six large quarto volumes of this standard work, only some four or five other women are included. While never neglecting or slighting any of the details pertaining to the rearing, training and welfare of her large family of eight children, she has for many years been foremost in planning, developing and managing many large public and charitable works carried on by women of Minneapolis, and has in addition been more or less prominent in matters of national importance. She has, with energy, combated all forms of intemperance, and especially the blight of the liquor curse. She was the principal factor in planning, establishing and maintaining the Northwestern Hospital, in our city, of which organization she has continually served as president for the past twenty-five years, devoting much of her time and means to its advancement. She is the surviving one of the four originators of the Bethany Home, and amid many discouraging circumstances has been very largely responsible for the construction, supervision and perpetuation of that most helpful and important charitable institution of this city. She was also one of the principal originators of the Women's Council, which was most successfully maintained here for many years and of which she was president during a large part of its existence.

Her time and means have freely been given to help those who were unfortunate, especially the women and children. The number of such calls has frequently been so large and continuous that it is little less than remarkable that she has had time to look after other duties. For years she has continually taxed herself to the limit in her family and household affairs, while ever ready to respond to repeated calls for useful work. Her character, energy, remarkable judgment, clear understanding of home and public affairs, has been a most important element in giving character and direction to her sons and daughters, and has ably qualified them for successful and useful lives. There is scarcely to be found anywhere in this country a more nearly ideal family in which the father, mother and children are living exemplary lives, devoted to and considerate of each other, and striving to do their full share for humanity. Mrs. Walker's part in the development of this family life has been equally important with that of her husband, and she deserves and receives from those familiar with her life an equal share of the credit for the successes which have rewarded the labors of her husband and her children.

* * * * *

Mr. T. B. Walker's success is not solely to be measured by the results of his public work or his ability to amass a large fortune. It is equally exemplified in the character of the sons he has helped to rear to carry on his life work. The mother's guiding hand has been a most potent factor in moulding the lives of these boys, who have become worthy citizens and honorable men. Under the careful tutorage of Mr. and Mrs. Walker, their sons have proven a pride and a comfort to them.

The most practical methods have been employed by these parents to prepare their children for a useful and active life. The old homestead, which has been occupied for about thirty-three years, and in which the lives of most all of them have been spent, has been the headquarters for all the respectable boys of the neighborhood, if not the whole city. In the quiet large grounds back of the house there have been, during all these years, thoroughly equipped machine, carpenter, and blacksmith shops. In the earlier years gas engines, and later, electric motors supplied power, and an extensive gymnasium was used for training and amusement. Each of the boys was permitted to own a gun at the age of six years, all but one of them being expert hunters, and most of them have spent a portion of each year in frontier life amongst the ducks, geese, and in deer hunting. They are very familiarly known on Lake Minnetonka as expert boatmen, and have secured many prizes in yacht races. None of the sons use either liquor or tobacco. They are straight-lined, upright, capable and efficient men, whom every one having dealings with looks upon with favor, respect and esteem.

It would be difficult to find anywhere in this broad land another family of five boys, each with a large fortune in his own name and the prospects of acquiring immense interests later, who have been and are now so willing and anxious to do their full share of any manual or mental labor, and who have arrived at the age of manhood without acquiring any of the follies and vices so prevalent among the great masses of boys and young men.

Mr. T. B. Walker's characteristics and achievements are familiar to very many by reason of having been frequently reviewed by the daily press and standard publications. The important work his sons are now doing, and the material assistance they have been to him in projecting and carrying on his enterprises are, however, but little known except among business associates with whom they have come in contact.

Among the illustrations which accompany this sketch is a reproduction from a recent photograph, showing a most interesting family group, consisting of Mr. T. B. Walker and his five sons, all of whom are actively engaged with him in carrying on his immense lumber, timber and other enterprises.

For a long period the eldest son, Gilbert M. Walker, had the control and management of the extensive lumbering and logging business on the Clearwater river and the mills at Crookston and Grand Forks. This covered about seventeen years of his life, the most of which were passed in the northwestern part of the state. He still holds the position of vice-president of the Red River Lumber Company, retains general supervision over the business of that company and other local interests, such as building, real estate, paper mills, etc., in Minneapolis, in which his father is principal owner.

Fletcher L. Walker, the second son, since the lumber business of the Red River Lumber Company was transferred from the Clearwater and Red River to the headwaters of the Mississippi at Akeley, and to Minneapolis, has been entrusted with the entire responsibility of building mills, constructing logging railways, cutting the timber, purchasing land, operating the plant and the final sale and distribution of the lumber. Under his careful and wise management the business has developed from some 25,000,000 feet a year to a prospective output of over 110,000,000 feet for the year 1907. He devotes his entire time to the supervision of this business, and is regarded by all who know him as one of the most capable and thorough lumbermen in the northwest.

Willis J. Walker has been in sole charge and active manager of the Walker-Akeley business, consisting of logging, contracting, sale of timber lands and logs. He has also for years energetically looked after the financial interests and the details pertaining to the headquarters affairs of the Red River Lumber Co., at Minneapolis. In the aggregate this has amounted to a financial business probably the largest in this line in the country. He has conducted this extensive work in a most thorough and capable manner, and to the entire satisfaction of his father and his business associates. Few young men have entrusted to them so important and responsible duties. In addition to the large Minnesota interests, he has taken an active part in developing the timber holdings of his father in California. He has made many trips to that state and assisted in consolidating various timber holdings with a view of bringing scattered tracts in different counties into compact groups, so as to provide for the best and most economical means of developing and manufacturing the timber.

Clinton L. Walker graduated from the engineering department of the Minnesota State University, and has since almost continually been living among and taking general supervision of the extensive California timber interests of his father and the Red River Lumber Company. By close application and study of the problem he is especially well posted on the available timber supply, the valuation of stumpage, the preservation of forests and the uses for which the land can be utilized. On his judgment and estimates large tracts of timber lands have been acquired. Other important work over which he has supervision has been the surveying of railway lines, preliminary to furnishing an outlet when active manufacturing operations are begun. To him has been entrusted the leasing of rights to stockmen to graze their herds on the extensive lands under his control. He makes his home in Piedmont, on the heights opposite San Francisco.

Archie D. Walker, the youngest, completed his schooling at Cornell a year

ago, and is now actively engaged and energetically supervising the construction of large buildings as well as looking after personal affairs and real estate holdings of his father in Minneapolis. During the absence of Willis Walker on a tour of Europe, he is in charge of much of the detail of the Minnesota and California timber lands.

While each of these five sons has his separate department for which he is largely held responsible, they act collectively as an advisory committee, and before any important move is made it is thoroughly discussed among them and agreed upon. Each one has shown a remarkable consideration for the judgment and wishes of his brothers and a deference to the wishes and opinions of their father. They have demonstrated their ability to carry on local affairs to such an extent that they are now entrusted with its entire management. Timber lands to the value of a million dollars are purchased by them, railroads constructed to bring out the timber and other equally important enterprises consummated without the necessity of bothering Mr. T. B. Walker, who has devoted his time very largely to public works and the acquiring of the timber lands in the west.

Mr. T. B. Walker is acknowledged to be one of the wisest and most far-seeing business men in the country. With the assistance of his five active sons to carry out the enterprises he has inaugurated, it is not surprising that he has been able to accomplish such remarkable success.

The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walker is the wife of Ernest F. Smith, president of the Hennepin Lumber Company, and a valuable member of several civic and industrial associations in Minneapolis. Their family residence is on Groveland avenue, next to Gilbert Walker's home on one side and Archie Walker's on the other side. Mrs. E. F. Smith is a sweet and capable woman, as honored and respected in her sphere of life as are her brothers.

The youngest daughter was the wife of Dr. F. O. Holman, one of the most popular and highly respected ministers in the United States. She died in California, in January, 1904, shortly after the death of her husband.

Leon B. Walker, a sixth son, next to the oldest, began work with his brother Gilbert during the time when the business was located in Crookston and Grand Forks. He was a young man of far more than ordinary ability, and would have been a power in the firm, but before his first season had passed, he was removed by sudden illness and death. This occurred in 1887.

To complete this sketch one other person should be mentioned, who, while no blood relation, has for a long time been regarded as a member of the Walker family. Thirty-three years ago Frank J. Kline, then a young man just from the University of Chicago, came to Minneapolis. He soon after entered the employ of Mr. T. B. Walker, and from that time until the present has never swerved in his loyalty and fidelity to Mr. Walker and his interests. As a cruiser, timber estimator, practical logger and civil engineer, constructing and operating logging railways, he has few if any equals in this country. Mr. Kline has continually been entrusted with very large responsibilities and has invariably discharged them with credit to himself and profit to his employer. He has under all circumstances shown himself a man of determination, perseverance and courage. Much of his time has been spent in the upper country, but when in the city he makes the Walker residence his home.

One of the elements which has very materially contributed to Mr. T. B. Walker's success has been his remarkable faculty of correctly judging character, and his ability to select men to fill responsible positions, who have proven honest, efficient and energetic. His sense of justice and his regard for his fellowman has always prompted him to treat his employes fairly and award them liberal compensation. The result has been that he has had associated with him men of the highest class, who have always remained loyal, conscientious and trustworthy. During the last forty years he has almost continually employed an army of laborers in and about his sawmill, constructing large buildings or working at other enterprises, yet he has never had a strike among his employes nor has there been any dissatisfaction with the treatment they have received or the wages paid. For years the sawmills in the northwest were operated eleven and twelve hours a day. Mr. Walker, however, never had the men in his mill work more than ten hours and paid them the maximum wages that have prevailed. This kind and

considerate treatment of his employes has naturally resulted in his securing the better class of men and a larger return in profits from their labors than any other employer in the northwest. There have grown up under his supervision many young men who are now prominent in business affairs or who hold important positions with Mr. Walker. Mr. Klein, mentioned above, is one of these gentlemen, and another who should not be overlooked is Mr. Charles B. March, who entered Mr. Walker's employ over twenty years ago, at the time Mr. Gilbert Walker was entrusted with the management of the sawmills at Crookston and Grand Forks. Mr. March has received frequent promotion as a recognition of his valuable services, and today he is sales manager for the Red River Lumber Company, and Mr. Fletcher Walker's first assistant in carrying on the extensive lumber business at Akeley and at Minneapolis. Mr. John S. Grist, who is private secretary to Mr. Walker, is another who has been continually in his employ for over fifteen years. William, the coachman, is one of the fixtures at the old homestead, where he has made himself very useful for over twenty years. There are scores of other past and present employes of Mr. Walker who deserve mention, but space will not permit of a record being made here.

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

The testimony of men who have been associated in business for many years, expressive of their esteem or judgment of the character of those with whom they have been associated, is in general the most reliable and trustworthy testimony concerning his true character. And those also who have been contemporaneous with, and for many years acquainted with all the public and private affairs of another citizen, are to almost an equal extent, in a position to form reliable judgments concerning him.

From among a large number of personal letters, I have taken the liberty of including some extracts which show the high esteem and favorable opinion in which Mr. T. B. Walker is held by those who know him intimately, both in business and social life.

James J. Hill, the head of the greatest railway system in this country, has not only a national but a world wide reputation. He is noted for being frank, sincere and outspoken on all occasions. The two accompanying letters written by him, compliment Mr. Walker very highly:

St. Paul, 28th February, 1889.

I have known Mr. T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, for many years intimately, and I regard him socially and financially as among the most valuable of my friends; he is a man who possesses the confidence and regard of all who know him.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JAS. J. HILL.

St. Paul, Minn., September 17th, 1895.

I have known Mr. T. B. Walker for more than thirty years. He is a man of very large means, and has been for many years a leader among the most successful men in the state.

His business has been mainly directed to pine lands and lumber, but his

other interests are also very large. Mr. Walker has always stood in the foremost rank among the business men of our state for integrity and honorable dealing in every way.

(Signed) JAS. J. HILL.

Mr. H. C. Akeley was for many years extensively interested with Mr. Walker, in timber land in Northern Minnesota. The two letters printed here-with show conclusively the high esteem and confidence in which Mr. Akeley holds his old partner.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 11, 1895.

About eight years ago, I entered into a partnership agreement with Mr. T. B. Walker for the purpose of buying and handling pine timber, logs and lumber. I purchased an undivided half interest in a large tract that Mr. Walker owned, and furnished means to purchase other tracts; we jointly owned between two and three hundred thousand acres.

Mr. Walker has had the entire management of our affairs, using his judgment in all matters; yet he has carefully advised me beforehand of all essential transactions. I have been entirely satisfied with all the purchases, sales and all other features of the business; he has adjusted and handled all our matters with scrupulous fidelity, fairness and honor; I have never had business relations with anyone that were more satisfactory than those with Mr. Walker.

He stands foremost among the prominent men of the Northwest as a broad, sound, reliable business man and citizen. I became acquainted with his past record before entering into the business relations that we contemplated, as it could be satisfactory only in the hands of a partner upon whom I could implicitly rely both for integrity and ability.

ty. I can freely testify to his fair dealings with me, and can unhesitatingly say that I am confident that anyone who may rely upon his integrity and judgment will not be disappointed.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) H. C. AKELEY.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 4th, 1903.

In the spring of 1887, I came to Minneapolis, for the purpose of investigating the lumber and timber outlook, with some view of perhaps embarking in the business. Having met Mr. T. B. Walker, who seemed anxious to have me locate in Minneapolis, the question came up as to my being able to purchase a tract of timber in Minnesota, which led to negotiations for the purchase of one-half interest in a large tract, belonging to Mr. Walker, on the waters of the upper Mississippi. He gave me about the acreage and estimate of timber on the land, as well as the quality of timber, accessibility, etc. He gave me a price at which I might purchase a half interest. I found upon investigation that Mr. Walker's character and standing in the community where he had lived and engaged in business for many years, was such that he could be relied upon implicitly in his statements and estimates and thereupon I accepted his proposition and without further information, other than his statements, I closed the deal for a half interest in a very large tract of pine timber, not deeming it necessary to examine or estimate the timber. I purchased the undivided one-half interest in whatever he owned in that territory at a certain rate per acre, which we agreed upon. We entered into a partnership under the firm name of Walker & Akeley, and have since been engaged in cutting and marketing the timber and in the purchase of additional lands, which we made from time to time, whenever opportunity offered to add to our possessions.

As I entered into other deals which occupied my time and attention the business has been conducted under Mr. Walker's management, during these years. Having cut and marketed a large proportion of this timber up to the present time, I can say that all the estimates and statements made by Mr. Walker in regard to the timber, have been fully and completely verified. His son, Mr. Willis Walker, has been highly satisfactory to me, as being ably managed and in a way eminently satisfactory to me. My interests have been cared for and protected in all ways by Mr. Walker and his son and Mr. Kline, who was employed by us in looking after the logging contracts. Not only has everything run along successfully from a general business point of view, but the personal relations existing between us have always been most

pleasant and agreeable and highly satisfactory to me.

(Signed) H. C. AKELEY.

In 1889 Mr. Walker visited several European countries, William K. Merriam, then Governor of Minnesota, voluntarily supplied Mr. Walker with the following credential:

St. Paul, March 6th, 1889.

To whomsoever this letter may be presented:

It gives me great pleasure to commend Mr. T. B. Walker, of the City of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, United States of America, who is now traveling in Europe, as a gentleman entitled to the courtesy and unreserved confidence of all with whom he may come in contact, in business or social affairs.

Mr. Walker is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Minneapolis, a gentleman widely known throughout our State, and one who has been active and influential in building up and fostering its many industries.

While he has been active in the business world, and has accumulated a vast property, he also devotes much time and thought to economic, educational, and philanthropic matters.

(Signed) WM. R. MERRIAM,
Governor of the State of Minnesota,
United States of America.

Mr. Walker has been identified with many of the largest banking institutions of Minneapolis. Mr. Jas. B. Forgan, then cashier of the National Bank of Commerce and now president of the First National Bank of Chicago, supplied Mr. Walker with the following credentials, addressed to their Edinburgh connection:

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 28, 1899.
The General Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland,
Edinburgh.

Dear Sir: This will serve to introduce Mr. Thomas B. Walker, a valued client of this bank, who is traveling in Europe for a few months.

Mr. Walker has been for many years a resident of this city. He is a capitalist and a large owner of pine timber lands. It gives me great pleasure to certify to the high standing and excellent reputation which he has attained wherever known. His character, integrity and ability are beyond criticism, and his wealth and financial condition are such as to entitle him to the very highest commercial credit.

I would bespeak for Mr. Walker your considerate attention, and assure you that any favor shown him will be worthily bestowed and fully appreciated by me. Very respectfully,

(Signed) JAS. B. FORGAN,
Cashier.



Reproduction from photograph taken of Mr. T. B. Walker in 1888.
Used to illustrate articles that appeared in the following publications:

- Minneapolis Tribune.
- The Spectator, Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Tribune

MINNEAPOLIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1903.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS MINNEAPOLITAN, THE HONORABLE THOMAS B. WALKER.

Business Man, Financier, Philanthropist, Author and Art Connoisseur.

There are few cities that can boast of as many men among its best citizens who stand as mile posts along the road to business success, as can Minneapolis. The public is familiar with many of their names, and their deeds speak for them even outside of the city. The lives of these men, their standing, and their manner of living speak for them, and mark them as guides to which the young men look as the type of coveted success.

Among this group of men of Minneapolis, T. B. Walker stands out prominently, as one of the most striking personalities, illustrating what push, energy and determination can do for a young man even in the face of often adverse circumstances. It is not saying more than the fair truth, to say that Mr. Walker in his quiet way has probably made himself known over a wider territory than any of the men of active life in the city. His keen business acumen has called him to almost every place of interest in the Northwest seeking business adventure, and that alone would have made him known to the Pacific coast. But, added to that, there has always been a touch of philosophy in the make-up of Mr. Walker, that has made him rise above the purely business man and put him among the brighter minds that always breed respect, even where not always understood.

Mr. Walker is what would have been called in the old Anglo-Saxon days a homely man. That term, in its original, was the highest compliment that could be paid to humanity. Those who know him now always have when in his presence that feeling of comfort that always comes with the well balanced mind and for which there is always an answering respect. Personal contact with him is wholesome, and his public life has been productive of so much good that when Mr. Walker cares to mingle in affairs of civic life his words are invariably heeded by every element, and the modern local toiler for public weal weighs well his opinions, that are always sought after in crucial moments.

A stranger conversing with Mr.

Walker would very probably be left under the impression that he had been listening to a literary man or philosopher. While Mr. Walker ranks foremost among the business men of the entire Northwest, his mind is too broad to be confined to his business alone and is a vast storehouse of all knowledge useful to humanity. And this fund of knowledge has been accumulated by him despite great difficulties; while his success has been won while working for the highest interests of his home, town and state.

On the first day of February, 1840 a baby boy was born to Platt Bayliss Walker and Anstis Barlow Walker, in Xenia, Green county, Ohio. Two other children had come before, and a short time later two more. The baby was named Thomas Barlow Walker, after his mother's brother, Hon. Thomas Barlow, a prominent New Yorker. Two of his mother's brothers were members of the bar and served with distinction as judges.

One of them was Judge Thomas Barlow, of Canastota, N. Y., the other Platt Walker, the father of young Thomas Barlow Walker, was a descendant of early settlers in this country from England. At this time he was engaged in business at Xenia, and prospering; but in a few years his adventurous spirit led him to undertake a trip to the newly discovered gold fields of California, and he embarked all his capital in this venture.

Fitting out a train of goods and a company of forty-nine travelers he started across the plains in 1849. Misfortune soon overtook the party, the dread cholera having made its appearance among them. As soon as the men grew aware of this, those who were still well deserted the party, with the exception of Walker, who stayed with his men, nursing and relieving them as well as he could. But he also was seized with the disease, and died by the wayside at Warrensburg, Mo.

His partner went ahead with the remainder of the party, and upon his arrival in the gold camps disposed of the goods at immense profits. The thank-

less partner never made any returns to the widow and children, and was never heard from again.

The boy who has since won recognition among men was but nine years of age, and adversity stared the whole family in the face. The excellent mother never gave up hope for one instant, but set out to give her children the best education possible. It was hard times for a while, and Thomas helped as well as he could by selling papers, cutting wood, doing odd jobs in the stores. It was very much in evidence, however, that when he undertook to pick berries or do similar work he would hire other boys to work for him and pay them a certain amount for each quart picked. He seldom failed to realize a profit upon his enterprises.

When the lad was sixteen the family moved to Berea, a town a few miles out of Cleveland, Ohio, to be near Baldwin University, where Thomas hoped to complete his education. But these hopes were never fully realized, as the scarcity of money compelled him to go to work. For a while he clerked in a store.

With the little money he had saved he entered college, expecting to work his way through. Once he bought a piece of timber on speculation, and hired fellow students to help him cut the timber. This venture yielded some returns, but not enough to enable him to complete his course, and shortly afterwards he accepted an offer from Mr. Hulet to go on the road and sell Berea grindstones. Berea grindstones had never sold so well before young Walker went out with them and orders for them came in thick and fast. But all the time during which he traveled he carried two grips with him; one contained his wardrobe; the other—and it was by far the heavier—held his books, which he studied at every opportunity.

Such was his diligence that he found time to keep up with his classmates, and when the examinations came at the end of the school year, he always stood at the top. During his whole course at college he could only afford time for one term in the year; yet he was so earnest in his endeavors to learn that he was not content with acquiring all the knowledge which the text books conveyed, but read and understood as well every work on the subject which he could obtain. He excelled particularly in the higher branches of mathematics; Newton's Principia, Astronomy, Chemistry and other kindred subjects found a devoted adherent in the young man.

In 1869, when he was nineteen years old, he undertook a contract which would have presented insurmountable difficulties to even an old, experienced business man. He was then selling grindstones at Paris, Ill., where the

Terre Haute & St. Louis Railroad Company were engaged in building their line. Without friends, without capital, without credit at the local bank, he took up a contract to supply the railroad with cross ties and other lumber. He obtained credit at the bank, bought timber lands, built boarding camps for his crews and soon had things booming. Prospects were bright and his profits would have been very considerable, in view of the fact that his only capital when he started was plenty of nerve and self-reliance, but at the end of eighteen months the railroad company failed, and he was left with but a trifling fraction of what he had earned.

With a few hundred dollars which he had saved, he returned home, where he began teaching school. In this vocation, as in everything which he ever undertook, he was successful.

The war of the Rebellion having broken up the school at Berea and paralyzed business, young Walker having become a member of an artillery company waited for several weeks to get into camp in Cleveland. Having failed to secure admission to the company, it became necessary to secure employment and for this purpose he went West through Michigan and Wisconsin. Having applied to the president of the board of regents of the state university of Wisconsin for the position of assistant teacher in mathematics which the president found him fully competent to fill, and while he waited for the decision of the board he went West to McGregor, Iowa, and there having met J. M. Robinson, of Minneapolis, who gave him a glowing account of the new town of Minneapolis "ten miles above St. Paul," he decided to come to Minnesota, in order to engage in a surveying enterprise with Mr. George B. Wright, of Minneapolis. Having arrived here and met Mr. Wright, he engaged to go on the government survey. Soon after starting from Minneapolis towards the frontier, Mr. Walker received the appointment of assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Wisconsin, but had engaged for the surveying work, and refused to change his decision. Thus it would seem that Minnesota has, through an incident of the meeting with Mr. Robinson, acquired the life citizenship of Mr. Walker.

He came up the river from Iowa by steamboat, and then traveled over the only nine miles of railroad in Minnesota to Minneapolis.

He had been in the town only an hour when he engaged with George B. Wright to go on a surveying trip for the United States government. They started out in a few days, Wright running the compass while Walker was chain man. One day Wright asked

Walker to run the compass, and when he saw the professional way in which his request was obeyed he changed the order of things and after that Walker was compass-man while Wright, the employer, cleared underbrush and carried the chain. Before the purpose for which the expedition had gone out was completed, Indian outbreaks drove the party into Fort Ripley for protection, where the small garrison gladly welcomed the addition of sixteen men. Walker made his way back to Minneapolis.

During the remainder of the summer he worked on the survey of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad; and when winter came he rented desk room in the office of L. M. Stewart, a prominent attorney, where he devoted his time to further studies. When he left there in the spring to go with a surveying party on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, Stewart, who was very scant usually in his encomia, complimented him in the highest words of praise on his diligence.

Late in the fall of 1863 Mr. Walker returned to his Ohio home, where he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet G. Hulet, daughter of his former employer, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., president of the Baldwin University, where both had been educated. Dr. Wheeler was a brother-in-law of the bride. The couple remained in Berea until spring, Mr. Walker putting in his time on his books, and then returned to Minneapolis, which has ever since been their home.

The result of that union, friends of Mr. and Mrs. Walker know. Those who have the entree to the spacious home realize how adapted to each other were the couple then united. The atmosphere of the home today seems to be that very quieting influence that arises from the natural consequences of the environment of books and pictures, lessons and lectures, and the tastes that gathered such surroundings together. During the early years of their married life Mr. Walker's business kept him much away from home, and the young wife was placed early in full charge of the domestic engineery. In those days money did not go far; the new Minneapolis was not burdened with wealth and the men owed much of their success or failure to their helpmates. But it was during those strenuous times that young people were tried out and formed the base for future success.

In 1868, Mr. Walker formed a combination with Levi Butler and Howard W. Mills to exploit the lumber regions. Men laughed at the thought of handling the timber in the country which Mr. Walker proposed, but in his earnestness convinced these two men and they threw their money in with the experi-

ence which Mr. Walker had gained while on his surveying expeditions, the profits to be divided, share and share alike. The enterprises which the new firm undertook were all worked out under the personal supervision of Mr. Walker. He examined every piece of land taken up, and knew the exact value of each acre of property. Camps were located and logs were cut and driven to market. From this beginning the firm of Butler, Mills & Walker grew up and flourished. The withdrawal of Mills on account of ill health changed the name of the firm to Butler & Walker. Mr. Walker afterwards associated himself with Major George A. Camp, and they purchased the old Pacific Mills which burned down in 1880, but were rebuilt later. In the meantime mills went up at Crookston and Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Those who have followed Mr. Walker closely say that the foundation of his great success was a basic principle of new business methods originating with him, together with an unswerving business integrity. He made it a point that in his own mind his word would be as good as his bond, and it did not take long to impress others with that same belief. His shrewdness was never better exemplified than it was only a short time ago, when the great Western country began to develop, while at the same time the Minnesota pine forests were on the wane. In 1889, Mr. Walker began investigating the timber lands of the Pacific coast. Having examined very extensively the timber of Washington, Oregon and California, he began purchasing timber lands in California about 1896 or 1897. He chose as the most desirable the immense sugar and yellow pine timber of the upper Sierra Nevada Mountains, where he has become the owner of what is regarded as the finest tract of timber lands in the world. When he began purchasing, it was thought to be a venturesome undertaking until the facts became known as to the quality and quantity of the timber and its accessibility, as various railway lines are anxious to extend into the timber, which will make of his holdings perhaps the most desirable lumber plants in the world. The lumbermen of California, as well as those of Minnesota, are in general agreed upon this point.

At the present time Mr. Walker gives most of his time and attention to his Pacific coast timber deals and the various city enterprises and public matters which he looks after to considerable extent. He and his sons and Mr. Charles B. March are the owners and managers of the Red River Lumber Company, with mills formerly at Grand Forks and Crookston, but now having extensive plants at the town of Akeley,

a little west of Leech Lake, in northern Minnesota, where the unusual condition prevails of running the sawmill summer and winter, day and night, which is to say the least, quite unusual if not entirely exceptional.

The extensive city market and commission district of Minneapolis has been built up by Mr. Walker and constitutes one of the most important enterprises in the city, as it has no superior in the country, and has placed Minneapolis the third or fourth city in the United States in the extent of its commission business in vegetables, fruit and dairy products and miscellaneous provisions. The business located there surpasses that transacted in any other city in the United States, with the exception, perhaps, of only two—Chicago and New York.

The Land and Investment Company, which built up St. Louis Park, and has added very materially to the suburban business of the city, together with many business enterprises located within the city, have derived substantial benefit and assistance from Mr. Walker. He has probably expended more money for the development of Minneapolis by far than any other citizen. He organized the Business Men's Union, which for a number of years was very helpful in attracting capital and attention to Minneapolis and building up its industries.

Mr. Walker is the managing partner of the extensive logging firm of Walker & Akeley, who have handled perhaps larger quantities of logs than any other firm. The origin of this partnership came about in the following manner: In 1887 Mr. Akeley came to Minneapolis with a view of investigating the outlook for a location in the lumber business. Having met Mr. Walker and having known of his large timber interests, opened up a negotiation for the purchase of a half interest in the largest tract of timber lands that has perhaps ever changed hands in Minnesota. Mr. Walker gave him a price and Mr. Akeley told him that he would let him know the next day as to what he would do about purchasing and paying for it. The question was, with Mr. Akeley, as to when and how he could pay, having made up his mind the day before that he would make the purchase. Mr. Walker accepted the terms of payment, the deal was closed inside of two days, all but making up the papers, which took considerable time, a large payment was made in cash, and when Mr. Akeley was asked what he proposed to do about examining the land, he affirmed that he did not care to either examine the lands or the titles, but having investigated the character and standing of Mr. Walker, was willing to make this largest of all transactions in the lumber way in the Northwest, with

only the statements of Mr. Walker to rely upon for the value of the property which he was purchasing, making one of the most exceptional land deals and business transactions that can be found in the history of business affairs.

Mr. Akeley now has to certify, "Having cut and marketed a large proportion of this timber up to the present time, I can say that all the estimates and statements made by Mr. Walker in regard to the timber have been fully and completely verified. His management of the business has been eminently satisfactory to me. My interests have been protected in all ways by Mr. Walker and his sons."

Although Mr. Walker's financial success has been phenomenal and he is classed among the most substantial men in the Northwest, it is hardly here that his strength of character is most conspicuous. He has been first and foremost among those who believe that common humanity is entitled to more than it is getting; and while what he has done is called charity, he does not believe that he has done any more than any other man in his position ought or should. For instance, when our Central Market burned a few years ago, leaving a whole block in area filled in in large part with all manner of vegetable produce and provisions that demanded immediate removal to prevent its becoming a nuisance, Mr. Walker directed Mr. Gorham, his real estate man and building manager, to employ a large force of men immediately and remove this waste material from under the great mass of fallen bricks and stone. He directed that good wages should be paid. The next day, upon inquiry as to the wages that the men were promised, he was told it was a dollar a day, and he then asked if his manager thought that men with families could live on a dollar a day. The reply was that he did not think that it was a relevant question as the employer was not supposed to be responsible for the maintaining of the men's families, and with the further statement that Elevator A, which had just burned a few days before, almost within sight of the City Market, had three hundred men at work who were receiving only eighty cents a day, and hundreds more were seeking employment at that rate, so that the dollar a day was higher than the customary wages. But Mr. Walker insisted that the pay should be a dollar and a quarter a day, and that contractors who were digging foundations for commission houses should also be required in their contracts to pay a dollar and a quarter a day to their men, and the contractors charged extra price on this account.

Minneapolis is largely indebted to Mr. Walker for its fine Public Library,

ranging about fourth or fifth among the cities of the United States in its circulation. A short time after he arrived in Minneapolis, he joined the Athenaeum Library Association. Having found a couple of memberships at a specially low price, he purchased the two, one for himself and one for his wife. He worked in this way for many years, drifting towards a more liberal policy and larger usefulness, until finally, in large part through his instrumentality, the library act was passed, establishing the Public Library, and to place within the books of the Athenaeum as a permanent home, as well as the art gallery under the management of the art society and museum of the Academy of Science. Mr. Walker has been re-elected president annually for the past eighteen years from the date of the formation of the board. Mr. Walker has been the principal patron of the Academy of Science, having done more than others to develop and build up the collection and maintain the interests in the scientific work of society. From various remarks and pointers given out by Mr. Walker, it has been known that he has intended at some time to build in Minneapolis an art institute and museum.

It has been recently remarked by workingmen and amongst the socialists and discontended element that if all employers were as inclined to use employes well there would be no socialism or necessity for strikes, as Mr. Walker has never had a strike in his extensive handling of men, as his business interests have required the help of thousands of men in conducting his enterprises, and every one who has been with him once is glad to return to his employ again. He has the esteem and good will of all classes, and it is a partial key to his success, as his business flourishes and develops largely through the good will and patronage of others.

Many of the boys who came out of the state reform school have good cause to remember the name of Mr. Walker, as that of the man who befriended them when they were in that institution, of which he was a trustee for many years. His services on the board were highly appreciated by the inmates and his associates.

Mr. Walker built his residence at 803 Hennepin avenue in 1874, where he has since resided. There he brought his mother, whose early training had been such a help to him. He never forgot what he owed her and always took care of her, giving her his love and assisting her financially from his earliest boyhood. She lived there happily until her end in 1883, and saw eight children come to her son and daughter-in-law. Of these seven are living. One son

passed away at eighteen years of age, after a short illness. The affection of the members of the family for each other is beyond the ordinary, and the Walker homestead is one of the happiest of homes. Mr. Walker's private office is in the library of the home, where a large table covered with papers of all sorts serves as his desk. And yet all these papers are not business documents. There is not a charitable institution in the Northwest that cannot number Mr. Walker among its most liberal contributors. There is not a public meeting held at which he does not receive an invitation to attend and speak. Pamphlets, religious, sociological, political, hygienic, sound, many of which have been compiled by this lumber king. His writings are much in demand, as he has a marvelously clear, crisp and concise way of putting things that appeals particularly to every lover of good writing. What he says are facts, and there is no getting away from his arguments. The Methodist church counts his writings among their most valuable helps; the Young Men's Christian Association has circulated his works. As an exponent of the doctrines of the Republican party he has been called upon time and again to help along with his pen the good cause, and the clear manner in which he handles the most profound questions has been a revelation to politicians. No one, a few years ago, expected that the great lumber merchant was paying any attention to politics, until he began to fulminate his truths and carried consternation to the ranks of the opposition. His knowledge of political economy is profound, and not only that of this country, but of all times and all places.

Mr. Walker believes firmly that every man should have a strong personal interest in the good of the country, and that every one should pay the same attention which he gives to his own business to it.

In personal appearance Mr. Walker is a well proportioned man of a trifle over the average height. His face has an exceedingly kindly appearance; that of a man who could well be entrusted with anything, and who would faithfully abide by the trust. Were it not for a tinge of gray in his hair and beard, no one would believe that he was over forty years old, as he has the active movements of a young man and every gesture shows the vigor of the early prime of life.

The walls of the library in which he has his office are lined with book cases which groan under the weight of books fit to make the heart of a bookworm full of envy. Works on all subjects by the best authors; religion, art, science, poetry, fiction, philosophy, and every possible subject are among them. They

are not there for looks only, as their owner is better acquainted with their contents than with their exteriors. His love for sound reading was acquired from Father Blake, an old Catholic priest. Father Blake saw Mr. Walker, when he was a boy reading stories of travel and adventure. The good man gave him books worthier of his attention, and pointed a course of reading which he knew would be of advantage.

Besides his valuable library, there is in the house a collection of paintings, and bronzes and rugs, said to be the finest private collection in the world. A gallery of six large rooms accommodates on its walls gems from the hands of the world's most famous masters of painting. In the bronze room are valuable Chinese and Japanese bronzes, ivory carvings, glassware from all over the world. Most men would keep their magnificent works of art under lock and key, and admit only their most intimate friends. But this man is of different stamp. Absolutely without a selfish thought, he throws the door of his home wide open to the world, and invites all to come and enjoy these things with him. The gallery has become a mine for tourists, and none leave Minneapolis without going there. His enjoyment comes entirely from the pleasure which he can give others with the means at his command. Besides this, he has loaned a part of his collection to the public, and the library building now contains them. The remarkable feature of his art collection is that by common consent of all the best judges from all parts of the world it stands alone in being without a single

commonplace or mediocre painting. Every picture on the wall is of the highest type of the painter's art, and worthy of a place in any collection in the world. In this respect it is different from all other galleries, as any one is challenged to point to either a public or private gallery in this country or Europe that does not contain unworthy paintings on its walls. Mr. Walker is looked upon by the art dealers as the only one who makes no mistakes in the selection, as even the committees of a number of different judges in the public galleries make repeated mistakes by selecting large proportions of paintings that are not of interest and of high art value.

Another token of his consideration for others is in the benches which are set on the sidewalk around the grounds of his home. There weary pedestrians may sit and rest themselves comfortably under the shade of beautiful trees.

The money which he has given away in charity will not be known. He has always obeyed the Biblical injunction, and never let his left hand know that which the right hand did. How many poor people have been relieved in their anxieties by him, both with cheering word and assistance, how many saved through his help, will never be counted. Every public movement has received his help, wether it was the Young Men's Christian Association, in whose councils he stands high, or a movement on the part of the labor element to build a hall. He has labored hard for the cause of education, and displayed an active interest in the educational progress of the world.

APPLAUD MILLIONAIRE.—SOCIALISTS HEAR LUMBERMAN.

T. B. Walker Addresses Them on "Fallacies of Socialism."

St. Paul Pioneer Press, May 18, 1903.

T. B. Walker, the millionaire lumberman, yesterday addressed a meeting of the Socialists in Holcomb's hall, 45 Fourth street south. He spoke on the "Fallacies of Socialism," and was replied to by Rev. Carl D. Thompson, of Denver, Colo.

The audience was composed almost entirely of local members of the Socialist party. They accorded to Mr. Walker as close and respectful attention, if not so much applause, as to Rev. Thompson, with whom they were in enthusiastic sympathy, and who is gifted with rare eloquence and ingenuity in

stating the doctrine in which all present believed.

Both speakers talked at great length, the meeting lasting from 3 to 5:30 o'clock. Each marshaled statistics to the support of his position, the quality and quantity of which showed profound reading and intelligent thinking, though from different standpoints.

Mr. Walker was warmly applauded at the close of his talk. The chairman, in thanking him for appearing, said that Mr. Walker was the only rich citizen in Minneapolis who threw open to the people the art treasures his money had purchased.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1903 — AT THE NEW YORK HERALD OFFICE.

Public Art Gallery in Private House.

Many rich men have their hobbies. With some it is the mania for giving away libraries; with others it is a desire to acquire a baronial country estate. With T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, "the Pine King of the West," it is the collection of fine paintings. Ever since he was a boy, with money enough to buy one painting, his craving for fine art has grown, until now, at the age of fifty-two, he has the finest, the largest and the most select gallery in the United States.

And with it all he is not selfish. Although the gallery is in a wing of his private residence, at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, and the only entrance to it is through his front door, the gallery is open to the public six days in the week, and all who ring his bell and ask to see the old masters receive not only permission from the white aproned maid who answers the ring, but also a catalogue as well.

This private collection is by far and away better than that furnished by the Public Library Gallery of the city, and were it not for the fifty or more paintings which belong to Mr. Walker, and which hang in this gallery as a loan, the city's display of art would indeed be meagre.

Thomas Barlow Walker is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Minneapolis. His career is a shining example to all boys of moderate circumstances who are trying to make their way in the world. He was born at Xenia, Ohio, in 1840, and worked his way through Baldwin University. When he went to Minneapolis, in 1862, he was a surveyor on the St. Paul and Duluth Railway. While driving the road through the wilds of the West he became interested in the pinelands and to-day he owns more pine country than any other man in America, his interest reaching to California—hence his title of the "Pine King."

In the room devoted to old masters is one of the few Raphaels in this country. It is the portrait of Pope Julius II. It was painted by Raphael as a study for the portrait now hanging in the Pitti Palace. Before Mr. Walker acquired it it hung for years in the private gallery of Sir Cecil Miles, at Leigh Court, England. The canvas had been stretched upon a wooden panel two inches thick, but the wood had

to be planed down to half an inch on account of the honey-combing of the worms.

There are two Rembrandts in this room, "The Burgomaster," from the collection of Jacob Anthony Van Dam, of Dorchester, and "The Burgomaster's Wife," a smaller canvas probably a portrait of Rembrandt's mother. A Rubens, "Madonna and Child," representing the Madonna, Christ, and John the Baptist, came to the Walker collection from the gallery of Lord Norwich. Sebastiano del Piombo's painting of "Victoria Colonna," Guido Reni's "Cleopatra's Last Hours" and Cipriani's "Assumption of the Virgin" are some of the examples of the other famous old Italian masters which add strength to this private collection, but the Napoleon pictures are the ones which many persons come to Minneapolis specially to see.

Mr. Walker's "Portrait of Napoleon" is by Robert Lefevre, painted in 1810. For years it hung in Napoleon's apartments at Fontainebleau. When in exile Napoleon presented it to Field Marshal Mortier, who, dying, willed it to his nephew, Count de la Grange, from whom Mr. Walker's agents secured it. As companion pieces are the portraits of Josephine, by Lefevre, in 1808, and a portrait of Empress Maria Louisa. "Napoleon in His Coronation Robes," by David, painted in 1805, is one of the most striking pictures of the great war lord in existence. It was given to Field Marshal Davoust by the Emperor, because Davoust and he were schoolmates at Brienne.

LANDSCAPE PAINTERS.

The brilliant landscape painters of France, Corot, Rousseau, Dupre, Diaz, Harpignies, Cazin, Monticelli and the animal painters Jacquin, Chagnau, Gericanet, Vuillefroys, Charles Jacque and Aymar Pezant are all represented with one or more canvases, but by far the most popular is the "Lion," by Rosa Bonheur, and "Cattle Resting in the Shade," by her talented brother, Auguste Bonheur.

The painting which has done much toward creating a hatred for war, the famous battle picture, Paul Jazet's "Death of Nelson," is another valuable canvas on Mr. Walker's walls. It is one of the most fearfully real pictures known to art. The reeling figure of the

dying Nelson, supported by the solicitous Hardy; the surgeon, himself wounded, and the stalwart negro ending his life beside the little white boy writhing and shrieking aloud in agony; sailors dying on every side, and the naked gunners, their hard faces covered with sweat and grime, fighting steadily against a wall of smoke and glare—a caldron of man's hate boiling over—a fitting death scene for so great a warrior.

The German painter are also well represented in this collection. Signed to many canvases, big and little, are to be found the names of such men as Adolph Schreyer, August Schenk, Schermer, Emil Rau, Andreas Achenbach, Werner Schuch, Ludwig Knaus, Franz Unterberger, Heinrich, Losson, Lousherberg, Sinkels, Riedel, Hugo Kauffman, Van der Venne, and many others. Of these artists perhaps the work of Wilhelm von Kaulbach remains with you most after you have been through the gallery. His "Fall of Babel" is an immense canvas. It was the cartoon for the mural painting for Staircase Hall in the new Museum at Berlin, and was owned for a long time by Sir. James Duncan, of London.

Another painting which served as a preliminary canvas for a greater work is Turner's "Crossing the Brook." It was the original of the large canvas which now hangs in the National Gallery in London, and it came from the collection of Lord Jersey.

Jean Rosier, the chief conductor of the Academy of Malines, received a medal of honor at Antwerp in 1894 for his large picture of "King Charles I. after the battle of Marston Moor." It is one of the chief treasures of Mr. Walker's heart. And the "human interest" in the picture explains why its present owner paid a fabulous price for it and holds it dear. The artists selected the time when Charles is informed that his army is defeated and that Cromwell is on the road to London. The King realizes that the worst is to come. He sits like one paralyzed. His dog lays his head on his master's knee and tries to sympathize with him. Prince Rupert, Captain Stanly and Minister Oliver are grouped about the table. An officer who has brought the news stands in the doorway awaiting an order.

THE AMERICAN MASTERPIECES.

In his search over the entire world for paintings Mr. Walker has not forgotten American artists. One is Benjamin West's "Lear Discovered in the Hut by Gloucester." It is a painting highly prized in England and America because West was the first great American artist. The portrait of George Washington which is in this gallery is by Rembrandt Peale. Mr. Sutton, of

the American Art Gallery, has made a study of Washington portraits, and he says that it is "similar to but better than the one hanging in the President's room back of the Senate Chamber in the Capitol."

There are two paintings in the Walker collection by George Inness, Sr., who has been called "the American Rousseau," and four by his equally talented son. The historical work of art by E. Schuselle, "General Jackson Before Judge Hall," upon which the artist spent ten years in carefully reproducing the scene so that the characters in it would be depicted with all the faithfulness of a perfect portrait, is one of the chief canvases in the American room. Edward Moran is represented by a packet ship rolling on high waves, and Thomas Moran's masterpiece, "Venice and the Palace of the Doges," hangs beside his brother's offerings.

J. C. Brower's "Modern Eve," Westbeek's "Shepherd and Sheep," H. P. Smith's "Sunset," Arthur Tait's "Maternal Solicitude," Robert Minor's "After the Storm," Freeman Throp's "Portrait of General Miles," Davis Johnson's "A Clearing—Mount Lafayette, N. H.," Arthur Parton's "New England Homestead on a Stormy Morning," and Hill's "Painting of the City of Minneapolis Fifty Years Ago," are some of the American moderns to be found in the Walker gallery.

MILLIONAIRE LUMBERMAN USED TO SELL GRIND- STONES.

Thomas B. Walker Found in State of
Minnesota His Calling.

HE SAW HIS OPPORTUNITY.

First Jobs of Prominent Men.—No. 6.

(News, Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 4, '04.)

At 19 years of age, Thomas B. Walker, millionaire lumberman, was a traveling salesman for a grindstone manufacturer.

He came all the way from Xenia, Ohio, where his father, a humble shoemaker, lived, to Minnesota, to sell his wares.

After he had been in Minnesota a short time he realized that the state promised larger things than did the grindstones of the Buckeye state. His eyes were on the Minnesota pine lands. They held out to him the future promise that he had come to the West in search of, and never did he lose sight of them.



**Reproduction from photograph taken of Mr. T. B. Walker in 1890.
Used to illustrate articles that appeared in the following publications:**

**Minneapolis Times,
Northwestern Christian Advocate.**

The Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1903.

ONE OF MINNESOTA'S PROMINENT CITIZENS.

One of Minnesota's most prominent citizens and a gentleman who is of more than considerable interest to-day to the lumbermen of California is stopping at the Occidental Hotel. We refer to Thomas B. Walker, of Minneapolis, the well-known lumberman, philanthropist and art connoisseur, who some time ago purchased a large tract of timber land of about 200,000 acres, in the vicinity of Mt. Shasta, and who rumor credits with still larger and more, at the present time, accessible purchases. With his Eastern holdings and his California acquisitions, he is the owner of the greatest amount of pine timber, yet uncut, in the country, and it may be of interest to many in California to trace the development of the lumber king, the keen art critic and the man of affairs of to-day from the poor boy, orphaned at the age of nine, whose father's aim was to be one of the argonauts of California. The aim was correct, the bow strung, but the arrow fell short, the hand of the grim reaper, Death, intercepting it, and Platt Walker never got nearer California than Warrensburg, Missouri, where he died of cholera.

So at an early age Thomas Walker had to work, not to work to amuse himself or to keep himself out of mischief, but to work to keep away that gray wolf of starvation, and right manfully—or boyfully, to be correct—did he do his stint. Schools were scarce, and he had not much time to attend them, but when only sixteen he entered Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, going there a term at a time and working as a traveling salesman between terms. As a salesman must carry samples, one arm was occupied by the valise which held them, but the other carried a satchel, containing commodities not salable, but of infinite value to him, and whose perusal and following blazed a pathway for him through life. The second valise was filled with reference and textbooks, whose contents he thoroughly assimilated and whose treasures of art and science have borne fruit to his material achievements and splendid beneficence to art and literature.

When only 19 years old he made his first entry into the lumber business, getting out ties and cutting cord-wood for a railroad at Paris, Ill. The railroad scheme failed, and he got nothing for his work save experience, which later was of great value. He taught school for a year and then resumed the traveling business, selling grindstones out of Berea. In 1862 he first went to Minneapolis, then a mere hamlet, and on his arrival engaged in government land survey work, about three years of which and one year on the survey of the St. Paul & Duluth Railway gave him a thorough knowledge of the timber country, and he decided to engage in the pine land business. From this small beginning came his great success, and he in time owned and operated mills in all parts of northern Minnesota, being at various times in partnership with some of the most prominent men of the state.

But Mr. Walker has for years been two-sided; one side the keen man of business, the promoter of large enterprises, the builder of handsome buildings and the layer-out of suburban places; the other the artistic and philanthropic man, by whose instrumentality the Minneapolis public library was organized, whose art gallery, one of the finest in the world, is thrown open to the general public and the collector of a library replete with works on science, theology, political economy and history, whose art reference portion is perhaps unequalled in the United States.

His art gallery, which represents the accumulation and work of years, contains a collection of the finest paintings from the hands of the old masters and the leaders of the modern schools, bronzes and other works of art. Some seventy or eighty of his paintings are hung in the gallery of the public library, but the majority are in his private gallery connected with his residence on Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis. Here are found some of the best productions of such masters as Corot, Rousseau, Rosa Bonheur, Diaz, Turner, Van Dyke, Peele, Rembrandt, Guido, Reni, Rubens, Von der Helst, Pourbus, Mieseelt, Raphael, Sebastian del Piom-

bo, Sir William Baehy, Ofrie, Hogarth, Sir Thomas Lawrence, David, Le Fevre, Bougereau, Scheyer, Jacque, Breton, Madam Demont, and many other artists of fame.

He was many years president of the Minneapolis Fine Arts Society and vice-president of the National Art Society, and has been continuously president since eighteen years of the Public Library Board, and it was through his instrumentality that it was organized.

Politically Mr. Walker is a consistent Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. During the last

two Presidential campaigns he delivered a number of able addresses and wrote extensively on the issues involved.

Just in the prime of life, as he was born in 1840, happily married, with sons who can lessen his business cares, having amassed a considerable fortune by hard work and good judgment, Mr. Walker can afford to rest from business, and with the assistance of his very capable wife, who is active in all movements for the elevation of her sex, devote more of his time to the improvement of the mind and the cultivation of the artistic taste of mankind.

PRESENT SYSTEM O. K.

T. B. Walker Discusses Basis of Industrial Development Before M. E. Pastors. He Says the Systems Proposed by Socialists are Visionary and Impractical.

Minneapolis Journal, April 26, 1903.

"The Essential Basis of Social and Industrial Development" was discussed this morning by T. B. Walker before local Methodist clergymen at the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church, in an address which several of the pastors described as "the finest, most satisfactory review of the subject that they had ever heard."

Mr. Walker compared the present competitive, or wage system of society with the systems proposed by the socialists. The socialists, in his belief, were led astray by "a theory, an imaginative system." "All experiments in socialism," he contended, "have shown that the plan of living together in harmony and common ownership of property has proved to be a visionary theory that does not work in practice." He pointed out the failure of various communistic experiments. He described his own observations of life among the American Indians, showing that the practice of dividing all property among the members of the tribe discouraged individual ambition. Two Indians that he had known worked hard in cultivating and gathering a large crop of potatoes. Other members of the tribe that had done none of the work promptly claimed and divided the potatoes, preventing the owners from selling the product of their toil. These two Indians raised no more potatoes.

History has demonstrated the failures of collectivism under autocratic or democratic government, in Turkey and Russia as well as in Greece and Rome. "And yet," commented Mr. Walker, "the drift of affairs in this country is along towards those same lines that will bring misfortunes in its train."

The existing system might not be perfect, "but at least it makes the whole world better off than the world would be under any possible system of socialism."

Moreover, the evils of life are not caused by the wage system, but the physical, mental and moral defects of individuals.

Mr. Walker denied the accuracy of statistics pretending to demonstrate that capital gets a larger share than labor of the price paid for manufactured articles. In the boot and shoe industry, for example, it had been said the manufacturer received far more in proportion than did his employes. The truth, insisted Mr. Walker, quoting figures, was quite the reverse. The workman's proportion was 22 or 23 per cent, the manufacturer's only 5 per cent.

So gratified were the Methodist ministers with Mr. Walker's paper that, on their invitation, he agreed to address them two weeks hence upon the subject of "Trusts."

TRUE PHILANTHROPISTS.

T. B. Walker and Wife, of Minneapolis, Prominent as Such. Mrs. Walker Among the First of Leading Women to Espouse and Advocate the Keeley Movement.—How She Startled the Delegates at the World's Temperance Congress.—Some of Mr. Walker's Efforts to Elevate and Educate His Fellowmen.

Crookston Tribune.

Among the leading women of the United States no one has worked harder and more continuously for the uplifting of humanity, and had the satisfaction of seeing greater successes than Mrs. T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis. She enjoys an international fame as a writer on social and economic subjects, to which she has given many years of close study and made successful and practical application of her theories. In Minnesota she is the acknowledged leader of many charitable organizations. She was one of the incorporators of the Woman's Hospital of Minneapolis, and is a practical business woman, who contributes liberally from her means, her time and her intellect for the good of others, and is always fearless in supporting what she considers the right.

Just when she examined the claims of the Keeley Treatment and decided to champion it we are not informed, but we do know that she must have given it a very critical and careful investigation prior to November 29, 1892, for on that date she read a paper before the Woman's Congress, Minneapolis. It was entitled "The Proper Attitude of Christian Temperance Workers Toward the Scientific Cure for the Drink Habit." Many editions of this have been published in pamphlet form, and the demand for it still continues. In this she said:

"The Keeley Cure has been made to stand a terrible crossfire and raking of doubt, investigation and discussion, as was right it should, for black indeed would be the heart of any man who would promise release to the condemned captive in his cell if he did not in very truth possess the means of opening up the prison doors.

"But I take it for granted that this subject has now passed the period of question and doubt, and that it is admitted upon all sides that the Keeley Treatment does cure the drunkard more thoroughly and surely and uniformly than any other known method. The medical profession were the last to yield to the conviction forced upon them; but now, thank God, there are too many free men walking our streets and too many rejoicing wives and children in

their homes to leave any chance for further question."

Mrs. Walker was successful in having the Keeley Rescue Work adopted as one of the departments of the Minnesota Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and aided in the organization of the Woman's Auxiliary Keeley League of Minneapolis, which has been very successful in moulding public opinion and persuading inebriates to take the treatment at the Keeley Institute in that city.

But it was at the World's Temperance Congress, held in Chicago, at the same time of the Columbian Exposition, that Mrs. Walker startled the conservatives and electrified the Keeleyites. She read a paper entitled, "Dr. Keeley and the Temperance Work." It was argument, sarcasm and pathos blended. She dissipated the confusion which existed in the minds of many, between the physical and the spiritual work for the drunkard. In the following words she disproved the alleged antagonism to other movements:

"No; educational temperance work, juvenile work, evangelistic work, legal and literary work stand unaffected by this new departure. It is only on our weakest side that we, as temperance workers, are approached or affected. Dr. Keeley's discovery deals with the only class whom we have been comparatively helpless to serve or to save. No man or woman who has put in any considerable time, or gained any considerable experience, in the effort to save men upon whom the drink habit has fixed itself, but has been compelled to acknowledge that the labor and the results are lamentably out of proportion. We have talked on, and wept on, and prayed on, and failed on, because it was the best we could do, and we must do something to hold our hope to every human being. But as every temperance worker will acknowledge, in efforts for the reformation of confirmed drunkards, failure has been the rule, and success the rare and wonderful exception, that has stood out in such bold relief as to warrant its being heralded abroad—and rightly—as a special providence of God.

"So notoriously has this been the case that many Christian men and women, nay, thousands in every one of the large organizations have for years declined to assist in any rescue movements, giving as a reason that prevention is better than cure, and the education of the young better than the futile attempts at the reformation of those whose lives are already spoiled, and labor in whose behalf is so nearly hopeless.

"In the discovery by Dr. Keeley of a scientific cure for the drink habit, or the disease of alcoholism, God has supplemented our weakness with His strength. He has left us to work upon the problem until our better judgment has shown us that it is too hard for us, and then in our dire extremity has come to our rescue. Nor does this differ from God's ordinary dealings with the children of men. He never does for us what is within the reach of our own efforts, when we are doing our best. On this principle, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever be a method discovered whereby our children will be given their temperance education without effort on our part, or our laws come ready-made to our hands, or the pure gospel of temperance be superseded by any improved dispensation. On these lines, God works through human agencies, and chooses to call to His aid human instrumentalities. On the rescue line, also, He has chosen to show us that He works through human agencies and the use of the materials of His creation for the cure of this, as for the cure of many other diseases. And is not all this in accordance with God's dealings with His people in all ages? Is it not time that He came to the rescue? Have not his children cried unto Him with an exceeding bitter cry for more than the forty years that the Israelites wandered in the wilderness? Was He not bound by His own inviolable promise to make a way for the escape of those for whom prayer was so incessantly poured out before His throne, when He has said 'Call upon Me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee, and a host of strong promises?'"

In all her good works Mrs. Walker has the sympathy and full co-operation of her husband, whose character and deeds are set forth in the following article from the Progress, of Minneapolis, to which we are also indebted for the admirable picture of Mr. Walker.—The Banner of Gold.

The article recently published by T. B. Walker in the Minneapolis Journal, on the financial question, has attracted much attention and created favorable comment from men of all political parties. Especially have the people here—where Mr. Walker is heavily interested—been interested in his writings and

there has been quite a demand for the paper containing his letter. His theory is that the only way to stop the drainage of gold from this country, and the constant issuing of bonds, is to levy a protective tariff sufficient to meet all the obligations of the government.—

CITY GIVES UP RIGHT TO REMOVE TRACKS.

T. B. Walker Tells Council Committee What Coming of Butler Bros. Means.

(News, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8, '06.)

What Walker said: "If you include in your ordinance, granting the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad a sidetrack to the building, the provision that the council shall at any time have the power to order the track removed, Butler Bros. will not come and I will immediately order all work on the building to cease. I am not putting my money in the building for the investment; I am doing it for the good of the city, and I would rather write my check for \$50,000 today than go on with the work.

The council committee on railroads this morning saved the big mercantile house of Butler Bros. to the city.

T. B. Walker, millionaire lumberman and one of the best known men in the Northwest, was the principal figure at the meeting.

When the council two weeks ago, passed an ordinance allowing the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad to build a sidetrack across 2nd ave. n., between 5th and 6th st., the usual provision was included that if at any time the public good demanded the council could order the track removed. This was not looked upon with pleasure by Butler Bros., who wired that unless the clause was stricken out they would not come to Minneapolis.

The council committee on railroads met in special session this morning to hear the arguments.

None of the members wanted to waive the city's rights.

The committee was reluctant, but finally Ald. Lars M. Rand moved that the exception be made, and it was carried, 3 to 1. Aids. Chatfield, Rand and Clark voting in the affirmative, and Ald. Schoonmaker in the negative.

T. B. Walker.

(Tribune, Minneapolis, July 28, '06.)

T. B. Walker, who has been instrumental in securing for Minneapolis most of her large industries, expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the prospects which are held forth for the addition of another immense concern to the growing list of Minneapolis business houses.



Reproduction from photograph taken of Mr. T. B. Walker in 1892.
Used to illustrate articles that appeared in the following publications:
Minneapolis Times.
Minneapolis Tribune.
Crookston Tribune.

DAILY TIMES

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1903—SEVENTH PAGE

LIFE OF T. B. WALKER.

(This article was written by Hon. James Gray, formerly Mayor of Minneapolis, and compiled from general biographies and a personal acquaintance with Mr. Walker, extending over some twenty years.)

The story of the self-made man, who battles with the great world and comes out triumphant, morally, financially and intellectually, appeals to every human heart. When success is rightfully earned, it is well earned, and the lowest or the highest of mankind has nothing but congratulation and praise showered upon him who wins such a victory. Among the citizens of the great commonwealth of Minnesota there is none who holds a higher place in the hearts of his fellows than Thomas Barlow Walker, of Minneapolis. And the high appreciation in which this citizen is held is merited. Integrity of character, honesty of purpose, a high standard of culture and education, and a great sympathetic heart, paying heed to the demand of the lowly, these are the chief attributes of the man who has a warm place in the heart of every person in the great state of Minnesota.

It is always interesting to trace the parental influences, which in a measure dictate the after life, and to note how, step by step, studiousness and ambition will broaden character and thought until the narrow limitations of youth and early manhood are but the incipency of that which is to follow. His parents, Platt Bayless and Austin Barlow Walker, migrated from New York, where they were connected with many respectable and eminent families, who in turn trace their lineage to early New England and Puritan stock. From New York, the parents moved to Ohio, where, at Xenia, on the first of February, 1840, their third child, T. B. Walker, was born. The name of Barlow was that of the mother, made honorable by two brothers bearing judicial titles, one in New York and the other in Ohio.

The father embarked all his means in a Western emigrant train, but before realizing his ambitious project he died of cholera. The wagon train wended its way, but never yielded any return. The wife, left with four children, waged a heroic battle, but, from this time until his 16th birthday, Thomas shared the lot of many a fatherless boy in trial, struggle and longing aspirations to satisfy his cravings for knowledge and learning.

The lad of 16 entered Baldwin University, and with many interruptions continued his study for several years.

When not devoting himself to his studies, he engaged as traveling representative of Hon. Fletcher Hulet, the manufacturer of the Berea grindstone. Books were his companions on his travels. He had an aptness for the mathematical studies, as well as for the sciences, particularly astronomy and chemistry. In these branches he went far beyond the requirements of the curriculum, mastering the chief problems of Newton's Principia.

Ever ambitious to attain financial independence, when 19 years of age, he undertook a contract to furnish a railroad then under construction, with cross ties at Paris, Ill. A large camp was organized and for 18 months the force, headed by the young man, was engaged in the forest with ax and teams. The contract was fulfilled and would have yielded considerable return, but the failure of the railroad corporation deprived the young contractor of all but a few hundred dollars. The following winter was occupied in teaching a district school. At McGregor, Ia., he met J. Robinson, of Minneapolis, on his way down the river at the time. The attractions and opportunities of the embryo Northwestern city were presented to him in such a light and with so much enthusiasm that Mr. Walker immediately determined to come to Minnesota and see for himself just what the condition of affairs was. Arriving in St. Paul with a consignment of grindstones, he met an energetic and vigorous young man, who was employed by the transportation company as a clerk. That man was James J. Hill, now president of the Great Northern railroad, but who was then entering upon his business career. It was quite a coincidence that two such prominent personages in the Northwest today should enter upon an acquaintance when they occupied humble stations in life.

Within an hour of reaching Minneapolis, he entered the employ of George B. Wright, who had a contract to survey government lands, and began preparations to take the field. During the following winter, a desk in the office of L. M. Stewart, one of the prominent lawyers of the city, was occupied, and the commendations that "he had put in the best winter's work on his books that he had ever seen a young man do" was

well earned. The following season was spent in examining lands for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

The romantic is not wanting in the life of Mr. Walker. Among his companion students at Baldwin University was the daughter of his employer, Miss Harriet G. Hulet. An engagement of marriage had been made before Mr. Walker left the place which he had made his home for several years, and on the 19th of December, 1863, he was quietly married to Miss Hulet. They came to this city, and set about the acquisition of a home. The struggle was a long one and many hardships fell to the lot of the two young people. A humble home was secured, and better ones followed, until today one of the most palatial and thoroughly convenient of the down town residences is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Walker, together with their family of seven children, five of whom remain at home, the next eldest, Leon, having died several years ago.

For five years immediately following his marriage, Mr. Walker was chiefly engaged upon government surveys, though for a part of the time railroad engineering occupied his attention. Mr. Walker decided to engage in the lumber manufacturing business. He became the owner of fine tracts of land well timbered, and set about the manufacture and sale of lumber. His first venture was in 1867. He became associated with Dr. Levi Butler and Howard Mills, at first simply in locating lands, but later in logging and manufacturing lumber, as well as in selling pine stumpage. For five years the firm held together, and then the ill health of Mr. Mills forced him to retire. The firm of Butler & Walker was continued after the retirement of Mr. Mills, and for a number of years until the disastrous fire on the East Side of the Mississippi river burned two of the mills, resulting in a large loss to the firm.

A new partnership was formed within a very short time, however, as L. Butler & Co., and consisting of Mr. Walker, Dr. Levi Butler, James C. Merriam, James W. Lane and Leon Lane. This firm constructed one of the largest saw mills on the East Side at the new dam, and did a large manufacturing business for several years, the largest at that time of any in the city. Later the firm became Butler & Walker again, but during the depression of '72 and '73 the latter retired, showing his business sagacity, for those who remained in business suffered large losses. In 1877, the times becoming more prosperous the well known firm of Camp & Walker was formed, the partner being Maj. George A. Camp, for many years surveyor general of logs in the district, and a gentle-

man thoroughly posted and informed in the handling of them.

The Pacific mill, long operated by Joseph Dean & Co., was purchased and operated until the fall of 1880, when it was burned. During the succeeding winter and spring it was rebuilt. It was operated until 1887. Owing their own pine timber, mills and lumber yards, the firm of Camp & Walker did an extensive lumber business.

Mr. Walker had located large quantities of pine lands about the sources of Red Lake river, the outlet of which is by the way of the Red river of the North. To utilize the timber he organized, with his eldest son, the Red River Lumber Company and built a large mill at Crookston and another at Grand Forks on the Red river. The attitude of Mr. Walker has always been one of friendliness toward the laboring man. He was the principal contributor to the fund for building the Labor Temple, and has always been on the side of the man trying to make his way in the world. An incident which illustrates this occurred last summer. For the first time in 26 years the ordinary employes engaged in the lumber mills of Mr. Walker at Crookston were placed on wages of \$1.25 per day. In view of the time, work at any price was considered fortunate to be obtained, but the men at Crookston became dissatisfied and several meetings were held. The owners were not particularly anxious to run the mill, even at the price that was being paid. The foreman counseled with the men to show them how foolish a strike would be. They listened to him and never presented their alleged grievances. Mr. Walker knew of the circumstances, and as soon as it was evident that his men were not trying to coerce him, he voluntarily raised their wages to \$1.40, although it was apparent he would lose money thereby. He did lose money, but there is not a man in the employ of the Crookston mill that doesn't look upon him with the greatest gratitude.

Mr. Walker is the managing partner of Walker & Akeley, of this city, the largest timber firm in the state. This company derives its timber supplies from the Minnesota Logging Company, hauling the logs after they are cut by way of the principal logging railway of northern Minnesota, which extends from Leech Lake to Brainerd and over which 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet of lumber are shipped every year.

He is also the principal owner and stockholder in the Central Market Company of Minneapolis, which owns the city market, on Sixth street, between Second and Third avenues N. This building was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of about a quarter of a million. The work of rebuilding was commenced

immediately and already the structure is ready for occupancy.

T. B. Walker and B. F. Nelson are the owners of the Hennepin Paper Company, with large mills at Little Falls. He is, besides being interested in the above business enterprises, the president of the Minneapolis Land & Investment Company, the company that has control of the town site of St. Louis Park, a thriving manufacturing suburb located near Minneapolis. The well nown generosity of Mr. Walker and his interests in his fellow mortals is shown by his administration of affairs at St. Louis Park, and is so different from the manner in which one of other wealthy man, Mr. Pullman, of Pullman, Ill., transacts business, that it is worthy of mention. The rent paid by occupants of St. Louis Park houses last summer was from \$8 to \$14 per month, but late in the fall many of the factories were obliged to close down altogether and those that continued in operation, cut wages about 20 per cent. Instead of holding rents, which were very low, at the same point as formerly, the proprietors of the townsite decreased them in proportion and those persons who were thrown out of work were informed that they would not be required to pay any rent unless they could afford to do so. Some of the families were unprovided with food and large sleigh loads of flour and other provisions were distributed among them, paid for out of the private purse of Mr. Walker. These few incidents but illustrate how Mr. Walker first regards the wants of his fellows, even before his own pleasure is consulted in many instances.

Always interested above all other things in public education, valuing books and libraries at their true worth, Mr. Walker was a contributor to and a stockholder in the Minneapolis Athenaeum. The privileges of this corporation were exclusive, and only to stockholders was the right to draw books given. Believing in his heart that every person who would make the effort was entitled to an education, and such privileges as were afforded by the Athenaeum. Mr. Walker gave years of labor to make it entirely free. Buying many shares, he distributed them among deserving young people, and procured the lowering of the price of stock. He also secured the admission of the general public to the reading room, and by the payment of a small fee, to the books as well.

But the public spirit and interest of Mr. Walker did not stop with these reforms. He saw that a great, free, public library giving out hundreds of books every day, and disseminating knowledge with the most liberal hand, would be a greater instrument in secur-

ing the general progress of all the people than any other that could be found. It was through his constant agitation that Minneapolis secured the library building, with its store of nearly 100,000 books, absolutely free for the use of the citizens. To enlarge the educational scope of the library, quarters were secured in the building for the Academy of Natural Science and for the Society of Fine Arts, in both of which Mr. Walker has taken an especial interest. Nor did his interest stop at this point. The walls of the art gallery are well spread with his canvases, donated, and some of which are loaned. Through his intervention, J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, and Samuel Hill, of this city, have permitted the use of some of their best paintings. President J. J. Hill added to his loan collection recently.

In the midst of his intense interest in business matters, Mr. Walker finds time to devote many hours to his own educational advancement. He is an indefatigable student, and the Bible has been given as thorough study at his hands as it has received from many a minister of the gospel. He gives thorough attention to social and political questions of the day, looking at them from a neutral standpoint and then reasoning out his own opinions.

In philanthropic circles he is regarded as one of the most benevolent of Minneapolis' citizens. Mr. Walker shows his kindly bent mind by transforming his handsome lawn surrounding his residence in the very heart of the city into a park for public use. Seats have been placed in shady nooks, and many a weary pedestrian stops in his walk on a hot summer day to rest a few minutes. These are all practical kinds of charity, aside from which there are many of those secret acts of assistance, only the one benefited can appreciate and know.

Mr. Walker's art gallery is one of the sights of the city, and many a visitor to the metropolis has found pleasure in the treasures which it contains. It has many fine works chosen with artistic taste. Among the more renowned of modern paintings which adorn its walls are the following: "Napoleon in His Coronation Robes," by David; Jules Breton's "Evening Call;" Bouguereau's "Passing Shower;" Rosa Bonheur's "Spanish Muleteers Crossing the Pyrenees;" Corot's "Scenes in Old Rome;" Boulanger's "Barber Shop of Licinius;" Wilhelm von Kaulbach's "Dispersion of the Nations;" Poole's "Job and His Messengers;" Jazet's "Battle of Trafalgar;" Vibert's "Morning News;" Robert Lefevre's original portrait of Napoleon; Josephine and Marie Louise; Pearle's portrait of Gen. Washington; Detaille's "En Tonkin,"

with fine examples by Kanus, Van Marke, Jacque, Rousseau, Francois, Gabriel Ferrier, Cazin, Schreyer, Inness, Moran, Lerolle, Brown, Herman, Lowsow, and many other equally famous artists.

Mr. Walker has done his greatest good in business directions. The primeval forests have been transferred under his hands into thriving, bustling cities and towns, and for a quarter of a century he has continued this process of bringing into existence that which is valuable for man and tends toward his advancement. He has furnished employment to thousands and thousands of men and has paid the very best of salaries, an item which is of great moment to the laboring classes. This, in itself, is the very best kind of practical charity, for so many men, when they attain positions of affluence, withdraw their capital and live upon the unearned increment, to use a Populist expression. Instead of doing this, Mr. Walker broadened his operations, and his work of building up and helping wage earners by giving them good work which has endeared him in the minds of many hundreds of people who have been in his employ. Although wealthy he is not arrogant, or autocratic, but the poorest is on the same plane as himself when it comes to conversation or personal acquaintance. He has acted like the steward of his own wealth, aiming to make it serve the ends of man rather than attempting to hoard it with miserly love of wealth for its own sake.

A TYPICAL MINNEAPOLITAN

A Sketch of One of Minneapolis' Most Prominent Citizens, Hon. T. B. Walker, Nominated by the Republicans as a Member of the Library Board.

In this age of struggle and scramble after the almighty dollar, it is a pleasure to know that there are some people who can turn aside from the contest and devote some of their time and money to helping their fellow man. When there are such people in the world, one cannot lose hope in the millennium.

There is probably none in the city who is a better type of such a man than Thomas Barlow Walker. Among the residents of Minneapolis there is not one who stands higher as a business man or whose reputation for integrity and honor is greater. He was born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1840, where he passed his youth. In early manhood he started out in life for himself and located in this city 32 years ago, where he has since resided. Since 1868 he has been engaged in the lumber business and today is probably the largest owner of pine lands in the Northwest.

Mr. Walker, in all his business transactions has never swerved from the strictest honesty, and today none can say that he ever acquired a dollar of his fortune in any other than an honorable way, or at the expense of his fellow man.

In his devotion to business Mr. Walker has not neglected the finer side of life. He is not only a thoroughly business man, but possesses scholarly attainments of high order. He has a genial and sympathetic nature and impresses the stranger with his strong personality. One cannot converse with him without feeling that he is in the presence of a cultured and refined gentleman.

His artistic nature has made him the possessor of some of the finest paintings in the country, and with his customary liberality he has not only thrown open his gallery to all who may desire to see it, but also has hung some of his finest works on the walls of the art gallery in the Public Library.

Of the benevolence of Mr. Walker and his noble wife it is unnecessary to speak. In all public enterprises for the furtherance of the glory and reputation of Minneapolis he has taken an active part. And when financial assistance has been required he gives with a generous hand. However, his public benevolences are but a small part of the sums contributed for the benefit of others. The charity is not ostentatious, but is of the kind which finds out the deserving poor and needy and assists them when help is most needed. There are hundreds in this city who have had cause to bless the names of Mr. and Mrs. Walker.

He is not of those who grind and tyrannize over their employes in order that a great show of public charity may be made, but his workmen are paid good wages and treated as if they were human beings.

Mr. Walker is a patron of literature and owns one of the best private libraries in the city. Since the foundation of the public library he has been one of its strongest supporters and has given it his personal attention, in addition to financial aid. When the nominations for the library board were considered by the Republican committee, it paid Mr. Walker but his just due when it placed him in nomination as one of the members of the board.

Every one who desires to see a library board composed of members who will give their attention to the needs of the library, who will be its active and energetic supporters and who are well equipped for the necessary duties, cannot do otherwise than cast their ballots for Mr. Walker.—Minneapolis Times, Oct. 16, 1894.

FIT FOR THE GODS.

Such is the Magnificent Building Minneapolis Has Erected as a Home for the Muses.—The Public Library and Art Building to be Formally Thrown Open Tomorrow Afternoon.—A Description of the Beautiful Temple and Its Fine Internal and External Appointments.

Minneapolis Tribune, Aug. 18, 1902.

The Minneapolis public library and art building, by far the finest creation architecturally and otherwise that the liberal policy of the city has ever suggested or its public-spirited citizens undertaken, will be thrown open to the public tomorrow. The event will be celebrated by a reception at the building which will do honor to the occasion and be an auspicious opening of a long era of usefulness in the community. The magnificent structure, standing on the dividing line between the busy home of traffic and the quite seclusion of the home, will throw its influence over both, and with its precious store of literature and paintings, and other products of the arts, will serve as a mighty inspiration to the people of all classes and conditions. It is desired to dispense its benefits impartially. Plebeian and aristocrat will share its advantages alike. It belongs to the city. It is the property of her citizens whose wise legislation and liberal policy made its existence possible, and in architectural design and finish and in the uses it will serve in the commonwealth, is one of its fairest ornaments. Here will be gathered all the literary treasures of the city, and the arrangements are such that all will be shown to their best advantage. Famous books, superb paintings, artistic bric-a-brac, that have hitherto been floating obscurely about the city, seen by but few and enjoyed by less, and like the desert flower, seemingly born to blush unseen, will here find a permanent home, a place where they will be accessible to all the world at all times and occasions, and in a position to exert their full measure of influence in the community.

The library board is made up of as thoroughly representative and public-spirited men as the city can boast of. Indeed, it was because they possessed these sterling attributes that they were chosen to serve in that capacity. They are not only representative business men, but nearly all have at different times taken the lead in many of the city's grandest enterprises, financial, educational, and, in fact, in all lines aiding in the development of the city and the elevation of its citizens.

Most worthy to head the aggregation,

both from his long identification with the city and his loyalty and devotion to all her interests, is T. B. Walker, president of the board. He has given days and weeks of valuable time to further the interests of the library building, even neglecting his private affairs to advance those of the library, and has given every detail of business connected with it the same searching attention that he devotes to his own business. While to E. M. Johnson undoubtedly belongs the credit of getting the bill through the legislature which made the present public library possible, it is due to Mr. Walker's indomitable push and devotion to the cause that brought about such splendid results. The two men together have made a tremendous team, and with such coadjutors as Thomas Lowry, M. B. Koon, Swen Offedahl, J. B. Atwater, A. C. Austin, E. C. Babb and President Cyrus Northrop, it is not at all strange that they have wrought so wisely. The president of the board of education, the mayor, and the president of the university are members ex-officio. The other six are chosen by the people at general elections. There is no salary attachment and the members' enthusiasm and energy has been inspired wholly by love for the good cause.

ARGUES AGAINST LAND LAW REPEAL.

T. B. Walker Says It Would Make Both Poor and Rich Suffer.
Globe Special Washington Service, 1417 G Street.

Washington, D. C., April 6.—T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, appeared before the house committee on public lands today and made an argument against the repeal of the timber and stone act. The bill under consideration was the one which already has passed the senate, which would give the secretary of the interior a right to dispose of the stumpage of timber at auction to the highest bidder. Mr. Walker contended that it would raise the price of scrip, and that the poor man and the rich lumbermen would suffer great hardship by its passage.
(Globe, St. Paul, Minn., Apr. 7, 1904.)

THE ABERDEEN AMERICAN.

WARNER, SOUTH DAKOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904.

Hon. T. B. Walker at Aberdeen.

The power of religion and its influence and force in shaping the course of the world. This was the basis of a talk to the people of Aberdeen Sunday evening, by a man whose life has been inseparably associated with the great interests of this great Northwest in religion, politics, business, Hon. T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis. His great intellectual attainments, supplemented by a lifetime of studious attention and research, enable him to exercise his philosophy of reason in a clear, strong, easily understood manner. His tone of voice did not have the usual superfluous inflection, like the rise and fall of a tempest, but was pleasing and distinct. Every statement was full and precise. Every sentence was correctly formed from the foundation of reason and truth. He did not treat of superstition, he did not quote from the Bible, but called your attention to yourself. You have to do with yourself as you will. That, he says, is the plan of creation, people are born without minds anticipating that wisdom will come to them if not repelled, and just as fast as they are prepared to receive wisdom it will be advanced to them.

There were no attempts at humor in his address. There were no appeals to passion. It was deep, earnest, unanimated thought, given life in expression from the best trained business mind in the West. He speaks to us of confidence. The reason why people have confidence in his judgment and ability is or lies in the fact that they know that he is as near right as it is possible for a human being to be. Trust is a sacred privilege. Extraordinary care should be exercised in its bestowal. And of the many trusts and unions only two are necessary, viz., Trust in the immortality of man, and the Great American Union. Instead of Unions vs. Trusts, we ought to have a union of trusts or a trust of unions merged into one, and, as McKinley said, it is not by conquest that the world is advanced, but by concord.

The Rev. Dent once said that business methods must be installed in the church in order to get the best results. That is right; business is not the opposite of religion, that part which would be considered the opposite of religion is not business.

Real religion is the supreme and especial part of human destiny and our principle mission here is to advance our interests on those lines. Just how to do

that is not clear to some, but I think that Mr. Walker's idea is nearer the correct one. We can only aid the supreme Power by aiding ourselves and kind. He does not need our assistance, but we probably do require His, and to get that assistance we must learn that we cannot get it by supplication and appeals on our knees, unless, as Mr. Walker says, we have fitted ourselves for the place that we wish to occupy, which is eternal bliss, and we must not be found repulsive to blissful surroundings and association, but must know that we are in perfect harmony with glory in order to get a position of that kind and the poorest man is as eligible for that life as the millionaire, and there is a possibility that he has a little advantage, which fact is one of the distinct features of Heaven.

I had supposed that I would find the street blocked with people and every balcony crowded to its utmost capacity, in an endeavor to hear what this distinguished man would say to us. Many that read this will regret that they did not know that Hon. T. B. Walker was in Aberdeen. Mr. Walker is a truly great and a truly good man. In all the channels of religion, business and politics, the Northwest has never had so powerful an advocate as he, in all its array of great men. Aside from his greater qualities, Mr. Walker is the possessor of the greatest fortune of any man west of Chicago and this great wealth he has accumulated along humane and religious lines. That proves that a man has a greater advantage in being honest and kind with his neighbors. Everybody in Minneapolis also knows Mrs. Walker, Mrs. T. B. Walker. Her life has been one of benevolence and philanthropy. We hear of the kindness, charity and human sympathy of this leader of Minneapolis women, very often and continuously.

Mr. T. B. Walker is not a pessimist, but has wisdom of a superior quality perfected by association and years of mental development. Not over cautious, he made this statement: "I wish to repeat the statement of Senator Davis, made to me in his committee room at the National Capitol shortly before he was taken down with his illness which terminated fatally: 'I see nothing but hopeless gloom before my country, unless its Government is placed upon a truly religious basis.'" And this whole idea of religion rests with each individual, Mr. Walker says. He furnishes

philosophical proof that we are advanced as fast as we advance ourselves. That good comes to the good. That bad comes to the bad. And that it is not necessary for you to quote the Scripture or Bible to convince yourself that it is light when the light is shining full in your face. Mr. Walker does not try to make plain that which is not plain. He tries to show, and does show, that we have as his namesake says, in creation revealed more than enough to convince those who are not determined to shut out the light. That religion, business, politics, are one.

Men must not expect especial favors from the Ruler of destiny. But the just and impartial dispenser of justice to mankind will reward those who are entitled to a reward, and with a degree of merit to which the bestowee is entitled.

Whatever may have induced this eminent gentleman to condescend to honor Aberdeen with his presence may only be known to himself, but we do know that his time is far too valuable to be used for any other purpose than that for which men employ the nobler faculties of life. The safety and advancement of the world rest with men like Senator Kyle and T. B. Walker.

When South Dakota was flying Kyle's pennant, we knew it was the signal for good behavior and we always put on our best manners. There was that feeling or sensation that we feel but cannot express, when in the presence of men so vastly superior to ourselves. Mr. Walker appears to have no thought of what people term "private life." He appears to be very much interested in the welfare and happiness of the whole human family. In his residence, which is open to the public at all hours of the day, all days excepting Sunday (and he is considering the proposition of Sunday opening), is the most celebrated collection of rare and almost priceless paintings, selected with a thorough knowledge of art and artists, from the most famous galleries and private studios of Europe. Pictures endowed with everything but life. Pictures that have a history, which would require a volume to tell you all about. In fact pronounced the best pieces of art, from the greatest creations, from the greatest masters, to be found among the many magnificent galleries in the United States. The Belgian Minister to the United States traveled across the continent to see Mr. T. B. Walker's paintings. Would you like to see them? You can most certainly have that pleasure, as Mr. Walker extends to every man, woman and child in Aberdeen, as well as those from other localities, an invitation to inspect them at leisure and at all times free of cost. This leads us

to believe that if there are special dispensations of great fortunes, by a supreme being, then this was like all others a wise one. Mr. Walker's fortune is vast millions. But his neighbors tell me that his heart is larger than his fortune, and that his intellectual ability surpasses either.

If we had a world of men like this, people would not be in such a hurry to get to heaven.

The large lawn, beautifully landscaped, surrounding Mr. Walker's home, appears to be always open to the public also. Under the stately trees and in their cooling shade you will notice inviting seats conveniently arranged for those who care to rest.

H. F. SCOTT.

FINE ARTS.

Translation of a letter in the Paris Figaro by Champier.

French Taste is to Find a Rival and to be Surpassed in America.

In the new gallery of T. B. Walker, adjoining his residence, on Hennepin avenue, are hung several new canvases representing the work of some of the most noted painters. Mr. Walker's gallery is justly famed and he is continually entertaining visitors who frequently come long distances to see his pictures. His new gallery consists of a suite of three rooms hung on all sides. Among the recent additions to his collection is a dark toned portrait of a lady in Rembrandt ruff, painted in 1651 by Ferdinand Bol, a pupil of Rembrandt, and to whose hand is undoubtedly due many of the so-called Rembrandts. Two quiet landscapes are by Delpy, a pupil of Daubigny, and one who has borrowed many of the best traits of his master. A large Schreyer, pronounced one of the best in the country, a Gericault, a capital horse picture, a little bit of landscape, by Julien, of the Academy in Paris, a square of rich luxuriant green, by George Inness, a large Bouguereau, one of the earliest works of the painter, showing two Normandy girls at prayer, are a few of the more noted works which have been lately added to this collection.—Tribune, Dec. 2, 1893.

A noble charity is that of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, who have given up a large part of their beautiful home lawn on Hennepin avenue for a public playground for children. For many years they have kept benches around their lawn for free public use, and the seats are evidently well appreciated, for they are almost always in use. Such an example is worthy of general imitation.

Morrilstown Press, Aug. 17, 1899.

SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN

Vol. V . . .
No. 1

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1902.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

A Prominent Lumberman of Minnesota.—Owner of One of the Finest Private Art Collections in the World.

Sagacity, perseverance and ability, together with a determination to do always what was best and not what he thought the best, has brought about the conspicuous success of the life's work of the subject of this sketch. Left on his own resources in early youth, Thomas B. Walker has forged his way upward and onward, and has gained fortune and distinction. He has not only demonstrated his ability in his chosen field of business activity, but in art and literature he has also gained fame. His character is above reproach, and he has always practiced the highest type of honesty. In all his transactions, business and social, he has been considerate of the rights of others. With a strong belief in the ultimate success of correctly applied endeavor, he labored hard and continuously toward his coveted goal, and no dishonest fortune has ever come into his possession. He is indeed a type of the successful American that the aspiring young men of the land may well emulate.

Mr. Walker was born at Xenia, Ohio, February 1, 1840, and is a son of Platt Bayless Walker and Anstis Keziah (Barlow) Walker. His father was a shoemaker by trade, but by occupation was a contractor and speculator. He was in good circumstances, but, catching the "gold fever" in 1849, he invested his competency in a train of merchandise and started across the plains for California. Cholera broke out in the company, and Mr. Walker was one of the first victims, dying on the plains near Warrensburg, Missouri. Although the train was carried through to its destination and the goods sold, none of the proceeds ever reached the deceased's family. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of New York,

as was her husband, but both had lived for years in Ohio.

Having been left upon his own resources at an early age, and compelled to work for his livelihood, Thomas B. Walker had few opportunities to attend school; but he made good use of those presented, and at the age of sixteen he entered Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. By attending the university for several years in periods of a term at a time, and keeping up with his class while absent, working as a traveling salesman, he completed his course. On the road traveling, he carried two valises, one containing his school-books, which he studied at all spare times; and this habit has continued with him through life, and by it he has secured a splendid education, becoming thoroughly informed upon a number of subjects on which he is a recognized authority. At nineteen years of age, he secured a contract from the railroad at Paris, Illinois, for getting out cross-ties and cordwood, and he continued this work for eighteen months, when the company failed and he lost all the profits which had accrued. His experience and the knowledge he gained of timber, though of little value to him at the time, proved subsequently to be worth all it had cost. Returning to his home, he taught school for a year, and then resumed the traveling business, accepting a position with Hon. Fletcher Hulet, who was a manufacturer of grindstones at Berea. In 1862, on his way up the Mississippi River, Mr. Walker heard of the attractions and prospects of Minneapolis, which was then a mere hamlet, and he immediately proceeded to that place. Soon after his arrival he engaged to go with a party on a government land survey,

which venture narrowly escaped a disastrous ending, as it proceeded, through ignorance, into the heart of a country infested with hostile Indians. After many privations, the party finally reached Fort Ripley, where they were welcomed as a reinforcement to the small garrison then holding that point. Mr. Walker spent two or three years in government survey work, and one year on the survey of the St. Paul & Duluth Railway, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the timber country, and he decided to engage in the pine land business. He organized the firm of Butler, Mills & Walker, putting in his time, knowledge and experience against his partners' money. Under his management, the firm was eminently successful, logging and building and operating mills and lumber yards. The partnership continued for several years, terminating with the death of Dr. Levi Butler and the removing of Howard Mills' residence to California. At the same time Mr. Walker was interested with Henry T. Wells in the purchase of pine timber, and he subsequently became engaged in the lumber industry in all parts of northern Minnesota and Dakota. Mr. Walker owned and operated mills on the St. Anthony Falls, and for many years with Major George H. Camp, under the firm name of Camp & Walker, operated the "J. Dean" mill. With his son, Gilbert M. Walker, under the name of the Red River Lumber Company, he later built two mills, one at Crookston, Minnesota, and one at Grand Forks, North Dakota. This firm is still active, and three more of his sons are interested in it. The mills are now at Akeley, Minnesota. Mr. Walker is also associated with H. C. Akeley, under the firm name of Walker & Akeley, in the ownership of large tracts of pine lands. Since 1889, when Mr. Walker sent his superintendent of timber to the Pacific Coast as an expert to examine the various timber tracts, he has had in view the purchase of pine timber in that part of the country, and in 1894 he began to personally look over the opportunities for investment in that section. He proceeded quietly, and when, in the early part of the present year, the announcement was made of his purchases in the Mt. Shasta district, California, the Pacific Coast lumbermen began to realize that they had been outstripped by a more alert and shrewder rival. Mr. Walker owns now the largest tracts of pine timber possessed by any one person or firm in the country.

Though busy with his lumber interests, Mr. Walker has been active in adding to the material wealth of Minneapolis and the adjacent country. He built the Central Market and Commission Row in Minneapolis, where is located the wholesale commission business of

that city. The market is one of the largest and most commodious wholesale and retail markets in the West. Mr. Walker, under the firm name of the Land and Investment Company, was the projector and the builder of St. Louis Park, a suburb of Minneapolis. Here is located a number of large manufacturing concerns and the noted Beet Sugar plant. The construction of the St. Louis Park and Hopkins Street Railway to these thriving suburbs is a part of the plan, and has proven a profitable investment. Mr. Walker was one of the originators of the Business Men's Union, which for many years did notable work for Minneapolis, and he has also been a supporter of the Board of Trade.

Appreciating the value and the good done by public libraries, Mr. Walker became the means and instrument through which the present Minneapolis public library was organized and set in useful operation. He gave liberally in aid of its beautiful building and appointments, and keeps its art gallery supplied with fine works from his private collection. He has been President of the Board of Directors since its first organization.

During the past fifteen years or more, Mr. Walker has been engaged in making a collection of the best oil paintings, bronzes and other works of art, and is the proud possessor of one of the finest, if not the finest, private art collections in the world. On the walls of his gallery are found the choicest productions of such masters as Corot, Rousseau, Rosa Bonheur, Diaz, Hogarth, Sir Thomas Lawrence, David, Le Fevre, Bouguereau, Schreyer, Jacque, Breton, Madam Demont, Turner, Rembrandt, Peele, Guido Reni, Van Dyke, Rubens, Von Der Helst, Pourbus, Mieswelt, Raphael, Sebastian Del Piombo, Sir William Baeby, Ofrie, Rubun, and many other ancient and modern artists of fame. Over fifty of these paintings are hung in the gallery at the public library, but the majority, with the bronzes and ivories, are in his private gallery at the family residence, 803 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis. This gallery is held open to the public every day, except Sunday, and is visited by art lovers from all over the world. Mr. Walker has recently added several more rooms to his private gallery, and in one of these rooms he has hung his collection of portraits by old and modern masters. This particular collection is unequaled in any private gallery in the world, and contains a number of rare and unsurpassable works of art. Mr. Walker is a member of the National Art Society, President of the Minneapolis Fine Art Society, and a member and one of the principal supporters of the Academy of Science. He has also

in his home a fine private library, equal to any in the country. Science, theology, political economy, history and other subjects are prominently represented, while he has gathered together for his own use and aid what is perhaps the finest Art Reference Library in the country.

Politically Mr. Walker is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a close student of political economy, and during the last two presidential campaigns delivered a number of able addresses and wrote extensively on the issues involved.

Mr. Walker was happily married to Harriet G. Hulet, daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet, in Berea, Ohio. His wife is one of the most prominent reformers in the United States, and is active in all movements for the elevation of her sex. In Minneapolis she takes a conspicuous part in many public and private charities, and is prominent in church circles. Mr. Walker is a pronounced Christian, and his purse is always open to charitable and religious movements. His family consists of seven children, five sons, four of whom are in business with their father, and one is still in school, and two married daughters, one of whom is widowed. Mr. Walker has always been devoted to his home and family, and he has provided his children with everything that goes to make them useful and upright men and women.

D. E. O'BRIEN.

Local Kit-Kats (in Black and White)

By Ashleigh Cooper.

T. B. Walker is a virile proof that

The man of few words is—

The man of force.

In Thomas B. Walker is the harmonious combination of business activity, intellectual reserve, and aesthetic appreciation.

Mr. Walker represents the fast declining type of men who are pioneers.

He represents the new order which promotes the beautiful and—

Advocates the good.

This man is an art critic of discretion.

He grasps the true color and the natural posture with incredible rapidity—

And sees in the picture—not the fame of the painter—but—

The genius of the man.

Thomas B. Walker is philanthropic.

His philanthropy is that which has caused him to throw open his magnificent art gallery to the public.

It has made him feel that benches on his lawn would be agreeable to the many whose destiny is to walk rather than be conveyed through life.

Mr. Walker is a man whose social inclinations are subdued.

As a citizen he believes in exerting a certain effort for social relationship.

But—

Also believes that such intercourse should emanate from the home.

Mr. Walker advises all men and women to accept the highest education the state can give them.

He comprehends that the situation of today will not be the situation of tomorrow—

And feels that the expansion of culture will mean the expansion of good.

Tribune, Jan. 29, 1902.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman, June 10,

A stranger walking up Hennepin avenue the other evening with a city friend paused in front of the residence of Mr. T. B. Walker and wanted to know who owned that beautiful place. A lot of boys were having a bicycle race on one side of the broad lawn. On the other side some more boys were having a game of ball. Just on the edge of the lawn toward the street a number of comfortable seats were ranged on which ladies and gentlemen were seated, enjoying a pleasant siesta. The stranger was struck, just as a great many who are not strangers have been, by this sight. The stranger was still more surprised when he learned that the owner and occupant of the place was a millionaire lumberman, one of the wealthiest men in the city and the Northwest. (I believe Mr. Walker is considered the richest man in Minneapolis.) "Well," said the stranger, "he must have an awful big family or else be the most public spirited and unconventional man in the United States. Most rich men like to have fine residences and beautiful grounds, but there is always a fence, either real or imaginary around, which says to the general public, 'Hitherto may thou come and look into the promised land but no farther.' But this man Walker seems to be running a public park on his own hook."

The characterization was correct. If the stranger had seen Mr. Walker himself walking along the street with his moderate mien and entire absence of any evidence of the pomp and pride supposed to mark the presence of wealth he would have been even more surprised. Mr. Walker looks a good deal more like a pastor of a Presbyterian church or a professor in a Congregational college than a bloated (?) possessor of pine lands. And he has a good match in his wife—one of the least assuming and unpretentious appearing ladies in the city. She spends a great deal of time, strength and money in looking after the woman's charitable institutions, her relations with which are in many cases almost maternal. As the stranger suspected the public gets almost as much benefit of their beautiful but not extravagant or pretentious home as do the family.

THOMAS B. WALKER.

Father of Minneapolis' Magnificent Public Library.—Story of a Useful Life.

The Philosopher Plato said concerning books: "A house that contains a library has a soul."

And the modern philosopher Emerson said concerning art: "What is that abridgement and selection we observe in all spiritual activity but itself the creative impulse? For it is the inlet of that higher illumination which teaches to convey a larger sense by simple symbols. What is a man but nature's finer success in self-explication? What is a man but a fine and compacter landscape than the horizon figures; nature's eclecticism? And what is his speech, his love of painting, love of nature, but a still finer success? All the weary miles and tons of space and bulk left out, and the spirit or moral of it contracted into a musical word, or the most cunning stroke of the pencil?"

And George Sand has said: "He who is a true lover of poetry is a real poet, though he may never have written a verse in his life."

And we say that a true lover of painting and sculpture, one who fully appreciates and truly admires the finest in art, is a real artist, though he may not be able to handle either brush or chisel.

T. B. Walker is a great

LOVER OF BOOKS AND ART.

and though he may never have written a verse, painted a picture or seized mallet and chisel to make a block of marble speak the language of his lofty soul, we see through his patronage of art a noble specimen of Emerson's "eclecticism of nature," and a true specimen of George Sand's ideal poet; while in his tribute to literature through his invaluable connection with the establishment of our city's magnificent public library, we see in him Plato's ideal lifted on a broader plane than that of the planter of a soul in a single house; for we recognize in Mr. Walker the planter of a universal and abundant soul for a whole city.

While Mr. Loring is hailed as the father of our park system, we behold in Mr. Walker the rightful father of our public library, and in consideration of this, we claim, without fear of dispute, that he is one of this city's greatest and most useful benefactors.

Ever since the first incipency of the plan to establish the old Athenaeum, Mr. Walker's best energies in behalf of the public good have been directed toward the founding of

A COMPLETE FREE LIBRARY.

in every sense of the term—a grand public storehouse filled with the very best in literature and art, at which and from which all might intellectually feast without money and without price. That his efforts have been abundantly crowned with success none will gainsay who enter and intelligently observe this master tribute to learning and refinement—the Minneapolis Public Library. And for further proof of Mr. Walker's boundless love and patronage of the highest type of the pure and beautiful in literature and art, visit the man's home—where, if you are an admirer of these things, you will be welcomed by their owner—look into his home art gallery and private library, and you will see that nothing has been too rare and costly in the way of books and pictures to be given place by him among his household gods, in order that he might cultivate in his family a wholesome taste for the most elevating environments, and make home to himself and loved ones "the dearest spot on earth."

It is such a man as this that the Progress wants to see retained as a member of the public library board. Let every voter who has the interest of the Minneapolis public library at heart to see to it that the name of T. B. Walker heads the ticket under the caption of Minneapolis Library Board. But in order to appreciate the true character of the man we must take

A GLANCE AT HIS LIFE'S HISTORY.

Thomas Barlow Walker was born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, on the first day of February, 1840, and is still a young man when we compare his age with the measure of his achievements. His father, Platt Bayless Walker, was of pure English stock his people having been among the first settlers of New Jersey in the early history of this country. The father of the subject of this sketch left New Jersey early in life and went to New York, where he

met and married Miss Austis K. Barlow, who was the daughter of Hon. Thomas Barlow, of New York, and sister of Judge Thomas Barlow, of the same state, and Judge Moses Barlow, of Ohio.

Many of our readers will remember the noble and kindly Mrs. Barlow Walker, who was a central figure in the home of her son, Thomas B., having here happily passed the last sixteen years of her life, the doer of many noble deeds of charity. When our subject was but eight years of age, his father was seized with the bold spirit of speculation that was rife with the most enterprising "forty-niners," after the discovery of gold in California, and invested almost his entire fortune in a wagon train of merchandise, and started for Sacramento. But at Westport, Mo., he fell a victim to the cholera scourge, leaving his wife and four young children to cope, alone, with the adversities of life. But the mother proved equal to the emergency, and as her offspring grew up and took upon themselves the burdens of life she found that she had a fortune in her grateful children that amply repaid her for all the anxious care she had bestowed upon them in their

EARLY TRAINING.

After a very speedy common school education, necessity drove our young hero into the life of a business man while he was yet a boy in years.

We believe that this first early attempt at the transaction of business was to go "on the road" in the capacity of a commercial traveller to drum up trade for a well known eastern firm that dealt in grindstones, and, while following this vocation, the stack of books he carried with him for study on the route is said to have been much more bulky and quite as heavy as the balance of his luggage, which he carried in a separate grip. But Mr. Walker was a good salesman, as well as a great student, and his trips proved profitable to him in more than one sense of the term. For, while he was thus earning a living and saving some money, he found time on the route to keep up with the usual college course of study which he had commenced in the Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, where his parents had moved in order to give their children better educational advantages. Mr. Walker's greatest penchant was for the study of higher mathematics, which studies he so thoroughly mastered as to become well fitted for the position of a college professor of these branches, and was at one time imbued with the idea of taking up teaching as a profession. While he was in this mood, in 1862, he applied to the board of the Wisconsin State University for the chair of assistant professorship of

mathematics, and the university board subsequently elected him to the position sought, but in the meantime, before the action of the board was reported to him, Mr. Walker made arrangements to engage in the government survey. About this time he came to the then

VILLAGE OF MINNEAPOLIS.

and was so impressed with its beautiful and advantageous location that he resolved to here make his future home.

After arriving in Minneapolis he entered into service as a surveyor with Geo. B. Wright, who was then the chief surveyor of the state. But this start at surveying Minnesota lands was of short duration, for the Indian outbreak of that year forced the surveying party to take up quarters for safety in Fort Ripley, and Mr. Walker soon returned to Minneapolis and devoted the winter to his books. The following season he spent in examining lands for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, and in the autumn of that year he went back to his home in Berea, Ohio, where, on the 19th day of December, 1863, he was married to Harriet G., youngest daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet. Soon after this union, Mr. and Mrs. Walker came to Minneapolis, which has ever since been their home.

Life here in those days was attended with the vicissitudes of the

LIFE OF THE PIONEER.

and Mrs. Walker nobly shared the trials of her husband in their first efforts at home-making, as she has since shared in all the fruits of his prosperity, and dispensing of a good share of their self-earned bounties to others.

These summer of 1864 Mr. Walker spent in running the surveys of the St. Paul and Duluth railroad, and for a number of years following, he gave his almost undivided attention to government surveys. This work gave him a thorough knowledge of the best pine lands of Minnesota and in 1868 he commenced to profit by this fairly acquired knowledge, associating himself with men of ready means who were willing, also, to profit by Mr. Walker's knowledge, and from this time on valuable lands were located and gigantic lumber enterprises were planned and carried forward to an almost unlimited success. Under such enterprises Minneapolis rapidly sprang into a flourishing town and rich city, and Mr. Walker, as a leader of this spirit of enterprise, soon became known as a man of wealth and vast achievements. He has, today, large and more

PROSPEROUS LUMBER INTERESTS.

than any other citizen of Minnesota, besides many other prosperous enterprises and investments that greatly add to the

city's welfare. And after looking closely into Mr. Walker's life and history, we can truthfully say that he has honorably acquired all these and that he administers their profits in such a way as to make the lives of thousands much more happy and useful than they otherwise would be.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

T. B. Walker's interest in the Minneapolis Public Library commenced with the old Athenaeum, when it had but little more than 4,000 volumes. It was not a very popular institution with the public then, as its rights and privileges were only extended to the few shareholders in the concern. Mr. Walker's first interest in this early and small commencement for a public library was marked by his strong and earnest plea for an increase of books and an extension of its privileges to the general public. Through his influence and aid new books were purchased, the reading room was enlarged, the hours of service of the assistant librarian lengthened, and the Athenaeum after a time was brought to as liberal a basis of operations as was consistent with its constitution, which was in itself restrictive. The library was opened on Sunday, and the use of its books extended through the privilege that was granted for the payment of membership fees by installments.

Mr. Walker purchased several hundred of these certificates of membership, which he kept loaned out to his employees and others. But in the rapid growth of the city, Mr. Walker

FORESAW THE DEMAND.

for a library that should meet the wants of a large mixed population and be free to all. Yet it seemed unnecessary to duplicate the large number of books then in the Athenaeum, and maintain two separate libraries. He therefore proposed that the city, by taxation, establish a free library, upon condition that the citizens contribute a certain large sum toward the erection of the building, and that the Athenaeum, the Academy of Science, and the Fine Art Society be given space in the building, in consideration that the books of the Athenaeum library be circulated upon the same terms as those of the Public Library, and to be drawn in the same manner. This plan met with enthusiastic approval, necessary legislation was secured, and Mr. Walker was the first to subscribe to the necessary fund for this purpose.

And so our beautiful Public Library building became a reality and one of Mr. Walker's fondest desires for the good of the city was satisfied.

The rapid growth of this institution in the past five years since the new building was formally opened (its

standing in circulation now being fourth among the public libraries of the United State) and the pride of the citizens in it are the best possible witnesses to the wisdom of the board and liberal policy inaugurated by Mr. Walker.

Mr. Walker has been annually elected President of the Library Board, from its organization, in 1885, to the present time.

THE LIBERAL PROVISION FOR ART.

in this building is also due to Mr. Walker's interest in and devotion to it. He has always been an ardent supporter of the art school, which is now so prominent among the educational institutions of this city, and stands in the front rank among the art schools of the land. He has fostered the art school in various ways, and the finest specimens in its gallery are donations or loans from Mr. Walker's private collection.

His private gallery at his home is pronounced the choicest collection of its size in the United States. The fame of this gallery extends throughout the civilized world, and connoisseurs come from a long distance to gaze upon its wonderful beauties. This home gallery is kept open to the public on all days but Sunday, thus furnishing a center of art education which is highly appreciated by our people as well as by "the stranger within our gates."

A love of the pure and beautiful is the crowning feature of Mr. Walker's great and manly nature, and the best directed energies of his whole life work has been in behalf of the elevation of his kind.

Again we say: Keep this always good and genial spirit on the Library Board. His whole soul is in the work, and the best interests of our people in that which is pure and elevating demand it.

A Minnesota Millionaire.

"Yes," said the Minneapolis man at the Grand Pacific the other evening in conversation with a gentleman from the East. "We have a number of millionaires in our city, many of whom grew rich out of fortunate investments in pine lands. There is T. B. Walker, worth not less than ten millions. Eighteen years ago he came to Minneapolis and rented a little house on the East Side for \$9.00 a month. Up to that time he had been a country school teacher and had done some surveying. He took a contract to survey pine lands in Northern Minnesota, and being a smart, energetic fellow, took advantage of the situation, and with the aid of men of money whom he interested with him, he became the richest man in the State of Minnesota."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SATURDAY SPECTATOR

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SATURDAY, DEC. 7. 1889.

THOMAS B. WALKER.

A Representative Citizen and Leading Business Man.—A Lover of Literature, Student of Art, Liberal and Progressive.

Were our citizens asked to name among the many enterprising business men of Minneapolis the one who is pre-eminently a leader in all matters pertaining to the progress of the city, nine out of ten would answer without hesitation "T. B. Walker." Modest and unassuming, easily approachable by all, with a clear head and a warm heart, Mr. Walker is one who is thoroughly appreciated at home and who is honored wherever he is known.

Thomas B. Walker was born at Zenia, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1840. His father died in 1849 and the family moved to Berea, where the lad did all possible to help keep the wolf from the door. There he secured the rudiments of an education. Slow to learn in some directions he had a keen grasp on facts and figures and came out solid on examinations. He was fond of mathematics and gave himself up to a study of engineering, astronomy, etc. He came to Minnesota in 1862, and followed surveying, and engineering. Incidentally ascertaining the extent and value of the fine body of pine timber in Northern Minnesota, he, together with other Minneapolis men, secured large tracts of them.

In 1868 he formed with Dr. Levi Butler and H. W. Mills the lumber firm of Butler, Mills & Walker, the firm continuing until 1876, when with George A. Camp he bought the Pacific mills of J. Dean & Co. The firm of Camp & Walker continued until a late date, when Mr. Camp retired. Mr. Walker, besides manufacturing lumber here on a large scale, has operated extensively at Crookston and been interested in many other industrial ventures, not only in the line of lumber, but in other directions. Whenever meritorious manufacturing enterprise seeks to establish itself here, Mr. Walker's name is always found at the head of subscribers to its stock, so that his liberality and enterprise are well known and thoroughly appreciated.

He was the leading spirit of a project broached here some years ago to form a Business Men's Union to back up sub-

stantially all worthy enterprises seeking sites here or desiring to sell stock in order to get a start. He saw the wisdom of having a number of men representing millions of capital to quietly investigate the standing of men who desired to enlarge their business or start here new enterprises adding largely to our population and product. The project then defeated by one or two men is likely to be revived this year to the great advantage of all our property owners and citizens.

While Mr. Walker is very enterprising he is also wisely conservative. To him more than any other dozen men in Minneapolis is due the stemming of a tide of foolish and suicidal hostility towards the great Manitoba railroad, he helping to secure us the stone arch bridge, Union depot, etc. To close personal friendship for Mr. Walker we may very largely attribute President Hill's late magnificent gift of some \$100,000 worth of choice pictures of the library and art society boards, of both of which, Mr. Walker is president.

His exact knowledge and conservative wisdom once saved to leading citizens hundreds of thousands of dollars. There was a gold craze here over certain discoveries in the Vermilion range. Mr. Walker with his knowledge of mineralogy and metallurgy saw at once that gold did not exist in extent to pay working.

Those who think Mr. Walker's breadth of knowledge might imply superficiality are mistaken. When he takes up a subject he gives it his full attention and masters it. Thus he not only knows the principles of chemistry, but its practice from the elimination of oxygen to blowpipe analysis. Few would suspect it of so plain and so practical a man, but he is an expert in gems and is so recognized not only in the Northwest, but by leading lapidaries in New York and Paris.

His knowledge of art is critical and comprehensive. He has the best private art reference library in the west and a collection of pictures which in quality rank among the very best in

the country. Among leading artists represented by choice pictures are Bouguereau, Diaz, Lefevre, De Noy, Breton, Detaille and Schreyer. Many of these pictures have been loaned to the Exposition and in various ways have been enjoyed by the public. His splendid collection is not the result of a "picture-craze" such as often attacks millionaires. It grows out of the nature of Mr. Walker, and his love for the best in all lines. When too poor to buy oil paintings, he bought chromos, but they were the best.

Mr. Walker is president of the library board and has contributed largely of his time and money to the free public library. He it was who by a liberal expenditure and much hard work broke the crust of conservatism in the old Athenaeum library, and thereby paved the way to the present grand consummation of a triple union between the culture forces of literature, science and art in the public library building now about completed as mentioned elsewhere.

As leading director and contributor to the Minnesota Academy of Sciences, Mr. Walker has been hardly less prominent. Besides liberal gifts to the science collection, he has on hand, ready for delivery, a complete set of the reports of the British Association from the beginning of its organization, with other valuable scientific books and periodicals. He is president of the Minne-

apolis Society of Fine Arts and has done as much or more than any member to promote its organization and success. He gave the use of the land for its temporary building and in many ways has aided it. And so we might continue, but we have said enough.

As years have advanced he has been growing more critical as to art, more thorough as to science and practical affairs, more broad as to his views of life, more liberal as to the public, more lovable (if possible) in his perfect domestic relations, for Mr. Walker is not only well mated, but thoroughly married in full congeniality of mind and soul to a lady who came with him to Minnesota from Berea, Ohio., who has entered into all his studies, all his pleasures and all his work, who has given money and more precious time to the aid of the poor and the lowly, who has not been afraid to soil her skirts by lifting her fallen sister even from the gutters; who, full of the spirit of Christ and the love of humanity, has visited those who are sick and in prison and in any way afflicted or distressed.

As she enters into all her husband's thought and action, so does he sympathize fully with her in all her work of benevolence and reform. They have five children, well educated and worthy of their honored parents. Fortunate is the city which possesses such citizens as Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Walker.

(Minneapolis Journal May 12, 1903.)

T. B. Walker is reputed to be the richest man in Minnesota and his wealth is variously estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$16,000,000. It is pretty well understood, at all events, that he could round up \$10,000,000. Personally he is a very unassuming man, and his residence at Eighth and Hennepin would never be taken as the home of a ten times millionaire. When he gets into his new home near Lowry's it may be different. Almost the only channel in which is wealth is run is in the line of pictures, for which he has a passion, and of which he is no mean critic. His gallery is probably the finest private one in the Northwest, and he is constantly adding to it. Mr. Walker came here as a civil engineer and got government contracts for subdividing pine lands. In this way he gathered valuable information of pine land, which he sold and thus got a start. Then he went in for himself on a gradually increasing scale until wealth began pouring in on him. He now cuts nearly all of the pine on the Red river valley. Several things

are characteristic of the man. For instance, on the edges of his lawn he placed settees for the use of the tired public. Most people would have placed a barb wire fence about the lawn. It chanced once that Mr. Walker learned of a certain man in Wright county, indicted for murder, who was afterward convicted and sentenced to be hung. He heard certain facts that led him to believe the case was one of self-defense purely, so of his own notion he retained the best counsel, got a new trial and had the man triumphantly acquitted. That is T. B. Walker in a nutshell.

T. B. Walker is of the class of wealthy men who are always at home to charity. When absent from home he leaves instructions that no person shall be turned from his door hungry, and the needy one is always certain to find at least 25 cents worth of sympathy at the Walker mansion.

T. B. Walker receives from 10 to 45 applications daily for assistance from needy persons. The charitable disposition of this wealthy lumberman is the source of much annoyance to himself, but a boon to the needy.

SEEING PICTURES.

A Visit to the Gallery of Mr. T. B. Walker, Minneapolis.

Rev. B. D. Hollington.

(Northwestern Christian Advocate.)

What's in a picture? "Nothing," says the clang of the wooden shoe, and it hurries past the "Mother and Babe." "Inexpressible sorrow, fathomless love," exclaims a devout soul that has been these days long gazing into the depths of the "Infant's eyes."

What's in a picture? A symphony is a musical skeleton. The harmony and rhythm are the foundation on which the imagination is to build castles. If the imagination be dwarfed or dull or dead, music is monotony.

What's in a picture? That's for us to say! As we walk around in this great gallery of the great Northwest it is the soul behind the eye that sees. The picture is a window. Don't look at the glass and sash; see through the opening the wide vista painted by a great soul in the world beautiful with a message for you. Read up on pictures! If you are still in the milk stage you may read two or three "How to see pictures," "How to tell a good picture," and then for consistency's sake get a few more guides such as "How to see a sunset," "How to say your prayers," etc. Perhaps to direct adolescent fancy you may eat one of these "predigested art food tables," but when you come to mature judgment "forget 'em!"

Get a catalog? Join the crowd of Chautauqua buzzers around "the famous Professor 'So and So'?" Open our mouths before the "little picture that cost \$50,000"? Join the jam around the bell wether? Not if you wish to really see pictures. Like an Eastern crystal gazer, look on the picture until you are en rapport with its creator, till you see its soul, till you hear the music of it, then if you wish to know your friend's name you will find it in the catalog.

But now to the picture! Why are these men staring so fiercely at this small man at the end of the table? Instantly you remember the psychological trick in Rembrandt's "School of Anatomy," how the gaze of the doctors fastens your interest on the dead body involuntarily. The man you look at is Charles I. He has received the news of the battle of Marston Moor. Poor, faded dandy, with blue velvet trousers and lace handkerchief in his boot. It was a crushing blow, not very crushing, for there was not a great deal to be crushed. How that "Roundhead," that "Commoner," must have jarred on the nerves and racked the sensibilities of this costumer's apology for a king.

"History with all her volumes vast
Hath but one page."

When manhood goes to seed in selfishness or sensuality, God passes on the scepter to sturdier hands, which truth our Brother of the Micrometer calls the law of the survival of the fittest.

What fine fresh painting! We thought we had seen the acme of fresh representation in Denner's "Old Man" and "Old Woman" in Munich. Denner's painted flesh is dead; this is living, transparent skin. "An Old Woman at Her Prayers," it is called. Charles Wesley Sanderson, a Boston water colorist, loved to interpret great paintings through music for his friends. This picture is Strauss's "Symphony Domes-tique" in flesh and blood. Wrinkles that are heart scars, veins that flow tardily in the blue tinged lips, the little film over the eye that is creeping also over the soul, those darkened finger nails, carefully cleaned, battered, bruised, and split. This "Old Woman" is a multimother. The glad smile in her prayer reminds you of the Sistine "Madonna." All mothers must grieve this way. The "Symphony Domes-tique" becomes most often the "Symphony Pathetique" but while love lasts it never ceases to be a symphony.

Holbein's portrait of Henry VIII, label it, "Oh, that this too, too solid flesh would melt, dissolve itself." A mountain of sense, culminating, no, just ending in a head, a pyramid of flesh with the apex under the crown! Ten-nyson has defined the portraiture:

"As when a painter, poring on a face,
Divinely through all hindrance finds
the man
Behind it, and so paints him that his
face,
The shape and color of a mind and
life,
Live for those after him, ever at its
best."

"Ever at its best," there's the rub. Ingres has painted the Cæsar in Napo-leon, firm, finely chiseled mouth and chin, strong, deep-rooted nose, a brow to command, a laurel crown, every inch a king. But Lefevre has painted a real man Napoleon. This was Napoleon's favorite picture of himself, presented to one of his field marshals. It is a "vie intime," the secret life of the great Corsican. Olympian brow, character nose, but the mouth of a very human man. There is no other mouth of Napo-leon like this. It betrays the man; it is the history of his little weaknesses.

Jules Breton, a small man, with black hair down to his shoulders, with a tear on his cheek, pleaded, "It pleases me not to have my picture go to America." Of all Breton's pictures this is the best we have seen, this "Evening Call." Mil-



Reproduction from photograph taken of Mr. T. B. Walker in 1891.
Used to illustrate articles that appeared in the following publications:
The Progress, Minneapolis.
Industrial American, Minneapolis.
The Mississippi Valley Lumberman, Minneapolis.

let and Breton did not live in the same world. Millet's "Sower," "Man With a Hoe," "Cleaners," they are heavy, animated clods, crushed until they are part of the earth. This woman calling, this one waving her sickle in Breton's "Call," are lithe, vigorous, strong, hopeful, and the blue haze of falling evening is a filmy, beautiful veil, not the deadly pall of Millet's night.

Millet had the weight of woe around him on his heart; he will not flinch until he has told the world. Vuillefroy carried the "Angelus" up to Paris to sell it for \$400, offered it for \$200, and carried it back to tell Millet he would have to starve a little longer. What sentimental fools you and your wife are, Millet, to leave the pot-boiling nudes in Paris just to tell the story of poor peasants. You might have had a comfortable home and been admired by barkeeps and the demimonde, and now you go down to history as merely "the painter of the people." Perhaps, however, when "the people" come into their own you may get your crown.

Breton is only reconciled to lose his loved dream when he knows that his daughter's masterpiece, "Her Man is on the Sea," is to be with his "Evening Call." Demont-Breton has shown the wife of a sailor, with baby asleep on her arm, sitting before the fire. She has painted the unutterable loneliness of the weary, waiting, and watching for him who may not come back. The sad, longing, far-away look, the lining of the mouth's corners in sorrow too deep for words. How a human soul may suffer! The great suffering is spiritual, not physical.

If you can, meet the man who has collected this great gallery, great because it represents almost every school, and there is not in it all one spurious picture or one poor picture. Bonds and buildings, forests and mills, this is the game that he plays, but plays it as a Christian gentleman should. Libraries, hospitals and churches, these are his duty to humanity. But this beautifully brilliant gallery, this is his love.

A Christian gentleman, and spend such a fortune on his own luxurious enjoyment? you ask. Yes, a Christian gentleman, for he only gets that he may give. He gave all his pictures to me. Half-way across Lake Superior in a fog I close my eyes in my cabin and I am back again with them all before my soul. I thank him for making the collection, but the pictures are always forever mine. "When a person becomes a part of you, then you love," says Hugo. When you have really seen a picture it becomes a part of you. He gives this collection daily to his own city, and all day long men and women are accenting his free gift. Two hours I spent with a man in a blue blouse of a

mechanic, but no refinement of color or form escaped his apprehension and appreciation, and turning at the door he feelingly said, "But the best thing about this is that this fellow don't keep this all to himself but lets us all own it."

When you go to Minneapolis, and it would pay you to go even for this one thing, forget not to see this beautiful palace of art.

RECALLS EARLY DAYS AT HEAD OF LAKES.

T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, Who Assisted in Survey of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Line. Tries to Locate Landmark in Duluth Without Success—Heavy Owner of Timber and Iron Ore Lands.

(News Tribune, Duluth, Aug. 3, '05.)

One of the heaviest timber owners in the United States and one of the most interesting pioneers of Minnesota as well as one of its most active business men, is T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, who is now in Duluth on a combined business and pleasure trip, a guest at the Spalding. Mr. Walker helped to survey the first line of railroad to build into Dakota, the old Lake Superior & Mississippi, better known as the St. Paul & Duluth, and now known as the Northern Pacific shortline between the head of the lakes and the Twin Cities. In an interview last evening Mr. Walker said:

"The survey of the old St. Paul & Duluth line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Duluth was made in 1866. H. A. Johnson was the chief engineer and A. L. Thornton and myself were assistant engineers. Nelson Miller, for years chief engineer of the Great Northern road, was then rodman in our crew.

"At that time there were but half a dozen houses in Duluth. One of these was the land office. I tried to locate the site today but was unsuccessful, and shall try again. I tried to raise the money in 1866 to buy a couple of forties situated along the level area through which Superior street runs, but was unsuccessful. The property at that time could have been purchased for \$20 an acre per forty and even less if both forties were taken. I remember the late Commodore Saxton very well. He was a director of the first railroad into Duluth that I have described, and was one of the best promoters of a road that has to be built without money or credit that I ever saw.

"Duluth is going to become a large and important city. The census returns of this place will ever show increased population. Duluth is here to stay, and among some of your most prominent and valued citizens are some men

that came here years ago upon my advice.

"Your main street is so situated that it will ever be a center of business, and new structures should be fireproof and modern. They should be provided with foundations that will make it possible to add to their height in future years."

Mr. Walker is owner of one half of what are known as the Hill ore lands on the Western Mesaba, J. J. Hill owning the other half. The whole tract was his originally but he sold a half interest to Harry Roberts and others, and they in turn to the railway magnate.

The lands are located between Prairie River and Swan Lake and round Bovey. Mr. Walker says that he has received many applications from men who wish to secure options for leases to explore his lands, but that he has done nothing as yet. Later he expects to make some leases. He is a former owner of the Diamond mine on the western Mesaba, now owned in fee by the Oliver Iron Mining company. He says that he sold the fee of the land on which the Diamond is located for one dollar an acre. Iron deposits were not suspected at that time.

Mr. Walker's principal timber interests are now in California. He says that he is planning to build logging railroads and mills in that state, and begin extensive manufacturing operations. Mr. Walker declares that the owners of pine lands in Minnesota have been taxed so high that it became necessary for them to cut off the timber to prevent it being eaten up in that manner. At least that was his experience.

It may be of interest to add that Mr. Walker is the owner of one of the finest picture galleries in the United States.

TIMBER TABLES.

Tabulated by T. B. Walker and The Mississippi Lumberman.

(Herald, Aberdeen, Wash., Jan. 2, 1905.)

T. B. Walker, the Minnesota lumberman, who has been gathering statistics on the visible supply of lumber in the United States, has recently published his findings. In the whole country, there are 1,000,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, and of this 625,000,000,000 feet are in California, Oregon and Washington. Of this Oregon has 225,000,000,000 feet and Washington and California 200,000,000,000 feet each.

The census of 1900 shows that 26,000,000,000 feet of lumber were cut that year. To this Mr. Walker adds 3,000,000,000 feet cut into shingles, railroad ties, piles and the like, which makes 29,000,000,000 feet cut annually, and the rate of cutting it is constantly on the in-

crease. At this rate, in less than thirty-five years the visible supply of timber in the United States will have been exhausted.

The three Pacific states have more than half the standing timber of the country and this explains why railroads are seeking routes into the timber belts of hitherto considered inaccessible districts. The best timber of the other states of the country is practically all cut down, while the forests of the three Pacific states are comparatively untouched. America has not yet learned to do without timber; it must be supplied from somewhere; and California, Oregon and Washington are the states of the nation best prepared to furnish it.

Statements on that standing in the great lumber states show the rapidity with which it has been cut off. Michigan has but 4,000,000,000 feet standing, Wisconsin 30,000,000,000, and Minnesota, 35,000,000,000, while Maine, the training school of American lumbermen, has but 8,000,000,000 feet.

It may be, however, that 625,000,000,000 feet of standing timber in the Pacific Coast states is more valuable to the country standing than the dollars and cents that in the next quarter of a century will be sent here for it. But the effect that the denuding of the Western hills is to have upon the country will be but slightly taken into consideration by those intent upon exploiting the western forests. Commerce and industry demand the timber. The demand will be honored. The dreamer and the scientist may regret in this generation. Practical men of affairs, however, will reserve their regrets for the next.

T. B. Walker to Build Structure on Third Avenue North, Near Lyndale.

(Tribune, Minneapolis, Sep. 17, '05.)

The largest wholesale furniture house in the state will be in operation in Minneapolis just as soon as the building can be completed to house the business.

Leon Hartman, proprietor of the big furniture house of that name, which has been operating in a retail way in Minneapolis for nearly a year, is in the city, and has completed arrangements for an immense wholesale branch, and T. B. Walker is to build the structure which shall be the home of Hartman's wholesale plant.

"We have been in Minneapolis long enough to test its value as a trade center," said Mr. Hartman, speaking of the new venture. We have secured an ideal location, and Mr. Walker will build us just the kind of a building we want. It will be built for us and will be one of the most handy wholesale furniture buildings in the country, and will be the largest and most complete in the state.

The Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER 20, 1903.

Life of T. B. Walker.

It is an undeniable fact that the vast natural wealth of California has met with a more intelligent appreciation by the Eastern visitor than by our own people. This is true of our mines, our agricultural lands, and especially of our redwood and pine forests.

In connection with the pine timber interests of California the principal person now in the field as owner and prospective producer of lumber in these Sierra forests is Mr. T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Walker began five or six years ago purchasing timber land in Siskiyou and Shasta counties. Afterward he extended his holdings well into Modoc and through Lassen and into Plumas counties. Entering upon this timber purchasing after the most careful examination, extending over several years, of the whole Coast timber forests, and having sufficient means to carry out a large project, he entered upon the design of purchasing large areas—in fact, practically all the available timber on the Pitt River and down through into the Big Meadows region, upon the presumption and understanding that large holdings would be absolutely essential to make a successful lumber operation in that rather remote timber.

Mr. Walker has been looked upon as one of the most successful and capable timbermen in the United States. Having for many years worked most successfully in the timber of Minnesota, he came to California and entered upon this project, which at that time no other of the lumbermen could be found to undertake. While it was at first thought that he was erratic, it is now conceded that his plans are not only practicable, but will develop into the most valuable timber operations on the Coast. In describing the pine timber interests in California, the leading factor is the holdings of Mr. Walker, and while it was originally supposed to be very remote and inaccessible, yet a better acquaintance with the country shows that transportation lines for lumbering purposes and for handling the large local trade can be readily reached from the East through a section of Nevada to the Central Pacific south on any one of several lines, or westward into the Sacramento Valley.

It is not known how soon developments will be made reaching this timber region, but it is probable that it will be undertaken during the coming year. These lumber plants when established will be on a large scale—larger than has heretofore been done by any firms in the state. The holdings of timber are so large that a continuous run of fifty years on a large scale will not exhaust the first cut of the timber. And under the program proposed by Mr. Walker, which will probably be followed up by whoever may succeed him, the large trees will be cut, and then, by protecting the smaller trees from destruction or damage by fire, a second cutting in the next thirty, forty or fifty years may be made in the same way, leaving another equally numerous smaller growth of timber for a future supply. It is the intention to establish permanent lumber plants, unless by some means of excessive taxation a change of program is necessitated, under which the timber will be more rapidly and completely removed.

The foregoing facts were obtained by a Bulletin reporter in course of a conversation with Mr. Walker at his hotel. Notwithstanding the vast interests that he controls, East and West, he is the most unassuming of men. Fraught with immense possibilities of good to the industries of California as has been the advent of Mr. Walker to the state one would also like to speak of him as a philanthropist, an author and an art connoisseur, as well as a business man and financier. In the business life of the Northwest he stands as a leader, but his mind is not confined to business alone, for he impresses the listener with the philosophic character of his mind and his literary bent. All these have contributed to his success in building up the moral and material interests of his town and State.

As early as 1868, in company with two others, he began to exploit the lumber regions. Wiseacres predicted disaster for the enterprise, but it was worked out with his usual sagacity and foresight. His system was so thorough that he knew the exact value of every acre taken up, and success followed.

Where he is best known the conviction is settled that his methods, origi-

nal and daring, founded on principles of honor, compelled success. People soon came to see that this man's word once given was sacred. His vast investments in the choice sugar pine and yellow pine timber of this State will remain a monument to his far-seeing genius, for it is regarded by expert judges as the finest body of timber land in the world. He is devoting a great deal of his time now to his interests in this State, while in Northern Minnesota he has mills running summer and winter day and night.

In Minneapolis an extensive city market and commission district has been built up by Mr. Walker, and constitutes one of the most important enterprises in the city, as it has no superior in the country, and has placed Minneapolis the third or fourth city in the United States in the extent of its commission business in vegetables, fruit and dairy products and miscellaneous provisions. The business located there surpasses that transacted in any other city in the United States, with the exception, perhaps, of only two—Chicago and New York.

He has probably expended more money for the development of Minneapolis by far than any other citizen. He organized the Business Men's Union, which for a number of years was very helpful in attracting capital and attention to Minneapolis and building up its industries.

A writer conversant with the facts says: "Although Mr. Walker's financial success has been phenomenal and he is classed among the most substantial men in the Northwest, it is hardly here that his strength of character is most conspicuous. He has been first and foremost among those who believe that common humanity is entitled to more than it is getting; and while what he has done is called charity, he does not believe that he has done any more than any other man in his position ought or should. For instance, when our Central Market burned a few years ago, leaving a whole block in area filled in a large part with all manner of vegetable produce and provisions that demanded immediate removal to prevent its becoming a nuisance, Mr. Walker directed Mr. Gorham, his real estate man and building manager, to employ a large force of men immediately and remove this waste material from under the great mass of fallen bricks and stone. He directed that good wages should be paid. The next day, upon inquiry as to the wages that the men were promised, he was told it was a dollar a day, and he then asked if his manager thought that men with families could live on a dollar a day. The reply was that he did not think that it was a relevant question, as the employer was not supposed to

be responsible for the maintaining of men's families, and with the further statement that Elevator A, which had just burned a few days before, almost within sight of the city market, had three hundred men at work who were receiving only eighty cents a day, and hundreds more were seeking employment at that rate, so that the dollar a day was higher than the customary wages. But Mr. Walker insisted that the pay should be a dollar and a quarter a day, and that contractors who were digging foundations for commission houses should also be required in their contracts to pay a dollar and a quarter a day to their men, and the contractors charged extra price on this account."

Minneapolis is largely indebted to Mr. Walker for its fine Public Library, ranging about fourth or fifth among the cities of the United States in its circulation. A short time after he arrived in Minneapolis he joined the Athenaeum Library Association. Having found a couple of memberships at a specially low price, he purchased the two, one for himself and one for his wife. He worked in this way for many years, drifting toward a more liberal policy and larger usefulness, until finally, in large part through his instrumentality, the library act was passed, establishing the Public Library, and to place within it the books of the Athenaeum as a permanent home, as well as the art gallery under the management of the art society and museum of the Academy of Science. Mr. Walker has been re-elected president annually for the past eighteen years from the date of the formation of the board. He has been the principal patron of the Academy of Science, having done more than others to develop and build up the collection and maintain the interest in the scientific work of the society. From various remarks and pointers given out by Mr. Walker, it has been known that he has intended at some time to build in Minneapolis an art institute and museum.

A recent writer says of him:

"Mr. Walker believes firmly that every man should have a strong personal interest in the good of the country, and that every one should pay the same attention which he gives to his own business to it.

"In personal appearance Mr. Walker is a well-proportioned man of a trifle over the average height. His face has an exceedingly kindly appearance; that of a man who could well be entrusted with anything, and who would faithfully abide by the trust. Were it not for a tinge of gray in his hair and beard, no one would believe that he was over forty years old, as he has the active movements of a young man and

every gesture shows the vigor of the early prime of life.

"The walls of the library in which he has his office are lined with book cases which groan under the weight of books fit to make the heart of a bookworm full of envy. Works on all subjects by the best authors; religion, art, science, poetry, fiction, philosophy, and every possible subject, are among them. They are not there for looks alone, as their owner is better acquainted with their contents than with their exteriors.

"Besides his valuable library, there is in the house a collection of paintings, and bronzes and rugs, said to be the finest private collection in the world. A gallery of six large rooms accommodates on its walls gems from the hands of the world's most famous masters of painting. In the bronze room are valuable Chinese and Japanese bronzes, ivory carvings, glassware from all over the world. Most men would keep their magnificent works of art under lock and key, and admit only their most intimate friends. But this man is of a different stamp. Absolutely without a selfish thought, he throws the door of his home wide open to the world, and invites all to come and enjoy these things with him. The gallery has become a mine for tourists, and none leaves Minneapolis without going there. His enjoyment comes entirely from the pleasure which he can give others with the means at his command. Besides this, he has loaned a part of his collection to the public, and the library building now contains them. The remarkable feature of this art collection is that by common consent of all the best judges from all parts of the world it stands alone in being without a single commonplace or mediocre painting. Every picture on the wall is of the highest type of the painter's art, and worthy of a place in any collection in the world. In this respect it is different from all other galleries, as anyone is challenged to point to either a public or private gallery in this country or Europe that does not contain unworthy paintings on its walls. Mr. Walker is looked upon by the art dealers as the only one who makes no mistakes in the selection, as even the committees of a number of different judges in the public libraries make repeated mistakes by selecting large proportions of paintings that are not of interest and of high art value.

"Another token of his consideration for others is in the benches which are set on the sidewalk around the grounds of his home. There weary pedestrians may sit and rest themselves comfortably under the shade of beautiful trees.

"The money which he has given away in charity will not be known. He has always obeyed the Biblical injunction,

and never let his left hand know that which the right hand did. How many poor people have been relieved in their anxieties by him, both with cheering words and assistance, how many saved through his help, will never be counted. Every public movement has received his help, whether it was the Young Men's Christian Association, in whose councils he stands high, or a movement on the part of the labor element to build a hall. He has labored hard for the cause of education, and displayed an active interest in the educational progress of the world."

It has been frequently remarked by workmen and amongst the socialists and discontented element that if all employers were as inclined to use employes well there would be no socialism or necessity for strikes, as Mr. Walker has never had a strike in his extensive handling of men, as in his business interests have required the help of thousands of men in conducting his enterprises, and every one who has been with him once is glad to return to his employ again. He has the esteem and good will of all classes, and it is a partial key to his success, as his business flourishes and develops largely through the good will and patronage of others.

Many of the boys who came out of the State Reform School have good cause to remember the name of Mr. Walker, as that of the man who befriended them when they were in that institution, of which he was a trustee for many years. His services on the board were highly appreciated by the inmates and his associates.

Mr. Walker built his residence in Minneapolis in 1874, where he has since resided. The Walker homestead is one of the happiest of homes. Mr. Walker's private office is in the library of the home, where a large table, covered with papers of all sorts, serves as his desk. And yet all these papers are not business documents. There is not a charitable institution in the Northwest that cannot number Mr. Walker among its most liberal contributors. There is not a public meeting held at which he does not receive an invitation to attend and speak. Pamphlets, religious, sociological, political, hygienic, sound, many of which have been compiled by this lumber king. His writings are much in demand, as he has a clear, crisp and concise way of putting things that appeal particularly to every lover of good writing. As an exponent of the doctrines of the Republican party, he has been called upon time and again to help along with his pen the good cause, and the clear manner in which he handles the most profound questions has been a surprise to politicians. No one, a few years ago, ex-

pected that the great lumber merchant was paying any attention to politics, until he began to fulminate his truths and carried consternation to the

ranks of the opposition. His knowledge of political economy is profound, and not only that of his country, but of all times and places.

ONE LUMBER KING WHO IS NOT IN TRUST.

T. B. Walker of Minnesota Declares No Timber Combine in the North Could Control World's Supply.

(San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 5, 1903.)

T. B. Walker, the Minnesota lumber king, who owns half of northern California, arrived at the Occidental this morning, accompanied by B. F. Nelson, of Minneapolis. The Walker tracts in this State extend over five counties, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta and Plumas counties, and the forests owned by the Minnesota millionaire cover several hundred thousand acres. He has just come from an inspection trip over his domain, and will be in this city several days before proceeding east.

Mr. Walker's wealth is estimated at thirty millions, but he is as simple in his manner as are most of the great financiers of the West. The only evidence of affluence is a diamond shirt-stud of amazing proportions.

Several months ago T. B. Walker was named as one of those interested with James J. Hill, the Weyerhausers of St. Paul, and E. H. Harriman, in forming a trust to control the lumber supply of the world. This morning Mr. Walker said that he personally is not interested in a timber trust, and that as a matter of fact there is no timber combine.

"I don't own a single foot of lumber with Hill, the Weyerhausers, Hammond or any other man," he said. "My interests are all my own, and I have never had five minutes' conversation about timber with Mr. Harriman. There is in reality no such lumber trust and there is not likely to be one."

Further than this Mr. Walker declared that Hill has no use for California. When Harriman and the Santa Fe awoke to the traffic possibilities in the great forests of Humboldt it was said James J. Hill was eager to extend the Great Northern into California in order to secure a share of the immense timber traffic of the State. It was stated that T. B. Walker would aid and abet him in his ambition, and that relying on the friendly interests of the man who owns five counties, Hill would build a branch of the Great Northern to secure the traffic of that district. It was even said that Hill's surveyors had proceeded across the Oregon line and were surveying in California. But according

to Mr. Walker, the Northern financier has no intention of extending his sphere to the south.

"Hill is not coming into California, and I don't want him to," said Mr. Walker. "The Great Northern has all the business it needs in the north without building down into this State, and Hill has no intention of extending his interests to California to get traffic for his road.

"There is more timber cut in the north now than the roads can handle and California lumber doesn't want to go north anyway. I want to place my product in the Mississippi Valley. I don't want to send it north to Minnesota or Montana, where there is plenty. However, that is a matter for the future. I have no mills here and am not manufacturing lumber in California at present.

"My trip was not for the purpose of establishing mills. It was simply to take a look over the land. Timber tracts are good things to hold. Lumbermen often make the mistake of cutting all their timber and then having it on their hands. There is no need to rush matters. The future development of this coast country promises to be immense, and there is plenty of time ahead to manufacture lumber. In the meanwhile it does very well in forests."

B. F. Nelson, who is traveling with Mr. Walker, is a millionaire of Minneapolis, where he has an art gallery built in his home that is the pride of the Northwest. It contains many works of the old masters and the collection is valued at a million dollars.

T. B. Walker gives it out that Central Market will be rebuilt larger and better than before the fire. It will be impossible to complete the structure this winter, but enough will be built to furnish the dealers in meats, flour, etc., accommodations. With his usual characteristic for generosity, and a desire to aid the suffering and distressed, Mr. Walker sent \$1,000 to the people who lost their all in the recent fires.

St. Louis Park Mail, Sept. 5, 1894.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., APRIL 21, 1906.

BUTLER BROS. COME TO MINNEAPOLIS.

One of the Largest Jobbing Companies in America Selects This City as Center of the Great Northwest.

H. A. Stillwell, managing director of Butler Brothers of Chicago, New York and St. Louis, will be in Minneapolis Monday to close with T. B. Walker the final arrangements for the construction in Minneapolis of a mammoth jobbing building to be occupied by the northwestern extension of the Butler Brothers' business, one of the largest general jobbing interests in the country. The agreement will call for the construction by Mr. Walker of a modern nine-story and basement building on Sixth street, between First and Second avenues N., at a cost of \$550,000. The value of the property is placed at \$200,000, making the full amount involved in the transaction \$750,000.

The conclusion of the arrangements between Mr. Stillwell and Mr. Walker will close one of the hardest fought and most aggressive campaigns ever put up for Minneapolis and brings to grief the hopes of St. Paul. Thru Mr. Walker, who was able to make as a single individual a proposition covering both the land and the desired building, and because of the vigorous campaign put up by the Commercial Club and a committee of prominent business interests, success came to Minneapolis.

Four Large Houses.

The Butler Brothers Company have three houses, headquarters at Chicago and branches in New York and St. Louis. They do a general merchandise jobbing business, amounting last year to \$80,000,000, their business being distributed all over the United States. The establishment in Minneapolis of the fourth house will secure for the city an incalculable prestige as the coming city and jobbing center of the northwest.

The building to be erected for the company by Mr. Walker will be the largest in the twin cities occupied by a single mercantile company and will have 513,000 square feet of floor space. From \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 is considered a conservative estimate of the amount of business that will be done thru this branch. From 500 to 600 persons will be employed in the various departments. The annual rental of the property will amount to \$66,000.

Future Benefits.

The immediate benefits, however, are

almost insignificant when compared to the future benefits that the city will receive thru the establishment of the Butler company. The advent of the Butler company, in addition to the large number of strong interests already established here, marks Minneapolis as the future jobbing center of the northwest, and other large concerns looking for openings in the territory cannot fail to be attracted by the superior advantages offered by Minneapolis. With the establishment of the commercial and jobbing prestige of Minneapolis will come the correction of any existing commercial evils, more noticeably railroad discrimination, which have existed heretofore. With the immense shipping interests of Minneapolis banded together for the betterment of conditions and because of the competition existing between the railroads, all problems of transportation will be speedily solved.

(New York World, June 10, 1905.)

The richest man in Minneapolis is probably T. B. Walker, who is a lumberman. He owned about all of the white pine in northern Minnesota, where the last forest of white pine in the United States is being cut and slashed by 30,000 men today, and he made millions out of it. He also owns miles and miles of timber lands in California and is building a railroad 300 miles long to get the lumber out. That is the kind of a hustler Walker is. He is of the west western.

SALARIES RAISED.

The Walker Mill Management Surprise Their Employees.

MEN GIVEN AN ADVANCE.

Those Drawing \$1.25 Raised to \$1.40 per day—Unexpected.

A couple of weeks ago some of the men who were engaged at the Red River Lumber company's mill, and who received \$1.25 per day, became dissatisfied and wanted a raise to \$1.50 per day. The matter was discussed pretty thoroughly among themselves, and finally Mr. T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, was

informed of the matter. He at once notified the official here that owing to the dullness of the lumber market the salaries could not be advanced, much as he would like to do so. Mr. Gilbert Walker was here last week and reiterated the same statement and it was understood that if the demand was insisted upon that the mill would be closed down. While here Mr. Walker looked into the wage matter pretty thoroughly. The men finally decided that it was better to work for \$1.25 per day than not work at all, and the matter was dropped. This morning they were agreeably sur-

prised when they were approached by Superintendent March, who read them a letter from Mr. Walker, Sr., which contained the statement that their wages were increased to \$1.40 a day. He added that he was very sorry that he could not raise it to \$2.00. The information and raise of salary was a complete surprise to the men, who had only a few days ago come to the conclusion to stick at the old salary. As a consequence they are working today with renewed vigor, and are glad that they did not insist on the raise then by walking out.—Crookston Daily News, Aug. 11, 1894.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Worthy Minneapolis Citizen Who is Spending the Day in Town.

(News, Aberdeen, S. D., June 20, 1904.)

T. B. Walker, the Minneapolis millionaire lumberman, who spoke on the subject of the Y. M. C. A., remained over to visit in the city today. Mr. Walker is a member of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., and while devoting much time to the interests of the association in Minneapolis, he has found time to give to many other movements, and has been one of the promoters of the great public library of that city. He also maintains a free art gallery containing one of the finest collections of paintings in America. By some his collection is considered superior to the famous Corcoran collection in Washington, and ahead of any of the private galleries of New York. The gallery is built in connection with his home, and is visited by thousands from every section of America and other lands.

"It seemed to me," said the millionaire lumberman in discussing his first job with The Daily News, "as if all the treasures in the world and all the promise the future held out for me were centered in the pine forests of Minnesota. To have allowed the opportunities I had then to pass would have meant failure."

But he had not the money nor the financial backing then to buy a section of timber claims; his father was comfortably situated, but by no means a man of wealth.

He looked for an opportunity to get into the timber belt, and finally joined a government survey party, and spent a year with it in the forests. At the end of that time he had mapped out his business career.

What little money he could spare he invested in pine timber, and thus laid

the foundation for his present fortune.

Let no one imagine that he bought up 500 or 600 acres at a time, for he did not. His capital was almost an unknown quantity, but his keen foresight, his rare judgment and, above all, his determination to grasp the opportunity when it first showed itself, made his resources count.

Today no man owns so much pine timber in Minnesota as this grindstone salesman. Today he sits in his office and conducts a million dollar business.

Fate, chance or circumstances did not bring him his start. He faced greater difficulties than does the young man of today. He worked on his own claims; cut down his own timber; transported the logs on ox teams; erected his own mills—in short, he laid the foundation for his own success.

He succeeded, because in the days when he was selling grandstones he saw the opportunity of his lifetime in the timber forests of Minnesota, and had the grit, courage and lasting determination to "fight it to a finish."

WALKER IS URGED FOR THE SENATE.

Times, Minneapolis, Minn. Mar. 2, 1905.

Friends of T. B. Walker are urging him to enter the race for the seat in the senate now occupied by Senator Moses E. Clapp, whose successor will be elected by the next legislation. Mr. Walker has been waited upon by several delegations, but he has declined to commit himself. It is known he has been asked to enter the field on former occasions, but has declined, because his business interests would not permit

him to give the proper attention to public affairs.

Of late years his business has been so arranged that his friends are of the opinion that he can be induced to accept a seat in the senate. He said yesterday, when asked regarding the report that he had been requested to make a campaign for the senate, that he was in no wise a "receptive" candidate.

WESTERN PACIFIC TO TAP WALKER FORESTS.

**Makes Deal With Owner of Immense
California Tracts.**

**Minneapolis Capitalist Will Erect Mills
on His Timber Lands and Plans to
Ship Large Quantities of Pine to the
Eastern Markets.**

(New York Commercial, July 7, 1905.)

San Francisco, July 6.—One of the latest reports regarding the future developments of the Western Pacific relates to the proposed building of a branch line to tap the extensive timber holdings of Thomas B. Walker, of Minneapolis. Mr Walker is the largest owner of timber lands in this state. Possibly nobody except himself knows the actual acreage he possesses, for it is variously estimated from 200,000 to 1,000,000 acres, located in the sugar pine belt of Butts, Shasto, Siskiyou, Lassen and Modoc counties. Some of his vast timber properties lie near the surveyed line of the Western Pacific through Butte county.

According to Mr. Walker's own representatives, an agreement has been reached between him and the Western Pacific for the building of branch roads into his timber tracts, in consideration of the erection by him of sawmills and the delivery to the corporation of the lumber for transportation to the East.

It was at one time intended to tap this timber belt by building a railway up the Pit River to connect with the Southern Pacific's line at or near Redding, but that was before the Western Pacific entered the field as a prospective link in a new trans-continental railroad. The latter offers a shorter and more direct haul to the East, which is regarded by all the larger lumber men of the country as the future market of the products of the western timber lands.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the plans of lumbering which Mr. Walker intends to carry out. The forest undergrowth is to be systematically cleared from his lands and the waste

of lumbering is to be removed, as these constitute the chief menace to the destruction of the timber by fire. Then, instead of denuding the land completely of standing timber, as is done by the ordinary western lumber man, a systematic plan of forestry involving the felling of only the more merchantable standing timber is to be adopted. Under this system the life of his forests will be extended indefinitely and a perpetual source of revenue will be maintained in them.

NEW BUILDING FOR WHOLE- SALE FIRM.

**T. B. Walker to Expend \$200,000 on
Wyman, Partridge & Co. Ware-
house.**

(Times, Minneapolis, Aug. 27, 1905.)

T. B. Walker is to erect a \$200,000 warehouse for Wyman, Partridge & Co., the wholesale dry goods merchants, at Seventh street and Third avenue N. Harry W. Jones has been commissioned to prepare plans for the new structure and contractors are already figuring upon the cost.

The building will be a seven-story affair and will be built in two sections, the first to be completed May 1 and the other later. Wyman, Partridge & Co. have taken a long time lease of the entire building. The improvement of the corner which this new warehouse is to occupy will mean a number of incidental improvements, including the laying of a new twelve inch water main for fire protection and the paving of the adjacent street, which will be done at Mr. Walker's expense.

The combined warehouses will have a frontage of 100 feet on Third avenue, 210 feet on Seventh street, and 185 feet on the St. Louis tracks. The building will be of mill construction and brick exterior and will be fully equipped with the latest improved elevators and water sprinkling systems.

The new warehouse will give Wyman, Partridge & Co. 220,000 square feet of floor space.

MR. WALKER ON SILVER.

The address delivered by T. B. Walker, of this city, at the Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church on Monday evening, the full text of which was published in Yesterday's Tribune, was a strong presentation of the case against free and unlimited silver coinage and in favor of the single gold standard.—Tribune, May 13, 1896.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography.

Thomas Barlow Walker, philanthropist, was born in Xenia, Greene Co., O., Feb. 1, 1840, the second son and third child of Platt Bayliss and Anstis Barlow Walker. The Walkers were of English stock, and settled during the early history of the country in New Jersey, his father leaving that state early in life for New York. The Barlows were also of sturdy parentage. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Barlow, of New York, and two of his uncles were for many years judges, Thomas in New York and Moses in Ohio. His father died en route to California in 1849, and his mother was left to struggle with adversity with her four young children. From his ninth until his sixteenth year, Thomas led the usual careless life of the average frontier village boy. He was expert with the rifle and shot-gun and at the game of checkers. At sixteen the family removed to Berea, O., where better educational advantages were possible, and where Thomas's boyhood abruptly ended and earnest life began. From sixteen to nineteen his time was divided between work and study. After various business adventures, always attended with hard work and generally with success, he returned to his books and studies and the next winter taught a district school in the adjoining township, where he had about sixty scholars, among whom were eight school teachers, some of them much older than he. About this time the war broke out, and with his associate students in the Baldwin University he volunteered as a soldier. Having failed to get to the front he, after waiting several months, and while in search of employment, landed in St. Paul, and the next morning took the train to the city of Minneapolis. On Dec. 19, 1863, he was married to Harriet, the youngest daughter of Fletcher Hulet. Dating from his marriage, the history of Mr. Walker is the history of Minneapolis. His first years were years of hardship, self-denial, and patient toil. The summer of 1863 was spent in railroading, after which, for some years, he gave his whole time to government surveys. In 1868 he began his venture in pine lands. As a consequence of his foresight, Mr. Walker today owns more valuable pine lands than any other man in the Northwest. In connection with these surveys and pine land enterprises, Mr. Walker has been, and is yet, extensively engaged throughout various sections of the Northwest in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Walker is extremely liberal

in the use of his wealth for the upbuilding of Minneapolis, or for the purposes of charity or charitable work. Mr. Walker's whole life has been greatly moulded and influenced by reading the books of public libraries, beginning with the private library of Father Blake, a Catholic priest. Through Mr. Walker's influence and efforts the Athenaeum Library was greatly improved. The reading-room was enlarged, an assistant employed, and hours lengthened. The library was also opened on Sunday, and the membership increased by allowing payment by installments. Mr. Walker purchased several hundred membership certificates, which he kept loaned out among his employees and others. In the rapid growth of the city he foresaw the demand for a library that should meet all the wants of our mixed population, and be free to all. At the same time it seemed unnecessary to maintain two separate libraries and duplicate the valuable stock of books now in the Athenaeum. Mr. Walker proposed that the city by taxation establish a free library upon condition that the citizens contribute a certain sum toward the erection of the building, and that the Athenaeum, the Academy of Science, and the Fine Art Society, be given space in the building, in consideration of which the books of the Athenaeum Library were to circulate upon the same terms as those of the public library, and to be drawn in the same manner. This was agreed to, and necessary legislation secured, and Mr. Walker saw the realization of his desire of many years. The rapid growth of this institution during the six years which have now passed (1895) since it was first formally opened, makes its standing in circulation fourth among the libraries of the country. The perfect harmony of action between the two boards of the library and the Athenaeum, and the pride of the citizens in it, are the best possible witnesses to the wisdom of the board, and the liberal policy inaugurated by Mr. Walker. He has been annually elected president of the library board from its organization in 1885 to the present time, 1895. The liberal provision for art in this building is also due to Mr. Walker's devotion to its interests. From its inception he has been a staunch friend and supporter of the Art School, which has taken so high a rank among the educational interests of the city, and among the art schools of the country. On the walls of the spacious gallery he has placed examples of nearly all his own

private collection. The art gallery at his home has been pronounced the choicest collection of art treasures, for its size, in the United States, and is open to the public on all days but Sunday, a liberality highly esteemed and appreciated both by citizens and strangers. The fame of this gallery has gone throughout the nation, and even to Europe, and many are the expressions of surprise from Eastern connoisseurs over the unlooked-for treasures displayed upon its walls. Mr. Walker's home library consists of a large and carefully chosen collection of choice books. When Mr. Walker constructed his present residence in 1847 his large lawn was thrown open without a fence. This innovation has now become the custom adopted by a large portion of the citizens of Minneapolis. The benches placed around the lawn under the trees are occupied free by all classes of people during the summer. The Minnesota Academy of Natural Science is another institution much indebted to Mr. Walker's interest and patronage for its past support and present situation, for through his influence, when the library building was designed, the needs and importance of this association were considered, and spacious and beautiful apartments were assigned to them. For several years Mr. Walker was a member of the board of managers of the State Reform School, where he made his strong practical business habits felt, and inaugurated many valuable changes, thus becoming a great favorite with its inmates. It was especially through the efforts of Mr. Walker that the Minneapolis Business Union was organized, which has been a leading factor in building up the business interests of the city, both in the line of manufacturing and wholesale trade. Mr. Walker was elected president of the union, which is composed of the wealthiest and most influential men of the city, and he has devoted a large part of his time, as well as a considerable amount of money, for the benefit of the city. He is the head of the Minneapolis Land and Investment Co. Mr. Walker was for many years president of the Flour City National Bank. Three years ago he organized a company, of which he is president, which constructed the Central City Market, which is, probably, the finest market building in the United States. In politics, Mr. Walker has always been a radical Republican, believing in a sufficient protective tariff to hold our money at home, so as to build up our manufactories for the employment of our workmen. He is a regular attendant of the Methodist church, of which his wife and several of his children are members. Through much doubt and questioning he has wrought his way up to a clear religious

faith, a firm belief in the Bible as the rule of man's conduct, and the only safe foundation on which either men or nations can build. He has also taken pains to ground his growing children in the faith to which he has attained only by tiresome research. He has been the constant director of the education of his eight children, as well as their daily and close companion. From their earliest years they have been supplied with tools and machinery and shops, which have given the manual dexterity and practical knowledge of applied mathematics for lack of which a large percentage of men are at a disadvantage all their lives. As a result, the boys, while yet in their early years, became expert in the use of tools, and their beautifully outfitted shops form no inconsiderable part of their home. Remembering his own boyhood, Mr. Walker has encouraged the boys in all out-of-door amusements, especially hunting, which he has shared with them.

FOR YOUNG MEN.

T. B. Walker Entertains Large Audience at the Y. M. C. A.

Some Essentials of a Successful Life Clearly Brought Out for the Benefit of the Inexperienced.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, T. B. Walker talked to 300 young men of this city on "Some Essentials of a Successful Life." Mr. Walker is a Minneapolisian well qualified to speak to young men on the things which go farthest in the making of a successful career, and the interest shown was evidence that his advice is highly valued.

The remarks of the speaker were practical, and came home to the young men as being the things which they had often overlooked in the search for the "open sesame" of success. He placed application, attention to details, independence of thought and action, moral courage and the ability to appropriate the experience, before his audience, as some of the most important things to be considered.

Again Mr. Walker said that one of the chief requisites to the man who wished to be successful was good health. "That comes only through doing what is best for oneself," he said, "and doing what is best for oneself will bring attainment in all lines."—Tribune, April 22, 1901.

The strike was ended by the influence of T. B. Walker and after all was settled Jim bought the boys a box of Red Ola cigars.—Banner, Kerkhaven, Wis., May 22, 1903.

The Daily Pioneer Press

ST. PAUL, MINN., SEPT. 10, 1905.

CHILDREN HIS GUESTS AT FAIR.

Saves 1,100 Boys and Girls From Disappointment.—T. B. Walker Buys Tickets for Crowd of Children That Had Gathered Under False Impression That Boys and Girls Were to Get in Free.

Yesterday was children's day. Although it was not announced on the program as such, the children made it so. The state fair management used to set aside the last day of the fair for the children. Any child who came to the gates was admitted free. The management has discontinued the practice in recent years, however. Hordes of Twin City children used to overrun the grounds, overwhelming the superintendents of the various buildings with trouble and anxiety. The management deemed it expedient to discontinue the observance of the juvenile day, as a measure of self-protection.

But precedent is a thing that cannot easily be overcome. There is a fraternity among children in which they are bound to pass on to their younger sisters and brothers any and all information of "free doin's." Although many of the adults have forgotten the custom of years ago, the little ones bear it in mind, and every year hundreds of them, laden with lunch baskets and shoe boxes filled with home-made sandwiches and cookies, congregate about the east gate near the administration building.

More than five hundred urchins had gathered at this gate yesterday morning. Their ages ranged from four to sixteen. Some were ragged and dirty and others were dressed in the best that they possessed. Many of the boys wore but two garments, exclusive of their torn little straw hats, and others were attired in most fastidious fashion and accompanied by their little acquaintances.

Clamor for Admittance.

The "kids" began to gather early in the morning, and by 11 o'clock there was a crowd of them at the east gate. They surged back and forth, tugging at the fences and at each other; shouting and crying their opinions of the unkind treatment of the fair management. "Hully Gee, but they're stingy," seemed to be the consensus of opinion.

In reality, however, the fair management is very considerate, and nothing pleases those at the head of the state fair better than to dispense a little sun-

shine among the children of the cities, but experience has taught them that some urchins are rather light-fingered, and in former years many exhibits have been carried away.

The management remained obdurate for two hours yesterday. Just at the critical moment, T. B. Walker of Minneapolis, took upon himself to act as an ambassador for the children. He bore in his hand a small fluttering paper as a flag of truce, and entered the administration building. The bit of paper was a check for \$100, and Mr. Walker told the management to give a ticket to each little urchin without the gates. Tickets were issued to 1,110 children and paid for by Mr. Walker.

When the good news reached the expectant "kids" there was a wild stampede toward the ticket office, and several able-bodied men, among them Secretary Randall, B. F. Nelson, of Minneapolis, and Supt. Baird, had a strenuous half hour keeping the children in line.

SPEAKS TO ACCOUNTANTS.

T. B. Walker Delivers an Interesting Address at His Home.

The Bookkeepers' and Accountants' Association of Minneapolis met last evening at the residence of T. B. Walker. About eighty members of the organization were present and the meeting was one of the most delightful and instructive ones that have ever been held in the history of the organization.

The feature of the evening was an address by T. B. Walker. He spoke for an hour upon subjects that were pertinent to the work of accountants, dwelling at length upon their relations to their employers, the wage problems, and the great advantages that were opened to them.

He laid special stress upon the responsible positions that accountants were called upon to fill and gave a brief outline of the salient points that make them successful.

After the address of Mr. Walker an hour was spent in viewing the pictures in the art gallery.

(Times, Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 9, '03.)

HISTORY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

BY ISAAC ATWATER, 1893.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

Mr. Walker has been a resident of Minneapolis since 1862. Since 1868 he has been engaged in the lumber trade, from year to year increasing his operations until he is today the largest owner of pine timbered lands in the state, and, with possibly one exception, the largest in the Northwest, and manufactures and handles a larger quantity of logs and lumber than any other one man in the Northwest. His cutting of logs and sale of timber the present year (1891) reaches the enormous quantity of more than one hundred million feet of logs. His extensive lumber business on the Red river, with mills at Crookston, Minnesota, and Grand Forks, North Dakota, in addition to his heavy logging and timber business on the Mississippi river, forms a mass of business and responsibility that is commonly divided between several lumber firms, and each firm composed of two or more partners.

With the detail of planning and managing the enormous business, he may be supposed to be a very busy man; yet he finds time to preside over the affairs of one of the largest banks in his city; over a unique organization of business men (his own conception) to promote the material interests of the Business Men's Union; over a gigantic Land and Improvement Company in the vicinity; and, to vary the occupation from its too material tendency, he presides as well over the Managing Board of the City Library and the Society of Fine Arts, and finds still time to devote to the Academy of Natural Science and the spiritual and benevolent work of the church.

To a rare business capacity which has conceived, and energy which has executed, such gigantic enterprises. Mr. Walker has united scholarly attainments of a high order, and such artistic taste as has made him the possessor of some of the finest works of renowned modern painters, among which are: Napoleon in his Coronation Robes by David, Jules Breton's "Evening Call," Bougureau's "Passing Shower," Rosa Bonheur's "Spanish Muleteers Crossing the Pyrenees," Corot's "Nymphs" and "Scenes in Old Rome," Boulanger's "Barber Shop of Licinius," Wilhelm Von Kaulbach's "Dispersion of the Nations," Poole's "Job and His Messengers," Jazet's "Battle of Trafalgar," Vibert's "Morning News," Robert Lafevre's original portraits of Na-

poleon, Josephine and Marie Louise, Peale's portrait of Gen. Washington, Detaille's "En Tonkin," with fine examples by Knaus, Van Marke, Jacque, Rousseau, Francois, Gabriel Ferrier, Cazin, Schreyer, Inness, Moran, Lerolle, Brown, Herman, Lossow, and many other equally well known artists, making in all a collection of about one hundred paintings, which are generally regarded as the most uniformly fine private collection in this country.

It is interesting to trace the influences which have led the studious and ambitious youth from the narrow limitations of his home, step by step, to a newly developing region with wide opportunities and have forced him to the front of the fortunate few who have achieved success.

His parents, Platt Bayliss and Anstis Barlow Walker had migrated from New York, where they were connected with many respectable and some eminent families, tracing their lineage to early New England sources to Ohio, where, at Xenia, on the 1st of February, 1840, Thomas Barlow, their third child and second son was born. The name Barlow was the maternal family name, made honorable by two brothers of Mrs. W. Walker bearing the judicial title, one in New York and one in Ohio.

The father embarked all his means in fitting out a train for the newly discovered El Dorado, and before reaching the plains was smitten with cholera and died. The train proceeded but never yielded a dividend to the forlorn widow, who was left with her four children to breast the storm of life alone and penniless. From the time of this sad bereavement until his sixteenth year Thomas shared the lot of many a fatherless boy in trial, struggle, and longing aspiration. Then the family removed to Berea to enjoy the advantages offered by the Baldwin University for securing to the children an education. The lad of sixteen entered the school and with many interruptions continued his studies in and out of school for several years. He was able to attend not more than one term in each year, engaging as traveling representative of the prosperous citizen, Hon. Fletcher Hulet, who was a manufacturer of the Berea grindstones. On his travels his books were his companions, and he was enabled by diligent study to keep step with the more fortun-

nate students who remained at the University. He had an aptness for mathematical studies, as well as for the sciences, particularly astronomy and chemistry. In these branches he went far beyond the requirements of the college curriculum, mastering the chief problems of Newton's Principia. The text books of these days of travel and of study, marred by much jolting over rough roads, and defaced by drippings of midnight oil, occupy a corner in Mr. Walker's fine library.

When nineteen he took a contract to furnish a railroad then under construction with cross ties, at Paris, Ill., and organized a large camp and for eighteen months was engaged in the forest with his choppers and teams. The contract was filled and would have yielded considerable profit, but that the failure of the company deprived him of all but a few hundred dollars. The following winter was occupied in teaching a district school, for which he was well qualified, and which occupation he so valued as to contemplate making it the work of his life. About this time he called on a college acquaintance, who was Professor of Mathematics in the Wisconsin University, and demonstrating to his friend that he could solve the most abstruse problems of the Principia, made application for an assistant professorship of mathematics. While the application was under consideration he proceeded on his business travels, and at McGregor, Iowa, met Mr. J. M. Robinson, of Minneapolis, who so enthused him with a description of the attractions and advantages of the embryo city that he decided to visit it. Arriving at St. Paul with a consignment of grindstones he met an energetic, vigorous and unusually intelligent young man who was employed by the transportation company as clerk and workman on the wharf. This young man sorted out and tallied the grindstones, and put in a separate pile all the "nicked and spalted" stones, which the purchaser, Mr. D. C. Jones, of St. Paul, was permitted by his bill of sale of the stones to reject. This young man was James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, and the most conspicuous and wealthiest railroad man in the west.

Within an hour after his arrival at Minneapolis he entered the employment of George B. Wright, who had a contract to survey government lands, and begun preparations to take the field. He had studied the science but had no technical knowledge of surveying, and engaged as chainman. Mr. Wright himself manipulated the instrument. Not many days had passed in the field before the position changed. The employer carried the chain and the new man run the compass. During the win-

ter he occupied a desk in a law office of L. M. Stewart, Esq., engaged in general study receiving from "Elder" Stewart the commendation that he had "put in the best winter's work on his books that he had ever seen a young man do." Meanwhile the pending application at Madison had been decided in his favor, and he had been offered a chair in the University as Assistant in Mathematics. But it was too late; a new career had opened, and the young man was to become a leader of enterprise rather than a teacher of boys. The following season was spent in examining lands for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company.

Among his fellow students at Baldwin University was the daughter of his employer, Miss Harriet G. Hulet. An engagement of marriage had been made. Mr. Walker returned to Ohio, and on the 19th of December, 1863, was married to Miss Hulet. They came to Minneapolis and set about the acquisition of a home. The struggle was a long one. Sharing the life of the pioneers of the day with cheerfulness and industry, with helpfulness and courage, their efforts were successful. A humble home was secured; better one followed. A family of eight children were raised, and today the elegant mansion on Hennepin avenue, with its treasures of art, is the happy consummation of labor and hope.

Five years following his marriage Mr. Walker was chiefly engaged upon government surveys, though for a part of the time he was upon railroad engineering. This employment brought him among the pine forests of the northern part of the State, and the observations then made formed a better wage than the surveyor's pay. His eye ranging from the tall pine acres across the treeless prairies of the West saw visions of vast possibilities of business and fortune in transforming the rugged trees into houses and improvements, into villages and cities, to arise on the broad stretches of prairie. The following year made what was the vision a substantial reality. Mr. Walker became an owner of vast tracts of pine timbered land, a lumberman, a manufacturer and seller of lumber. His first venture in the location of pine timbered lands was in 1867. Possessing no capital of his own, he was obliged to share with others who could furnish it the profits of the business. He became associated with Dr. Levi Butler and Mr. Howard W. Mills, at first in locating timbered lands, and afterwards in logging and manufacturing lumber, as well as in selling pine stumpage. This firm continued for five years, until ill health compelled Mr. Mills to retire from the business. The firm of Butler & Walker was formed and continued the business.

This continued some years, until the burning of the lumber mills on the east side of the river, the machinery in two of which belonged to the firm, entailing a serious and embarrassing loss.

This led to the formation of the partnership of L. Butler & Co., consisting of Mr. Walker, Dr. Levi Butler, O. C. Merriman, James W. Lane and Leon Lane. This firm constructed one of the large saw mills, on the east side, at the new dam, and for several years did a large manufacturing business—the largest at that time in the city. In 1871 this firm was succeeded by Butler & Walker, but was closed up in 1872, as Mr. Walker was unwilling to continue business during the business depression which followed and which entailed heavy losses upon those who continued in business.

The time becoming more prosperous, in 1877 the firm of Camp & Walker was formed, the partner being Major A. Camp, who had for many years been surveyor-general of logs and lumber in the district and was an expert in the handling of logs. The Pacific Mill, long operated by Joseph Dean & Co., was purchased and operated until the fall of 1880, when it was burned. During the succeeding winter and spring, the mill was rebuilt, nearly on the old site, but in so thorough a manner that it was the best mill which had ever been erected in Minneapolis. It was operated until 1887, when the ground which it occupied being required for railroad purposes the mill was torn down. Owning their own pine timber, mills and lumber yards, the firm of Camp & Walker did a very large lumber business.

Mr. Walker had located a large quantity of pine lands about the sources of Red Lake river, the outlet of which is by way of the Red river. To utilize this timber he organized with his eldest son, Gilbert M. Walker, the Red River Lumber Company, and built a large saw mill at Crookston, and another at Grand Forks, on the Red River. These mills have been in operation each year since their construction, up to the present time, the business being managed mostly by Mr. Gilbert Walker. During these years Mr. Walker was connected with Mr. H. T. Welles, Franklin Steele and others, in the purchase of timber lands and in the sale of stumpage and logs.

At the time of the devastation of the crops in the western part of the state by grasshoppers, while Gov. Pillsbury was exploring the suffering districts and organizing relief, Mr. Walker made a personal visit to the afflicted country, and perceiving that a late crop might be made by sowing turnips and buckwheat, purchased all the seed to be had in Minneapolis and St. Paul and tele-

graphed to Chicago for all that could be had there and personally distributed it among the farmers. The crop was a success and greatly relieved the suffering of families and animals.

For some years Mr. Walker served as one of the managers of the State Reform School, giving to the duties much thought and attention, and becoming much endeared to the unfortunate inmates of that institution.

Always interested in public education, valuing books and libraries, Mr. Walker was a stockholder and liberal contributor to the Minneapolis Athenaeum. It was in its organization a stock company, and the privileges were confined to its members. Desiring to open its doors to a wider circulation, Mr. Walker gave years of labor, against the opposition of many stockholders, to accomplish the cherished purpose. Buying many shares, he distributed them among deserving young people, and procured the lowering of the price of shares and the admission of the general public to the reading room, and by the payment of a small fee to the books also. Yet these concessions did not meet his views of the needs of the public. Through the agitation caused by these changes, and his persistent adhesion to the idea of a free library, and in pursuance of plans suggested by him, the present free public library was established. The plan was unique and comprehensive.

The books and property of the Athenaeum, together with the fund which Dr. Kirby Spencer had bequeathed to it, were transferred to the City Library, a large subscription by Mr. Walker and other liberal citizens and an appropriation by the city were made for the erection of the building, and a tax on the property of the city of one-half mill upon the dollar of valuation was authorized for its support. Quarters were provided in the building for the Academy of Natural Science, and for the Society of Fine Arts, in both of which Mr. Walker had taken an especial interest. Mr. Walker was made President of the Library Board, and under his wise and liberal counsels the city has become possessed of this beneficial institution. Nor did his interest in the institution stop with the erection of the building. The walls of the Art Gallery are liberally spread with costly and beautiful paintings moved from his own collection, and his friend J. J. Hill was induced to add some costly specimens which he had gathered among the studios of European artists.

The Minneapolis Land & Investment Company, of which Mr. Walker is president and which owes its being to his inspiration, is a gigantic undertaking. Its leading idea was to benefit the

city of Minneapolis by furnishing suitable sites for manufactories, although it is quite likely to become a profitable investment as well. Seventeen hundred acres of land were purchased just west of the city limits, and a large amount of money expended in laying out and fitting the tract for its uses. There are fast gathering various industries, and a new city is springing up at St. Louis Park. It was in the same spirit that the Business Men's Union was formed at Mr. Walker's suggestion, and he was made its president. These efforts cost time, labor and money, but neither the one nor the other are spared to build up the substantial interests of the city of his home and of his love. These acts in the public interest are supplemented in the same spirit by a private benevolence as wide as the needs of the sorrowful and the suffering, of which no record exists except in the hearts of the grateful recipients, unless the Divine Master, whom he acknowledges and serves, has entered them on his book of remembrance.

MEN WHO HAVE MADE MINNESOTA FAMOUS.

Sagacity, perseverance and ability, together with a determination to do always what was best, and not what he thought the best, has brought about the conspicuous success of the life's work of the subject of the accompanying illustration. Left on his own resources in early youth, Thomas B. Walker has forged his way onward and upward, and has gained fortune and distinction. He has not only demonstrated his ability in his chosen field of business activity, but in art and literature he has also gained fame. His character is above reproach, and he has always practiced the highest type of honesty. In all his transactions, business and social, he has been considerate of the rights of others. With a strong belief in the ultimate success of correctly applied endeavor, he labored hard and continuously toward the coveted goal, and no dishonest fortune has ever come into his possession. He is, indeed, a type of the successful American that the aspiring young men of the land may well emulate.—Minneapolis News, Minneapolis, Aug. 16, 1906.

WHOS WHO IN AMERICA—

1906-1907.

EDITED BY JOHN W. LEONARD.

Thomas Barlow Walker, lumberman; born Xenia, O., Feb., 1, 1840; son of Platt Bayless and Anstis Keziah (Barlow) Walker; graduate of Baldwin University, Berea, O.; married Berea, O.,

Harriet G. Hulet; taught school, and later was a traveling salesman. Went to Minneapolis in 1862; was engaged on government surveys and later on surveys for St. Paul & Duluth; has large lumber, pine land and milling interests in Minnesota and on the Pacific Coast. Was projector and builder of St. Louis Park, a suburb of Minneapolis, and has large property interests. President of board of directors of Minneapolis Public Library; owns large private gallery of fine paintings by the best masters, ancient and modern. Member of National Arts Society; president of Minneapolis Fine Arts Society. Address, 803 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis.

ADVISES YOUNG MEN AS TO MEASURE OF LIFE.

T. B. Walker Believes Faith and Hope In the Spiritual is as Necessary as Temporal Prosperity.

(Times, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 8, '04.)

A large audience greeted T. B. Walker yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building, where he delivered an address on "The True Measure of Life, or, Is Life Worth Living?"

Whether life is worth living depends, according to the analysis given by Mr. Walker, upon the application of Christian characteristics to every-day life.

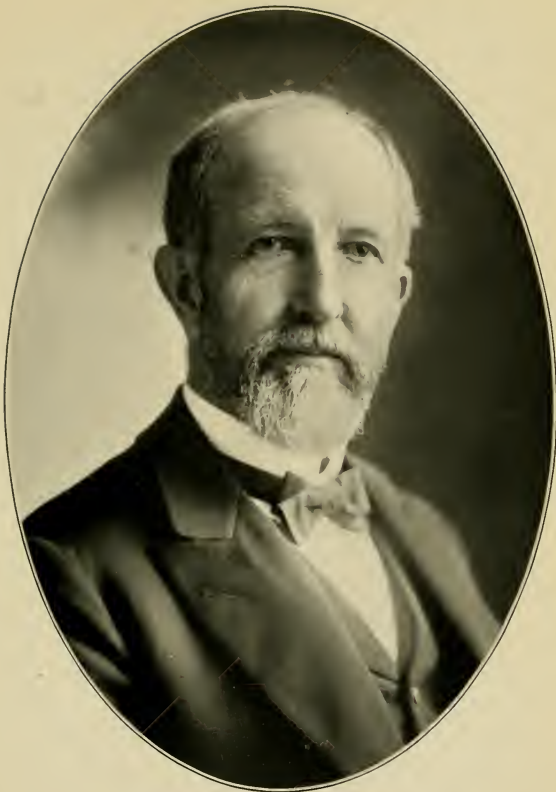
Wealth, power and influence can avail but little without faith and hope in something better and more lasting after the probationary period has been served in the life on earth, the speaker said.

He pointed out instances where men had been ordinarily recognized as extraordinarily successful, and yet their lives were not worth living because when they were brought face to face with eternity they were not satisfied and went into their graves in hopeless despair.

Mr. Walker named many of the great men of the world who have been recognized as the most prominent atheists, infidels and disbelievers, and while they attained certain earthly achievements, he showed that they met disaster before they ended their lives on earth and acknowledged that there was no satisfaction in what they had accomplished.

Lincoln and McKinley were referred to as men who lived worthy and successful lives because their ambition looked beyond the earthly success and took trust in God.

Preceding the address from Mr. Walker, Miss Mabel Runge sang two solos and several selections were played by Sheibley's orchestra.



Reproduction from photograph taken of Mr. T. H. Walker in 1900.
Used to illustrate biographical sketches which have appeared in the
following standard publications:
History of the Great Northwest,
Successful Americans,
Progressive Men of Minnesota,
Biographical History of the Northwest,
First Citizens of the Republic,
Prominent Men of the West.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HON. THOMAS B. WALKER.

**Minneapolis Business Man, Financier, Philanthropist and Writer.
Owner of the Greatest Absolutely Free Art Gallery in the World.**

That the greatness of a city is in its men is an accepted fact. Just as high as their minds soar, there is marked the limit of eminence attained by the community of which they are an integral part—provided, of course, the soaring is practical.

Fanciful flights of imagination, utopian theories which lapse into film and vapor when brought into contact with the chill of practical appreciation, never marked the fast, up-hill route travelled in the transition from log cabin to skyscraper in the life of a city.

A big city must necessarily be the work of big-minded men—men of many and varied qualities of energy, perseverance, tact and business sagacity. In such men Minneapolis is rich.

From her pioneer days she has boasted of them. Through all the years of her making they have been with her.

Her fortunes have been theirs and their fortunes have been hers.

To enumerate all of these giants of the business and professional world would require many miles of type, but happily Minneapolis is fortunate in having as one of her favored sons of stalwart citizens of such sterling worth, versatility and breadth of character that he can be accepted as a typical Minneapolitan, embodying all of the virtues and characteristics most commendable in his fellows and most noticeable to the student of civic affairs.

His name is T. B. Walker, whose record and personality stand isolated by their brilliancy in a setting that is even all brightness itself; whose deeds have emblazoned his name ineffaceably on the loftiest pinnacle of public opinion and whose quiet, modestly anonymous works for Christianity and the human races have carved for him a golden throne not for the eyes of this world.

In the pursuit of a vocation based on any one of his many accomplishments T. B. Walker would have been a success. Had he confined himself to following any one of a score of lines which have contributed collectively to his fame he would still be a notable man. Few instances are there recorded where so many paths of achievements have been followed by one man.

In this respect Mr. Walker may perhaps best be described as in the class of which President Theodore Roosevelt and Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany are such notable exponents. His has been the strenuous life and the gentle, the useful and the adorning. Qualities have manifested themselves in him from the time when as a boy he first showed evidences of marvelous mathematical genius, which stamp him as a paragon.

As an example to the youth of the nation he is worthy the attention of the historian for many generations to come.

A VERSATILE CHARACTER.

How many men in the world are there who can class rightfully and by common verdict of their fellow citizens as well as the world in general, as a captain of industry, philanthropist, patron of art, scholar, scientist, litterateur, municipal expert, civil engineer, forestry expert, lecturer, preacher, student of economics, traveler, lumberman and financier?

It is safe to say that few city directories in the world today contain the name of such another man as this great Minneapolitan.

To narrate in all their picturesque detail all of the eventful features of the career of Thomas B. Walker would be to enter into an all too extended word-picture, more than is permitted in the brief space here allotted. Therefore, in order that the story of the man's life be presented in comprehensive outline it is taken up chronologically.

Thomas Barlow Walker belongs in that illustrious brotherhood of men who have won their way from a small beginning in the face of difficulties—that galaxy of indomitable spirits that has given Ohio her wondrous place as the native state of presidents, statesmen and leaders in the world of industry.

He was born in Xenia, Green county, February 1, 1840, the third child of Platt Bayless and Anstis Barlow Walker. His parents were in circumstances considered comfortable in those days of the development of the western reserve. His father was by trade a shoemaker, but by instinct and practice he was imbued with those characteristics which in these later days of strenuous devel-

opment make a man the successful promoter of great enterprises.

Thus does Thomas B. Walker come naturally by his wonderful business sagacity and acumen. When the boy Thomas was but nine years of age there came into his life an event fraught with sorrow to his mother but of double significance to the child, whose tender youth obviated the realization of its meaning.

His father having amassed sufficient working capital to embark in a venture which for those time was one of magnitude, invested all his means in a wagon train of merchandise with which he started on the long and perilous overland route to California, for this was in the year 1849—that historic epoch-making period marked by the gold fever of the virgin west.

Hardly had the expedition reached the gateway to the western plains when its chief was stricken with cholera, which was then sweeping the country. Death overcame him on the plains near Warrensburg, Mo. Now came the blow which, seemingly greater than the grief-stricken widow could bear at the time, was perhaps pregnant with the greater force in the making of the orphaned boy's character than could be given to the child or woman to grasp in the hours of their affliction. The merchandise train was carried through to its destination and the goods sold at the enormously inflated prices which then prevailed in the new-found El Dorado of California. But not a penny of the proceeds ever reached the widow and her fatherless babes.

HIS MOTHER'S MAINSTAY.

Then began the mother's brave battle against adversity and the children's pitiful efforts to console and aid her and to contribute to the family's store. Spurred on by the beacon light kindled by his noble and devoted mother, young Thomas began to bend his efforts toward fitting himself to take up the battle which his mother was thus obliged for a time to bear alone. His opportunities for schooling were few indeed, but his mother's teachings so developed his mind that at the age of sixteen he was enabled to matriculate at Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio.

There he remained in nominal attendance on his classes for several years, winning a term's instruction, perhaps, each year, by devoting the remainder of that period to the avocation of a commercial traveler. While on the road as a salesman he continued his studies, devoting every moment he could snatch from his business to the development of his mind.

His school books he kept constantly with him, the heavier of his two valises being a library from which he drew the

knowledge which in later years served him in such good stead. The stumbling block of his school days became the foundation stones of his studious habits, for then did he acquire the custom of adding to the storehouse of his knowledge new insight into subjects which have gone to broaden and expand the scope of his remarkable career.

During his roamings as a commercial traveler he gained wide and valuable knowledge of business, which caused him to give much thought to the opportunities open to young men bent on making a fortune. In casting about for a larger field of endeavor he decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and become a contractor.

He took his first contract at the age of nineteen years. It was for providing cross ties and cordwood to a railroad having its terminus at Paris, Ill.

This he followed for eighteen months, successfully, so far as his efforts were concerned, but as events turned out, disastrous from a financial point of view. The company failed and he received nothing for his long term of toil. Feeling, however, that the experience he had gained in the woods was a valuable asset, he decided to make a study of forestry and pursue it in search of fortune, if at some later day he failed to find the golden fleece in other fields.

The fact this knowledge eventually brought him the nucleus of his present fortune is worthy of passing comment.

His versatility manifested itself at this point, however, and he returned home and taught school for a year. Then he resumed for a time his original calling of commercial traveler, meanwhile, constantly maintaining his pursuit of knowledge. His "line" was grindstones, Hon. Fletcher Hulet having commissioned him to create a wholesale market for him at Berea.

During his travels in Wisconsin, in 1862, he was surprised to learn that his reputation as a student and apt mathematician had preceded him, and that he was spoken of as the probable recipient of an offer from the State University of Wisconsin to fill the chair of mathematics in that institution. Not to overlook any opportunities, the young traveling man promptly made known to the regents of the university his willingness to accept the professorship. Their dignified dilatoriness in the matter, however, was too much for his ardent, progressive young spirit.

By the time the chair was properly warm for him, he was flitting on his way again, selling grindstones along the upper Mississippi at a rate they had never been sold before.

Fate directed his travels to McGregor, Iowa, where the chance remark of a

casual acquaintance changed the whole course of his life and guided his footsteps into that brilliant pathway of success from which he never thereafter swerved.

The man who thus unconsciously builded so well for Minneapolis and the great northwest was J. M. Robinson, of Minneapolis. Mr Robinson told of the glories of the embryo city by the Falls of St. Anthony. He painted in brilliant colors the prospects and possibilities of the coming metropolis. Won by his word pictures, this budding captain of industry within the hour was on his way to the city of golden promise. He closed up his affairs as a commercial salesman and connected himself immediately with a government surveying party under the leadership of George B. Wright.

SEES MINNESOTA.

Quick to grasp the splendid opportunities for the development of the metropolis, afforded by Minneapolis' magnificent water power, with his usual prompt decision he wrote back to his Ohio home to his affianced wife: "I have found the spot where we will make our home." For a romance had sprung up during his college days in Berea, Ohio. A young woman awaited the word which would tell her of the successful outcome of her fiance's quest of fortune.

Later in the following season Mr. Walker dropped for the nonce his business cares. He returned to his parental home. There on December 19, 1863, he was united in wedlock to Harriet G., youngest daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet, his former employer.

Mr. Walker's former college president, Rev. J. Wheeler, D. D., was the clergyman who linked the lives of these two for a union which has since been a partnership for the uplifting of mankind and for the rearing of eight children born to them.

Their home in this city of the west soon became the rendezvous of Minneapolis culture. In 1874, when fortune had smiled upon the house of Walker, a palatial residence was erected at the corner of Eighth Street and Hennepin Avenue, where the family has since made its home.

To this home Mr. Walker brought his affectionate mother and there his countless deeds of filial affection were performed until 1883 when death claimed the noble woman who gave to the world one of the men who were born to serve humanity and whose progress far exceeded her fondest dreams.

But one other sorrow has come to this happy home. Mr. Walker's second son, just as life had begun to mature into the promise of a successful busi-

ness career, was suddenly stricken with fever and in one brief week the family was bereft of one tenderly loved and whose cherished memory will live forever to each heart of the Walker fire-side.

There was more Indian fighting about the surveying expedition upon which Mr. Walker embarked on first reaching Minneapolis than there was surveying, however. The little party of sixteen was constantly beset and harassed by the red men, who had just then started on that path of massacre which dyed with blood the prairies and forests of Minnesota.

After three days of peril the band reached Fort Ripley, which they helped to defend for some time.

Mr. Walker's experience in the government survey service lasted nearly three years, after which he engaged for a year in the survey of the St. Paul & Duluth Railway. Here is knowledge of forestry opened his eyes to the possibilities of the lumber industry in the country which he traversed, and resulted in his becoming the pioneer of Minnesota lumber magnates.

GOES INTO LUMBERING.

Although he was without sufficient funds at the time to embark in lumbering on a large scale, his sterling business qualities commended him to Dr. Levi Butler and Howard Mills, who took him in with them and organized the firm of Butler, Mills & Walker. The experience and knowledge which had cost him so dear in his youth counted as his capital equally with their money. He managed the business of the firm. He superintended the felling of forests and he built the mills which transformed those forests into villages of symmetrically piled lumber and into towns and hamlets in Minnesota's forests and prairies.

Personally he operated the camps, the mills and the lumber yards. After several years of continued success the firm was dissolved, owing to the death of Dr. Butler and the departure of Mr. Mills to California in search of health.

Mr. Walker, however, continued in the business, expanding it by leaps and bounds. In some of his undertakings, he was associated with Henry T. Welles, particularly in the purchase of pine lands and timber. He spread his holdings over northern Minnesota and Dakota. St. Anthony Falls whirled the wheels which were now turning out his fortune.

He purchased and operated the J. Dean mill and after the plant was destroyed by fire he rebuilt it. For many years he operated it with Major George A. Camp, under the firm name of Camp & Walker. Later he organized the Red River Lumber company, his business

partner in this instance being his son, Gilbert M. Walker. Two mills were established by the firm, one at Crookston, Minn., the other at Grand Forks, N. D.

Mr. Walker is also associated with H. C. Akeley in the firm of Walker & Akeley in the ownership of large tracts of pine land, but they operate no mills.

Mr. Walker has not confined his attention solely to the lumber business, however. He has been closely identified with the growth of Minneapolis in every branch of its commercial development. The Central Market and Commission Row are his creations. The market, designated to confine the wholesale commission business as well as other wholesale lines, to the district north of Hennepin avenue and west of Fourth street, considered a model of its kind throughout the country. It is largely due to the establishment of Commission Row that the fruit and commission business of Minneapolis is greater than that of any other city in the northwest.

Mr. Walker is largely responsible for the existence of St. Louis Park, a suburb of Minneapolis, built upon a tract of land owned by Mr. Walker, by the Land and Investment company. Mr. Walker was the originator of the Business Men's Union, which for many years was a potent factor in the development of the city. He is an ardent patron of the Y. M. C. A., giving to it freely of his time and money and enjoying the distinction of being a member of the national committee; for in the development of his career a trend toward things religious and philanthropic asserted itself. With his wife Mr. Walker has turned his attention to and dealt generously for the uplifting of the fallen and the needy. Were his place in the world of trade not so firmly established, he might be known of men for his good deeds alone.

Mr. Walker's career has been remarkable for originality of method and strict business integrity. His word has always been as good as his bond. Extremely liberal in the use of his wealth his charities are unlimited; all classes have been more or less benefited by his beneficence. At the time of the grasshopper visitation in 1875, by which the farmers of the western part of the state of Minnesota were reduced to a condition of poverty and semi-starvation pitiful to contemplate, Mr. Walker's efforts in behalf of suffering humanity were untiring.

As soon as the grasshopper scourge had disappeared he organized a scheme for the raising of a late crop that was of inestimable value to settlers. He bought up all the turnip seed and likewise that of buckwheat to be had in the twin cities and Chicago.

He visited the afflicted sections. He

made up the seed into paper packages and hiring teams he conducted a systematic distribution over many townships. The season was so far advanced that only these late crops could be attempted.

News of his free distribution of seeds spread as if on the wing and many farmers walked fifteen or twenty miles to meet the teams and thus avail themselves of Mr. Walker's beneficence.

For many years he was one of the managers of the state reform school, laboring untiringly for the reclaiming of waifs on the world's tide.

But as one settles on this phase of Mr. Walker's many sided character and decides him preeminent for philanthropy, some other bent stands out. Therein he is truly like the German emperor, for hardly does the narrator turn to what he would term a distinguishing characteristic, than this noble-minded man stands forth in the light of a student and writer. Then, as this talent looms out, apparently distinguishing him from others, comes a hint of artistic discrimination, and one delves in the depths of a love for the beautiful, as manifested in the patronage of arts, drawing inspiration for a sketch of a man known far and near as a connoisseur.

INTERESTED IN THE LIBRARY.

Looking for a moment on Mr. Walker's literary turn of mind, his labors of love for his fellow man in the establishment of libraries present themselves. For fifteen years or more Mr. Walker worked systematically and persistently to build up the old Athenaeum—a joint stock company—into a fine public library, and through the agency, assistance and good will of various other citizens he succeeded in the great task. Recognizing his achievement, the library board insisted on his acting as its president.

For many years he worked amidst the most persistent and determined opposition from various persons and was seriously misunderstood and misapprehended. The records of these years show numerous communications, personal letters and criticisms and his answers, regarding the part taken by him in the old Athenaeum in his endeavors to change it from a rigid, close corporation into this public institution, which is now a source of so much pride and satisfaction to the people.

No man in the state has taken greater interest or a more active part in any public institution than he has in this, expending a large amount of time and money in working the desired transformation. The magnificent library building of the city of Minneapolis may be said to be a monument to his perseverance. It contains not only a splendid

library, but also is the home of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science, an institution with which Mr. Walker has been identified for years and which he has helped more materially than any other man.

In this building also dwells the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts and its art gallery, which contains many choice paintings, is made the richer by loans of some of Mr. Walker's choicest canvases.

In aiding to develop the public library Mr. Walker has not lost sight of book collecting to gratify his personal, private tastes. On the shelves in his home may be found scores of valuable volumes dealing with science, art, theology and philosophy.

This retreat is his delight and in hours of ease he gives himself up to the research and study for which the mind of the youth in college days hungered with little opportunity for gratification.

Here in his years of maturity his boyhood dreams are realized. Here he communes with the master minds whose teachings were denied him in his boyhood and from the erudition thus nurtured and ripened he takes keen delight in giving to the world literary works which mirror his talents and reflect the soul of a man who has known God and held His image ever before him in his struggles through the drear valley of cold, hard commercialism, too often honeycombed by iniquitous pitfalls and glittering temptations of a pathway paved with gold.

Turning his versatile mind from literature to art Mr. Walker has for a score of years past been directing much of his attention to the collection of paintings, bronzes, marbles and other works of art. He bears a wide reputation of being a connoisseur of rare discrimination. Yearly he searches the studios and ateliers for articles of virtue, for canvases enriched by the genius of old masters and modern.

His collection today rivals that of the best eastern collector and the owner himself is frequently surprised at the high comparative rating given this collection by those who have seen the world's best galleries and who do not hesitate to place this in the first rank. These are the artists whose canvases line the walls of the Walker gallery:

GEMS OF THE COLLECTION.

Achenbach, Anastasi, Anders, Barker, Benedictor, Berry, Bierstadt, Bogert, Bol; Bonheur, Rosa; Bonheur, August Francois; Both, Bouguereau, Boulanger, Breton, Brown, Busson, Cabel, Cazin, Cederstrom, Chaigneau, Cipriani, Claus, Coomans, Corot, Crochepierre, Crome, Cuyt, Dahl, David, DeBrush, DeHaas, Delphy, Demont-Breton, Deve,

Diaz, Dupre, Ernst, Essenlins, Faulkner, Ferrier, Foscari, Francais, Franck, Frere, Froment, Gainsborough, Gericault, Hamilton, Hamman, Hart, James M.; Hart, William; Hermann, Hire, Hogarth, Ingres, Inness, Isabey, Jacque, Jacquin, Jazet, Jettell, Johnson, O. S., Julien, Kaufmann, Kaulbach, Klombeck, Verboeckhoven, Knaus, Laurens, Lawrence, LeBrun, LeCompte, du Nuoy, Lefebre, Lefevre, Lely, Lemmens, Lerolle, Leveridge, Lossow, Louthembourg, Maes, MARIHAT, Martaens, Massani, Messregny, Matsu, Michel, Minor, Monticelli, Moran, Morland, Parrocel, Parton, Peale, Pezant, Phillippoteau, Plassan, Pokitanow, Poole, Pyne, Rau, Richet, Riedel, Ritzberger, Rix, Robie, Rosier, Rousseau, Ruisbael, Schandel, Schenck, Schreiber, Schriener, Schreyer, Schuch, Schusselle, Sinkel, Smith, Tait, Thorp, Turner, Unterberger, Vander Venne, Van Marcke, Verboeckhoven, Vernet, Veronese, Vibert, Vuylleffroy, Walker, Watson, Weisse, West, Westerbeeck, Wilson, Zanpighi, Zein, Beechey, Carpenter, Coello, Cotes, Coppel, Harpignies, Holbein, Kauffmann, Laurence, Max, Opie, Del Piombo, Pourbus, Raeburn, Raphael, VanRijn, Reni, Rigaud, Rubens, VanDyck, Vercke-Heyde.

This list of names is incomplete, in that Mr. Walker is constantly adding to his splendid collection. For the most part, it is hung in his private art gallery, a spacious series of rooms which form a part of his beautiful residence near the public library building. In the latter structure are some half hundred more of Mr. Walker's paintings, loaned to the city that visitors to this home of culture may feast their eyes upon its treasures.

And here again does Mr. Walker's ever-dominant philanthropy assert itself. For not satisfied with giving to the eyes of public library visitors the pleasure and profit of a view of his canvases which he has loaned to the city, Mr. Walker throws his private gallery open to the public, refusing to seclude from the public eye, as does the selfish art collector, the treasures of his quest in painters' retreats.

This private gallery is daily visited by lovers of art. It is one of the well-known and much sought places of interest in Minneapolis and to its doors are welcome the man of lowly rank as well as the traveler in search of a feast of art.

This, then, is the manner of man who is recognized as Minneapolis' foremost citizen. A close glance at his character reveals a man of strength—one with whom to plan is to execute and whose marvelous powers of grasping details and systematizing all of his undertakings, combined with his unswerving tenacity of purpose, his impenetrable integrity, render him one who knows not what it

means to fail, once he sets out to accomplish a thing which his analytical mind has told him is possible of accomplishment. He is an earnest Christian, who strives to communicate to all with whom he comes in contact in his daily life that God-fearing, humanitarian spirit which has filled his soul to overflowing from the time he first lisped his prayers

at his mother's knee in the little Ohio home. Modest withal, domestic in his tastes, he yet finds time to build for the betterment of man and municipality, and when the feet of future generations tread the corridors of Minneapolis' hall of fame, first in the niches of her sainted sons will be the noble figure of Thomas Barlow Walker.

An Encouraging View of Trusts.

Minneapolis Journal, May 12, 1903.

That was a most interesting and instructive address on trusts that Mr. T. B. Walker yesterday delivered before the local Methodist ministers. It was interesting not only for what it contained, but for its authorship. A poor or unsuccessful man can condemn trusts with force and reason, but he is always open to the argument that he is against them simply because they have and he has not. But when a multi-millionaire, like Mr. Walker, condemns trusts every one listens intently, for he is sure that what he says is not colored by personal misfortune or envy. Keeping this fact in mind, it is doubly interesting to find that Mr. Walker is not only an opponent but a radical opponent of trusts, and that he condemns them on both economic and moral grounds. Mr. Walker finds that the trust is not an economic necessity, but merely the outgrowth of greed for power and money. He denies that it can more economically conduct business than smaller organizations and he asserts that it is unprincipled.

It is a most hopeful sign of the times when such a man as Mr. Walker dares and does speak out his opinion and judgment of trusts. There has been too much passiveness, if not cowardice, among business men in this respect. Business men who saw independent businesses daily devoured by the trusts, and not knowing whether their turn would come next, have been hypnotized by the oft-repeated assertion that the trust is merely a fulfillment of manifest business destiny, and have been far too willing to join the first trust that came along. There are now signs of a reaction towards individualism in business. Men are recovering from their fear of the trusts' supposed unbounded capacities and are becoming brave enough to compete with them. While Mr. Walker, like Andrew Carnegie, maintains that as a rule the business in which the owner is a worker has great advantages over an immense corporation, he does not undertake to say that there is not a place for large corporations in the busi-

ness world. He specifically condemns what is called a "trust." A trust is not merely an immense corporation, but it is one that seeks to keep prices at an artificial or extortionate level, that undertakes by means of effective control or actual monopoly to pay dividends on fictitious capital. Moreover, the men at the head of trusts are, as Mr. Walker points out, animated not only by the desire to make money, but by the lust of power; they really aim at controlling as much of the property of the world as they can get their hands on, not so much for the acquisition of wealth as for the power it gives. None can deny that at some point there is danger to the state in the acquisition of property sought for its power-conferring quality and in possession of property used for power. If Pierpont Morgan owned all the property in the United States the government of this nation or of any of the states would be a hollow mockery, for the man who owned all the property would really own all the people.

Accepting Mr. Walker's analysis of trusts as correct, the inference is that it is only a matter of time until some of them will collapse or become harmless. But those that have a natural monopoly or a process monopoly are likely to continue. These must be regulated and restricted, because it lies in their power to do great evil, and they are likely to exercise that power. We thus get back to the elemental argument for government control of monopolistic business enterprises, which is that a free people cannot permit their liberties to be circumscribed merely because the circumscribing tendency is now economic instead of political, as of old.

T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, who helped to survey the first line of railroad to build into Duluth, the old Lake Superior & Mississippi, now known as the Northern Pacific short line between the Head of the Lakes and the Twin Cities, is a guest at the Spalding. (Herald, Duluth, Minn., Aug. 3, 1905.)

PROGRESSIVE MEN OF MINNESOTA.

Edited by Marion D. Shutter, D. D. and J. S. McLain, M. A., 1897.

MINNESOTA'S FOREMOST CITIZEN.

Thomas Barlow Walker is one of the most honored names in the city of Minneapolis, where he is known not so much for his large fortune as for his numerous philanthropies, public and private. Mr. Walker was born February 1, 1840, at Xenia, Ohio, the second son of Platt Bayless and Anstis K. (Barlow) Walker. His maternal grandfather was Hon. Thomas Barlow, of New York. When the subject of this sketch was a child his father fitted out a train for the newly discovered gold fields in California, investing all his means in that enterprise. While on his way to California he fell a victim to the cholera scourge. This threw the lad upon his own resources and the remainder of his boyhood was a hard struggle with poverty. He had a natural aptitude for study, however, and notwithstanding the adversity which he suffered managed to acquire an excellent education. From his ninth to his sixteenth year he attended only short terms in the public schools. At that time his family removed to Berea, Ohio, for the better educational advantages to be attained at Baldwin University. Here he was obliged to devote most of his time to a clerkship in a country store in order to support himself, so that he was able to attend the university only one term of each year. His industry and capacity were such, however, that he soon outstripped many of the regular students. At nineteen he was employed as traveling salesman by Fletcher Hulet, manufacturer of the Berea grindstones. His travels brought young Walker to Paris, Illinois, where he became engaged in the purchase of timber land and in cutting cross ties for the Terre Haute & St. Louis Railroad. Unfortunately, after eighteen months of successful work, he was robbed of nearly all his earnings through the failure of the railroad company. He then returned to Ohio and during the next winter taught a district school with much success and was subsequently elected to the assistant professorship of mathematics in the Wisconsin State University. This position he was obliged to decline, however, because of arrangements already made to enter the service of the government survey. While at McGregor, Iowa, Mr. Walker chanced to meet J. M. Robinson, a citizen of the then young but thriving town of Minneapolis. Mr. Robinson presented the attractions and prospects

of the young city with such persuasive eloquence that Mr. Walker determined at once to settle there, taking passage on the first steamboat for St. Paul, and bringing with him a consignment of grindstones. There he met an unusually intelligent and energetic young man employed by the transportation company as clerk and workman on the wharf, of whom he has been a firm and trusted friend ever since. That young man was James J. Hill. From St. Paul Mr. Walker came over the only railroad in the state, to Minneapolis, and within an hour after his arrival entered the service of George B. Wright, who had a contract to survey government lands. The surveying expedition was soon abandoned owing to an Indian outbreak, and returning to Minneapolis Mr. Walker devoted the winter to his books having desk room in the office of L. M. Stewart, an attorney. The following summer was occupied in examining the lands for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. In the fall he returned to his Ohio home at Berea, where he was married December 19, 1863, to Harriet G., the youngest daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet, a lady whose name is a synonym in Minneapolis for good works. Returning to Minneapolis, Mr. Walker entered upon an active career which made him not only a participant in, but the chief promoter of, many good works and enterprises in this city. In the summer of 1864 he ran the first trial line of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, after which he gave attention for years to the government survey. In 1868 he began to invest in pine lands and thus laid the foundation for the large fortune which he subsequently acquired. His first partners in the business were L. Butler and Howard W. Mills, under the firm name of Butler, Mills & Walker, the first two furnishing the capital while Mr. Walker supplied the labor and experience. This led also to the extensive manufacture of lumber by the old firm of Butler, Mills & Walker, afterwards L. Butler & Co., and later Butler & Walker. Of later years his most important operations in this regard have been his large lumber mills at Crookston and Grand Forks, both of which have been leading factors in the development of the Northwest. Mr. Walker's business career has been characterized by strict integrity and honorable dealing, but he has not been

content to acquire money simply. At the time of the grasshopper visitation he not only labored for the immediate relief of the starving, but organized a plan for the raising of late crops which were of inestimable value. One of the most creditable examples of his public spirit and munificent influence was his organization of the public library. It was due to his effort that this institution became a public instead of a private collection and was made available to the public without even so much as a deposit for the privilege of using the books. To him also the city owes more than to any one else the possession of the magnificent library building which it now owns. As would seem right and proper under the circumstances, Mr. Walker has been continuously president of the library board since its organization in 1885 to the present time. To him also is due, the credit for the inception and principal support of the School of Fine Arts, of which society he is president. Mr. Walker's love for art is fully exemplified in the splendid collection of pictures in his own private gallery, a collection which has few if any equals in this country, among private individuals. His home library is also an evidence of the scholarly tastes and studious habits of its owner. The Minnesota Academy of Natural Science is another institution much indebted to him for its past support and present fortunate situation. Not the least important of the services rendered by him to Minneapolis is his devotion to the building up of the material interest of the city in the line of manufactures, jobbing, etc. It was through his instrumentality that there was organized the Business Men's Union, which has accomplished a great deal for the material interests of the city. The Minneapolis Land and Investment Company is another institution at the head of which Mr. Walker stands and upon which he has expended much time and money. This enterprise is located a short distance west of the city, where a company organized by Mr. Walker purchased a large tract of land and established a number of important industries. This manufacturing center is directly tributary to Minneapolis and will no doubt in the course of a few years become a part of the city. The Flour City National Bank was organized in 1887 and a year later Mr. Walker was elected, without his knowledge or consent, to the office of president. He accepted the duties and responsibilities of his position, against his protest, and discharged them until January 1, 1894, when he peremptorily resigned. Three years ago Mr. Walker also organized a company of which he is president for the construction of the

Central City Market, probably one of the finest market buildings in the United States. This necessarily brief sketch but imperfectly outlines the numerous activities and beneficent public services of a man who has been identified very largely with nearly every good work and public enterprise in the city of Minneapolis. No man was ever more favored in the marriage relation. Mrs. Walker has been the inspiration and participant of her husband's useful and successful life, and as a leader in every philanthropic effort has brought honor to his name.

T. B. WALKER REWARDS AGED BENEFACTRESS.

(Tribune, Minneapolis, Aug. 20, '05.)

T. B. Walker has purchased a 360-acre homestead at Hatchet Creek mountain, California, and presented the deed to Mrs. Julia A. Carberry, the original owner of the property.

The gift was in the nature of a reward for services rendered about five years ago when Mr. Walker was taken ill while traveling on the Hatchet Creek mountain. The Carberry homestead was near by and there Mr. Walker was taken, where Mrs. Carberry cared for and nursed him back to health.

Mrs. Carberry was 80 years old at the time and had been a widow for about a year. During his stay Mr. Walker learned considerable of the widow's history and ascertained that before her husband's death it had been arranged between the two that whoever died first was to be buried in a spot in a garden near the home of the old couple.

Judge Carberry died in 1899, and the arrangement was carried out to the letter, the widow making daily trips to the grave and keeping the place in good order.

Soon afterwards, however, Mrs. Carberry's son came home and on the promise that they would go to Oakland and live in peace and ease, induced his mother to deed the homestead over to him. The deeds were duly executed, but, unbeknown to his mother, he immediately sold the place to a man named Kirk. Instead of going to Oakland, the son took the old lady to a place across the river called Redding.

Without home, friends or money, Mrs. Carberry returned to the old homestead, only to find that the doors were shut against her by the new tenants. She then went to a tumble-down shack at the far end of the premises and has lived there ever since.

When these facts were called to the attention of Mr. Walker, he purchased the Carberry place from the new owners for \$3,700, and handed the deed to Mrs. Carberry.

AMERICA'S SUCCESSFUL MEN.

Edited by Henry Hall, 1896.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

Thomas Barlow Walker, manufacturer and philanthropist, born in Xenia, O., Feb. 1, 1840, is of English descent and a son of Platt Bayliss Walker, a native of New Jersey and a man of unusual vigor and character. The senior Walker became a prosperous merchant in Xenia and promoted various enterprises in several States and lost several fortunes. He repeatedly resumed mercantile pursuits in Xenia, and in that line of activity was always successful. In 1849, he organized a company of forty-six men for the overland trip to California and supplied the outfit, but en route the company was attacked with cholera. Those who were stricken down were deserted in terror by every survivor except Mr. Walker, who nobly remained with several of the sick men until they died. Seeking finally to overtake the party on horseback, Mr. Walker died under a tree by the wayside near Westport, Mo., and was there buried.

Thomas B. Walker was a village boy, expert with the gun and rifle and at the game of checkers, thinking much of sport and little of work until the age of sixteen, when he moved, with his family, to Berea, O. The serious side of life then claimed attention, and Thomas toiled with axe and maul in cutting fire wood and hard wood lumber for spokes, bowls and blocks. In these labors, he was so successful as to be able to give employment to many students of Berea college. Meanwhile, he gained an education, partly at Baldwin university, in Berea, but mainly by the persistent use of spare hours, which he devoted to his books. Books have been his constant companions all his life. He also travelled as a salesman for manufacturers in Berea; and at Paris, Ill., after working at the painter's trade, he took a contract to supply the railroad with ties and cordwood, employing from forty to eighty men in a lumber camp for a year and a half.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Walker joined two artillery companies in succession, but neither was sent to the front, and he then joined a third at Lowell, Mich., but this also was not called for until long afterward. Unoccupied, he then sought employment in Michigan, but being unable to find it, he applied at the State University of Wisconsin. The Dean greatly desired his services in mathematics, but the Board had no money to pay an assistant. Pressing northward, Mr. Walk-

er finally reached Minneapolis, which has ever since been his home. There he engaged in surveys and spent a winter of hard study upon law books. Dec. 19, 1863, at Berea, he was united in marriage to Harriet G., daughter of the Hon. Fletcher Hulett.

Mr. Walker has always been an active influence in his city and state and promoter of many important enterprises. For several years, he was employed in government and railroad surveys, and thereby became acquainted with the value of the vast unlocated pine forests of Minnesota. In 1868, he succeeded in interesting men of wealth to invest jointly for his and their benefit in the pine timber lands, and afterward engaged with the same men in the lumber trade and turned large amounts of the standing timber into logs and timber, from which he paid for his share in the investments. His holdings are now estimated to be more than 200,000 acres. He is managing partner of the firm of Walker & Akeley, of Minneapolis, who are extensively engaged in the sale of timber, logs and lumber; president of the Red River Lumber Co., with mills at Crookston, Minn., and Grand Forks, N. D.; and at the head of the St. Louis Park Syndicate, which is building a suburban city on the boundary of Minneapolis. The company has laid out about twelve thousand lots and there are various large factories, a fine electric railway, business houses, and nearly two hundred residences on this property. He was also for several years president of the Flour City National Bank. It was Mr. Walker who constructed the Minneapolis central city market, one of the finest in America, but recently destroyed by fire. With B. F. Nelson and his son, Gilbert Walker, he is an owner of the Hennepin Paper Co., and is engaged in many other enterprises, devoted to building up Minneapolis. He organized The Business Men's Union some years ago, which has had great influence in the development of the city. Through Mr. Walker's instrumentality and many years of work, the old Athenaeum Library Association was developed into the Public Library, which stands now third or fourth in circulation among those of the cities in this country. He has been presiding officer of the Board since its organization in 1885, and was for fifteen years previous to that managing director of the old Athenaeum.

While Mr. Walker is a strong Republican, it is interesting to note, that when a vote was taken by a Democratic newspaper in Minneapolis for the citizen most popular and in best standing among the people, Mr. Walker received over a thousand more votes than any one else. Mr. Walker possesses what is considered the finest private art collection in the Northwest and a large library of books, which he finds time to use daily, although he probably devotes more time to close, hard business work than any other man in Minneapolis. He is a firm believer in a protective tariff.

Mr. Walker's married life has been

a happy one. Of his eight children, seven survive. Noted for philanthropic spirit, Mr. Walker is expected always to head the list in all subscriptions for charitable purposes or for the building up of his adopted city, and his active personal efforts and large expenditures for relief at the time of the grasshopper visitation are historic. Beginning his career under difficulties, he has worked his way to the first rank among educated, self-made men. He has large wealth, good judgment, liberality and public spirit, and is a conspicuous example of what the American youth can accomplish by intelligent and persistent work and hard study.—

Common Sense Tariff Principles.

Minneapolis Tribune, Sept. 21, 1897.

T. B. Walker's tariff pamphlet, which The Tribune published in full some days ago, is quite generally commented on by the press. The comments of the Republican press are as a rule very favorable, although some of the papers, like the New York Tribune and the St. Paul Pioneer Press, assume a patronizing tone, and say in effect: "Mr. Walker has made a very good tariff argument, but of course we could make a better one." The fact is, however, that no Republican paper or speaker has as yet made a more convincing argument. No one before has so completely demonstrated that prosperity in the country has always been coincident with protection to American industry, and that panic and depression have been coincident with low tariff.

The Pioneer Press, which used to make a specialty of advocating (low) "tariff reform" between elections and supporting the Republican ticket and platform during elections, has of late become a much more reliable protection advocate than formerly, which is a gratifying indication of the growth of protection ideas. But the P. P. either willfully or ignorantly misconstrues Mr. Walker's main contention. It says he contends that the higher tariff the greater the prosperity, and hence that if his doctrine were accepted tariffs might be run up to an absolutely prohibitory point and thus prove destructive of revenue.

Mr. Walker makes no such contention. He shows from the past history of the country that our people have prospered under the higher tariffs in force, but he does not say, or intimate, that there should be no limit to the

imposition of a tariff. He believes that in formulating tariff schedules common sense should prevail the same as in any other kind of business. If the principle of protection is admitted to be the correct one, then the task of adjusting the rate of duty is a work for experts or men who have made a study of trade conditions. It is evident, in the first place, that the rate of duty should be sufficient to protect American labor against the lower wage scale prevailing in competing countries. It is also desirable to protect American capital against the cheaper capital (lower rates of interest) prevailing in older and more densely settled countries. For instance, if the prevailing rate for money in the United States is from 6 to 8 per cent, and in England from 3 to 4 per cent, the men who invest their own or borrowed capital in manufacturing enterprises here ought to have an equivalent protection. Then if the higher rate of duty can be imposed without cutting down the government's revenue below its necessities, such higher duty ought to be imposed. In other words, duties should be adjusted as nearly as possible to existing trade conditions, keeping in view the necessities of both protection and revenue. It does not stand to reason that a man of Mr. Walker's experience and well known business sagacity would enunciate a hard and fast rule that the higher the duty the greater the protection. That would be equivalent to saying that in his lumber business, for instance, the higher the prices the greater his profits, and then fixing his prices so high that nobody would buy of him. Prices of merchandise are adjusted to markets and conditions. A dealer aims

to get all he can, but if he understands his business he does not put his own prices way above those asked by his competitors. If prices are too high, no business results. If protective tariffs are too high, no revenue would result. There are some articles on which it would pay to make duty prohibitory. Such are articles of which we could easily produce a surplus in this country. On such articles our manufacturers are entitled to the whole domestic market and to such foreign markets as they may command. The old contention that a protective prohibitory tariff enables the domestic manufacturer to practice extortion on the consumer has been disproven again and again by the fact that in high tariff times many articles of domestic manufacture sold in this country at a price per yard or specific quantity ab-

solutely below the cost of the duty on such quantity. Competition regulates that. If it is found that one manufacturer is making an enormous profit on a protected article, others immediately rush to engage in the business and knock prices down. Every housewife knows that she has frequently bought American calico at a price per yard actually less than the duty per yard would have been on imported calico. If the manufacturer always adds the duty to the price of his goods, such things could not be.

The Democratic papers treat Mr. Walker's pamphlet rather gingerly. The St. Paul Globe characterized it as a weak argument and promised to reply to it in detail, but up to the present writing, it has not ventured to tackle the job. It evidently finds it too hard a nut to crack.

First Citizens of the Republic.

Published by L. R. Hamerly & Co., New York, 1906.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

Thomas B. Walker has been classed variously as a captain of industry, philanthropist, patron of art, scholar, scientist, litterateur, municipal expert, civil engineer, forestry expert, lecturer, preacher, student of economics, traveler, lumberman and financier. It is safe to say that few communities embrace among their citizens one who can justly claim to all these titles in one person, but such distinction has been freely accorded to this distinguished Minnesotan. The space allotted to this sketch is all too brief to record all of the eventful features in the career of this remarkable man, and a mere outline will be all that will be attempted.

Thomas Barlow Walker belongs to that illustrious brotherhood of men who have won their way from a small beginning, in the face of difficulties, that galaxy of indomitable spirits that has given to Ohio her wondrous place as the native state of presidents, statesmen and leaders in the world of industry. He was born in Xenia, Green county, February 1, 1840, the third child of Platt Bayliss and Anstis Barlow Walker. His parents were in circumstances considered comfortable in those days of the development of the western reserve. His father was an artisan, but by instinct and practice he was imbued with those characteristics which in these latter days of strenuous development make a man the successful promoter of great enterprises. Thus did the son come naturally by his wonderful business sagacity and acumen. When the boy

had reached the age of nine years there came into his life an event which brought sorrow to his mother but was of double significance to the child, whose tender years prevented the realization of its full meaning. His father had embarked in a venture, one of magnitude for those times, investing all his means in a wagon train of merchandise with which he started on the long and perilous route to California, in that period marked by the gold fever of the virgin west. Hardly had the expedition reached the gateway to the western plains when its chief sickened and died. With the father's death went his entire accumulations, and the widow was left penniless. But she was made of brave stuff, and she battled heroically in her endeavors to provide for her orphaned children. Spurred on by the noble efforts of his devoted mother, young Thomas began to bend his efforts toward taking up the battle which his mother was thus obliged for a time to bear alone. His opportunities for schooling were few indeed, but his mother's teachings so developed his mind that at the age of sixteen he was enabled to matriculate at Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. But his attendance upon the classes was not continuous, as he had obtained employment as a traveling salesman, and many of his studies were pursued while on the road. He carried his school books with him on all his trips, and from these he drew the knowledge which in later years served him in such

good stead. The difficulties of his school days became the foundation of his studious habits, for then it was he acquired the custom of adding to the storehouse of his knowledge new insight into the subjects which have gone to broaden and expand the scope of his remarkable career. His first venture as a business man on his own resources was when he entered into a contract when he was nineteen years of age, to supply the cross-ties and cordwood to a railroad having its terminus at Paris, Illinois. The principal asset remaining, however, after eighteen months of unceasing toil, was the experience he had gained in woodcraft, as the company failed and he lost the greater part of the proceeds of his labors. His experience in the woods had given him a strong taste for forestry, and he decided to make it a subject of serious study, and this fact had an important bearing on his future fortunes.

Returning to Berea after his disastrous venture in Illinois, he resumed his original calling of traveling salesman. His travels were mainly in the states of Wisconsin and Iowa, and it was while in the town of McGregor, in the latter state, that a chance remark from a casual acquaintance changed the whole course of his life and directed his footsteps into that brilliant pathway of success from which he never departed. The man who thus unconsciously influenced Mr. Walker's career was J. M. Robinson, of Minneapolis. Mr. Robinson's account of the golden promises of the far Northwest were listened to with unusual interest, and within a few hours he was on his way to investigate its possibilities for himself. The result was that he ended at once his vocation as a traveling salesman and connected himself with a government surveying party under the leadership of George B. Wright. Quick to grasp the splendid opportunities for the development of the metropolis by the splendid water power afforded by the falls of Minnehaha, he decided to make this spot his future home. Having secured a foothold, he returned to Ohio, where he culminated an attachment which had sprung up during his college days in Berea, by marrying, on the 19th of December, 1863, Harriet G., youngest daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet, his former employer. Mr. Walker's experiences as a surveyor were not unaccompanied by dangers and hardships, for the hostility of the redman was particularly felt at this period in this vicinity. After three years of this life he severed his connection with the government and was engaged for a year in the survey of the St. Paul and Duluth railway. Here his knowledge

of forestry opened his eyes to the possibilities of the lumber industry in the country which he traversed, and resulted in his becoming the pioneer of Minnesota magnates. Although he was without sufficient funds at this time to embark in lumbering on a large scale, his sterling qualities commended him to Dr. Levi Butler and Howard Mills, who took him into partnership and organized the firm of Butler, Mills & Walker. The experience and knowledge which had cost him so dearly in his youth was counted as an offset equal to the capital invested by the others. He managed the business of the firm and personally operated the camps, the mills and the lumber yards. After several years of great success the firm was dissolved, and the business came under the sole ownership of Mr. Walker. It grew to vast proportions, and his holdings were eventually spread over northern Minnesota and Dakota, one of his many mills being located at St. Anthony's Falls, and another at Grand Forks. It is needless to add that Mr. Walker's enterprise brought him great wealth. In 1874 he erected a fine residence in the fashionable section of Minneapolis, and to this he brought his affectionate mother, and there his countless deeds of affection were performed until 1883, when death claimed the noble woman who gave to the world one of the men who were born to serve humanity and whose progress had far exceeded her fondest dreams.

Mr. Walker's career has been remarkable for originality of method and strict business integrity. Extremely liberal in the use of his wealth, his charities are unlimited; all classes have been more or less benefited by his beneficence. With his wife he has turned his attention largely to the uplifting of the fallen and needy. Were his place in the world of trade not so firmly established, he might be known of men for his good deeds alone. No man in the state of Minnesota has taken greater interest or a more active part in her public institutions. The magnificent library building of the city of Minneapolis may be said to be a monument to his liberality and perseverance. It contains not only a splendid collection of books, but is the home of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science, an institution with which Mr. Walker has been identified for years and which he has helped more materially than any other man. In this building also dwells the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts and its art gallery, which contains many choice paintings, and which has been made the richer by the loan of many choice canvases from Mr. Walker's private gallery. In aiding to develop the pub-

lic library he has not neglected to do some book collecting to gratify his personal private tastes. On the shelves in his home may be found scores upon scores of valuable volumes dealing with science, art, theology and philosophy. This retreat is his delight, and in hours of ease he gives himself up to the research and study for which the mind of the youth in college days hungered with little opportunity for gratification. Mr. Walker has for a score of years been directing much of his attention to the collection of paintings, bronzes, marbles and other works of art. He bears a wide reputation of being a connoisseur of rare discrimination. His collection today rivals that of the best eastern collectors, and the owner is himself frequently surprised at the high comparative rating given to his gallery by those who have seen the world's best collections.

Modest withal, domestic in his tastes, Mr. Walker yet finds time to build for the betterment of man and municipality, and when the feet of future generations tread the corridors of Minneapolis' Hall of Fame, first in the niches of her distinguished sons will be found the noble figure of Thomas Barlow Walker.

THOMAS B. WALKER.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR LIBRARY BOARD.

The subject of this sketch is Hon. T. B. Walker, The Appeal can only characterize briefly the life of this man. At present he is the Republican nominee for the Library Board, and also indorsed by the Prohibition and Democratic parties. As one can note his popularity it is needless to doubt his election to the office that is being thrust upon him. Mr. Walker was born in Xenia, Ohio, 54 years ago and came to Minneapolis at the age of 22, a poor boy and it was only through his tireless energy, pluck and perseverance, that he acquired his great wealth. It may be well said that in connection with Mr. Walker's great wealth, that his career is remarkable for its originality of method, strict business integrity and honorable regard for others' rights. His word has always been as good as his bond. He is extremely liberal in the use of his wealth, his charities are unlimited. He contributed to the Labor Temple more than three thousand dollars for its maintenance. This liberality extended to the Hinckley fire sufferers to the extent of \$1,000 in cash, which was more than any amount contributed by any other Minneapolis citizen to the ill-fated ones.

Mr. Walker also placed a glittering star in his crown by extending his charity to the inhabitants of St. Louis

Park. The Park is largely owned by Mr. Walker, who is looking forward to make it one of the leading manufacturing centers in this country. During the poverty epidemic last winter he reduced the rent of more than 100 tenants one third, and in many cases returned the money, besides sending weekly supplies to large numbers of families. Thus it can be seen that he is the possessor of the greatest of all gifts. Mr. Walker is at present, president of the following organizations: Central City Market Company, Minneapolis Land & Investment Company, Red River Lumber Company, and many other important connections, including the City Library Board. Forth latter he has spent years of toil as well as a small fortune for its establishment, and to his honor the building stands second to none in the country, in its beauty of design with an unusual selection of the choicest books. Mr. Walker stands before us a perfect type of generous symmetrical manhood. All his life has been an exemplification of all that is best in the human heart and soul. To the thoughtful student there is much to his career to inspire us with the fire of emulation. In conclusion I wish to say that the honored one of this sketch has a collection of superb paintings in his spacious art gallery that will alone echo his fame through this country. Mrs. T. B. Walker is to be remembered in connection with her husband, her noble qualifications are like those of the subject of this sketch.—The Appeal: A National Afro-American Newspaper.

GREAT FUTURE FOR AKELEY.

T. B. Walker Addresses Members of the Akeley Cornet Band at Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs T. B. Walker opened the doors of their hospitable home to the members of the Akeley Cornet Band during their recent visit to Minneapolis. They boys were conducted through the grand art gallery and also the general offices of the Red River Lumber Co., and all the office work explained to them. Mr. Walker addressed the boys at some length touching upon his famous art collection. Incidentally he complimented the boys for their good music, fine appearance and manly conduct. The most important statement in his address, however, was to the effect that it was the intention of the Red River Lumber Co. to assist in making Akeley one of the largest and best cities in Northern Minnesota, by continually enlarging the plant here and branching out into kindred industries, which will necessitate the employment of hundreds of men.—Akeley Tribune.

Biographical History of the Northwest.

By Alonzo Phelps, A. M. 1890.

THOMAS B. WALKER.

What photography is to the human face, biography is to the soul. The one, with the marvellous pen of light, sketches the outward features of physical being; the other traces the progressive development of mind from infancy to manhood, demonstrating that the diversity of character in individuals is as limitless as the physiognomy of man.

In taking notes of the life of Thomas Barlow Walker, it will be found that he comes into the list of American eminent men who have carved their pathway up the hill of fame with energetic and persistent endeavors. He was born in Xenia, Greene County, O., February 1, 1840. He is the third child, and second son, of Platt Bayless and Anstis Barlow Walker.

In 1848 the father of the subject of this sketch, en route for California, having embarked nearly all of his worldly wealth in the enterprise, fell a victim to the cholera at Warrensburg, Missouri. In those days, the low ebb of commercial honor was such that not a dollar of the thousands that had been invested came back to the widow and four young children, one scarcely more than a babe.

The widow thus bereft was the daughter of Hon Thomas Barlow, of New York, and sister of Judge Thomas Barlow, of Canastota, New York, and Judge Moses Barlow, of Greene County, Ohio. Though young and inexperienced in the business of life, she made a brave fight against adversity, and lived many years to enjoy the fruits of her labor, in the homes of her affectionate children. In 1883, May 23, she died at the residence of her son, Thomas, of Minneapolis, of whose family she had been an honored member for several years.

It is due to the subject of this biography to embrace this brief record of his respected parents. It will help us to explain and understand some of the sources of character which are found in the events of his life, and enable us to appreciate inherited energies and habits of usefulness, and to value the influences of example and practical education.

The early days of Mr. Walker were given to industry and study. The activity and bent of his mind may be inferred from the fact that he early discovered a taste and capacity for the

most abstruse studies, especially for the higher mathematics. He was not only a natural student, but a practical one. The adverse circumstances surrounding him in these early years rendered his opportunities for gaining knowledge from books extremely limited. But, as some one wisely remarks, obstacles sometimes operate as incentives to success, if the ardent mind is powerful enough to grapple with them. His thirst for learning was insatiable, and from all available sources he gathered up knowledge.

In his sixteenth year the family removed to Berea, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, for the better educational advantages to be obtained in the Baldwin University. This change in the locality of the family seems to have been the turning point in the life of the boy. He, there and then, resolved to drop all the boy out of his life, and take up the man. Here, for the first time, he fully appreciated the worth of an education, and determined at any cost to obtain it. Though at this time financially unable to pursue a collegiate course of study, he never lost sight of his books. Aside from the duties of his clerkship, all spare time was rigidly devoted to study. Although his average attendance at school did not exceed one term in the year, he kept pace with, and often outstripped, his regular college classes. He was a most indefatigable student. During these years, while employed as a commercial traveller, his heavy case of books constituted his principal baggage.

Throughout life Mr. Walker has been a model of industry. He rightly considered idleness as a vice, and in every period of life work was his especial delight; for he fully realized that without persistent mental and physical labor—such as few will voluntarily undertake—he never could have reached the prosperous eminence of his later years. The department of knowledge in which he especially excelled, and ultimately became eminent in the highest degree, was the higher mathematics, with the kindred branches, astronomy, chemistry, and the mechanical arts. To these studies, thus earnestly pursued and laboriously acquired, he is indebted, no doubt, for the ability which in later life afforded him that clear perception and foresight, combined with continuous and unremitting labor,

which have characterized his whole business career.

When nineteen years of age, Mr. Walker's commercial-agency travels brought him to the little town of Paris, Illinois, where a profitable business venture opened up to him, in buying timber land and cutting cross-ties for the Terre Haute & St. Louis Railroad Company. Few boys of his age would have seen the business opening; and fewer still would have thought it possible to overcome the obstacles in the way of the undertaking. A boy without business experience, a stranger in the community, without means, and dependent entirely upon the credit which he might be able to establish with the local banks for funds to prosecute the work, he has probably never in his later business career undertaken any transaction involving so much nerve as well as self reliance, combined with consummate tact and sound judgment, as this "cross-tie" contract in the wild woods and pathless forests of Illinois. In a brief time he had his plans matured, funds secured, contracts closed, and boarding camps built; and the clear music of scores of axes was ringing through the woods. This enterprise consumed eighteen months of time, and was a thoroughly creditable business and financial success in every point that could have been foreseen; but the failure of the company the same month the work was completed robbed him of all, save a small fraction, of the profits arising from the enterprise. With the few hundred dollars thus saved, he returned to his maternal home and books. The following winter he spent in teaching a district school, in which calling he was highly successful. Being himself a careful student, clear and direct in views and aims, he was able to present knowledge and the intricacies of study in so plain and simple a form as to make everything easily understood by his pupils. He rightly ranked the teacher's profession above all others, because of its power to make or mar the young and plastic character. In 1862, entertaining the idea of making teaching a profession, he made application to the Board of Wisconsin State University for the chair of the assistant professorship of mathematics, to which he was subsequently elected. But the action of the board being delayed, he made arrangements, before their favorable action was reported to him, to engage in the government survey. At this time, while at McGregor, Iowa, Mr. Walker met a citizen of the then almost unknown village called Minneapolis. True to the inborn instincts of the Minneapolis citizen, this casual acquaintance, Mr. Robinson, so enlarged upon the beauties of this embryo city

that Mr. Walker decided at once to visit it, and accordingly took passage upon the first steamer for St. Paul, thence over the whole length of the only line of railway in the state of Minnesota, a distance of nine miles from St. Paul to Minneapolis. One hour after his arrival he had engaged to go on a government survey, with the leading surveyor of the state, Mr. George B. Wright, and began active preparations for immediately taking the field. Mr. Walker's impressions of Minneapolis were so favorable that he wrote back to his Ohio home, and to his affianced wife, "I have found the spot where we will make our home."

The expedition, however, was destined to terminate disastrously. The Indian outbreak forced the party for safety into Fort Ripley. Mr. Walker returned to Minneapolis, devoting the summer to the survey of the first trial line of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad.

The following season, T. B. Walker, on revisiting his parental home, was united in wedlock, Dec. 19, 1863, in Berea, Ohio, by Rev. J. Wheeler, D.D., his former college president and brother-in-law of his wife, to Harriet G., youngest daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet.

In 1868, Mr. Walker began his first deal in pine lands. His knowledge of the vast tracks of unlocated pine forests of the state of Minnesota, gained in his vocation as surveyor of government lands, strongly impressed him with their immense value. The vast field of wealth and enterprise thus opened up by Mr. Walker was regarded at this period with little if any interest by leading lumbermen of Minneapolis. His first pine land partners were Hon. L. Butler and Howard W. Mills; they putting their money against his labor, the lands thus found and located becoming the joint property of the three. From this date, during a series of years, the labor of Mr. Walker was severe and unremitting. Himself limited in means, he availed himself of the capital of others to carry forward his gigantic lumber enterprises. All lands thus secured by him he located from actual personal examination, which kept him in the forests with his men many months at a time each year, for some ten consecutive years. In connection with his surveys and pine land matters, Mr. Walker is also extensively engaged in various sections of the Northwest in the manufacturing of lumber. Mr. Walker has been largely interested in the old Butler Mills and Walker lumber business, afterwards L. Butler & Co., and later Butler & Walker, and the mills built by those firms on the Falls of St. Anthony; and afterwards in the formation of the Camp & Walker business, and the purchase of

the large Pacific mills, which were afterwards destroyed by fire and rebuilt into the finest and most important mills in the city or on the upper Mississippi. Of late years he has been conspicuously interested in the large lumber mills at Crookston, Minnesota, and Grand Forks, North Dakota, both of which are most prominent features in the development of the Northwest. All these mills furnished employment for thousands of men for many years; while those located in the Red River Valley cheapened the price of lumber, and aided materially in the development of that section of the country. It may be remarked in this connection that Mr. Walker's lifelong business career, although extremely prosperous, has, nevertheless, on certain occasions, suffered severe disasters both by fire and flood.

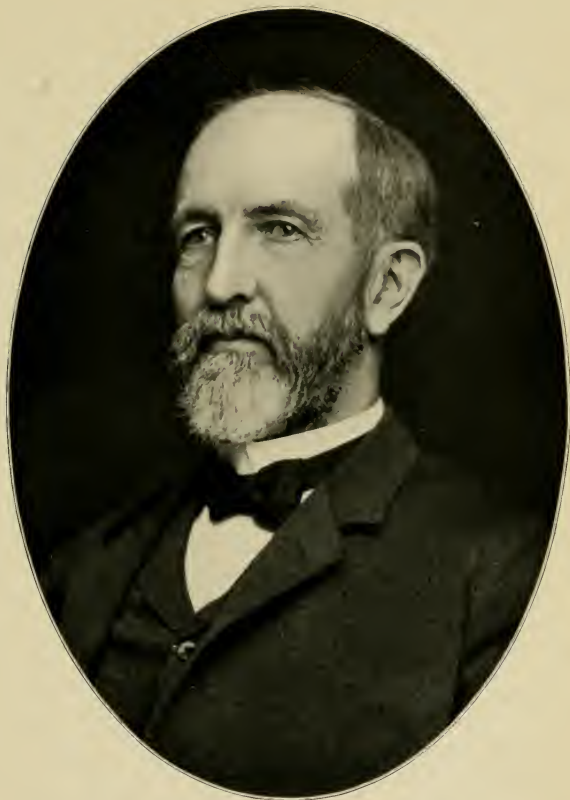
Mr. Walker's career has been remarkable for originality of method and strict business integrity. His word has always been as good as his bond. Extremely liberal in the use of his wealth, his charities are unlimited; all classes have been more or less benefited by the subjects of his beneficence. At the time of the grasshopper visitation, by which the farmers of the western part of the state of Minnesota were reduced to a condition of poverty and semi-starvation pitiful to contemplate, Mr. Walker's efforts in behalf of suffering humanity were untiring. As soon as the grasshopper scourge had disappeared, he organized a scheme for the raising of late crops that was of inestimable value to settlers. He bought up all the turnip seed and likewise that of buckwheat to be had in the Twin Cities, and, at the same time, telegraphed to Chicago for all that was for sale there. In this labor of love, Mr. Walker himself visited the afflicted sections; making up the seed into paper packages, and with hired teams conducted a systematic distribution over many townships.

The season was so far advanced that only these late crops could be attempted. This timely aid saved hundreds of families and numberless cattle from starvation. When the free distribution of these seeds became known in the afflicted districts, many farmers walked fifteen or twenty miles to meet the teams, and thus avail themselves of Mr. Walker's beneficence.

For many years he was one of the managers of the State Reform School. For fifteen years or more Mr. Walker worked systematically and persistently to build up the old Athenaeum (a joint stock company) into a fine public library, and through the agency, assistance, and good will of various other citizens, he succeeded in the great task. Recognizing his achievement, the board

insisted on his acting as its president, since its organization several years ago. For many years he worked amidst the most persistent and determined opposition from various parties, and was seriously misunderstood and misapprehended. The records of those years show numerous communications, personal letters and criticisms, and his answers, regarding the part taken by him in the old Athenaeum in his endeavors to change it from a rigid, close corporation into this public institution which is now the source of so much pride and satisfaction to the people. No man in the state has taken greater interest or a more active part in any public institution than he has in this, expending a large amount of time and considerable money in working the desired transformation. The noble and spacious building just completed contains not only a magnificent library, but also the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science, an institution with which Mr. Walker has been identified for years and which he has helped more materially than any one else; and the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, with which he has been connected as president for several years. Taken altogether, the library-science-art building makes what is regarded as the finest public institution of the kind in the city or state. Mr. Walker's private library, consisting of a judicious selection of choice books, manifests a mind well stored with useful knowledge as well as a spirit of high culture and refined taste. Of late years Mr. Walker has given much attention to matters of art, and has made a collection of paintings, which exhibit not only a cultivated taste, but likewise an artistic eye for the beautiful in nature. His gallery walls are graced with rare productions of the first masters, both ancient and modern, including Jules Breton's "L'Appelle du Soir," one of the most famous pictures at the International Exhibition, and Madame Demont Breton's "Her Man is on the Sea," purchased at the Salon. This exquisite collection of paintings—one of the finest private galleries in America or Europe—has recently been described in the Art Review, "The Collector."

In 1874, Mr. Walker erected at the corner of Eighth street and Hennepin avenue, for his permanent residence, a palatial mansion, in which the family one year later took up its abode. He is the father of eight children, seven of whom live to cheer and bless the parental home. The second son, Leon, a noble youth of nineteen years, just as he had joined his brother Gilbert in business, was suddenly stricken with fever, and death, in one brief week, bereft the family of one tenderly loved, and whose cherished memory will live



Reproduction from photograph taken of Mr. Walker in 1902.
Used to illustrate articles that appeared in the following publications:

New York Commercial,
San Francisco Bulletin,
Minneapolis Tribune,
Minneapolis Times.

forever in each heart of the home circle.

We close this sketch, not because the subject is exhausted, but because enough has been said to command attention to a man who, by his acts, is entitled to high consideration for what he has done and what he is doing. He has opened wide paths to industry and enterprise, and extends a helping hand to all honest and well-disposed men who seek labor.

In conclusion the following extract from a paper by T. B. Walker, read at the recent Sanitary Conference in Minneapolis, is subjoined, as suggestive and highly instructive:

"The rearing and training of children is justly regarded by the wiser portion of mankind as the highest and most important duty devolving upon the human race. It underlies all other interests, and upon its measure and direction depend the welfare and happiness of the succeeding generation.

"The subject is as old as the race; but its antiquity takes not the least from its supreme importance. On the contrary, its great age adds immeasurably to the difficulty of rightly determining its bounds.

"As each generation comes and goes, and leaves behind in the records of its life-word, and adds to the long list of previous discoveries, inventions, and compositions, it has produced a vast accumulation of wisdom and of folly, of useful and beautiful things so mixed with worthless or injurious ones that the difficulty in rightly directing children's thoughts and studies is increased with the vastness of the accumulated records. If men investigated the training of children as carefully and consistently as they do medicine, astronomy, geology, or almost any subject other than this, there would be a step taken which would profit the world far more than in any other research to which they might direct their attention. The science or philosophy of education is comparatively an uncultivated field. The art of teaching is quite extensively discussed. Eloquent appeals are made for men to educate; the supreme necessity of widespread, general education is universally recognized; but the astonishing indifference and criminal carelessness concerning the quality, quantity, and method of our so-called education quite neutralizes the great merit of recognizing the value of true and appropriate training. Or, in other words, we feel justified in saying that the people generally have retrograded more by their general forgetfulness or misapprehension of the true object of education, than they have gained by their allegiance to the principle of the general necessity for a diffusion of knowledge

among all classes. Education implies, according to all authorities, the development and cultivation of all the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties; and it should add, and many do add, that of religion.

"The primary necessity of the useful citizen and successful man is strong, vigorous, robust health. There is no difference of opinion on this point among thoughtful men. The sickly man is not an efficient producer, agent, or actor of any kind. He is a cripple and a burden upon society in proportion to his lack of vigor and energy. It is not important to state whether the person can answer a hundred or ten thousand questions in geography, grammar, botany, natural history, or the Latin language; but in the time of either peace or war his value to the state is dependent upon the extent of his physical and mental force, directed by a knowledge of facts and principles which our schools almost wholly ignore. To obtain an elementary education in our city schools requires twelve years of close, laborious study. The whole force and machinery of the schools is directed toward the most effective devices and methods for cramming and crowding a multitude of things into the memory of the children. Each scholar is compelled to pursue from seven to ten studies. From two and one-half to three and three-fourths hours are consumed each day in recitations. They are confined in the school room four and one-half hours per day. Taking out of this the time consumed in the recitations, it leaves for the time to devote to study in the school room from one to two hours; or, running a general average, it takes over three hours per day to get through the recitations, and they have, say, one and one-half hours to devote to study. These recitations are from fifteen to thirty minutes in length, so that they are turning rapidly from one subject to another during the whole day.

"Such long-continued attention under most severe and rigid rules, which compel close attention, becomes irksome, overtaxes their nerve power, and injures them. Now, when we further consider that so much time is consumed in the recitations, and there are so many of them that it leaves but a little over ten minutes per day to devote to studying each lesson, we readily see that this is insufficient time for learning them; for we must bear in mind that this is the high-pressure system, and each scholar is impelled by all the force of expedients as merciless as cold steel to keep his place. This requires more time to study out of school hours than are allowed within; so that it is probably safe to say that each scholar is taxed with giving seven

hours' close attention to books each day. Those who have the best memories and readiest tongues are accounted the ablest scholars. And they can commit a greater variety of facts, names, and dates to memory in a given time than those who have a slower memory, but very likely a better mind. Now when the high pressure is applied to all of them, and the quick memories are more than buried, the others are taxed beyond the limit of safety; add to this the fact of very defective heating and ventilation, as well as bad lighting to hurt the eyesight, and it makes a very discouraging view to people having children to educate, or who have any care for the welfare of society.

"The effect of this educational machinery upon the children, we claim, is, that it reduces to a considerable extent the physical system, not necessarily to produce disease or great apparent weakness, though it very often does this or more. It reduces their available force and energy, and lessens their chance of success and usefulness. It also reduces their natural independence and originality, and wears away any marked aptitude or genius which they might possess.

"These results are caused by the length of time required each day for so many years of study; by the great number of subjects taught; by the universal selection of subjects by the application of one great rigid system to all sorts, kinds, and qualities of dispositions; by enclosing them in a machine that allows no independent action, and regards each scholar as a portion of the wheel work that must turn in its groove regularly and without variation; by the bad heating, ventilating, and lighting of schoolhouses.

"Children are but young, unmaturing men and women. The limit of their capacity to bear strain of this kind without injury is easily reached. Business men, whose minds are certainly able to bear more than those of children, are constantly admonished of the danger of mental destruction, and can bear safely but little, if any, more hours' close thinking than is required by our public-school management of the children. One of the unpromising features of the case is that those who are intrusted with the management of the schools deny the existence of any hardships or methods which are injurious. But the injury will result just the same as though they did not deny it, and their inability to apprehend it only insures its more certain effects and greater permanence.

"Professor Huxley in the Popular Science Monthly says: 'The educational abomination of desolation of the present day is the stimulation of young people to work at high pressure by

incessant competitive examinations. Some wise man (who was probably not an early riser) has said of early risers in general that they are conceited all the forenoon and stupid all the afternoon. Now, whether this is true of early risers, in the common acceptance of the term, or not, I will not pretend to say; but it is too often true of the unhappy children who are forced to rise too early in their classes. They are conceited all the forenoon of life and stupid all the afternoon. The vigor and freshness, which should have been stored up for the purposes of the hard struggle for existence in practical life, have been washed out of them by precocious mental debauchery, by book-gluttony and lesson-bibbing. Their faculties are worn out by the strain upon their callow brains, and they are demoralized by worthless, childish triumphs before the real work of life begins. I have no compassion for sloth, but the youth has more need for intellectual rest than age; and the cheerfulness, the tenacity of purpose and the power of work which make many a successful man what he is, must often be placed to the credit, not to his hours of industry, but to that of his hours of idleness in boyhood.' Those who are not satisfied that our school system is seriously and criminally defective in the points condemned in this paper, as well as some others not here considered, owe it to those whose lives are affected by it to at least investigate it."—Biographical History of the Northwest.

COMMON SENSE TARIFF PRINCIPLES.

T. B. Walker's tariff pamphlet, which the Tribune published in full some days ago, is quite generally commented on by the press. The comments of the Republican press are as a rule very favorable although some of the papers, like the New York Tribune and the St. Paul Pioneer Press, assume a patronizing tone, and say in effect: "Mr. Walker has made a very good tariff argument, but of course we could make a better one." The fact is, however, that no Republican paper or speaker has as yet made a more convincing argument. No one before has so completely demonstrated that prosperity in this country has always been coincident with protection to American industry, and that panic and depression have been coincident with low tariff.

The Democratic papers treat Mr. Walker's pamphlets rather gingerly. The St. Paul Globe characterized it as a weak argument and promised to reply to it in detail—but up to the present writing it has not ventured to tackle the job. It evidently finds it too hard a nut to crack.—Tribune, Dec. 24, 1895.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., NOV. 29, 1903.

T. B. WALKER—CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

Student of Politics and History, and Patron of the Arts and Sciences—Fortune Laid in Early and Judicious Investments in Minnesota Pine Lands—His Operations Now Extend to the Coast, Where He is the Largest Individual Holder of Timber Tracts—A City and State Builder—How He Came to Minneapolis.

When he was but 19, Thomas B. Walker, of Minneapolis became a traveling salesman for a grindstone manufacturer, of Berea, Ohio. He came west with a consignment of grindstones, and in St. Paul found a young dock laborer who helped him sort and label them. The young laborer of that early day is now president of the Great Northern railroad, and his name is a household word almost in the length and breadth of the land.

Minnesota was in need of young men of the right sort, and Mr. Walker soon recognized the fact that this state promised larger things than did the grindstones of the buckeye state. He spent a year with a government surveying party in the Minnesota pine woods. At the end of that time he had marked out a course of business investments. He began putting his means as he could spare into pine timber and thus laid the foundation for his great fortune.

To-day no man owns so much Minnesota pine timber as Mr. Walker. His faith in white pine stumpage has never faltered. His plans for this line of investment were made at a time when his capital was almost an unknown quantity, but he made his resources count. Few men knew the wealth of Minnesota pine in that early time, but Mr. Walker, with the keen foresight and rare judgment that have uniformly characterized his business career, saw the possibilities of the country and its resources, and was quick to seize upon the opportunity. The promise of wealth from these resources, as the country should develop and be peopled, was never vague or uncertain to his mental vision.

NATIVE OF THE BUCKEYE STATE.

Mr. Walker was born at Xenia, in Ohio, in 1840. His father was one of the "forty-niners" whose graves mark the prairie trail toward the California

gold fields. Thomas and three other children were left with the widowed mother in reduced circumstances. He managed, however, to secure a good education for that day by attending one term each year at Baldwin university at Berea, Ohio, and by working the rest of the year to pay his expenses. He developed a remarkable proficiency in mathematics, a talent that came near putting him for life into the ranks of school teachers.

His first partners in the pine land business were L. Butler and Howard B. Mills, the firm being Butler, Mills & Walker. Later he went into partnership with Major Camp, as Camp & Walker. This company purchased a Minneapolis sawmill and operated it for some years. It also built mills at Crookston, Grand Forks and other points. In more recent years Mr. Walker has built a mill at Akeley, Minn.

But with all this lumber manufacture—a business large enough in itself to rate Mr. Walker high as a lumberman—Mr. Walker was not primarily a lumber manufacturer. His first purpose was the buying of pine timber, and his best thought and the best of his fortune was turned that way. He bought with other buyers and he bought for himself, not in one section alone, but wherever his good cruisers and his good judgment pointed out good bargains.

MODEL LUMBER TOWN.

The town of Akeley, started by the mill, has 1,400 or more inhabitants and is unique in some respects among the villages of the state. The mill owners were also owners of all the land in that vicinity for miles around, and they stipulated in the deed of every piece of land sold that it should at no time be used as a site for a dispensary of intoxicating liquors. In consequence they have a town where, with-

out laws to that effect not a drop of liquor is sold. The result is that no town or city organization has been necessary, and there is not a more orderly or contented community to be found in the state.

The mill of the Red River Lumber Company is thoroughly modern. It is equipped with two double cutting bands, a band resaw and the necessary accompanying machinery. The planing mill is one of the best, if not the best of its size in the northwest.

Since the mill was first started it has been running day and night, winter and summer. A complete electric light plant furnishes light for the mill and town.

THE MILL EQUIPMENT.

For winter sawing the company built a hot water pond where the frost is taken out of the logs before they go into the mill. The pond is about 125 feet wide and 500 feet long, and the water is heated by exhaust steam from the engine-room. After operating with the hot water pond for a time, the company found that the part of the log that was out of the water retained the snow and frost, and made hard sawing. To do away with this difficulty they decided to roof over a part of the pond, and they now have a shed 100 feet wide and 300 feet long, with a capacity for about 200,000 feet of logs from which the frost disappears before they go to the mill.

The officers of the company are: T. B. Walker, president; Gilbert M. Walker, vice president; Fletcher L. Walker, treasurer and manager; and Charles B. March, secretary and manager of the sales department.

The company ranks with the leading concerns of its kind in the white pine country and turns out a quality of lumber second to none.

HOLDINGS IN THE WEST.

Only last winter Mr. Walker returned from an extended trip thru the timber regions of the Pacific slope, and his observations, summarized at the time by the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, are worthy of reproduction in this connection. Next in extent to the holdings of the Weyerhaeuser syndicate and the Central Pacific railroad on the coast comes the timber owned by Mr. Walker. The Lumberman said:

The Weyerhaeuser timber is located in Washington and Idaho and consists in the larger part of fir in the first mentioned state and a large area of white pine in Idaho. While the holdings of this latter company are much larger in the aggregate than those held by Mr. Walker, yet no one individual in this syndicate owns as large an amount as that belonging to him. By general consent of those who are fa-

miliar with matters on the coast and as asserted by the San Francisco and local papers, Mr. Walker is credited with the largest holdings of any one person or firm on the coast. The timber he owns consists of sugar and white pine, with a large intermixture of fir and spruce, and is located on the upper tables of northeastern California in Siskiyou, Shasta, Modoc, Lassen and Plumas counties.

PINE REGIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Walker has been engaged personally and thru his assistants for the past ten or twelve years inspecting and examining the timber lands of the coast, and finally about five years ago began the purchase of timber in the pine regions of California. He has spent a considerable portion of his time during the last mentioned years personally superintending, inspecting and managing his pine land purchases. His recent trip was for the purpose of closing up his various land deals and of surveying and estimating his timber holdings.

Mr. Walker in securing his large holdings has selected the table lands rather than the mountain regions, not only on account of the large quantity of high grade timber to be found there, but because on the level table lands logging can be done very cheaply and railways built without much difficulty, and at comparatively small cost, for bringing the logs to the mill and carrying the lumber away to the trunk line. The demand for this lumber is rapidly increasing and threatens to far outrun the supply. The only perplexing problem at present is the disposal of the common grades. But as the clear lumber, shop, door and box stock constitute a large part of the output, and the demand is always in excess of the supply, the remaining small fraction will generally find a market in the Sacramento valley.

SOLID TRACTS.

Mr. Walker, having completed his purchase of timber in almost solid tracts of all that is tributary to Pit river and also the large district in Big Meadow district, will begin the development of a railway scheme and perhaps the location of sawmill plants with a view of converting the timber into lumber on a large scale, not so much under his own management as that of his sons, who are all practical lumbermen and who have most successfully managed and operated his mills and logging operations in Minnesota for many years.

The intention is to protect the timber he has recently acquired, by immediate measures, so as to keep the fires from running thru and damaging the trees. In the future, while the tim-

ber operations are going on, it is proposed to cut the larger timber, leaving the small and medium-sized trees for the reproduction of timber for future use, which would probably result in a larger amount on the acre for the second cutting than that of the first. In the meantime, when the large trees are cut, the brush will be taken care of so as to prevent the destruction of the small trees. From this timber left standing the leaves and brush will be cleared out so there will be little damage from fires that periodically run thru the forest. The first cutting from these large tracts will take somewhere from sixty to a hundred years, according to how rapidly the timber is required.

CONTINUOUS TIMBER SUPPLY.

When the land is once cut over the next growth will be as large in amount, probably, as the first cutting. Altho the trees themselves will not be as large, yet they will be much larger than any of the timber that grows in other white pine regions. This policy will mean practically a continuous timber supply from that section. The lands are not required for agricultural purposes and are thus particularly adapted to be held for reforestation. This most desirable legacy to posterity is only possible, however, provided the people in the counties in which the timber is located will be reasonable and fair in their tax collections, and not compel the immediate removal of the timber, as has been done in Minnesota thru the action of local authorities, the state legislature and the supreme court.

By proper methods of handling, these great forests of California will furnish a continuous lumber business for the next 200 or more years. This will not only be of local value in the territory where the timber is located, and to the state of California as a whole, but will contribute towards a supply of lumber for the country generally, of which it will be greatly in need. At the same time the timber lands can and will be continuously used for pasturage purposes by the people living in the valleys and on the flat plateaus located in the timber regions. They are now and will in the future be permitted to graze their stock on these lands without expense. The grazing will be as good after the first or second cutting as before, as a variety of grasses that will perpetuate themselves will be sown thru the timber and permitted to spread for the benefit of these stockmen.

ON A LARGE SCALE.

Proper railway communication thru this region is greatly needed, not only to handle the timber, but for the local freight and passenger traffic thruout

northeast California. The ease with which timber can be handled on these tracts, the remarkable demand for the lumber in the market, makes Mr. Walker's venture a prospectively prosperous enterprise, particularly as he is able to handle it on a large scale. The conditions in California are so different from those in other white pine timber regions that handling on a large scale is the only successful method by which it can be lumbered. The streams are not generally drivable on account of numerous rapids and falls. The butt logs of the sugar and white pine will sink so that driving is impracticable for these two reasons. In lumbering on a large scale logging railways and big wheel carts move the logs readily and economically direct to the mills. When river driving is attempted the logs that sink are placed on a dry haulway or supported by means of floats used for that purpose. The lumber can always be cut to practically the same advantage or even better than the method used in other timber regions. The very large expense of constructing railways, together with the selling of the product in remote markets necessitates large operations in order to make a success.

HIS INTEREST IN FORESTRY.

Mr. Walker takes a keen interest in forestry, and in meetings of national experts his judgment and opinions are sought and highly prized. When the American Forestry Association met in Minneapolis, in August, he took an active part in the proceedings and was regarded as one of the best authorities at the convention. He led an interesting discussion upon methods of preventing forest fires, saying in part:

A year last spring I put into a large tract of timber in California a crew of about ten men, and that crew was divided into couples who traced the lines of the different sections so that they could know where they were, and then, being divided, the land running out into forty-acre tracts, two men were put onto each forty with shovels; each man with a shovel, and one with an ax, and one with a cross-cut saw. They were required to go to each tree; at first only the larger ones, but finally it was changed into taking away everything that would be liable to damage any sized tree, where there were burnt stumps, or trees had fallen beside others, and were dry, so that when forest fires came in it would burn hard along the side of one of the large trees and be liable to burn a spot thru the bark. The bark of those trees is very dense and heavy, and resists burning. It only chars in. Now, when the fire is sufficient along the side of a tree by means of the brush, needles, cones

and limbs that have fallen, to burn a hole thru the bark, it begins the destruction of the large tree. Then, having got a start, and the pitch running out, some needles will fall into that; so that, if that is continued for two or three years, and needles enough come to continue the burning, when the fires run again it will increase the size of this burnt spot. Continuing that way year after year (some of them, I think, for half a century, and maybe more before there is a hollow burned into the tree), finally it goes thru and runs up the whole inside of it, so you can walk inside of hundreds of these trees in a wilderness of that kind.

At any point from the start to the time that the tree is down, this process of protection can save them, and if there is enough wood left so that the wind will not blow it over, it will begin to gather up again and an increased growth keep it in the future.

After they have cleared away the needles and leaves from each of the trees, and around all of them, so that the fire will not run against it, and also cleared away the limbs and brush from the trees, then, where there is a hollow or burnt spot or hollow burned in the tree, they take these shovels and fill it in with dirt, so that when the fire comes again, instead of having pitchy burned wood, it has this dirt or earth as a cover, and that will remain there and protect it for a great many years. In the course of time, if other trees or limbs fall by the side of it, so as to furnish a path for a flame that will reach up to the burned side or inside of the hollow, it might continue; but those will be taken away in the future. It will not be necessary to go over the same land in the same manner for a great many years. At the same time, each year, after one or two years, at least, foresters will not be able to find anything of this kind, and perhaps it will continue thru the future years.

NO GENERAL CONFLAGRATIONS.

There are no general conflagrations that run thru the California forest. Sometimes in the course of years it will be found that one tree has been burned down and fallen beside some others, and they have tumbled around until there is quite a burned patch in the timber; but this process of protecting timber will practically eliminate that. I think that the timber lands in that state, in Oregon, and I think in Washington, as well as Idaho, can all be protected, where the trees are large and sufficiently so to make it an object.

Another thing that is in favor of California to a considerable extent is the fact that the brush is evergreen. Each leaf has a little bit of water, like

the little cactus. It furnishes water enough to carry it thru the dry season, there being no rains there from the spring until the fall. This is the only kind that will grow (evergreens), and there is none of the deciduous trees there, or grass. Consequently it is an advantage in that respect. The fires come from the needles and the cones.

The squirrels are making a good deal of trouble by bringing the cones onto a burnt spot to get the little nuts out of them, and sometimes they will make half a bushel right in one spot, so if that is on a burned place, when the fire comes again, it will burn the tree still more.

NEW PROCESS OF FORESTRY.

Now, this process of forestry is new, so far as I know. I have not heard of anyone else practicing it, altho last year the Diamond Match Company, who have a considerably extended pine land area, have begun the same practice, as I understand. But I think when it becomes understood all the California pine land owners will practice the same process of protecting their land, because I think it will not only save the timber, but will be profitable, as it will save more than the cost in value of the process of protecting it.

I don't know exactly what the cost will be; but it will not be very great. The trees are generally pretty large, and altho there are a good many small ones among them a couple of men will go over a forty-acre tract in a very moderate length of time. It may cost 15 to 25 cents an acre to go over the land. Where you have one large tree that will cut 10,000 or 20,000 feet, and sometimes 30,000 or 40,000 feet of pine timber, that is very valuable—good enough to transport to any part of the world and make good money on it. It is profitable to save one tree occasionally, and in this process a great many would be saved, particularly before the time the timber is gone.

Afterwards, in the neighborhood of the cutting, these trees may be taken out when they have burned down and fallen, but up to that time every tree that is saved in this way is paid for in its use and value. Each tree has a great deal of value. It is peculiar to the forest lands of that country. It is very different from Minnesota, because here the trees are smaller and contain a great deal less timber on the acre. There is only about 15 or 20 per cent as much timber on the acre here as there is on the timber lands of California, so you cannot protect your timber here as cheaply as you can there. You will have a good deal more timber protected, and each tree is worth a great deal more because

there is so much larger proportion of clear timber. The clear timber is a large fractional part of the whole cut. Particularly if the whole cut is handled as it should be; that is, if the large trees are cut, as I think any sane lumberman will do after he becomes acquainted. He will cut out only the large trees. That will take out, perhaps, a third or a quarter of the trees that would be large enough to cut. When each tree is cut follow it up and take out everything, then clear away the tops, put them out where they will not burn any other trees, either large or small, which will be something of a bill of expense, and leave the remainder of the trees to grow. Then in the course of thirty or forty years a three-foot tree will be a great deal larger. The slow growth they speak of here is much less than they anticipate, I know, in California. They calculate a small tree will be a respectable sized one in thirty or forty years.

A WORKER FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

Mr. Walker's lumber and timber business in no way covers the range of his business activities. He has been pre-eminently a promoter of Minneapolis industries. He organized the Minneapolis Business Men's Union for the encouragement of manufacturing enterprises and himself invested extensively both his money and his personal attention in such business ventures. A catalogue of the business enterprises in which he is interested would be too bulky for insertion in this sketch.

Nor are his interests in these branch enterprises monetary only. Mr. Walker has that ability common to great commanders, of carrying a mass of details mentally pigeonholed and ready for accurate application on demand. He is actual manager-in-chief of all the activities in which he is largely interested.

STUDENT OF POLITICS, HISTORY AND ART.

Aside from these varied activities, Mr. Walker has found time to make himself a thoro student of politics and history, as well as a connoisseur in art. Connected with his residence on Hennepin avenue he has a private art gallery containing a collection of paintings unequalled by that of any private art gallery in the United States. Joe Jefferson has pronounced it superior in quality to any private collection in this country or in Europe. A few collections surpass it in size and money value, but none contain paintings so uniformly great. His home also contains many more masterpieces, while the public art gallery of this city is

largely made up of paintings loaned by him.

BROAD-GAUGED CITIZEN.

Mr. Walker is a thoro student of Napoleonic history, and his art collection contains some of the world's most famous paintings of Napoleon and his time. The Society of Fine Arts, the Minneapolis Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Public Library Association and the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city are among the large beneficiaries of Mr. Walker's wealth and work. He is a city builder in the broadest sense, and a citizen such as any state might wish to own.

When young Thomas Walker sold grindstones for Mr. Hulet, the Berea manufacturer, he also fell in love with his employer's daughter, Miss Harriet. In 1863 he went back to Ohio to marry her, and returned, bringing his bride with him. Mrs. Walker is a leader among women in as great a measure as Mr. Walker is among men. Their home has been blessed with the coming of five sons and two daughters, all now grown. All have been given thoro educational advantages. As the sons have come to manhood they have been put into command of industries in which they have also taken a hard and thoro rudimentary education. In this family of able children may be found some explanation of the life-long plans and persistent patience with which Mr. Walker has pushed his varied enterprises.

Mr. Walker has given a large amount of time and hard study to mathematical and other scientific studies during not only his early life, but continually thru the years while conducting his great business enterprises, which alone would tax the abilities of the ablest men to successfully handle.

He has been a thoro student of all the questions of social, industrial and political affairs. He has written quite extensively on all these public questions in the way of numerous newspaper and pamphlet articles. Among these, his "Low Tariff and Hard Times," published during the first McKinley campaign, was printed in full in the Journal and Tribune, and two extra editions of 50,000 copies each republished by the National Republican Club. The diagrams, tables and proofs of the value of protective tariff were used in the campaign by hundreds of speakers thruout the northern states.

It was only thru the tardy action of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin that he did not make that institution his home and his permanent life work the teaching of the various branches of higher mathematics. He has always regarded his familiarity with the exact mathematical principles and methods as the key to

the success which has so largely attended his many undertakings and varied attainments.

His extraordinary success as an art collector is generally conceded by those most competent to judge, both in this country and in Europe. He has never been known to buy a poor picture, and has perhaps the only collection, public or private, to be found anywhere that does not include a poor or mediocre picture. In nearly every gallery, public or private, a large proportion of the paintings found on the walls are unworthy a place in a high class collection, while in Mr. Walker's gallery not a picture can be found among the two or three hundred finest examples that is not of the highest grade.

He has been a most powerful factor in the development of the best interests of the city and state, and has come to be generally regarded as one of the most capable, reliable and useful among the citizens of Minneapolis, of the state of the Northwest.—

MAY DAY PROBLEM OF THE RICH.

As millionaires go, Mr. Thomas Barlow Walker, of Minneapolis, is above the average in public spirit and patriotism. Indeed, he is about the best sample the sawdust city has produced. Mr. Walker has done many creditable things in his life time, and has advanced many creditable views on public affairs.

Indeed, he has always been long on views, and as he grows older and has more leisure to follow his mental inclinations, his fondness for giving public utterance to his private opinion grows.

The world is always glad to hear from Mr. Walker. He is a man of much and varied experience. He picked Ohio as his birth state, and with a heritage of intellectual ambition on his mother's side and of business enterprise on his father's, he is a well-balanced man of affairs.

Mr. Walker's first business venture, most appropriately, was dealing in grindstones. With sharpened wits he has found no difficulty in accumulating a few odd millions of dollars, but they have brought some troubles with them and one has come from the inquisitiveness of the tax-gatherer.

The Minneapolis board of equalization took a notion that his assessment on credits should be about \$500,000. It is not probable that it was more than a notion, just to hear what Mr. Walker would think about it. His thoughts were, of course, on tap and he read them to the board from manuscript.

Among numerous other things, he ventured this:

This general prejudice against the

so-called capitalist, unjustly spread against a most useful class of citizens leading the most strenuous lives in building up and maintaining the public interest, is being promulgated by a far lower and less respectable form of citizenship than that of the wealthy class.

As Mr. Walker did not diagram his remarks each reader will have to interpret them according to his own fancy. If he meant that the capitalist, because of his philanthropic strenuousness in getting richer, is entitled to special consideration from the tax-gatherer, he will find few outside his own class to agree with him.

Also his intimation that the prejudice against these hard working millionaire athletes, who have relieved Atlas of his job, is born of "a lower and less respectable form" of the human kind, will not set easily on the public digestion. The prejudice against wealth has its basis in the acts of wealth, and one of those acts which is most pronounced is the marked indisposition of the millionaire to admit that May 1 has ever found him with more than his car fare in his purse. The most strenuous job that wealth annually faces, but the one it never shirks, is to get into the poor man's class on May day.—News-Tribune, Duluth, Minn., Aug. 11, 1906.

Mr. T. B. Walker has published a very handsome brochure on the subject of "Low Tariffs and Hard Times," and amassed about all the arguments, and certainly the most plausible arguments, that can be advanced in favor of high protective tariffs. Mr. Walker is undoubtedly the ablest representative of that school of economic thought in the Northwest. He has made a study of the subject for years and is thoroughly convinced of the correctness of the views which he has so ably presented in his pamphlet. But like all high-tariffites, he denies the postulate of all the great economists from Adam Smith and David Hume down to the present day, that the taxation of materials and manufacturing production is a burden to labor and an obstruction to industrial prosperity. He arranges statistics to prove what nobody denies, that concerning the great superiority of the home market over the foreign trade of this country. Hereafter The Times will consider with care some of Mr. Walker's chief arguments and see what there is really in them. His pamphlet is well worthy of such attention, as probably containing the strongest arguments in favor of protection for the sake of protection, from one of the most earnest and well informed representatives of the protectionist school.—Minneapolis Times, December 14, 1895.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY WITH PORTRAITS— PROMINENT MEN OF THE GREAT WEST.

By Manhattan Publishing Co., 1894.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

Thomas Barlow Walker, capitalist and philanthropist, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a man of force, a harmonious combination of business activity, intellectual ability and aesthetic appreciation. He represents the fast declining type of men who were pioneers, and the new order which promotes the beautiful, fosters the fine arts, and encourages the expansion of culture as the best good for all.

His philanthropy has caused him to throw open his magnificent private art gallery to the public, and has made him feel that benches on his lawn would be agreeable to the many whose destiny is to walk rather than be conveyed through life. He is progressive and always ready to meet changed conditions, comprehending that the situation today will not be the same tomorrow. From his earliest boyhood he has always been helping others, and it seems marvelous how he managed in the years when he had only his own labor to depend upon, to do so much for his mother and sisters, and in later life for all with whom he had dealings. While never an indiscriminate or emotional giver, his life has been a record of continual and thoughtful helpfulness. The sum of his benefactions to public and private causes will never be known, least of all to himself, but it has been limited only by his means and sometimes has overstepped even that mark. To the church, to the cause of education, to public libraries, to the education of individuals, his wealth, and, the hardest of all for a busy man to give, his own time and strength, have been freely and generously bestowed.

In his personal habits of dress and living, Mr. Walker is plain in the extreme, not as an affectation, but because this style of living and dressing appeals the most strongly to his better judgment. But almost in contradiction to this, he has a great love for the beautiful in nature, in art, in architecture, and is satisfied with nothing but the best. When he erects a building it is right when it is finished, architecturally, mechanically, and fitted to its use, whether it is for a church, an art gallery or a business house, and when he builds a structure it always remains.

One of Mr. Walker's strong characteristics has always been his enjoy-

ment of endless work, coupled with the greatest ability to accomplish much in a short space of time. He takes his recreations by changing from one kind of work to another, and it is impossible for him to be mildly interested in anything; he enters into a subject thoroughly or not at all. His long business hours are supplemented by as long ones in his library in study or writing, or in his gallery of pictures, and no moment of his life runs to waste. He is social in his nature, but has no taste for general society or club life. Much of his time in earlier years was spent among his children, whose education he personally superintended. He is a thoroughly well informed man and an entertaining speaker. He has written and spoken extensively on social and political topics, is a recognized authority on art matters, a staunch Christian gentleman, always ready to testify to his faith, and ever loyal to his country, his family, his friends, his political party and his church.

Thomas Barlow Walker was born February 1, 1840, in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, and is the son of Platt Bayliss and Anstis Barlow Walker. Both parents were natives of the state of New York, but moved to Ohio in their early married life. His father was a shoemaker by trade but by nature and practice a successful merchant, business man and speculator, and had he lived to even middle life would no doubt have amassed a fortune. As it was, he was in very comfortable circumstances for the times in which he lived, when in 1849 he took the prevailing gold fever and embarked nearly all his fortune in a train of merchandise and started on the overland route to California. He died before the train had left Missouri. His partner took possession of the outfit, took it successfully to its destination, sold it at a good profit and was never heard of afterwards. Thus at nine years of age Mr. Walker, the subject of this sketch, was left fatherless, and the widow and four children but scantily provided for.

From the time of his father's death until his fifteenth year, Mr. Walker's life was that of the average boy in a country village, save that the loss of his father and his mother's straightened circumstances made a deep impression upon him, and moved him to various

efforts toward the betterment of the family purse, such as picking and selling berries, selling papers, setting up ten pins, trying to learn various trades, etc., but it is amusing to those who have known his full life history, to see how even in those early days his business sagacity showed itself. If he picked berries he hired half a dozen boys to pick with him, paying so much per quart for the picking, but always reserved to himself the business end of the transaction, the marketing of the stock, and it was not often that he came out without a margin.

At fifteen, his mother (who in the meantime had remarried) moved to Berea, Ohio, a little village near Cleveland, for the better opportunity to educate her children, as well as for better business chances. Here Thomas began clerking in a dry goods store, and awoke to a realization of the necessity of an education. While thus employed he mastered, outside of business hours, arithmetic and elementary algebra, after which he entered Baldwin University, but he had only money enough to remain in college but one term of the year. At this time he purchased a piece of wood land on speculation and hired some of the students of the University, many of whom were like himself, struggling against poverty, to chop cordwood and rails. This venture was a financial success, and gave him an insight into timber which was useful to him in after years. He later took up the life of a traveling salesman, which he followed for three years or more, acting as agent for the sale of Berea grindstones for the Hon. Fletcher Hulet. During these years he always carried with him two traveling cases, a small one for his wardrobe, and a large one for his books, maps, tools and papers. In this way he kept up with his college class, mastered geometry, analytics, mechanics, and Newton's Principia, together with a thorough knowledge of chemistry. To accomplish all this, he had of course to utilize every waiting hour in a country depot and every moment of the time which was not demanded by his business. He did not learn easily, had no brilliant memory or quick intuitive insight into the mysteries of things, but when he took up a subject he never rested until he knew not only all that the book before him contained, but also all that every other book within his reach contained, and all that he himself could figure out. Once conquered, it was his property for all time. Thus it happened while in school he was always hard at work through term time, never made any remarkable showing in the recitation room, but when the other students began to groan over approaching examinations

he had time to go fishing, and on examination days he was the whole class.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Walker and a friend still younger took a contract in Paris, Illinois, of the Terre Haute and Illinois Railroad, to furnish a large amount of cross-ties and cordwood. This contract involved the purchase of timber, building houses for the men employed, and the general running of a lumber camp for eighteen months; but on the very week which saw the close of the work, the road went into the hands of a receiver and they lost the entire profits of the undertaking.

Mr. Walker then took up teaching in a winter country school, meeting with success, but after two terms started during the vacation on the road again. Hearing on this trip of the beauties and advantages for business in the then almost unknown city of Minneapolis, he took one of the old "Diamond Joe" line of river steamers at McGregor, Iowa, went to St. Paul and then by rail to St. Anthony Falls, over the only nine miles of railroad in the state, to Minneapolis. Here within the first half day, he had engaged to go into the upper and almost unknown parts of the state as a member of the surveying party of Mr. George B. Wright, and had written his promised wife in Ohio, "I have found the city where we will make our home." It was a case of love at first sight, and his affection for and loyalty to the city of Minneapolis has known no change or variation through all the years since that first day.

The first trip resulted disastrously, as the party were driven from the woods by the outbreak of the war with the Indians in 1862, and all were in great peril before reaching Fort Ripley, where their numbers were gladly added to the small garrison then holding that point. Returning to Minneapolis at the earliest opportunity, Mr. Walker rented desk room in the office of Mr. L. M. Stewart, one of the prominent lawyers of the city, and sat down to a winter's work on his books, which in the spring drew from the lawyer, who was not given to wasting words of commendation on anyone, the comment, "You have done the hardest and best winter's work I have ever seen accomplished."

Mr. Walker's first survey work in the pineries impressed him with the almost inestimable value of the standing timber of the state. It seems but a natural thing now that almost any one should have so judged, but in that early day, the few Maine lumbermen who were operating in the state were not so impressed, and timber beyond the Rum river, eighteen miles from the city, found no purchasers, even at the

government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre, and they laughed at the Ohio boy, who had come out fresh from school to instruct them in the values of timber. But Mr. Walker steadily held to his opinion and at last found capitalists who would put their money against his work in examinations and locations, and thereby obtained his first start in the lumber business, which has been his principal occupation ever since.

Mr. Walker, since that time, has built, owned, operated, either alone or associated with others, a large number of mills, and their connected lumber interests, yards, etc., the principal ones being the Butler Mills and Walker Mills, the Butler & Walker, the Camp & Walker, the Red River Lumber Company Mills, at Crookston, Minnesota, and Grand Forks, Dakota, and later still in operation, the very extensive plant at Akeley, Minnesota. At the same time he has carried on extensive deals in the purchase and sale of pine land, as well as cutting and marketing the great quantities of logs from his own lands.

Mr. Walker has done much in the way of encouraging manufacturing enterprises to locate in Minneapolis, and many large and prosperous concerns owe their existence to his efforts in their behalf. The St. Louis Park, a manufacturing suburb of the city, of which he is the principal, if not the entire owner, contains many valuable plants, among which are counted one large agricultural implement factory, and a beet sugar plant, which has the last season manufactured over six millions of pounds of sugar. Connecting this suburb with the city, Mr. Walker has built, owns and operates the Minneapolis, St. Louis Park and Hopkins Electric Railway line, which is both a great convenience and a profitable investment.

Mr. Walker's holdings of real estate in the city are extensive, among which may be mentioned the most extensive commission plant in the United States, and in which are handled more fruits, both fresh and dried, vegetables and meats, than in the markets of any other place, except perhaps two or three of the very largest cities. The concentrating of the wholesale commission business of the city in uniform buildings under one ownership and system of rents, with abundant trackage and facilities for handling goods, all covering between two and three large city squares, has made the commission business a pleasure to all concerned, and has permanently drawn about it the main wholesale district of the city.

Within the last five years Mr. Walker has been turning his attention to the immense and almost unknown

pineries of California, especially the sugar and yellow pines. Sugar pine is the largest, longest and finest pine timber in the world, and California yellow (really white) pine is nearly as large and long and almost as valuable as the sugar. The demand for both kinds is sharp and unlimited. Mr. Walker has had explorers and land examiners constantly in the field and has spent a large part of his own time on the coast and in the forests studying all the minutiae of a new business in a new country. As a result, he has been convinced that the markets of the world are ready for the manufactured products of these great forests, and has bought heavily and fearlessly. His holdings cover the largest tract of sugar and yellow pine on the coast, and it is generally regarded as the finest and most valuable on the timber belt. The greater portion of this tract stands on a sloping table, readily accessible for manufacturing and handling purposes. Mr. Walker is now most probably the largest individual holder of pine lands in the country. It is his intention to immediately develop this property by the construction of a standard gauge railroad, about one hundred and twenty miles in length, together with the necessary logging railroads, lumber mills, sash, door and box factories, planing mills, dry houses, etc.

It was largely through Mr. Walker's efforts that the present Public Library of the city of Minneapolis was put in operation, by which, through an appropriation from the city, supplemented by large gifts from individuals (of whom Mr. Walker was the leader), a magnificent building was erected, in which are housed not only the public library proper, but all the accumulated treasurers of the Athenaeum, and the Academy of Science. Here, also, the city has the nucleus of an art collection, owning a number of pictures, and enjoying from year to year the continuous loan of over fifty fine canvases belonging to Mr. Walker. The Academy of Science also owes no inconsiderable amount of its attraction to Mr. Walker's generosity. During his travels he collects fine shells, corals, stuffed animals, or other valuable additions for the already large and interesting collection. Several exceedingly fine cases of minerals are his latest additions to former gifts.

Upon the organization of the public library Mr. Walker was unanimously elected president of the board of directors, which office he has continuously held by re-election to the present time, a period of sixteen years.

Another outcropping of his eye for perfection, is his love for fine gems. He is a recognized authority in the

East on the value of precious stones. He buys them and carries them about with him for pure love of their fire and fineness, and it is a rare moment when he cannot produce from some pocket or corner, a wonderful colored diamond or perfect ruby. It is perfectly within bounds to say that he loves them for their own sake.

Mr. Walker has been making a valuable collection of oil paintings since 1885. At first he bought slowly, but as the years have passed and his love of art increased, he has come to have confidence in his own judgment and has made an extremely fine collection of the best work of the best artists. He never buys a man's work until he thoroughly knows the man and his works. In this way he has collected at his home one of the finest art reference libraries in the country, to which he is constantly adding. He has at his home probably one hundred and fifty or two hundred canvases, with fifty more hung in the gallery of the Public Library, which form a collection which for character stands second to no private collection in this country. Among the artists are such names as Rousseau, Corot, Diaz, Jacque, Jazet, Jules Breton, Madame Demont-Breton (his daughter), Sir Thomas Lawrence, Rembrandt, Peele, David, Le Fevre, Bougereau, Turner, Hogarth, Hans Holbein, Rembrandt, and a multitude of others. Besides the pictures, he has a very choice collection of ancient bronzes of the best period of Japanese and Chinese art work, ivories, rare potteries, jades, cameos, fine glass, etc. This collection is held open for the free use of the public during all daylight hours of all week days, and has done much toward educating and developing the art taste of the city.

Mr. Walker was married at Berea, Ohio, December, 19, 1863, to Miss Harriet G. Hulet, the daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet, of that place, by their college president and the young lady's brother-in-law, Rev. John Wheeler. After spending the winter at the home of their parents in Berea, they journeyed to their home in the west. For five years they resided in Minneapolis East, or St. Anthony Falls as it was then called, removing thence to Minneapolis proper, where they remained five years on First avenue South and Third street, after which the present home on Hennepin avenue was built, where the family have resided for twenty-seven years. The house as originally built has been added to on both sides and rear to accommodate the library, gallery, etc., etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have had eight children, six boys and two girls. To the training of their family both Mr. and Mrs. Walker gave up much of

their time for many years, especial efforts being made to develop the practical sides of their natures. The good effects of this manual training have been apparent since the boys entered business and had to handle machinery of all kinds. Of these eight children, seven are still living, the second son having died at the age of eighteen. Of the seven, six are married and live near home, one is in college, and one of the daughters is widowed. Four of the sons are in partnership with their father in the lumber business. All of the sons are capable, energetic, sensible business men, who will be well able to manage the large business interests which will some day fall upon them. Of the daughters, one is married to a wholesale merchant, and is the happy mother of three children. The other was the happy and useful wife of a prominent Methodist minister until he was called away. Among the treasures of this family are six grandsons, all under five years of age.

To only those who have the privilege of knowing Mrs. Walker in her private and social relations, can there come a full knowledge of her innate charm. She is a lady of rare culture and has that graceful tact which wins the esteem of all who know her. She characteristically gives Mr. Walker the credit for many of her fine qualities, claiming that by long association with him she has imbibed some of his industry, enthusiasm and generosity. She has kept pace with her husband and is well fitted to stand by his side. For twenty-five years past she has led a very busy life outside the home in hospital, reformatory, temperance and literary work, as well as in private charities. She has held for years the presidency of two important institutions, both of which have been largely built up and sustained through her instrumentality.—Prominent Men of the Great West.

A BOOK BY T. B. WALKER.

The Work is a Compilation Under the Title "The Son of Man."

"The Son of Man" is the title of a small manual of Christian faith just published by the University Press, this city. It is a book compiled by T. B. Walker "for the special encouragement of members of the Young Men's Christian Association."

"Mr. Walker has collated the testimony of great historic characters of all ages and all professions as to the divinity of Christ and the sublimity of the Christian religion. Napoleon, Washington, Franklin, Addison, Locke,

Raleigh, Rousseau, are a few of the celebrities whose opinions are cited.

"This little book," says Secretary H. P. Goddard, of the Y. M. C. A., "will be of the utmost value in proving to young men how Christ has been interpreted by the greatest intellects in history."—*Minneapolis Journal*, May 27, 1903.

ONE OF THE SELF-MADE MEN OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Leslie's Weekly, March 26, 1903.

Thomas Barlow Walker, of Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Xenia, Ohio, February 1st, 1840. His early life was spent in the town of his birth until his sixteenth year, when his mother removed to Berea, near Cleveland, for the better educational advantages for her children—his father having died when he was in his ninth year. From his earliest youth it was both necessary for him to assist his mother and sisters, and later make his own way through school. He tried various lines of work, such as are available in a small town to a young man without capital, such as clerking, teaching, contracting for the cutting of timber and clearing of land, commercial traveling, etc., all the time carrying on his studies whether in school or in the field with his axe and his men.

His first business venture away from home, outside of his traveling agency for the sale of grindstones, the principal business of the home village, was an extensive contract with the Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad for the cutting of cross-ties and cordwood in the then somewhat extensive forests of Illinois. This venture consumed a year and a half and was a business success.

In 1862 he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and took up the work for which he had specially studied to fit himself—civil engineering, and for some years was engaged in railroad and government surveys. Through this work he acquired a familiarity with the pine forests of the State, and their value, and became convinced that in them was an opening for a life work. Lumbering at that time was a different proposition from what it became later, as at that time there were in the State but eight miles of railroad, being the old St. Paul and Pacific, which extended only from St. Paul to St. Anthony, the beginning of the present magnificent Great Northern system, every mile of the growth of which Mr. Walker has watched as the years have gone by, and utilized in his own growing and constantly extending but receding business. Over its lines as fast as they were built he has all through these thirty or more years constantly made

immense shipments of logs, lumber, mill machinery, and camp supplies, as through all these years the pine along the lines of the Great Northern have furnished the material for the principal part of his business.

HISTORY OF HENNEPIN COUNTY, AND THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

BY REV. EDWARD D. NEIL.

Thomas B. Walker was born in Xenia, Green County, Ohio, February 1st, 1840. His father died in 1849, and in 1856 the family removed to Berea, where he aided in the support of the family, and secured the rudiments of an education. Having a taste for mathematics, he pursued the study of engineering, astronomy, calculus and Newton's Principia. Mr. Walker came to Minnesota, in 1862, during the Indian outbreak, and followed surveying, railroad engineering, and examining land and exploring until about 1873. In 1868 he combined with Dr. Levi Butler and H. W. Mills, under the firm name of Butler, Mills and Walker, lumber manufacturers and dealers, continuing in the firm until 1876. During these years he was also interested in lands and logs with H. T. Welles, Franklin Steele, Major Camp, Herrick Bros., George Cleveland and others. In 1876, with George A. Camp, he purchased the Pacific mills of J. Dean & Company. This famous mill is described elsewhere. In 1863 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Harriet G. Hulet, of Berea, Ohio. They have eight children, two girls and six boys, all of whom are active, enterprising, rough and rugged. They are taught to play, hunt, fish, row boats, etc. It was through Mr. Walker's influence that the Athenaeum was opened for the benefit of the public.

T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, is best known to the trade as one of the wealthiest lumbermen in the United States. But Mr. Walker is not alone prominent in business circles. He is also noted as a man of letters, a speaker and thinker of exceptional ability. There has been recently issued from the University Press, of Minneapolis, "The Son of Man," a book compiled by Mr. Walker for the special encouragement of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has collected the testimony of great historic characters of all ages and all professions as to the divinity of Christ and the sublimity of the Christian religion. Napoleon, Washington, Franklin, Addison, Locke, Raleigh and Rousseau, are a few of the celebrities whose opinions are quoted.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman*, May 29, 1903.

History of The Great Northwest.

Edited by C. W. G. Hyde and Wm. Stoddard, 1901.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

Thomas Barlow Walker.—While Minneapolis has great natural advantages in waterpower, situation and surroundings, these would have been of little avail had not courageous, far-sighted and public-spirited men of great energy taken hold of the enterprise at an early day with a determination to build a large city. The task was not as easy as it seems in 1901, after the city has become the metropolis of the state. A city at the confluence of two rivers which furnish easy transportation, was well under way only ten miles distant. It was the trade center of the Northwest, and it had the additional prestige of being the capital or official center. Many deemed the project of building a city ten miles away chimerical or foolhardy. The men who overcame the numerous obstacles in the path, and wrung success from such adverse conditions, are entitled to special commendation. Their sagacity to perceive, their courage to undertake, their skill in making use of proper names, and their unflinching perseverance are characteristics which cannot be too highly extolled. Among those who were conspicuous in this work, Thomas B. Walker, the subject of this sketch, stands prominently in the front rank. He was born in Xenia, Ohio, February 1, 1840. His father was Platt Bayless Walker, a native of New York, but long a resident of Ohio. By trade he was a shoemaker, but by occupation and business habit he was a contractor and speculator. He was in good circumstances, but in 1849, when the California fever was at its height, he invested all his means in a train of merchandise which he started to take overland to California. Cholera broke out in the company, and Mr. Walker was one of the first victims. He died on the plains near Warrensburg, Mo. Although the train was carried through and the goods sold, none of the proceeds ever reached his family. Thomas B. Walker was thus left fatherless when nine years old. His mother was Anstis Keziah Barlow, of New York and later of Ohio. She was the youngest of a large family. Two of her brothers were judges, one in New York and the other in Ohio. Under these circumstances, compelled to work from early youth, Mr. Walker had but few opportunities to attend school. He, however, made such good use of what he had that at sixteen years of age he entered

Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, where he succeeded in remaining in nominal attendance for several years by being present for perhaps one term a year and keeping up with his class while absent at work, which was that of traveling as a salesman. While on road he carried two valises, the larger containing his school books which he used at every spare moment. The habit thus acquired of studying at all spare times, under all circumstances, has continued with him through life, and has made him the well educated and thoroughly informed man on a multitude of subjects which he is recognized to be today. At nineteen years of age, after many small ventures, he secured a contract from the railroad at Paris, Ill., for getting out cross ties and cordwood. He continued this work for eighteen months, when the company failed and robbed him of all the profits which had accrued. He had, however, the experience and a good timber education, which, although not valued at the time, proved subsequently to be worth all it cost. On returning home he taught school for one year. He then resumed the traveling business, engaging with Hon. Fletcher Hulet to make a wholesale market for his Berea grindstones. On his way up the Mississippi River, on this business in 1862, he met, at McGregor, Mr. J. M. Robinson, of Minneapolis, who spoke so eloquently of the attractions and prospects of the embryo city that Mr. Walker, within an hour afterwards, was on his way to the promising hamlet. Almost as soon as he arrived he engaged to go with Mr. George B. Wright on a government land survey. The expedition was ignorant of the fact that the Indians were on the war path until they learned it by the forcible experience of being driven out of the woods by the Indians. With difficulty and great peril the little band of surveyors traveled three days thru the hostile district, finally reaching Fort Ripley, where they were gladly welcomed as a re-enforcement sixteen strong to the small and poorly equipped garrison holding that point.

After two or three years spent in government surveys, and one year on the survey of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad—a service which gave him a thorough knowledge of the timber country—Mr. Walker took up the pine land business. Being practically with-

out means, he associated with Dr. Levi Butler and Mr. Howard Mills, under the firm name of Butler, Mills & Walker, the junior member putting in his time, knowledge and experience against their money. The firm was very successful, under Mr. Walker's management, logging and building and operating mills and lumber yards. The partnership continued for several years and was terminated by the death of Dr. Butler, and the removal of Mr. Mills to California, in search of health. Mr. Walker was at the same time interested with Mr. Henry T. Welles, in the purchase of pine timber. Subsequently, Mr. Walker became engaged in the lumber industry in all parts of northern Minnesota and in Dakota. He owned and operated mills on the "Falls." He purchased and operated the "J. Dean" mill, rebuilding it after it burned, operating it for many years with Major George A. Camp, under the firm name of Camp & Walker. Later in company with his son, Gilbert M. Walker, under the name of Red River Lumber Company, built two mills—one at Crookston, Minn., and one at Grand Forks, N. D. This firm is still active, with the addition of three more sons, but the mills are at Akeley. Mr. Walker is also associated with Mr. H. C. Akeley, under the firm name of Walker & Akeley, in the ownership of large tracts of pine lands, but they operate no mills.

While Mr. Walker has been so busy with the lumber business, he has been active in building up Minneapolis and the adjacent country. He built the Central Market and Commission Row, whereby the wholesale commission business—as well as other wholesale business—has been permanently located north of Hennepin avenue and west of Fourth street. This market is one of the largest and most commodious wholesale and retail markets in the West, while the volume of fruit and commission business handled in the row adjoining, which is part of the same enterprise, shows that Minneapolis is the great fruit and commission center of the Northwest. St. Louis Park, a suburb of the city, owes its existence to Mr. Walker, who was the owner of the land, and assisted in its development under the firm name of Land & Investment Company. It has large manufacturing concerns, with the noted great Beet Sugar Plant. The St. Louis Park & Hopkins Street Railway is part of the plan and it is a profitable investment, as well as a great help to the city and a convenience to residents of these thriving suburbs.

Mr. Walker has also and at all times been a supporter of and a worker in and for the Board of Trade as well as the originator and promoter of the

"Business Men's Union," which for many years did wonderful work in aid of the development of the city. The Y. M. C. A. has also claimed much of his attention and means. He is a member of the National Committee.

Having in his youth made great use of public libraries wherever they were to be found in his travels, Mr. Walker early became a stockholder in the old "Athenaeum," the nearest approach to a public library in operation in this city. Later he became the means and instrument through which the present Public Library was organized and set in operation. He gave largely in aid of its beautiful building and appointments and keeps its Art Gallery well stocked with fine works from his private collection. He has been President of the Board of Directors since its first organization.

As would naturally be expected, Mr. Walker has also in his home a fine collection of books in his private library. Science, Theology, Political, Economy and many other lines are prominently represented, and he has gathered together for his own use and aid the finest Art Reference Library perhaps in the country.

Politically, Mr. Walker is, as might be expected, a Republican. His first vote was cast for Lincoln. He is a close student of Political Economy and its bearings on good government. During the last two presidential campaigns, he spoke frequently and wrote extensively on the issues involved. His writings attracted marked attention and were widely copied and circulated.

THE WALKER ART GALLERY.

During the last fifteen years or more, Mr. Walker has been engaged in making a collection of high grade first-class oil paintings and bronzes and other works of art. This collection has become known throughout this country, and largely abroad, as a choice and rare collection of the works of the best masters. Such names as Corot, Rousseau, Rosa Bonheur, Diaz, Hogarth, Sir Thomas Lawrence, David, Le Fevre, Bougereau, Schreyer, Jacque, Breton, Madame Breton, Turner, Rembrandt, Peele and many others, are a guarantee for the character of the collection. The owner is often surprised at the high comparative rating given this collection by those who have seen the world's best galleries and who do not hesitate to place this in the first rank. Over fifty of these paintings are hung in the gallery at the Public Library, but the larger part, with the bronzes and ivories, are in his gallery at the family residence at 803 Hennepin avenue. This gallery is held open to the public upon all days except Sunday, during the hours of daylight. That the opportunity and privilege of visiting

this collection is thoroughly appreciated, is fully attested by the great numbers who constantly avail themselves of it.

One of Mr. Walker's strong characteristics has always been his devotion to his home and family, to whom he has given his best time and thought. From their earliest infancy he has delighted to make his children his companions, entering into their interests and taking them into his own. Books and tools, shops and workrooms, have been the "strong points" of the home on Hennepin avenue, through all the years of the growing up of the family, which consisted of eight children, of whom seven are still living. Of these, four sons are in partnership with their father, and one still in school. The two daughters have married, one of whom is widowed. There are also four grandchildren.

In character and profession, Mr. Walker is a Christian of the most pronounced type, finding his home in the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church. Having come by this faith through more difficulties than the average young man, he finds no greater pleasure in life than to direct others in the way in which he has come, and will, at any time, turn from his intricate business and with book in hand expound to the chance listener the wonderful truths of the authenticity of the Bible as shown through the prophecies of the marvelous history of the Jews or any one of a dozen of other lines of research. His religion is of the active type also which prompts him to steady and constant benevolences. From his earliest record as a business man he has always been a generous and free giver to all works which commended themselves to his business judgment, whether it be through individual aid or organization. His purse has always been especially open to the enterprises in which his wife has been more particularly engaged.

The general summing up of the lessons conveyed by the life of Mr. Walker, seems to be that, given good health carefully preserved by a well-ordered life, energy, perseverance, perfect honesty, of that high type which can reorganize and grant the rights of others, good principles, rightly adhered to, and Christian integrity, no young man need fail of success through lack of opportunity. Mr. Walker's eminently useful and successful life has owed nothing at any period to inherited advantages of wealth or position, or the fortunate strokes of accidental success. He has literally hammered out on his own anvil every bar and nail of advantage that has reared the structure of his fortunes. Steady and continuous work, studiously directed toward a def-

inite and well-defined object, a willingness and ability to work and wait for results, and an enthusiastic interest in the work in hand have been the key notes of his life, and are the elements of success which are within the reach of all who deem them worthy of the strife.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

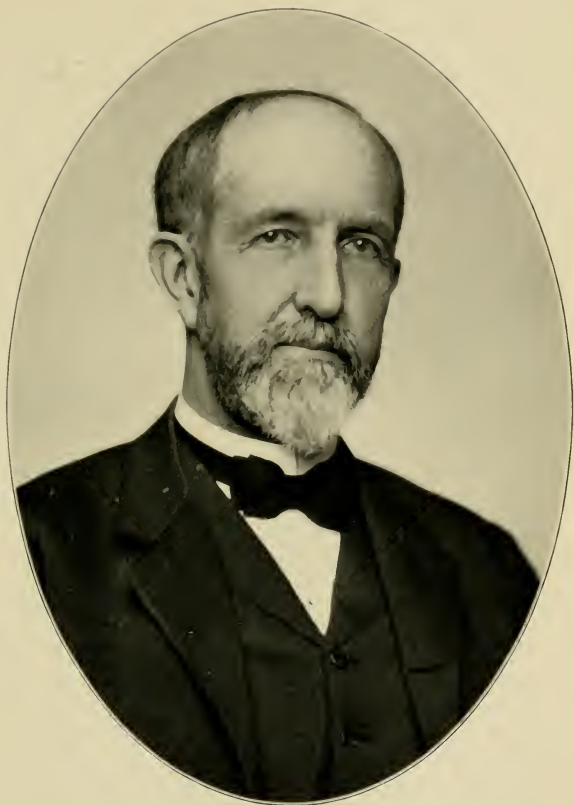
In another column will be found an interview with Mr. T. B. Walker, on the general business outlook for the immediate future. The success that has attended Mr. Walker throughout his career, and especially the ability he has shown in weathering the several financial storms since he became prominent in the world of business, makes his opinion on matters of this kind particularly valuable. In the past thirty years he has seen two periods of great financial reverses and his foresight in preparing to meet them has saved him from the wreck that has come to thousands of others. It is significant that while he took special precautions just previous to the depressed times following the year 1873, and that he again anticipated the hard years that commenced with the year 1893, he does not expect a similar condition of affairs now, and is not hedging.—Miss. Valley Lumberman.

T. B. WALKER.

The above article was prepared by Mr. T. B. Walker at the request of the publishers of The Lumberman, because he was recognized as an authority on California sugar and white pine. Mr. Walker is probably the largest individual timber owner in the world. For many years he has been a large operator in white pine, but for the last fourteen years or more he has been acquiring both knowledge and timber in the far west. At the present time he owns about five hundred thousand acres in the country near Mt. Shasta, and a low estimate places the total stand of timber on this area at twenty billion feet.

Mr. Walker is a familiar figure in Minneapolis, where he has been prominent in business circles for a number of years. He was born in Xenia, O., in 1840. His father was one of the "Forty-niners," whose graves mark the prairie trail to the California gold fields. He and three other children were left with a widowed mother in reduced circumstances. He managed to secure a good education for that day, attending one term each year at Baldwin University, at Berea, O., and working the rest of the year to pay his expenses.

At nineteen years of age he became a traveling salesman for a grindstone manufacturer at Berea, and it was with



Reproduction from photograph taken of Mr. Walker in 1902.
Used to illustrate articles that appeared in the following publications:

Minneapolis Daily News.
New York Herald.
Minneapolis Journal.
Leslie's Weekly.
Los Angeles Record.
St. Paul News.

a consignment of grindstones for St. Paul that he first came to Minnesota. Minnesota promised better things for him than Ohio grindstones and he joined the government surveying party in the pine woods. This put him in the line of his present business. He began putting his earnings into pine timber. Since that time Mr. Walker has rapidly advanced in material wealth, and from the earnings of his Minnesota timber he has become the possessor of his present vast holdings in the far west. He is in no immediate haste to develop his western timber, for as indicated in the article written by him, its value will continually increase as the years go by.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman, January 23, 1904.

T. B. WALKER IN THE PULPIT.

The Well Known Capitalist Preaches Forcibly at Fowler Methodist Church.

T. B. Walker was heard as an amateur preacher yesterday morning at Fowler Methodist church, Franklin avenue and Dupont avenue. By request Mr. Walker filled the pulpit for Rev. P. A. Cool. The result, said Mr. Cool, was a masterful effort. This sermon, which was commended also by members of the congregation, was an attempt to answer the question, "Why does God hide His personality from us, and what has He given us in place of it?"

Said Mr. Walker:

"Why cannot He, who has given us life and hope of a higher and better one, give us, thru His bountiful Providence, a plain, unmistakable knowledge of His existence? We feel that if He could say to us, 'Your kindred and friend is not dead, but their bodies are laid aside and their spirits go to their home beyond, and if you will lead a right life, living the way that will fit you for a better one, you may meet them there,' it would bring a faith and a confidence in the future that would be absolutely boundless in the enjoyment that it would give us. And yet we receive no such token.

"Yet if God's presence and His laws were revealed to us directly and He said to us, 'Obey and follow these precepts and examples or be excluded from eternal life,' each one would be constrained to live a restricted life, doing the things required, refusing to do the prohibited things, as he would refuse to put his hands in the fire, and going thru to the end without demonstrating or exhibiting his true character and fitness for the higher and more perfect life. All must be free to develop their true characters without directly or indirectly limiting their free agency.—Journal, May 11, 1903.

MR. WALKER AN OPTIMIST.

In this week's issue of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, T. B. Walker, the millionaire lumberman, declares that he has no apprehensions regarding the immediate future in business. In part he says:

"The apprehension that some unfavorable turn will come in our affairs is a common characteristic of the great majority of business men. It is natural and very appropriate for each one to consider carefully the signs of the times and estimate the prospects and probabilities of the future. In 1873, and again in 1893, it was this custom of estimating carefully the prospects of the future that enabled me to avoid falling into the sheriff's hands. I hedged against panics a year or so before they arrived in the years mentioned. I am not hedging against panics now."

Mr. Walker is well known as a prudent and cautious man with immense interests at stake. If he is not hedging, and is willing to proclaim to the public that such is the fact, it should and will be encouraging to men who have much less at stake and are not so competent as Mr. Walker to act as business barometers.

With so many croakers telling us now that forsooth because we had a panic in 1873 and another in 1893, we shall soon have another, it is timely and decidedly encouraging for a man like Mr. Walker to come to the front and assert that it will take at least two years more for the good times to wear themselves out.—Minneapolis Journal, March 20, 1903.

Herringshaw's Encyclopedia of American Biographies.

Thomas Barlow Walker, manufacturer, philanthropist, was born Feb. 1, 1840, in Xenia, Ohio. He is managing partner of the firm of Walker and Akeley, of Minneapolis, president of the Red River Lumber Company, with mills at Crookston, Minn., and Grand Forks, N. D., and at the head of the St. Louis Park syndicate, which is building a suburban city on the boundary of Minneapolis. With B. F. Nelson and his son, Gilbert Walker, he is an owner of the Hennepin Paper Company, and is engaged in many other enterprises, devoted to building up Minneapolis. Through his instrumentality and many years of work, the old Athenaeum Library Association was developed into the Public Library, which stands now third or fourth in circulation, among those of the cities in this country.

Public Art Gallery in a Private House.

Rare Collection of Paintings in Thomas Barlow Walker's Residence at Minneapolis are Open Six Days in the Week to All Who Call to See Them.—He Owns One of the Few Raphaels in the United States.

The Republic, St. Louis, Mo., March 8, 1903.

Many rich men have their hobbies. With some it is the mania for giving away libraries; with others it is a desire to acquire a baronial country estate. With T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, "the Pine King of the North," it is the collection of fine paintings. Ever since he was a boy, with money enough to buy one painting, his craving for fine art has grown, until now, at the age of 52, he has the finest, the largest and the most select gallery in the United States.

And with it all he is not selfish. Although the gallery is in a wing of his private residence, at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, and the only entrance to it is through his front door, the gallery is open to the public six days in the week, and all who ring his bell and ask to see the old masters receive not only permission from the white-aproned maid who answers the ring, but also a catalog as well.

This private collection is by far and away better than that furnished by the Public Library gallery of the city, and were it not for the fifty or more paintings which belong to Mr. Walker and which hang in this gallery as a loan, the city's display of art would indeed be meager.

Thomas Barlow Walker is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Minneapolis. His career is a shining example to all boys of moderate circumstances who are trying to make their way in the world. He was born at Xenia, O., in 1840, and worked his way through Baldwin University. When he went to Minneapolis, in 1862, he was a surveyor on the St. Paul and Duluth railway. While driving the road through the wilds of the West he became interested in the pine lands, and today he owns more pine country than any other man in America, his interest reaching to California—hence his title of the "Pine King."

In the room devoted to old masters is one of the few Raphaels in this country. It is the portrait of Pope Julius II. It was painted by Raphael as a study for the portrait now hanging in the Pitti Palace. Before Mr.

Walker acquired it, it hung for years in the private gallery of Sir Cecil Miles, at Leigh Court, England. The canvas had been stretched upon a wooden panel 2 inches thick, but the wood had to be planed down to half an inch on account of the honey-combing of the worms.

HIS TWO REMBRANDTS.

There are two Rembrandts in this room, "The Burgomaster," from the collection of Jacob Anthony Van Dam, of Dorchert, and "The Burgomaster's Wife." A smaller canvas, probably a portrait of Rembrandt's mother. A Rubens "Madonna and Child," representing the Madonna, Christ and John the Baptist, came to the Walker collection from the gallery of Lord Norwich. Sebastiano del Piombo's painting of "Vittoria Colonna," "Guido Reni's "Cleopatra's Last Hours," and Cipriani's "Assumption of the Virgin," are some of the examples of the other famous old Italian masters which add strength to this private collection, but the Napoleon pictures are the ones which many persons come to Minneapolis especially to see.

Mr. Walker's "Portrait of Napoleon" is by Robert Lefevre, painted in 1810. For years it hung in Napoleon's apartments at Fontainebleau. When in exile he presented it to Field Marshal Mortier, who, dying, willed it to his nephew, Count de la Grange, from whom Mr. Walker's agents secured it. As companion pieces are the portraits of Josephine, by Lefevre, in 1808, and a portrait of Empress Maria Louisa, "Napoleon in His Coronation Robes," by David, painted in 1805, is one of the most striking pictures of the great war lord in existence. It was given to Field Marshal Davoust by the Emperor, because Davoust and he were schoolmates at Brienne.

The brilliant landscape painters of France, Corot, Rousseau, Dupre, Diaz, Harpignes, Cazin, Monticelli, and the animal painters Jacquin, Chagnau, Gericanet, Veuillefroys, Charles Jacque and Aymar Pezant, are all represented with one or more canvases, but by far the most popular is the "Lion," by Rosa Bonheur, and "Cattle Resting in the

Shade," by her talented brother, Auguste Bonheur.

DEATH OF NELSON.

The painting which has done much toward creating a hatred for war, the famous battle picture, Paul Jazet's "Death of Nelson," is another valuable canvas on Mr. Walker's walls. It is one of the most fearfully real pictures known to art. The reeling figure of the dying Nelson supported by the solicitous Hardy, the surgeon, himself wounded, and the stalwart negro ending his life beside the little white boy writhing and shrieking aloud in agony; sailors dying on every side, and the naked gunners, their hard faces covered with sweat and grime, fighting steadily against a wall of smoke and glare (a caldron of man's hate boiling over), a fitting death scene for so great a warrior.

The German painters are also well represented in this collection. Signed to many canvases, big and little, are to be found the names of such men as Adolph Schreyer, August Schenk, Schermer, Emil Rau, Andreas Achenbach, Werner Schuch, Ludwig Knaus, Franz Unterberger, Heinrich Lossen, Lousherberg, Sinkels, Riedel, Hugo Kauffman, Van der Venne and many other. Of these artists perhaps the work of Wilhelm von Kaulbach remains with you most after you have been through the gallery. His "Fall of Babel" is an immense canvas. It was the cartoon for the mural painting for Staircase Hall in the new Museum at Berlin, and was owned for a long time by Sir James Duncan of London.

Another painting which served as a preliminary canvas for a greater work is Turner's "Crossing the Brook." It was the original of the large canvas which now hangs in the National Gallery in London, and it came from the collection of Lord Jersey.

Jean Rosier, the chief conductor of the Academy of Malines, received a medal of honor at Antwerp in 1894 for the large picture of "King Charles I., after the Battle of Marston Moor." It is one of the chief treasures of Mr. Walker's heart. And the "human interest" in the picture explains why its present owner paid a fabulous price for it and holds it dear. The artist selected the time when Charles is informed that his army is defeated and that Cromwell is on the road to London. The King realizes that the worst is to come. He sits like one paralyzed. His dog lays his head on his master's knee and tries to sympathize with him. Prince Rupert, Captain Stanley and Minister Oliver are grouped about the table. An officer who has brought the news stands in the doorway awaiting an order.

THE AMERICAN MASTERPIECE.

In his search over the entire world for paintings, Mr. Walker has not forgotten American artists. One is Benjamin West's "Lear Discovered in the Hut by Gloucester." It is a painting highly prized in England and America, because West was the first great American artist. The portrait of George Washington, which is in this gallery, is by Rembrandt Peale. Mr. Sutton of the American Art Gallery has made a study of Washington portraits, and he says that it is "similar to but better than the one hanging in the President's room, back of the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol."

There are two paintings in the Walker collection by George Inness, Sr., who has been called "the American Rousseau," and four by his equally talented son. The historical works of art by E. Schuselle, "General Jackson Before Judge Hall," upon which the artist spent ten years in carefully reproducing the scene so that the characters in it would be depicted with all the faithfulness of a perfect portrait, is one of the chief canvases in the American room. Edward Moran is represented by a packet ship rolling on high waves, and Thomas Moran's masterpiece, "Venice and the Palace of the Doges," hangs beside his brother's offering.

J. C. Brower's "Modern Eve," Westbeek's "Shepherd and Sheep," George Bogert's "A Windy Day in Finistere," H. P. Smith's "Sunset," Arthur Tait's "Maternal Solitude," Robert Minor's "After the Storm," Freeman Thorp's "Portrait of General Miles," David Johnson's "A Clearing—Mount Lafayette, N. H.," Arthur Parton's "New England Homestead on a Stormy Morning," and Hill's "Painting of the City of Minneapolis Fifty Years Ago," are some of the American moderns to be found in the Walker gallery.

T. B. WALKER'S FINE COLLECTION.

(Minneapolis Times, April 20, 1901.)

T. B. Walker has arranged a most handsome exhibition of bronzes and works of vertu which he has placed in his art gallery at Eighth street and Hennepin avenue. Mr. Walker has spent years making the collection and it is safe to say there is nothing in the west that in any way equals it. He has the advantage of a ripe judgment and his selections are most handsomely displayed in cabinets and on shelves. The large articles are arranged around the room on shelves and the smaller are most attractively displayed in a handsome cabinet. There are bronzes, Chinese and Japanese ware, and the

prettiest things imaginable in the line of vases of glass and jade.

The old Chinese temples have furnished their contributions, and silver and gold bronzes, finely wrought, are in evidence. Delicately carved ivory abounds and one pretty piece is a ball within which are a dozen or more smaller balls. Mr. Walker's collection of ivory carvings is said to be about the best in the United States and he takes great pleasure in them.

But his carvings are not confined to ivory for there are a number of rock

crystal, the handsomest of which is one carved into a bust of Queen Victoria. But the orient alone has not been the only contributor to the collections, for the best work of the artists of the old world is in evidence.

Great care has been exercised in the grouping of the articles in the collection and the effect is at once pleasing and instructive. Visitors are frequent and Mr. Walker takes much delight in explaining the different articles in the collection.

PROMINENT MEN OF THE GREAT WEST.

By Manhattan Publishing Co., 1894.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

Thomas Barlow Walker, son of Platt Bayless and Anstis (Barlow) Walker was born at Xenia, Ohio, on the first day of February, 1840. His parents had moved to Ohio from New York State, where they were connected with many highly respected families and some of whose members had attained eminence. Mrs. Walker was a daughter of Hon. Thomas Barlow, and a sister of Judge Thomas Barlow, of Canastota, N. Y., and of Judge Moses Barlow, of Ohio. When young Walker was eight years of age his father invested all of his means in helping to fit out a train bound for the gold fields of California. The expedition started, and while en route Mr. Walker was stricken with cholera and died, and as his partners in the enterprise were not overburdened with conscientious scruples nor over high notions of commercial honor, his widow was left penniless, and never received a dollar of what should have come to her as his share. Left in almost destitute circumstances with her four children, one of whom was still a babe, she bravely faced the world and commenced the battle against adverse circumstances. Though young in years, she made a brave fight, and later reaped the fruits of her labor in seeing her children grown to manhood and womanhood, highly respected and conscientious Christians. Her later years were spent with Thomas, the subject of this sketch, in his home at Minneapolis, and there she peacefully passed away on the 23rd of May, 1883.

The youth of Thomas was similar to that of any other boy in like circumstances, but when sixteen years of age, the family moved to Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in order to take advantage of the educational facilities of the Baldwin University. Here for the first time he fully realized the importance of a good education, and throw-

ing aside all boyish habits he became a studious man, bending every energy to the acquiring of an education. His tastes led him to devote much of his time to the study of the higher mathematics and the sciences, in which, notwithstanding he could not attend more than one term at the university each year, he made great progress and often outstripped those who were fortunate enough to be able to attend during the entire school year. He obtained a situation as a traveling salesman for Hon. Fletcher Hulet, the manufacturer of the Berea grindstones. While traveling, the most important part of his baggage was his heavy case of books, to which he devoted every minute of his spare time. The determination which he stuck to his books has always been one of his leading characteristics. Obstacles only seemed to stimulate him to greater effort, and he would never rest until they were overcome. When he was nineteen years of age his business took him to the small town of Paris, Ill., where he conceived the idea of buying timber lands, and cutting ties for the Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad Co., whose road was then under construction. This was a stupendous undertaking for one who was without capital or experience in the business and who was yet but a boy in years, but by steady application and hard work he got the project under way and was in a fair way to make money out of his contract when the railroad company failed and his profits only amounted to a few hundred dollars. With the small amount of money that he had saved he returned to his mother's home and to his books and during the following winter he taught for one term in a near-by district school. In teaching he was highly successful. At this time he ranked the profession of teaching

above all others, owing to the important trust confided to those who have in their hands the molding and direction of the plastic mind of youth; and thinking to adopt the profession as the vocation of his life, in 1862 he made application to the board of the Wisconsin State University for the position of assistant teacher of mathematics. While waiting the result of his application he continued his commercial travels, and at McGregor, Iowa, he met a citizen of the then small hamlet of Minneapolis, Mr. J. M. Robinson, who so successfully painted the beauties and prospects of the then straggling village, that Mr. Walker determined to visit the place and see for himself whether this was not the place for which he had been looking in which to establish his home. Accordingly he took the next steamer for St. Paul, taking with him a consignment of grindstones for Mr. D. C. Jones of that city. On the wharf at St. Paul he met an energetic young man, whose duties were those of both clerk and workman for the transportation company, and who sorted over the grindstones, picking out and putting to one side all that were "nicked or spalted," and which Mr. Jones was permitted to reject. That young man was James J. Hill, who has since become so justly celebrated in railway circles, and that day upon the wharf at St. Paul commenced a friendship between himself and Mr. Walker that time has never shaken although both have since grown wealthy and celebrated.

Finishing his business in St. Paul Mr. Walker traveled over the entire length of the only railroad in Minnesota, which was nine miles long and operated between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and two hours after his arrival in the latter place he had engaged to go out on a government survey with Mr. George B. Wright, who was the leading surveyor of that section. As he had no technical knowledge of surveying, Mr. Walker engaged to carry the chain, while his employer manipulated the instrument, but they had only been out a short time when Mr. Wright carried the chain and committed the instrument to his employee. The expedition, however, was not finished, for the Indian outbreak caused them to abandon it and forced them to take refuge at Fort Ripley. Mr. Walker returned to Minneapolis and during that summer his time was devoted to surveying for the first trial line of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Shortly after he arrived in Minneapolis he was notified that the Board had appointed him assistant teacher of mathematics for the University of Wisconsin, but the decision was delayed too long, as he had already engaged himself to Mr.

Wright. In 1868 Mr. Walker began his first deal in pine lands. His knowledge, gained on his many surveying tours, of the vast tracts of as yet unlocated pine lands, strongly impressed him with the idea of their immense value and he determined to open them up. Mr. Walker had but little money at this time, so he took as partners in his enterprise the Hon. L. Butler and Howard W. Mills, the last two gentlemen furnished the necessary capital while Mr. Walker supplied the brains and labor. They first engaged in locating pine lands, and afterwards in logging, the manufacture of lumber, and selling pine stumpage. This partnership continued for two years, when Mr. Mills was compelled to withdraw on account of ill health, and the firm of Butler & Walker was formed, which continued the business until several years later, when fire destroyed the mills, the machinery in two of which belonged to this firm, and the loss entailed was so heavy that they were forced to form a partnership known as L. Butler & Co., the partners being Mr. Walker, Dr. Levi Butler, O. C. Merriman and James W. and Levi Lane. They operated the large shore mill on the east side of the dam and for several years did the largest manufacturing business in the city. This firm was succeeded in 1871 by Butler & Walker, which, however, closed up in 1872, because Mr. Walker was unwilling to conduct the business during the depression which followed and which entailed heavy losses upon those who continued in business. In 1877 the firm of Camp & Walker was formed, the partner being Major George A. Camp, who had been for many years surveyor general of logs and lumber in the district and who was an expert at handling logs. The Pacific mill, which had long been operated by Joseph Dean & Company, was purchased and operated until the fall of 1880, when it was destroyed by fire. During the succeeding winter, it was rebuilt on the old site, after completion being the best mill that had ever been erected in Minneapolis. It was continued in operation until the ground on which it stood was required for railroad purposes, when it was torn down in 1887. Owning their own pine lands the firm of Camp & Walker did a large business, by far the largest in the city. Mr. Walker had located valuable pine land up about the sources of the Red Lake river, and in 1882 he, with his eldest son, Gilbert M., organized the Red River Lumber Company, and built a large saw mill at Crookston and another at Grand Forks on this river. These mills have been in operation each year since their construction up to the present time, the management being conducted by Gil-

bert M. Walker. These various mills have given employment each year to thousands of men, and besides this the Red River valley mills have so cheapened the cost of material that it has greatly helped many a poor man in the erection of his home. Besides his lumber business Mr. Walker is largely interested in many other enterprises both public and private, chief of which is probably the "Flour City National Bank," of Minneapolis, of which he is president.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Walker has valued books and the knowledge to be acquired from them as among the most important things of this life. We have seen how he devoted every minute of spare time to study in his younger days, and the affection for books has never wavered, in fact his old text books, worn by constant use, and soiled by oil that dripped from many different lights, now find a place in his handsome library, occupying the post of honor. It is not therefore strange that when the Minneapolis Athenaeum was founded he was a liberal contributor and a large stockholder. But this did not nearly meet his idea of what was needed, for the Athenaeum was a close corporation and its reading rooms and library were open only to stockholders. Mr. Walker desired to give its benefits a much wider range, and to accomplish this he gave years of labor and freely of his money, though opposed by many of the stockholders. He commenced by buying shares which he distributed among many young people, and later he succeeded in lowering the prices of shares and in having the doors of the reading room thrown open to the public, and the books of the library available to those who paid a nominal fee. Yet these concessions did not meet with his views of what the public really needed, and through the agitation caused by the changes already made and by his persistent labors for a really free library, given in many cases to the detriment of his private business and against the determined opposition of many, he finally saw success crown the efforts to give Minneapolis her magnificent public library. In this work Mr. Walker was for a time much misunderstood and the opposition to him was for a time bitter in the extreme. The plan adopted was both unique and comprehensive. The books and the property of the Athenaeum were transferred to the city library together with the fund that Dr. Kirby Spencer had bequeathed to it, a large subscription by Mr. Walker and several other liberal citizens and an appropriation by the city, were used for the erection of the building, and a tax of one half mill upon the dollar of valuation of the city property was authorized for its support. After

the present magnificent building was finished, quarters were provided in the building for the Academy of National Science and for the Society of Fine Arts, in both of which Mr. Walker has taken an especial interest. The Art Gallery is liberally filled with many specimens of rare and costly paintings, many of which came from M. Walker's private collection or from that of his life-long friend Jas. J. Hill. The library board elected Mr. Walker as its president, which position he still holds as a well-deserved and graceful compliment to his devotion to this great work. The Minneapolis Land and Investment Co., of which Mr. Walker is also president, is another gigantic undertaking, which owes its being to his inspiration. Its leading idea was to benefit Minneapolis by furnishing suitable sites for manufacturing. Accordingly 1,700 acres of land were purchased just west of the city limits and already a new city is springing up there.

On December 19, 1863, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Harriet G. Hulet, daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet, of Berea, O. She has ever since shared his struggles and in later years his prosperity, having ever been a loving wife and mother and a valuable helpmate. Eight children have been born to this union, all of whom are still living excepting Leon, the second son, who was taken away just as he was entering upon manhood's estate.

Mr. Walker erected his present residence on the corner of Eighth street and Hennepin avenue in 1874. One of its chief attractions is the art gallery, which contains the finest private collection of paintings in the West, all collected by Mr. Walker, who is an enthusiastic admirer and an excellent judge of art. Besides his great public acts of charity Mr. Walker has for years been quietly disbursing immense sums among the needy, following strictly the admonition which says, "let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth." When the grasshopper visitation came upon the farmers of the western part of the state, causing them to lose all their crops, Mr. Walker bought up all the buckwheat and turnip seed on sale in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago and personally superintended its distribution throughout the afflicted district, these being two crops that could be raised even at that late season, and through this distribution much suffering was allayed and many cattle were saved from starvation. This brief sketch gives a partial idea of what manner of man is Mr. Thomas B. Walker. His struggle commenced at a very early age and what he has done has been done unaided. No enterprise once undertaken by him

has been allowed to fail, and though he has several times been seriously set back by both fire and flood he has kept resolutely at work and in the end

has conquered. He is still actively engaged in business and enjoys the hearty good wishes and esteem of the community.

THE BRONZE ROOM.

Wonderful Collection in the T. B. Walker Gallery. Many Articles of Vertu Shown. Fine Oriental Work, With Pieces of Tiffany Glass Jade, Cameos, Enamel, Etc.

(Minneapolis Times Aug. 18, 1903.)

It is safe to say that the art center of Minneapolis is the Walker gallery at Eighth street and Hennepin. Although it may not compare in size with great collections in other cities, nowhere can there be found a better selected aggregation of art works when the comparatively short time since Mr. Walker formed the nucleus of his present collection is considered.

An assembling of articles of vertu such as Mr. Walker has laid the foundation for in his art building is the work of a life time and is obtained only through the medium of a ripe judgment, a fine discrimination and the lavish expenditure of money. In the line of gradual progress and expansion Mr. Walker has rearranged the articles which the bronze room already contained and has added new ones. One of the pictures shown on this page illustrates the manner of the disposition of the bronzes. The larger pieces have been placed on glass shelves erected along parts of three sides of the room. The small articles which might easily be lost are in a large new glass case placed in the center of the room. This collection of cabinet pieces consists of the finest bronzes, Japanese and Chinese earthenware vases, of Tiffany glass and jade, purple and silver enamel pieces, of cameos and facsimiles of the great diamonds of the world. The diamond representations in a case by themselves, are cut from pure Jap crystals and are as near like diamonds in appearance as the gems themselves. The collection in the cabinet has been years in gathering. It has been brought together piece by piece.

SOME OF THE BRONZES.

Among the bronzes are several fine "gold" pieces and incense burners from the old Chinese temples, and vases of silver and gold bronze finely wrought. On the upper shelf of the compartment is perhaps the finest lot of snuff bottles ever gotten together. They are made from oriental jade, oriental amber and cut crystal of all colors and shades and forms. The covers are chiefly of beautifully colored jade cov-

ers. Not content with adorning the exterior of these bottles the makers have carved and painted some of them on the inside with exquisite figures and designs. All of these are of very hard stones cut out so as to be used to carry the snuff.

Amongst the bottles is a camphor glass with a fine crystal cover. Also a fatty jade bottle, one from gold stone which is very beautiful, others from chalcedony, catchelony, and some of variegated colored glass made in early times in China.

AN IVORY ODDITY.

One of the oddities in the case is an ivory ball containing thirteen other balls cut one inside of the other, beginning with an exceedingly small one, scarcely larger than a pea. This interior ball is surrounded by another larger one which in turn is contained in a still larger one, and these in other balls gradually larger through to the surface. Each and all of these balls are perforated in different lines from the center to circumference so that the whole number may be seen and counted from the exterior.

The articles which might be termed "cutest," as well as showing the greatest ingenuity and skill, are perhaps the finest assortment of ivory carvings ever put together in the United States or Europe. Each of them represents a complicated scene of people, animals of different kinds, together with trees, dragons, boats and horses and other things. None of them is over four inches across the base. Each is carved in the most minute and elaborate manner. Every group has a piece inlaid on the bottom, giving the name of the artist and the date of the carving. One scene represents a lot of harpies who have found a woman, a creature which they have never before laid eyes on. They are subjecting her to a various tests, one of which is flying, an art of which they themselves are masters. In another several imps have found a large drum which they are testing in various manners. The most interesting perhaps, represents a lot of blind men who

are examining an elephant, in a vain endeavor to discover what it is.

CURIOUS WORKS OF ART.

A recent addition is a carving made from a quartz crystal, which is without a flaw. It is carved into a bust of the late Queen Victoria. Some magnificent old china vases dating back 500 years and one old giant crackle vase are put into this case for safe keeping. Next to the giant crackle, is a beautiful brown one of fine color and tone, fashioned of petty crackle, and three iron rust vases of very fine crackle with dark brown bases and some brown iron bronze ones inlaid with silver and gold. Each of these old pieces contains the engraved name of the artist who made it. Numerous fine, large ivory carvings are in the collection, one representing a saint drifting through the clouds, another dragons in combat. On the same shelf is a carved and colored ivory vase, a beautiful rhodonite vase and a solid affair carved from Spanish topaz. Another magnificent one of cut and polished sunstone from Swedestrands, Norway, deserves especial mention. Other small ones are of beautiful red Tiffany glass, silver enamel and ox blood earthenware. Of the latter, two are from China, and two very beautiful blue ones were made by one of the finest workmen in Japan. The same artist has also contributed an ox blood vase. Other vases are of colored fluor-spar and some finely colored and formed pieces are not herein particularly described.

Many of the articles in this case are the best out of 500 pieces that English government representatives collected.

WOULD AROUSE A COLLECTOR'S ENVY.

If the case whose contents have just been described were not taken into consideration at all, but were thrown out of the room entirely, the glass shelves shown in the accompanying picture are covered with bronzes fit to set an old collector wild. Travelers may visit the large cities of this country and of Great Britain and the continent and yet not find in so small a compass a collection equal to the one which has just been arranged on these shelves in Mr. Walker's bronze room. The Chinese and Japanese work is said by connoisseurs to be as fine specimens as can be found in any museum.

Mr. Walker's accumulation comes largely from the collections of prominent people as they are broken up through the death of the owner or otherwise. Among them are pieces formerly owned by Lord Jersey, Earl of Chichester and Prince Matsu. Whenever professional collectors have access to a magnificent piece, or several of them, they are boxed up and expressed to Mr. Walker, who retains them or not, as he may wish.

CINNABAR LACQUER VASE.

One of the finest vases in the collection is of cinnabar lacquer. It was made by hand and is not equaled in the United States. Layer after layer of cinnabar was put in the form wanted and then most magnificently carved on all sides, producing an incomparably artistic design. One of the pieces on these shelves is an example of inlaid engraving. It is a vase of black iron bronze, and where the lines and points are engraved fine strips of gold are inserted, so completely covering the surface that it shows only the precious metal. This vase was the result of ten years' work by an exceptional artist. Only one piece of this size is in existence. It was the last work of this man, for he ruined his eyesight in its production.

Sun spot bronzes are numerous in the collection which Mr. Walker has assembled. One of the particular stars is a temple vase for incense burning. It was made during the Chinese dynasty beginning 1414 and ending in 1436. The cover is of inlaid jade. Jade is a mineral much used in China for art work. It is very tough and hard to cut. Instruments pointed with diamond and the best emery are necessary to make any impression on it at all. In addition to this it comes in small pieces and is not found in large quantities. Consequently jade articles are of high value. Tiffany in New York has a case of jades containing \$100,000 worth of pieces.

SUN SPOT VASES.

Mr. Walker has six other sun spot vases, gathered from various ancient temples in China, coming through different collectors. One of the pieces around which mystery clings is a light green and red bronze vase, in which the red and green are put together in some manner not yet discovered by modern artists. The red runs through from the center to the surface. The material is too hard to have been hammered together and it could not have been made as a casting. It is said by experts that no vase of its kind is to be found in the world. Some of these Chinese and Japanese pieces have finer color and tones than any painting. In this room stands an earthenware hand-made dish covered with lace work of gold wire placed by hand diagonally around it in the most perfect and uniform manner. Owing to the variations of the surface the hand work is much more perfect than if done by a dividing engine. No flaw can be found in the delicate tracery.

All of these bronzes are intended to represent the finest colors and form that the artists can produce. Color and form are the highest ideals that the Japanese and Chinese have, and particularly is this true of the Japanese, who

get the finest colors that have ever been composed.

THREE FINE BRONZES.

Mr. Walker has three large valuable bronzes in this room; one of them a large life-like lion by Delabrierre, and the other two are Barye bronzes of smaller size, representing a lion and lioness. Mr. Walker also owns Lord Jersey's "Old Man of the Sea." He was formed from the foam of the ocean, and the great dragon set him in charge to watch the sea. He is represented by the artist as standing with wind-blown garments holding the ocean in his hand, with the dragon over his head keeping watch. The colors and tones are unequalled.

A COSTLY ACCIDENT.

The second photograph on this page shows two hand carved alabaster columns on either side of a painting which Mr. Walker acquired about a year ago. It is Jean Guillaume Rosier's "King Charles I. After the Battle of Marston Moor." This work has been described at length in the press. The two fluted pillars, however, are new and have additional interest because of an accident which happened to one of them on

Easter Sunday at the Hennepin Avenue Methodist church. The pillars and the vases which properly surmount them were made by an Italian artist living in New York City. Mr. Walker originally made the purchase with the view of presenting them to some church in the city. A member of the committee having in preparation the decoration of the church for Easter was permitted to place the columns about the altar of the church as one of the central features of its adornment. The vases which belong to them stood high above the columns. Unfortunately the alabaster rims were cut off the pillars before they were taken from the gallery, so the only support to the vases was the socket sunk in the top of each pillar. During the services one vase toppled, fell and was crashed into pieces. It is said by those present that the fate that betrayed the least emotion at the destruction of this valuable piece was that of its owner.

If it is possible to have the vase repaired, the two columns will be given complete to the Hennepin Avenue Church, of which Mr. Walker and family are attendants.

THE FATHER OF OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

T. B. Walker has Taken Time from His Immense Interests to Look After This Important Institution.

(Minneapolis Journal, April 19, 1901.)

T. B. Walker, president of our library board, is one of the most prominent and successful business men in the Northwest. He has been for many years prominently identified with the larger business interests of the city, and of points in the northern portion of the state. He came here soon after his school days and has grown up with Minneapolis and the state. He is largely interested in the pineries of Minnesota and his interests are larger than those of any other citizen, and it is stated, without contradiction, that he is more familiar with the forests of the state than any other person. Mr. Walker owns lumber mills at Crookston and Grand Forks. He is also extensively engaged in logging on the streams tributary to this city. He, with Maj. Camp, built and run the Pacific mills for many years, when Minneapolis was much smaller than it is now, and later he laid out the enterprising and successful suburb of St. Louis Park, the most valuable manufacturing addition to Minneapolis. In other manufacturing directions, Mr. Walker, with B. F. Nelson, owns the Hennepin Paper Company plant. He is the principal owner and

has been the builder of the large Central Market, the finest in this country. The ramifications of his business interests extend to many other enterprises which furnish employment to the citizens of Minneapolis. He has been foremost in establishing many manufacturing plants in the city and jobbing houses that otherwise would not have located in the Flour City, and he is always expected to take a large interest in anything that is intended to build up the business interests of the city. He has been the principal organizer and builder of our public library and has devoted many years of time to this beneficent municipal institution. It was from the small beginnings in the old Atheneum Library that he developed after 15 years of hard work the public library scheme. He has been at the head of the library board since its organization and during the late election was honored with a re-election, the vote in his favor being the largest received by any candidate on the Republican ticket for a position on the public boards.

The art gallery of the library is principally filled with many of his fine pictures taken from his private collection.

A GIANT MAN OF AFFAIRS.

(Chicago Journal, May 16, 1907.)

The life work of Thomas B. Walker stands out in bold relief in the annals of the men who have made Minneapolis, the Northwest, and even the nation great.

Possessed of wonderful business ability and keen foresight, he early appreciated the latent possibilities of developing the varied resources of Minnesota. With characteristic enterprise he plunged into the work, and his state and his city have reaped the beneficial result.

Mr. Walker has engaged in many enterprises and thousands of men are employed by manufactories and industries he established and, through the application of his ingenious brain, developed into vast institutions.

But he has not used his talents to amass wealth from purely selfish motives. Few cities have received as much from their richest citizens as Minneapolis enjoys at the hands of Thomas B. Walker. Public and charitable institutions alike have been the recipients

of his generosity. To him as much as any other can be credited the fine public library the city boasts.

However, in opening his private art gallery to the public Mr. Walker has given the city a treasure almost impossible to acquire otherwise, even with an immense sum of money. Meritorious art collections are not made in a day. Only years of search and the trained eye of a connoisseur, who calculates not cost, but loves art for art's sake alone, can assemble an array of rare masterpieces covering the best schools of five centuries. Minneapolis enjoys such an art exhibit and gratefully acknowledges her gratitude.

Mr. Walker is also a man of letters and has written quite extensively. A deep student, he revels in the best thoughts of the great minds of the ages and, next to art, literature is his chief recreation.

Approaching age does not deter Mr. Walker from active work, and his extensive interests still have the benefit of his sagacious management.

THE FAVORITE SONS.

The Votes are Counted and the Results Declared.

During the fall of 1898, The Minneapolis Times instituted a voting contest for the purpose of determining who were the most popular citizens of Minneapolis. Substantial prizes were offered to those able to come the nearest in selecting nine men who received the largest number of votes. Very general interest was taken in the result and the verdict very fully represented public sentiment. From the issue of The Minneapolis Times, of Sunday, October 1, is herewith given the final summary:

T. B. Walker	8,967
Thomas Lowry	7,890
W. H. Eustis	5,360
George A. Brackett	5,030
C. A. Pillsbury	4,991
S. C. Gale	4,867
J. S. Pillsbury	4,384
P. B. Winston	4,176
W. S. King	4,031
Cyrus Northrop	3,045

The above are the chosen ones in the favorite son balloting. The winner of the prize is T. H. Parsons, of 1908 Franklin Avenue East, who sent in one of the first ballots received and which contained the names of nine of the winners.

The counting of the ballots has been considerable labor, but the result attained shows that the favorite son contest was a success. The list of favorites shows that the balloting was accepted in earnest, and it would be a man hard to please who should say the totals do not satisfactorily indicate the leaders of the community. The main trouble seems to have been that Minneapolis had a great many more than 10 leaders. Upwards of 300 persons were voted for. A great many of these were joke ballots, containing the names of men who are simply notorious. Others were quiet guys by friends of the gentlemen voted for. A number of men received a substantial backing and, though they did not play themselves for place, got a flattering endorsement at the polls. It would be perhaps invidious to mention particularly those who did not get there, but such men as Senator Washburn and Loren Fletcher were among the non-elect, though running mightily for place.

The balloting for T. B. Walker was especially heavy and would have been heavier still had not some of the ballots cast for him failed to comply with the conditions.

The Daily Pioneer Press

ST. PAUL, MINN., NOV. 1, 1900.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

"If this nation should enter upon the policy of free silver, low tariffs and the other elements of the Chicago-Kansas City platform, it would be the most serious and unfortunate step ever taken by any nation." This, in brief, is the view taken by Thomas Marlow Walker, of Minneapolis, of the attempt of the Democratic party to foist its heresies and seditious doctrines upon the people of this country. Just at this time, when the country is awaiting with impatience the result of one of the most significant presidential elections of the century, Mr. Walker is one of the Minnesota men who stand out as a conspicuous illustration of the best products of the Republican party. His career is such that it might well be studied by the young men who are to be the future standing army of the republic in politics and business. Mr. Walker's name is familiar wherever the name and fame of Minneapolis are known, and no man has more honored his state and his city than has he. He is one of the band of strong men through whose efforts this section of the Northwest has been developed and built up; and though he is not now an "active business man" in the sense in which the expression is generally used, his hand is felt in several successful business enterprises, and he is one of the most enthusiastic and enterprising Republicans of the Northwest. Such men as Mr. Walker lend dignity and influence to the Republican party. The strength of his character and his business experience and observation of necessity make him an advocate of sound money and an opponent of the destructive doctrines which are contained in the platform of the Democratic party. Mr. Walker believes that if the country should indorse the Democratic party it would mean that the Constitution, which is the bulwark of the republic, the educational system, which has placed the United States far in advance of other countries, and the church and press, both civilizing factors of great importance, that all these great influences for good had failed to raise the people above the point where they can be deceived by the catch phrases of the demagogue and the blatant utterances of the professional orator and the political walking delegate. Mr. Walker's experience and observations abroad have taught him that there is no thread of the free silver policy

which can be of benefit to the country; that the Democratic party has advanced no sufficient reason why the people should give their support to the free silver or to other planks of its platform which are equally as bad. He sees, as do thousands of others, that the election of Bryan could come only through class hatred and through fanning the prejudices of the masses against the business interests; prejudices engendered and worked up by such enemies of society as Altgeld, Tillman, Pettigrew and other political hybrids of that ilk.

Such men as Mr. Walker are the mainstays of the country, and it is for the purpose of setting forth this example to the younger man of the country that the Pioneer Press here produces in brief detail the story of his career. He started in life with little more in the way of capital than an education he had received at Baldwin university, Berea, Ohio, and his native push and determination. It was at Xenia, Ohio, and on Feb. 1, 1840, that he was born, his parents being Platt Bayless Walker and Anstis Barlow Walker, his mother's maiden name being Barlow, which was conferred upon him as part of his given name. Both his mother's brothers were judges, one in Ohio and one in New York. While the subject of this sketch was still a boy, his father invested everything he had in an expedition to California. He had proceeded only a comparatively short distance on the overland route when he was stricken with cholera and died, leaving a widow and four young children. The expedition continued on its way to California, but the widow and children, who were left practically penniless, never realized a cent as the result of the journey.

It was a struggle for existence that young Walker faced as he grew toward manhood. Up to the time that he was sixteen years of age he experienced all the trials which beset a penniless orphan boy in a community where life was at best a struggle against adverse conditions. At sixteen he entered the university at Berea, where he remained until his education was completed, maintaining himself by hard work. He was determined to go through the entire course, and when he had finished it he had not only acquired the knowledge the university was competent to give him, but had obtained many les-

sons of experience which were valuable to him in future years.

When only nineteen years of age Mr. Walker began his business life as a traveling salesman, handling grindstones for Fletcher Hulet, a manufacturer at Berea. He also about this time went into business for himself, taking a contract to furnish cross-ties for a railroad being built into Paris, Ill. He sequestered himself in a camp in the woods, living for eighteen months with the gang of men employed in getting out the ties. He filled the contract, but before he could collect his dues the railroad went into bankruptcy, and he lost several hundred dollars. He was nothing daunted, however, and immediately began looking around for another opening.

After his experience in getting out cross-ties he made application for a position in the University of Wisconsin, but while waiting for a reply to his application he went to McGregor, Iowa, whence he was induced by J. M. Robinson to come to Minneapolis. He brought with him a quantity of grindstones, consigned to D. C. Jones, of St. Paul. Leaving St. Paul, young Walker went up the river, stopping at what is now Minneapolis. He at once entered the employ of George B. Wright, and engaged to go into the woods as a surveyor of government lands. This was a fortunate enterprise for Mr. Walker, as it brought him in touch with a vast territory of valuable and productive land, and gave him an opportunity of becoming the possessor of a considerable portion of it, which later on he used to good account. Within five years he had laid the foundation of his fortune. He quickly saw the wonderful possibilities offered by the great forests of the Northwest, and as quickly as possible he became the owner of a large tract of pine land. After having acquired property in this section he considered himself financially fitted to assume the responsibilities of married life, and returned to Berea, Ohio, where he married Miss Harriet G. Hulet, the daughter of his former employer. After his marriage he settled down in Minneapolis, and since that time he has been so closely connected with the growth of the city, the histories of man and town are so intertwined with one another, they are in many respects identical. It would hardly be possible here to follow out in detail the several great undertakings he has been identified with, but it is sufficient to say that they have been of such a character as to have a lasting influence upon the Twin Cities, the State and the Northwest. It must not be forgotten that it is due to him, perhaps more than to any other one individual, that the vast timber resources of the Northwest became

known to the world at large and that they were so early utilized, through transportation enterprises which made them available, with comparative ease, to large and small communities of men. As a result of his interest in timber Mr. Walker today is the largest owner of pine lands in the Upper Mississippi valley.

Mr. Walker has never in late years permitted himself to give his time exclusively to business. He has always taken a great interest in public affairs that were for the welfare of the community. He was the first president of the library board, which position he has held continuously, and has acted in a similar capacity for the Society of Fine Arts. He has served for many years as a member of the board of managers of the state reform school; at the same time he has acted as president of one of the leading banks. Mr. Walker's literary and artistic tastes have found the most liberal and public-spirited expression. Apart from his endeavors to bring the opportunities for cultivation and mental improvement within the reach of all, he exhibits his devotion to the higher pursuits in the possession of unrivaled literary and art works. His art gallery, which is regarded as one of the best of modern times, contains some of the most valuable paintings extant. His collection includes "Napoleon in His Coronation Robes," J. Jules Breton's "Evening Call," Bouguereau's "Passing Shower," Rosa Bonheur's "Muleteers Crossing the Pyrenees," Corot's "Nymphs" and "Scenes in Old Rome," Boulanger's "Barber Shop of Lycinus," and many other of the works of the most famous masters to the number of more than a hundred.

Mr. T. B. Walker was found in the congregation of Bloomington Avenue church on Sunday morning. The pastor, Rev. C. F. Davis, invited Mr. Walker to speak to the congregation, to which he responded, delivering a most interesting address on "Messianic Prophecy." The pastor and people were very greatly pleased and profited by the address.—Midland Christian Advocate, May 22, 1901.

Between preaching and settling strikes Mr. T. B. Walker's leisure hours are pretty well taken up.

MOSTLY PERSONAL.

Mention Minneapolis to a business man almost anywhere the country over, and he will think at once of flour and lumber. With the man whose interests lie so that the first thought of Minneapolis is of its fame as a milling center, there come to mind at once the names of Pillsbury, Crocker and Washburn. But to the lumberman or to the man in any way familiar with the lumber trade, Minneapolis suggests the name of T. B. Walker. The head of a lumbering industry of mammoth proportion, he is known in the trade the world over.

There are so many different walks of life in which Mr. Walker stands prominent, and he has invaded so many widely varying spheres of effort, that at his present age he represents a personality so versatile that one hesitates as to the proper aspect in which to present him to public view. As a millionaire and a leading figure in the industrial life of the Northwest he is entitled to consideration, but even were he less active in business life, his service to his adopted city would make him worthy of distinction. Were he neither a business man nor a man distinguished for public-spiritedness, he would still hold a position of prominence from the fact that he is the owner of one of the finest collections of paintings in the country and of the finest private collection in the West. And aside from all these, Mr. Walker has the rather unique distinction of being the largest owner of pine timber lands in the world.

His father was Platt B. Walker, proprietor of a small but profitable business at Xenia, Ohio, in early days. But young Tom Walker found himself thrown upon his own resources at the age of sixteen. He entered Baldwin University of Berca, Ohio, and attended several terms, meanwhile acting as a salesman on the road during vacations. Eventually, with the coming of maturity and a better knowledge of the road, he gave his entire time to the selling of goods. He traveled principally in Indiana and Illinois. There was a railroad then building through Paris, Illinois, and Mr. Walker, not yet twenty-one years of age, secured a contract to get out cross ties for it. He did well and after a year and a half had the foundation laid for a profitable business, when the company failed and he lost everything. Nothing was left but some bitter experience. Back to Ohio he went, and one day he walked in upon Fletcher Hulet, a manufacturer, and told him he wanted work. Hulet liked

his looks and his courage and without delay put him on the road selling machinery and tools. He covered the old territory so well that Hulet called him off and put him out to make new territory. He was successful and before long had extended his employer's business widely. One day while on his way up the Mississippi river he passed through Minneapolis, then a mere hamlet in the woods. The possibilities of the site struck him forcibly, and he decided that here was the place to locate permanently.

For two years he was a Government surveyor and then he entered the railroad field and was one of the party that ran the lines for the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, now a part of the great Northern Pacific system. Having become familiar with the timber resources of the state he resolved to embark in the lumber business.

Dr. Levi Butler and Howard Mills were men who had some capital. Mr. Walker had youth, health, experience and the confidence of everyone who knew him. The firm of Butler, Mills & Walker thus came into existence, Walker's experience and ability going in against money of the others. The firm prospered. In time Walker branched out and became associated with Henry T. Wells in pine land deals. He built mills at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and at Crookston, Minnesota. In company with H. C. Akeley he invaded the unbroken forests of the wilder parts of the State, building mills and founding towns. Eventually, his influence extended to the lumber industry in all parts of Minnesota and the Dakotas, and he built up one of the largest fortunes in the Northwest.

Having conquered this great field, he turned his attention to the Pacific coast and in 1894 began those purchases of pine lands in the Mt. Shasta district which, continued to this day, have made him the largest owner of timber lands in the world. Even now Mr. Walker is engaged in perfecting plans for a railroad that is to penetrate that region and bring the timber down to the market.

With all the attention required to manage the affairs of these timber and land companies, Mr. Walker has yet found time to attend to local business affairs. He built the manufacturing suburb of St. Louis Park, where the plant of the Minnesota Beet Sugar Company is located. Later he constructed a line of street railway connecting that sub-

urb with Minneapolis. In Minneapolis he built many business structures, chief among which are the Central Market and Commission Row, where the produce trade of the city is now concentrated.

Mr. Walker is the father of the public library of Minneapolis. He helped organize it and gave liberally of his means to beautify it. More than fifty pictures went from the Walker collection for its adornment.

The Walker residence stands well down town, at Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, and business has grown up to it and beyond it. It is the only large residence still remaining so far down town and must give way before many more years to the march of improvement. In this house there is a

collection of paintings whose excellence has helped spread the fame of Minneapolis over the land. Through the generosity of the owner the house is open to the public every afternoon except Sunday. Here may be found pictures from the world's greatest masters, both ancient and modern.

In another part of the large house is Mr. Walker's library, one of the finest private collections of rare books in the country. Mr. Walker is a member of the National Art Society, President of the Minneapolis Fine Arts Society, a member and one of the principal supporters of the Academy of Science.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have seven children. There are five sons, of whom four are associated in business with their father.

PROSPERITY WAVE REACHING HEIGHT.

Millionaire Lumberman Talks to the Daily News on Financial Matters.—He Gives a Warning.

During the latter part of March, 1909, The Minneapolis Daily News published a series of interviews with prominent men on some of the problems of the day. Among those quoted and whose picture appeared in these articles were John D. Rockefeller, James J. Hill, Leslie M. Shaw and T. B. Walker.

The following is the introduction and substance of interview with Mr. Walker in The Daily Legal News on March 29, 1907:

T. B. Walker, the lumber king, reputed worth more than \$100,000,000, and perhaps the man who is in closest touch with the financial and business life of the Northwest, this morning granted The Daily News an exclusive interview in which he freely expressed his mind on a number of subjects now uppermost in the minds of the business world.

"There is no actual reason why prosperity might not continue indefinitely. That it will not so continue is evidenced by the erratic, prejudiced views that the public are led to adopt—views that are resulting in such a hostile attitude of the public toward useful and valuable personal factors in our industrial life, that it comes to be a question of how long it will take to destroy confidence in the future and break down the ability of the most useful and strenuous workers to maintain that large fractional part of the machinery of our industrial system on which our prosperity to a very essential degree depends.

"All this talk about rebates is largely rot. The railroads have never granted rebates to the extent that the

average man is led to believe—at least not in the northwest.

Never Got a Rebate.

"For 35 years I have been one of the heaviest shippers in the country, shipping millions of tons a year, and have never received a single dollar from the roads that way.

"The railroads are not now earning any too much, and it is dangerous for the country to force them to lower rates now, when all materials are up in price and labor is clamoring for more pay."

About Proposed Strike.

In connection with the railroad strike possibilities this spring, Mr. Walker would have the railroads propose, thru the interstate commerce commission, that the men be paid higher wages if it is found that they, as a class, are earning less than men in other walks of life—but with the understanding that the roads be permitted to raise rates to cover the additional expense.

In conclusion Mr. Walker gave a word of warning against evil days to come.

Prosperity's Wave.

"The prosperity wave of our country is fast reaching its extreme height, and the country must be prepared for the day when it will begin to recede. When prices begin to drop, when the farmers hide their dollars in the barn instead of banking them, when labor begins to be plentiful and the factories begin to close, then the country will be sorry if it hastened the evil day by foolish legislation."

A HALF CENTURY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

**A Concise Historical Sketch of the Period of Early Settlement;
The Wonderful Work of City Building in Fifty Years. The
Makers of Minneapolis History. By Horace B. Hudson.**

Published at Minneapolis, 1907.

WALKER, Thomas Barlow.—The career of a man who makes money may or may not be interesting. There is a glamor about money-making which lasts while the man lives and while his operations are being carried on. But if he has done nothing else his fame is dissipated even before his fortune is scattered. The Northwest has been fortunate in the number of men who made money with a purpose and who left behind not merely the tangible evidences of their business genius, but ideas unconnected with money-making as well. If Thomas B. Walker, the subject of this sketch, had never done anything but make money, perhaps it would be unnecessary to go further than to record the fact. But when one looks at the busy life of Mr. Walker, his most distinct impression is not that of a money-making machine, but of a life with a purpose, a purpose to hold to a certain conception of character and not to allow anything to detract from that viewpoint of existence. Mr. Walker has not only become a local authority upon the material growth of Minneapolis, and one of the largest contributors to it, but stands today as one of the strongest bulwarks of moral Minneapolis, while in the realm of the fine arts he is the city's best example of the man who has the genius to do things without parade and inspire others without coercion. One of the first things a town growing into the metropolitan class desires is a public library. Mr. Walker was one of the first who insisted that Minneapolis should have a library and have an adequate one, and that it should be entirely one. The library was erected, equipped, and Mr. Walker appointed one of the first directors, and he has been re-elected term after term by a vote which testifies that whatever of detraction there may be near a man the general public sees and appreciates his work. In working for a public library, Mr. Walker had in mind that Minneapolis when she emerged from the frontier stage must develop taste in the fine arts. He has labored for the society of fine arts which is today in a position to render valuable service to the boys and girls of Minneapolis who are conscious of artistic taste and the desire to express it. Not only that, but he has gathered from the far corners of the earth a most complete collection

of the masterpieces of art to which the public has free access.

The trend of Mr. Walker's mind is not distinctively commercial. His first success in life was gained in a position which brought out the mathematical genius. This mathematical trend, together with his idealism, no doubt accounts for the man of today. Given a problem in business, his deductions are swift and sure, but they go beyond the mere present, the mathematical and logical side being reinforced by the ideal. The turning point in Mr. Walker's career was undoubtedly reached when he was obliged to decline an election to the chair of mathematics in Wisconsin University, because of arrangements already made to enter the government survey. The latter employment brought him into connection with the great lumber industry of the country and it is on lumber that his fortune rests. When Mr. Walker first came to Minnesota he studied the timber problem from both the practical and the ideal standpoint. Practically and mathematically he was convinced that the future of the section was more intimately related to the wood crop than the wheat crop. States might change their staple. California has changed hers three times, being successively first in the production of gold, wheat and fruit. She might change it again. Minnesota might change hers from wheat to dairying, and probably will, but there was no possibility of a change in the shelter problem. Trees grew too slowly for that. Thus far the problem was capable of a mathematical solution. Many lumbermen solved it in that way, shinned the land, took their profits and invested them in other lines. But Mr. Walker could not view the matter entirely from the practical standpoint. He wrought, wrote and pleaded for a broader conception of the future of the state than was involved in marketing the pine at the earliest possible moment; and, while the pressure of competition compelled him in a measure to join the procession of manufacturers, he did not yield his ideals, and today when many of his contemporaries have abandoned the field, he has merely enlarged his operations and holds now the largest reserve of forest in California ever bought by private capital. It is organized not merely to secure legitimate

profits but to perpetuate the value of the land by the practical application of the principles of commercial forestry. In this connection it is curious what a unanimity has marked the family in the matter of business. All of Mr. Walker's five sons are interested with him in lumber. Each has a department and each has won his spurs in his department. Of Mr. Walker's work for commercial Minneapolis it is unnecessary to speak at length. It speaks for itself in the establishment of a public market second to scarcely any other in the country, and in his bringing forth the capital with which to secure the Butler Brothers for the city. No other man in the city could command the capital with which to make this vital improvement in the wholesale facilities of Minneapolis, and Mr. Walker in coming forward knew that he was drawing down money that was capable of earning greater returns elsewhere. Again he took money out of his own field of endeavor and going out to St. Louis Park built a manufacturing suburb at

a time when Minneapolis was face to face with the fact that she could not always endure as a great city based on only two industries, one of which apparently had reached its zenith and the other its decline. In dealing with so active a life as that of Mr. Walker, in sketch, one must necessarily leave out many interesting details, but it is the big things which indicate the trend, as the peaks show the direction of the mountain range. The achievements of Mr. Walker have not been entirely unmixd with disappointments and mistakes, but the sum of it is that he has kept his ideals and succeeded with them. He has never compromised his convictions upon any question, political, social or religious. The life of such a man is worth more to a community than his material successes. It is inspiration to those who, witnessing the failures of high principles and saddened by the apparent incapacity of moral ideals to cope with practical conditions, are cheered by the thought that it is not impossible. —J. G.

A LUCKY ACCIDENT.

T. B. Walker Didn't Know of Minneapolis, He Happened Here.

(Minneapolis Tribune.)

Thomas B. Walker came to the city by chance, a lucky accident for himself as well as for the city. The story of how he happened to is a long one. Several years ago, some forty-odd, he was walking along the road near Berea, O., his former home, impressed with the belief that he ought to emigrate to the West and grow up with a new country, if he were to make the most of the opportunities of life. This was in the latter part of the forties, and after completing his education, which was gained by dint of much hard work and self-sacrifice, the Minneapolis lumber king started out for the Northwest. His future course in life had not been fully determined upon.

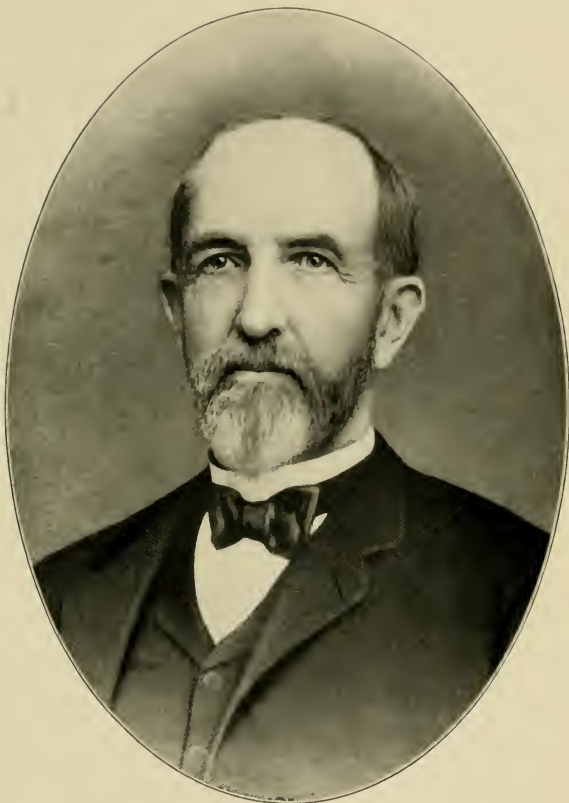
In Madison he made application for a professorship in the state university. Young and rather insignificant looking, the president of the college sized up Mr. Walker as a person who would scarcely make a suitable instructor. He, however, decided to give to him the opportunity to prove what he could do, and turning to one of the geometries then in use he pointed out an intricate problem and asked young Walker if he could solve it. The student did so, and as it was one that had previously been attempted by the student body of the college without a successful solution being reached, Mr. Walker rose several

thousand per cent in the mind of the president. He was recommended for a position; but a life as a pedagogue did not offer the advantages that other branches might, and he decided to push on farther west. At Dubuque, Iowa, he arrived a few days later and was registered at one of the leading hotels when he chanced to sit down beside one of the other guests on the veranda. Conversation was engaged in between the two, and finding out that "Tom" Walker was a surveyor, the gentleman recommended to him that he come to Minneapolis and told him that he knew where he could secure a position in this town.

"Where is Minneapolis?" was asked, Mr. Walker never having heard of the place.

"Oh, it's up the river a few miles above St. Paul," was the reply.

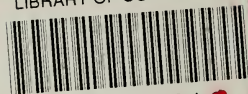
Twenty minutes later T. B. Walker was on board a river boat northward bound, and within a day or two he had reached this city, secured the position of surveyor for a lumberman operating here at the time, and was on his way northward to the pine region of Minnesota. This city was his future basis of operations, and from that time Mr. Walker began to climb the ladder of business and success until he has reached the high plane he occupies today.



Reproduction from photograph taken of Mr. Walker in 1901.
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