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A. A. DENNY

A VOLUME OF MEMOIRS AND GENEALOGY

OF

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

OF

THE CITY OF SEATTLE AND COUNTY OF KING

WASHINGTON

INCLUDING BIOGRAPHIES OF MANY OF THOSE
WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

1903

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PREFACE.



UT of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Believing this to be the fact, there is no necessity of advancing any further reason for the compilation of such a work as this, if reliable history is to be the ultimate object.

The section of Washington embraced by this volume has sustained within its confines men who have been prominent in the history of the state and even of the nation. The annals teem with the records of strong and noble manhood, and, as Sumner has said, "the true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of the individual." The final causes which shape the fortunes of individuals and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure, and their influence scarcely perceived until manifestly declared by results. That nation is the greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men and faithful women; and the intrinsic safety of a community depends not so much upon methods as upon that normal development from the deep resources of which proceeds all that is precious and permanent in life. But such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the actors in the great social drama. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work out a logical result.

The elements of success in life consist in both innate capacity and determination to excel. Where either is wanting, failure is almost certain in the outcome. The study of a successful life, therefore, serves both as a source of information and as a stimulus and encouragement to those who have the capacity. As an important lesson in this connection we may appropriately

quote Longfellow, who said: "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while we judge others by what they have already done." A faithful personal history is an illustration of the truth of this observation.

In this biographical history the editorial staff, as well as the publishers, have fully realized the magnitude of the task. In the collection of the material there has been a constant aim to discriminate carefully in regard to the selection of subjects. Those who have been prominent factors in the public, social and industrial development of the county have been given due recognition as far as it has been possible to secure the requisite data. Names worthy of perpetuation here, it is true, have in several instances been omitted, either on account of the apathy of those concerned or the inability of the compilers to secure the information necessary for a symmetrical sketch; but even more pains have been taken to secure accuracy than were promised in the prospectus. Works of this nature, therefore, are more reliable and complete than are the "standard" histories of a country.

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REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF SEATTLE AND KING COUNTY

ARTHUR A. DENNY.

In the year 1898 Arthur Armstrong Denny departed this life, but while Seattle stands his memory will be revered and his name will find an honored place on the pages of its history, for he was its founder and for almost a half century was connected with the majority of the interests which contributed to its welfare and progress. The dangers and privations of pioneer life were known to him through experience, but with brave heart and determined purpose he met these and persevered in his determination to establish a home in the western district. More enduring than a monument of stone is the work which he has accomplished in the founding of this valuable commonwealth in the Sunset state.

Mr. Denny was born on the 20th of June, 1822, near Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and was of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having originally removed from Scotland to Ireland and thence to America at a very early epoch in the history of Pennsylvania. David and Margaret were the progenitors of the family in the United States. Their son, Robert Denny, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1753 and served in Washington's command in the Revolutionary war. In 1787 he removed to Frederick county, Virginia, and about the year 1790 was married to Miss Rachel Thomas, who was a daughter of one of the Revolutionary heroes. Not long after their nuptials were celebrated they removed to Mercer county, Kentucky, where John Denny, the father of our subject, was born on the 4th of May, 1793. He was reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life, and when in his twentieth year he served his country in the war of 1812, being

a Kentucky volunteer in the regiment commanded by Richard M. Johnson. He was an ensign in Captain McAfee's company and fought under General Harrison, being present at the defeat of General Proctor and at the death of the noted Indian Tecumseh, who is said to have been killed by Colonel Johnson. In 1816 he removed from Kentucky to Indiana and later took up his abode in Illinois, becoming one of the distinguished men of that state and a representative in the legislature of 1840-41, being a colleague of Lincoln, Yates and Baker. He was originally a Whig, and his opposition to slavery led to his identification with the Republican party, which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery into new territory. In 1851 he crossed the plains to Oregon and was the first candidate of his party for governor of the state in 1858. He was a most able speaker, strong, in argument and logical in his deductions and he kept thoroughly informed on all questions concerning the welfare of city, state and nation. He possessed an even temperament and a genial disposition and was well fitted for leadership. On the 25th of August, 1814, Mr. Denny was married to Miss Sarah Wilson, a native of Bladensburg, near Washington, born on the 3rd of February, 1797. She was of Scotch lineage, although her people were among the early settlers of America. She departed this life March 25, 1841, and the honorable and useful career of John Denny was terminated in death on the 28th of July, 1875, in the eighty-third year of his age. He located in Seattle in 1859 and there spent the remainder of his life.

It was while the family were residing in Washington county, Indiana, that Arthur Armstrong Denny was born, and his education was obtained in a little log schoolhouse in Illinois. He also pursued an academic course and learned surveying, a knowledge of which was of much value to him in the days of his early residence on Puget Sound. He was married on the 23rd of November, 1843, to Miss Mary Ann Boren, and two children were born to them in Illinois: Cathrine Louisa, who is now the wife of George Frederick Frye, of Seattle; and Margaret Lenora, who is residing in a beautiful home with her mother in Seattle. It is to the latter that we are indebted for the material from which we have compiled the sketch of her honored father.

In 1851 Mr. Denny crossed the plains to Oregon, accompanied by his family. The party started from Illinois on the 10th of April, making the hazardous journey across the plains with horse teams. They were attacked by Indians near the American Falls, but succeeded in escaping and keeping the red men at bay, although they were fired upon many times by the savages. Perilous incidents were met and hardships endured, but at length

the journey was safely accomplished. For a time the party had no flour, and other trials were endured on the long journey, but at length they reached Portland, Oregon, on the 22nd of August, 1851. Malaria attacked the party, and learning that the health conditions around Puget Sound were very much better and desiring to locate near salt water, Mr. Denny decided to go to the coast, expecting to be more immune from malarial fever. Accordingly he took passage on the vessel *Exact*, and on the 13th of December, 1851, was landed on the bank of Elliott bay. It was raining and the ladies of the party took shelter in the bushes. It was a dreary prospect with the lowering clouds above and a wild new country all around inhabited by savages and wild beasts. Dangers threatened, but these pioneer people had great courage and determination and resolved to make the best of the situation. The members of the party, in addition to the Denny family, were John N. Low and his family, C. D. Boren and family, William N. Bell and family, and Charles C. Terry. There was also David T. Denny, a brother of Arthur Denny, and Lee Terry, making in all twelve adults and twelve children. The landing was made at Alki Point, where they built log houses. At least fifteen hundred Indians spent the winter in that vicinity, some of them occupying part of the ground which the pioneers had cleared, but the latter thought it unwise to antagonize the red men by refusing the privilege of camping in this district. In the spring Mr. Denny and some of his friends began to seek more favorable locations for claims, and he accordingly located three hundred and twenty acres of land, upon which a portion of the city of Seattle now stands. The party arrived just too late to receive the benefit of the six hundred-and-forty-acre donation act, the amount of a claim having been reduced one half only a short time before. On this property his first log house was built on the bluff at the mouth of the gulch, which extends to the bay in front of where Bell Hotel was afterward built. This proved an inconvenient place for the little home and shortly afterward Mr. Denny built a residence where Frye's Opera House is now located.

Pioneer conditions existed; the mail was brought to the little colony by express at a cost of twenty-five cents per letter, and the last mail that was delivered in that way contained twenty-two letters and fourteen newspapers. A postoffice was then established. Mr. Denny was appointed postmaster and cared for the mail in his little log cabin for several years. His next residence was a frame house of six rooms and for years this was headquarters for all new comers. As the city grew he subdivided his land, made several additions to the town and as the property increased in value

his wealth likewise proportionately grew, and he became one of the most substantial residents of Seattle. He made judicious investments in property, and his careful management and keen business sagacity resulted in the acquirement of a handsome estate. It was in Oregon that Mr. Denny's eldest son Roland was born on the 2nd of September, 1851, only a short time after the arrival of the family, and he was but an infant when they came to Seattle. In the city schools he was educated and has been identified with the growth and development of the city, and now has charge of his father's large estate. The second son, Orion, was born in Seattle and is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of vitrified brick and tile. Another son, Arthur Wilson, was born in Seattle and is a book and stationery merchant, while the youngest son, Charles, is a member of the Denny Blaine Land Company, doing a large real-estate business. The family has ever been one of the most honored, respected and prominent in Seattle, the sons sharing in the work of the father and continuing it since his death.

Mr. Denny was a life-long Republican and from the time of his arrival in Washington took an active part in political affairs. He was elected a member of the first legislature of the territory and was also elected a delegate to the United States congress, where he did much for the territory in promoting its interests and welfare. During the early years of his residence he was identified with business affairs of the city as a merchant and later became a member of the firm of Dexter, Horton & Company, bankers, owners of the first bank of Seattle. This institution did a large and successful business, but it did not claim all of Mr. Denny's attention, for he was known as an active factor in nearly every enterprise that contributed to the growth, progress and prosperity of the city. He gave all of his time, means and influence for its promotion. He assisted in organizing the First Methodist church, and for years was an active member of that denomination, but in his later days was more closely identified with the Congregational church. He always took a deep interest in all religious work and was ever ready to assist in Christian and educational enterprises. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing Mr. Denny to have been a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacked the courage of his convictions, but there existed as dominating elements in this individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to him the respect and confidence of men.

ROBERT BROOKE ALBERTSON.

Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won Robert B. Albertson prestige as a Seattle lawyer, a fact which is highly complimentary, for no bar has numbered more eminent and prominent men. He is to-day a member of the law firm of Lewis Hardin and Albertson, his partners being Colonel James Hamilton Lewis and Thomas B. Hardin.

Mr. Albertson was born in Hertford, North Carolina, December 21, 1859. His ancestors emigrated from Amsterdam more than two hundred years ago and for several generations the family has been represented in the old North state. Elias Albertson, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in that state on the 24th of September, 1763, and became an influential and leading citizen, who served as inspector of revenues under the first administration, being appointed by President George Washington in 1792. His son, Anthony Albertson, the grandfather of our subject, was also a native of North Carolina and became a prominent citizen and planter, who died about the beginning of the Civil war, in the seventieth year of his age. Jonathan White Albertson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Perquimans county, North Carolina, September 5, 1826. On the eighth day of January, 1854, he married Miss Catherine Fauntleroy Pescud, of Petersburg, Virginia. Her maternal grandfather was Peter Francisco, who won fame in the Revolutionary war. He possessed phenomenal strength and was an expert swordsman. Enlisting in the Revolutionary war, he distinguished himself for valor and ability as a fighter, and his efforts proved greatly detrimental to the enemy. It is known that in a certain charge he engaged six British soldiers at one time and succeeded in slaying all of them. He said he could rest better after he had killed a number of the enemies of his country. He was such a valiant and brave soldier and accomplished so much for the colonial cause that the legislature of his state rendered thanks to him by resolution. In the early history of the Albertson family all were identified with the Society of Friends. In ante-bellum days Jonathan W. Albertson opposed the secession movement urged by the south, but after the war was inaugurated he endorsed the course of his native section, although he did not enter the army. In religious faith he became an Episcopalian, although reared as a member of the Society of Friends. A lawyer of marked ability, he was connected with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this district and won eminence as a member of the bar. He served as prosecuting attorney of his district, was judge of the Superior court and was United States attorney under President Hayes. He also was a member of the legis-

lature, and of the constitutional convention of North Carolina, and he left the impress of his individuality upon the organic law of his state. Unto the parents of our subject were born six children, of whom five are yet living. One of the sons is Jonathan W., telegraph editor of the Post Intelligencer of Seattle, and Thomas E. is a soldier in the Philippines. The father of this family died in 1898 at the age of seventy-two years, but the mother is yet living in North Carolina at the age of seventy-five years.

Robert Brooke Albertson was educated in the University of North Carolina, being graduated in 1881 with the degree of Ph. B. He studied law in the same university and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of North Carolina on the 6th of February, 1883. Since that time he has been admitted to practice in all of the courts of the United States. In the fall succeeding his admission he came to Seattle. He had no means, and in order to provide for his support he accepted employment at piling lumber for the Seattle and Commercial Mill Company, later spending six months as city editor of the Seattle Morning Chronicle, and for two years he was a law clerk, first employed in that capacity in the office of Burke & Raisin, and afterward in the office of Struve, Haines & McMicken. In 1885 he entered into a law partnership with George Hyde Preston and later became a member of the firm of Lewis, Hardin & Albertson. Mr. Albertson is widely known as a talented and reliable attorney. His practice is extensive and of an important character. He is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases.

On the 24th of August, 1892, Mr. Albertson was married to Miss Nancy De Wolfe, a native of Charlotte, North Carolina, and a daughter of Captain F. S. De Wolfe, who was formerly a mayor of that city and is now a resident of Seattle. Our subject and his wife hold membership in the Episcopal church and are very highly esteemed by a host of warm friends. Mr. Albertson is acknowledged to be one of the most active, influential and prominent members of the Republican party in the city. He has served with much ability as chairman of the King county Republican central committee, filling the office until 1889. In that year he was elected corporation counsel of Seattle, was elected a representative from the Forty-second district of the state legislature in 1895 and re-elected in 1900. He was nominated by his party while absent at Nome, Alaska, the nomination being made without his solicitation or knowledge. He was unanimously endorsed by the King county delegation for speaker of the house, to which position he was elected, and in that place of high honor and responsibility he displayed such executive force and thorough knowledge of parliamentary usage as to win the com-

mendation not only of his own party, but of the opposition as well. He was also speaker at the special session held in June, 1901. Mr. Albertson is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, having first been identified with the Maryland chapter and now with the Washington chapter, of which he is the historian. He belonged to the old hook and ladder company of the city up to the time when a paid fire company was installed. For five years he was a member of the Washington state militia and served with ability during the Chinese riots in 1887. He is the present chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is one of the honored citizens of the city where he has won prominence at the bar and as a statesman.

FRANK M. MULDOON.

Frank M. Muldoon, an ex-member of the city council of Seattle, is a progressive and well known business man of the city, where he has made his home for the past fourteen years, and during all this time he has been prominently identified with the real-estate interests, both on his own account and for eastern capitalists. He was born in Montpelier, Vermont, on the 6th of December, 1848. His great-grandfather in the paternal line came to this country from Ireland, and was the progenitor of the family on American soil. He took up his abode on a farm in Keysville, New York, there spending the remainder of his life. His son, John Muldoon, was born in that city, and he, too, became an industrious and respected agriculturist, spending his entire life in the town in which he was born, his death occurring at the age of eighty-four years. His son, Thomas B. Muldoon, became the father of our subject, and he also claimed Keysville as the place of his nativity, being there born in 1820. He subsequently removed to Montpelier, Vermont, where he learned the carriage manufacturer's trade, and was there married to Miss Maria Daggett, a native of that city. She was of Scotch and English ancestry, and for many generations her ancestors had resided in the Green Mountain state. In 1854 Mr. and Mrs. Muldoon took up their abode in Madison, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the manufacture of carriages and farm implements, in partnership with Daniel M. Thurston, the father of United States Senator Thurston, where he remained ten years, afterward removing to Hammond, that state, there becoming one of the most extensive farmers and land owners in that section of the state. He gave close attention to his business interests, and the measure of his influence upon the best development of his locality was widely felt. For many years he held the office of alderman of his city. He was called to his final rest in 1870, at the age

of fifty years, passing away in the faith of the Episcopal church, of which he was long a worthy and consistent member. His wife died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1885, when she had reached the age of sixty-one years. Unto this worthy couple were born six children, of whom three still survive.

Frank M. Muldoon, the only representative of the above described family on the Pacific coast, received his education in the State University at Madison, Wisconsin, and after leaving that institution assisted his father in his extensive farming operations until 1870. In that year, in Hammond, Wisconsin, he embarked in the hardware and machinery business, later continuing the same occupation in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and his business relations were carried on in partnership with his brother, James D. Muldoon. In the latter city our subject was also engaged in the real-estate business, and he was in St. Paul, Minnesota, before the advent of the railroads into that section. Owing to the ill health of his family he thought it advisable to seek a change of climate, and accordingly, in 1888, he came to Seattle, Washington, where he has ever since been actively and deeply interested in the growth and development of the city. Throughout his residence here he has been numbered among the leading real-estate dealers of the northwest, and in this line of business his services have been of incalculable value to Seattle and the surrounding country. After a residence here of only one year he was honored by his fellow citizens by being made a member of the city council, and he has since been the incumbent of that important position, which proves that his services therein have been trustworthy and capable. He was prominent in advocating the cutting down of the great Denny Hill and using the contents to fill in the water front and also in opening the streets through it to the north. As chairman of the street committee this proposition was his, and he is entitled to the full credit of this great improvement. At his own expense he has recently made a trip to the eastern cities, gathering valuable data in regard to the methods of street improvement, bridge building, sewer construction, the care of garbage and all such subjects, and this service has been of great value in improving the streets of Seattle. To him is accorded the honor of having platted and placed on sale the Market street addition to the city, which has been largely sold and improved, and he is now entrusted with the business of various eastern capitalists, making investments for them and caring for their real estate.

In 1874 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Muldoon and Miss Sarah L. Ducolon, a native of the Empire state. Two children have come to brighten and bless their home—Jay F. and Allie B. The family reside in a beautiful home in Seattle and are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Mul-

doon is a member of both branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has retained his membership in his lodge in the east, with which he has been identified for thirty years. He is also a member of the order of Ben Hur, and in politics is a life-long Republican. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, always known for his prompt and honorable methods of dealing, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellow men.

MICHAEL S. DREW.

Michael S. Drew, one of the highly esteemed pioneer citizens of Seattle, is numbered among the native sons of the Pine Tree state, his birth having occurred in Machias, Maine, on the 5th of January, 1827. His parents were Alexander and Zylpha (Small) Drew, both of whom were natives of Maine and Congregationalists in religious faith. The father was a carpenter and farmer, whose life was characterized by industry and uprightness. He died in 1833 at the age of forty-five years, and of the ten children born of his marriage only three are now living, although all attained to a good old age. As the family was large and the financial resources were limited, Michael S. Drew had little opportunity to secure an education, but as the years passed he gained much general information, constantly adding to his knowledge in the school of experience. He earned his own living from a very early age. He remained in Machias, Maine, until he attained the age of fifteen, and at that time he had depended upon his own resources for nine years. He first worked in a lathe mill, receiving twenty-five cents per day, and continued in the lumber business until as he grew in size and capability he acquired a complete knowledge of the lumber business in all its departments. In 1848, having attained his majority, he came to the west upon the tide of emigration, which was still flowing toward the setting sun. On reaching Minnesota he was pleased with that state and took up his abode at St. Anthony Falls, then a new town, having just been established upon the western frontier. He had made the journey part of the way overland and part of the way by means of the rivers and lakes, as no railroads extended in the western district at that time. While enroute he camped at Chicago, which was then but a small town, a tract of swamp land constituting the site of what is now he second city of the Union.

In Minnesota Mr. Drew engaged in lumbering, but the discovery of gold in California attracted him to the far west, and he resolved to seek the Eldorado of the west, hoping that he might readily gain a fortune upon the Pacific

coast. In order to reach that country he made his way to New York city where he took passage in a ship to San Francisco, going by way of Panama. He reached his destination in safety on the 26th of October, 1852, and had about five cents left when he landed. For fourteen months he was engaged in placer-mining in Nevada, meeting with success and making considerable money. He also worked in a sawmill in Grass Valley, being paid four hundred dollars per month in compensation for his services. He continued in that position for two years and then spent a year in the Red Woods, near Redwood city, California. At one time he had eighteen hundred dollars in California slugs, worth fifty dollars each. Later he went to the middle and more southerly mining districts of California and there spent what he had previously saved. In 1855 he returned to San Francisco and secured a passage on the bark Live Yankees, in which he sailed to Port Gamble, arriving on the 22nd of September, 1855. There he obtained work with the Puget Mill Company as saw-filer, and after two years was promoted to the position of assistant foreman under Cyrus Walker, now a wealthy and respected pioneer of the state.

Mr. Drew continued in that capacity until 1871, at which time he was appointed collector of customs of the Puget Sound district by President Grant, filling the position capably for two years, during which time he resided at Port Townsend. He then resigned and returned to Port Gamble, again resuming his position with the mill company, with which he continued until 1890, when he was elected a member of the first state legislature of Washington. He removed to Seattle, taking up his abode in the comfortable and commodious residence in which he has ever since lived. When in the legislature he was an active and valued member, doing all in his power to promote the best interests of the state. At the close of his term of service he returned to Seattle, where he has largely lived a retired life, although he has dealt to some extent on his own account in city property and has engaged in loaning money.

Mr. Drew was married on the 13th of October, 1864, to Miss Susan Isabella Biles, a native of Yazoo county, Mississippi, and a daughter of James Biles, a planter belonging to an old Virginian family. He brought a large emigrant train to Washington in 1853, Olympia being their destination. He had married Miss Nancy Carter, a southern lady, and was accompanied by his wife and their seven children on the journey to the northwest in 1853. Mr. Biles was a strong temperance man and a devoted member of the Methodist Church. He was also a prominent Mason and took a very active part in organizing the first Masonic lodge in the territory of Washington, travel-

ing over this portion of the country and installing lodges at various places. He died at the age of seventy-six years and was buried at Olympia, his good wife surviving for some time and passing away in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Drew have been born seven children, three of whom are living. Fred, a practicing dentist, died at the age of twenty-five years, leaving a wife and one child. He was prominent in his profession, was highly esteemed and his loss was very deeply felt by his family and many friends. One daughter, Abbie, is a musician of note, having studied in Europe and Boston. Edward L. is a partner in the management of the Third Avenue Theater of Seattle. Cyrus Walker is in the Seattle Hardware store, one of the large wholesale and retail establishments of this city.

Mr. Drew received the sublime degree of a Master Mason in 1858 at Port Gamble, and is past master of his lodge, still retaining active membership there. He has remained upon the Pacific coast for more than half a century, being a pioneer of California and Washington. He has contributed in a large measure to the development of the mining and industrial interests of the northwest and through legitimate channels of business has attained very creditable success.

Edward L. Drew, to whom we are largely indebted for the facts contained in this biographical sketch, was born at Port Townsend September 2, 1871. He was educated in the public schools and in the State University of Washington, and was engaged in the lumber business until 1893, at which time he became a partner in the management of the Third Avenue Theater, being associated with Mr. Russell in this enterprise in which they are meeting with marked success. He is a member of the Woodman of the World and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is a young man of excellent business and executive ability, popular and esteemed in Seattle.

MANSON F. BACKUS.

Manson F. Backus, president of the Washington National Bank, is one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Seattle. He was born in South Livonia, Livingston county, New York, on the 11th of May, 1853, and is of old English ancestry, the family having been established in Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1635. They became prominent in the early history of New England, and from that section of the country representatives of the name removed to New York. John Backus, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Washington county, in that state, whence he early

removed to Livingston county. Here he followed the life of a frugal, industrious farmer, and attained the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His son, Clinton T. Backus, the father of our subject, was born in South Livonia, Livingston county, and became a stock raiser, raising and dealing in fine horses and cattle. In 1859 he removed to Union Springs, New York, where he was engaged in the milling business until 1863, at which time he purchased a large interest in a gypsum mine. He was engaged in that line of work throughout the remainder of his life, and under his management the various gypsum mines and mills were consolidated under the name of the Cayuga Plaster Company. In 1865 he was associated with Gen. William H. Seward, Jr., Gen. Henry W. Slocum, E. P. Ross, J. N. Napp and others, in the organization of the Merchants Union Express Company, which was subsequently consolidated with the American Express Company, and of the latter Mr. Backus was a director for many years. In 1866 he became a stockholder in the First National Bank of Union Springs, New York, and was president of the institution until 1890, at which time he liquidated the bank and continued the business as a private banking house. Although extensively connected with manufacturing and financial affairs, he always maintained his interest in farming and stock raising, and continued business along that line until the time of his death. At his death he was the largest land owner in his town, and his chief pleasure consisted of visiting his various farms and inspecting the fine stock raised thereon. He was a gentleman of superior executive ability and keen discrimination, and his business judgment was rarely at fault. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, and his wise counsel proved a potent element in the conduct of many profitable concerns. He departed this life September 5, 1897, at the age of seventy years, and over the record of his career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He left to his family not only a handsome competence, but an untarnished name.

In 1851 M. Backus was united in marriage to Miss Harriet N. Groesbeck, a native of Rensselaer county, New York, born in 1828. They had two children, a daughter and a son; the mother died in 1854.

Manson Franklin Backus pursued his education in Oakwood Seminary, at Union Springs, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1871. He then attended the Central New York Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, New York, and is one of its graduates of the class of 1872. Upon the completion of his literary course he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Union Springs. In 1874 he was appointed teller and the following year became cashier, a position which he filled acceptably and continuously

until 1888, when he determined to improve the excellent opportunities offered by the northwest and ally himself with the business interests of Washington. Accordingly, he came to Seattle in 1889, and in connection with others organized the Washington National Bank, of which he served as the cashier and chief executive officer until 1897, when he was chosen vice-president. In 1900 he was elected president. The bank has always been conducted along most conservative lines, and its growth and success are quite remarkable, its deposits now aggregating three and one-half million dollars, while its surplus and undivided profits are equal to three times its capital. This result has largely been attained through the personality and energy of Mr. Backus. Other business interests have also profited by his managerial ability; while in Union Springs he had the management of the plaster company from 1879 to 1888, during which time its business increased tenfold. Mr. Backus studied law as an accomplishment, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, New York. He was appointed postmaster at Union Springs by President Garfield in 1881. In 1893 he was appointed by the United States Court receiver of the Seattle Consolidated Street Railway Company, and also of the Rainier Power and Railway Company, two of the largest corporations in the state of Washington. He is now (1902) president of the Seattle Clearing House Association, and was a member of the clearing house committee which was instrumental in carrying the Seattle banks through the panic of 1893 without a failure among its members. In November, 1896, in connection with Mr. E. O. Graves, he organized the banking house of Graves & Backus, the firm afterward becoming Graves, Backus & Purdy. This institution is located at Whatcom, Washington, and has been remarkably successful. Mr. Backus is also a director of the Columbia & Puget Sound Railway Company. It will thus be seen that his business connections are of a comprehensive and important character.

In April, 1873, Mr. Backus was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Yawger, who died in 1884, leaving two children, Irene, now the wife of Dr. R. M. Harlan, of New York; and Leroy M., a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1902. In 1886 Mr. Backus was again married, his second union being with Miss Lue Adams, of King Ferry, New York, who died in February, 1901. Socially he is connected with the Rainier and several other clubs. In his politics he is a Republican, but aside from exercising his right of franchise in support of the men and measures in which he believes, he has taken no active part in political affairs since coming to Washington. He is a liberal contributor to local charities and public enterprises, and has done his full share toward promoting the prosperity of his adopted

city. Honored and respected, few men in Seattle occupy a more enviable position than Manson F. Backus in mercantile and financial circles, not alone on account of the success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought him the high degree of prosperity which he at present enjoys. He has demonstrated that success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of judgment, vigilance and hard work.

CHARLES J. SMITH.

Charles Jackson Smith belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the affluence which the future had in store for this great and growing country, and, acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has garnered, in the fullness of time, the generous harvest which is the just recompense of industry, integrity and enterprise. He is now connected with many extensive and important business interests of a private nature and has earned the proud American title of a self-made man, for all that he has is the reward of his own enterprise and industry.

Charles Jackson Smith was born in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky, on the 13th of March, 1854, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His paternal grandfather emigrated to New York in 1795, while the maternal grandfather became a resident of North Carolina, whence he removed to Kentucky, settling in the Blue Grass state during its pioneer days. Charles F. Smith, the father of our subject, was born in Easton, Delaware county, New York, in the year 1813, and was united in marriage to Miss Q. A. Jackson, whose birth occurred in Kentucky in 1826. The wedding took place in the Empire state, whither the bride had removed with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Smith remained in New York until 1857, when they took up their abode in Kansas City, Missouri, where they passed the residue of their days, the father dying in 1877 at the age of sixty-four years. He was a merchant and for a time served as internal revenue collector. Four of the five children are yet living and Mrs. Smith still survives in her seventy-fifth year, her home being at Portland, Oregon. Like her husband, she holds membership in the Presbyterian church and since coming to the northwest

has made many warm friends, who esteem her highly for her lovable traits of character. Two of her sons, L. E. and Charles J., are residents of Seattle.

The latter pursued his education in private schools of Kansas City and is a graduate of Blackburn University of Carlinville, Illinois. Soon after the completion of his literary course, he became connected with railroad service as a clerk in the motive power department of the Kansas City, Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company. He was promoted to the auditing department and did the auditing of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. In 1878 he became auditor for both roads and soon afterward the auditing departments of those roads and of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs and the Atchison, Nebraska Railroads were removed to Kansas City and consolidated in one office—Mr. Smith being made assistant auditor of the consolidated department.

It was in the year 1880 that our subject became a resident of the northwest, at which time he removed to Portland, Oregon, and accepted the position of assistant comptroller of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. The following year he was made comptroller of the company and of the Oregon Improvement Company, and in 1886 he went to New York city as secretary and treasurer of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the Oregon Improvement Company, and the Oregon & Transcontinental Company. Soon after this the Oregon Railroad was leased to the Union Pacific and the Oregon & Transcontinental Company had a change of management. Mr. Smith then left New York for Omaha to become general land commissioner for the Union Pacific Company, continuing in that capacity until 1889, at which time he returned to Portland, Oregon, as general manager of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. There he remained until 1890, when he came to Seattle and was made vice-president and general manager of the Oregon Improvement Company, which position he filled continuously until 1895, when he was appointed receiver of the company, acting in that capacity until 1897. He was then appointed general manager of the Pacific Coast Company, the successor of the Oregon Improvement Company, but in January, 1899, he left the company and has since given his attention to the supervision of his private interests. He is connected with a wholesale mercantile house in Portland, is also interested in milling and coal mining and has various other enterprises of importance. He is a gentleman of wide experience and marked executive ability and his business career proves conclusively what a power in the industrial world are enterprise, resolution and straight-forward business methods.

In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Elizabeth

McMullen, a native of Bloomington, Illinois, and unto them have been born five children, Myra, Elizabeth, Katharine, Charles Howard and Prescott Kirkland. The family are Presbyterians in religious faith and are held in high esteem, while their home is the center of a cultured society circle. As a Republican Mr. Smith takes a deep and abiding interest in the growth and success of his party and does everything in his power to secure reform in municipal government. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is a most public-spirited citizen, co-operating in all measures for the general good.

ORVILL J. BELL.

One of the prominent and respected citizens of Seattle is Orvill J Bell, a man whose history furnishes a splendid example of what may be accomplished through determined purpose, laudable ambition and well directed efforts. Starting at the very bottom round of the ladder, he has steadily worked his way upward, gaining success and winning the public confidence.

Mr. Bell was born in Calhoun county, Michigan, on the 12th of February, 1847, and is of Scotch and Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Andrew Bell, was born in Scotland and came with his father to America, they becoming early pioneers of Calhoun county, Michigan, where they secured twelve hundred acres of land. They became well and favorably known among the early settlers of that part of the state, and were prominent members of the Baptist church. The grandfather filled many positions of honor and trust in his locality. The father of our subject, Allison A. Bell, was born in Erie county, New York, in 1820, and as a life occupation he followed farming and merchandising. For some years he made his home at Olivet, Michigan, where he was connected with the college of that place, and was an active Republican in the early history of that party. He married Miss Mary Fish, also of Erie county, New York, and their union was blessed with two sons,—Merton A., now deceased; and Orvill J. The father was called from this life in the forty-fifth year of his age, and his loving wife passed away at the early age of twenty-seven years.

Orvill J. Bell received an excellent education in Olivet College, and when the time came for him to assume the duties of life on his own responsibility he engaged in the tilling of the soil. In 1863, when the great Civil war was at its height and the demand for volunteers became urgent, this lad of seventeen years offered his services to his country, and in the Sixth Michigan Artillery he rendered valuable aid in the preservation of



O. J. Bell

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the Union. He participated in the engagements in the vicinity of Mobile, at Fort Morgan and Fort Gains. While engaged in service he received a sunstroke, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered, but he continued at his post of duty and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge. He served his country faithfully and well, and his war record is one of which he has every reason to be proud. Since the war his business interests have been varied, and for the first few years after its close he followed the life of an agriculturist, while for a time thereafter he was engaged in the boot and shoe business. While a resident of Crawford county he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county clerk and register of deeds, thus serving for six years, and during that time he also read law under the preceptorship of Judge J. B. Tuttle. Admitted to the bar in 1889, he then began the practice of his chosen profession, and a short time afterward was elected by his fellow townsmen to the position of prosecuting attorney of Crawford county. On account of impaired health, however, he was obliged to seek a change of climate, and he accordingly came to Seattle, casting in his lot with the citizens of this favored section in 1893. He was thus obliged to resign the office he was so ably filling, and he arrived in this city entirely without means, but by indomitable perseverance he has worked his way upward from comparative obscurity to a position of affluence. His first work here was in preparing kindling wood, for which he received ten cents a basket, and in a short time he was able to carry on this business in a wholesale way, supplying the grocery houses of the city. In 1895, however, his business was destroyed by fire, and he was again obliged to begin at the bottom round of the ladder, this time embarking in the cigar and tobacco business. In the same year he also engaged in the manufacture of apple cider and vinegar at 601 First avenue, south, beginning the business with a small hand press, but he now does both a wholesale and retail business. His success is largely due to his capable management, executive ability, untiring efforts and firm purpose, and as the architect of his own fortune he has builded wisely and well.

The marriage of Mr. Bell was celebrated in 1869, when Miss Sarah E. Porter became his wife. She is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, and is of Scotch and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. Three children have been born unto this union,—Frank A., the prosecuting attorney of Marquette county, Michigan; E. W., an insurance man in the same county; and Harry P., who is engaged in business with his father. Mr. Bell is independent in his political views, voting for the men whom he regards as best qualified to fill positions of honor and trust, and he is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, holding membership in both the blue lodge and chapter. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters, the Star of Bethlehem and the Grand Army of the Republic.

GEORGE FREDERICK FRYE.

One of the most prominent and influential pioneer settlers who has long been connected with Seattle and her history is George Frederick Frye, who arrived on the site of this beautiful and progressive city in 1853. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Weiser, Hanover, on the 15th of June, 1833. He represents an old German family. His father, Otto Frye, was born in that country and passed his entire life there. For a number of years he served as burgomaster of his town and was a prominent and respected citizen. He married Sophia Pranga, also a native of the same locality. They were members of the Lutheran church, faithful to its teachings and were recognized as people of the highest respectability and moral worth. The father lived to be sixty-nine years of age, and the mother passed away in 1857. In their family were ten children.

George Frederick Frye was their seventh son, and in his native land he pursued his education until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he emigrated to the new world. This was in 1849, and he made his way to the United States that he might have better business opportunities in this land. He located in Lafayette, Missouri, where his sister was then living, and began work as a farm hand at eight dollars per month. He was industrious, honest and frugal and was willing to perform any service that would yield him an honest living. He became an expert driver of oxen, and this rendered his services peculiarly valuable in the new country where he lived. He was but nineteen years of age when, in 1852, he engaged to drive four yoke of oxen across the plains to Oregon in order to pay his passage. There were nine deaths in the party ere they reached their destination, for it was the year of the great cholera scourge, and along the line of travel were many newly-made graves. The party suffered the usual hardships and trials incident to the trip. Their stock was at one time stampeded but they succeeded in recovering them, and in September the party arrived safely in Dallas, Oregon. Mr. Frye spent the winter there in charge of the stock belonging to Mr. Hayes, with whom he had made the journey, but most of the cattle died. In January, 1853, he reached Portland, Oregon. It was his intention at the outset of the journey to go to the gold fields of California, but, like other members of the party, he was induced to make Oregon his destination. He

spent three months in Portland, and during that time he used up the capital which he had brought with him. He then secured work in a livery stable at twenty-five dollars per month and board. It was small wages but much better than being idle, and as he did not have to pay his living expenses he was enabled to save some money. In the spring, in company with A. H. Butler, who had crossed the plains with him, he made his way to Olympia, Washington. They took with them oxen with which to engage in getting out piles. They were accompanied by J. Ennis and E. M. Smithers, and, having no trouble with the Indians, they arrived safely at Alki Point, where Mr. Frye secured work at three dollars per day.

In 1855, however, the Indians began to threaten war and he was one of the volunteers who offered to protect the white settlers. At the time of the Indian attack on Seattle he was stationed at that place. He had assisted in building the fort there and in sawing the lumber in the sawmill which was used in the construction of this house of defense. He was very active and helpful all during the time when great danger threatened the little settlement. After the war he operated the Yesler sawmill for almost ten years, and during six years of that time was in partnership with Arthur A. Denny as proprietor of the mill, the firm name being Denny & Company.

On the 25th of October, 1860, Mr. Frye was united in marriage to Miss Louisa C. Denny, a daughter of A. A. Denny. He was one of Seattle's first settlers and a citizen of very high reputation and influence who rightfully acquired the name of "father of the town." After their marriage Mr. Frye built a small house on the present site of the Stevens hotel. He had a tract of land there, forty feet square, for which he paid two hundred dollars. Their first home in Seattle was not a pretentious one, as it contained only three small rooms, but it was a pioneer period when luxuries and conveniences were almost unknown and other buildings of the town were scarcely any better, while many were not so commodious. Mr. Frye opened a meat market and in his new enterprise met with a high degree of prosperity. He also established a bakery, and in this enterprise Mr. Denny was his partner. He applied himself so closely to his work, however, that his health failed and he was obliged to dispose of his bakery and abandon business for a long time in order to regain his lost strength. When he was once more able to become an active factor in industrial circles he engaged in steam-boating on the J. B. Libby. His first position was that of purser, but finally he became captain and commanded the boat for four years, during which time he was also mail agent, carrying the mail from Seattle to Whatcom and Sameyami, making one trip a week. During a period of very high water he almost

lost his boat, which ran aground, and the expense of getting the vessel off amounted to ten thousand dollars.

Some time after this Mr. Frye obtained three hundred acres of land on White river and was engaged in raising hay and stock, also devoting considerable attention to the making of butter. Later, however, he sold the farm for seven thousand dollars and returned to Seattle, where, in company with Mr. Denny, he conducted a tiishop. When he retired from that business he became a stockholder in a co-operation store of which he was placed in charge, conducting the business for about four years. He was then again taken ill and for a long time was in poor health. In 1884 he erected the Frye Opera Hall, a large building one hundred and twenty by one hundred and twenty feet. It was built of brick and was the first opera house in the town, but in the great fire of 1889 it was destroyed, causing him a loss of about eighty thousand dollars. He was ill at the time of the conflagration but recovered so soon afterward that his friends often laughingly claim that the fire cured him. In the work of reclaiming Seattle after its destruction he built the hotel Stevens, one of the finest blocks in the city, and is still its owner. He is also one-fourth owner of the Northern Hotel, which is a splendid business structure, and in addition he has a number of buildings on Yesler way, one of the best business and residence avenues of the city. With this fortunate pioneer the day of small things has passed away, and his large investments and business ability have made him one of the capitalists of the fair city which he has aided in building. He is now living retired, merely superintending his property interests. He was the pioneer meat-market man and baker of the city and also erected the first opera house here. His love of music led him to establish the first brass band of the city, he performing upon the E flat horn.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Frye has been blessed with six children, namely: J. Marion, who is married and has two children; Mary Louisa, now the widow of Captain George H. Fortson, who was killed in the service of his country in Manila; Sophia S., who is living at home; George Arthur, who passed away when twenty-four years of age; Roberta G. and Elizabeth, both at home. In politics Mr. Frye is a Republican and has served as a member of the city council. He and his family have a very pleasant home on Pike street, where they have resided for thirty-five years. No resident of Seattle enjoys in a higher degree the good will, respect and esteem of his fellowmen, or is more worthy of their regard than this honored pioneer, who for a half century has been an important factor in the improvement and up-building of Seattle.

SETH W. CLARK.

The late trouble between the United States and Spain has given the younger generation of Americans a faint idea of the horrors and anxieties of war, but the great Civil conflict waged fiercely for four years between brothers of the north and south, people of one blood, similar aims and manners, essentially of one family, was a contest so terrible that the whole world looked on and shuddered, as the contestants were much more equally matched and the outcome of such vast moment. To the brave boys who wore the blue and fought for the Union, that their opponents are now glad was preserved, tributes of praise are freely given by a grateful people, and none who went forth in defense of the country deserves them more than the subject of this biography.

Seth William Clark was born in Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 22nd of February, 1832, and is of English ancestry on the paternal side and of Scotch lineage on the maternal side, his ancestors having come to the United States at a very early period in American history, the date of their arrival being about 1680. A settlement was first made in New England, and later on the Hudson river, in New York. Abijah Clark, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1754 and became an officer in the Revolutionary war, being with General Washington during the trying and ever memorable winter at Valley Forge. He was a great admirer of the commander, who justly came to be known as the father of his country. After the war Abijah Clark settled near Peekskill, New York, and when the subject of this review was a little lad of six years he often sat upon his grandfather's knee and listened to his stories of the Revolution. At that time his grandfather gave him three pieces of Continental script which are still in his possession and are a treasured heirloom. The grandfather removed to Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, and it was there that his son, Seth Clark, the father of our subject was born on the 20th of March, 1795. Very early in the history of Michigan the grandfather removed to that state and died at Ann Arbor in March, 1838. A part of the city of Rochester, New York, is built upon a farm which he once owned. Seth Clark was married, in Cayuga county, New York, to Miss Content Ingraham, a native of Massachusetts, born of Scotch parentage. Her father was a giant in stature, being almost seven feet high. He settled with his family in Schenectady county, New York, and served as an ensign in the war of 1812, participating in the defense of Buffalo. After the close of hostilities he turned his attention to farming. In religious faith he was a Baptist and was an extensive reader and a broad-minded man.

His life was a splendid example of morality to his children and at his death, which occurred three days prior to the eightieth anniversary of his birth, he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. His wife died in 1866, at the age of sixty-six years. In their family were five children, but only three are now living.

Seth William Clark was reared upon the home farm, working out through the summer months, as he aided in tilling the soil and harvesting the crops. In the winter he pursued his education in the little red school house, and later was graduated in a first-class academy and collegiate institute. Not desiring to follow the plow as a life work, but wishing to devote his energies to a profession, he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar just a short time before the great Civil war broke upon this country. In answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers he at once enrolled himself as a private in Company C, Ninth Regiment, New York Cavalry, and was with his regiment throughout the war. He participated in the great battle of Gettysburg and went through that fearful ordeal without receiving a scratch. The regiment now has a granite monument on the battle field. He was wounded on the 31st of August, 1862, at the battle of Chantilla, being struck by a bullet in the right leg. He was off duty for a time, but remained with his regiment. On the 2nd of February, 1863, at Rappahannock Station, he sustained a gun-shot wound in the right shoulder which caused him to carry his arm in a sling, but he remained with his company and was on the skirmish line, using his sabre with his left hand. In a charge at Brandy Station on the 9th of June, 1863, he received a sabre wound on his chin, which was cut to the bone, and again he had to retire from active field service, but he declined to leave his regiment, and as soon as possible returned to active duty. While on the march in 1863 he was shot in the side by a bushwhacker, the ball lodging in his vest pocket. On the 11th of June, 1864, at the battle of Trevillian Station, he was again wounded, and his right hip joint dislocated. He still carries this ball, and the wound has never healed. He laid on the battle field under an apple tree for five days and for some time was supposed to be dead but at last was carried to the old tobacco warehouse in Richmond, Virginia, by the enemy, after which he was put in Libby prison and remained there until fall. His bed was but the hard floor and his rations consisted of a small piece of corn bread once each day. Late in the fall of 1864 he was exchanged, and when he left the prison he was hardly more than skin and bones, so emaciated had he become through the hardships of southern prison life. He was exchanged for a man who had been well kept and could fight. In December, 1864, Mr. Clark was paroled

and sent to the hospital at Annapolis, where he remained until the following spring. After entering the service he had only stood guard for two hours until he was promoted to the rank of corporal, and when mustered out he was first lieutenant. He would have been captain, but his commission was given to another man when he was reported dead, but in the spring of 1865 the governor of New York commissioned him a major. When the war was ended Mr. Clark went to Washington to settle his accounts with the government. He had hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of quartermaster's stores to account for, and up to the time that he was disabled by his last wound his accounts were found to be exact, and he was highly complimented upon his records, but after he was wounded so severely and held as a prisoner other officers' statements were taken and he had no trouble in the settlement. At Washington he was appointed to a clerkship in the government land office on December 23, 1865, and underwent a civil service examination as a technical civil engineer and draftsman. He was first given a salary of twelve hundred dollars, after which he was promoted to sixteen hundred dollars, while subsequently his salary was raised to eighteen hundred dollars. He was chief clerk of preemption claims, chief clerk of the division of railroad lands and chief of the military boundary lands division, and was made recorder of the government land office in May, 1876. He served in that position for ten years and at times acted as commissioner. He had from fifty to one hundred and fifty clerks under his supervision and signed from seventy-five to one hundred thousand patents per year, but when a change came in the presidential administration his office was given to another. Secretary Lamar, however, appointed him to a clerkship in the pension office, in which he served until 1890, when his health failed and he resigned in order to come to the west, hoping that a change of climate would prove beneficial. Mr. Clark then opened a law office in Seattle as land and pension attorney and is now engaged in that department of practice.

On the 25th of December, 1866, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Maude Hall, a native of Maine, and unto them have been born two daughters, Cora Annetta, the wife of J. Albert Jackson, a resident of Dawson, and Gertrude Ingram, now the wife of Ernest Inglee Foster, also of Dawson. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are well known people of Seattle, and the hospitality of their pleasant home has made it a favorite resort with their many friends. They are valued members of the Episcopal church and take a deep interest in its work. Mr. Clark cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and since that time has been a staunch adherent to the Republican party, believing firmly in its principles. He has been an active

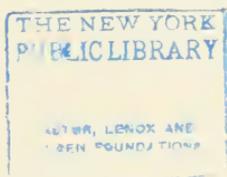
and highly esteemed member of the Grand Army of the Republic and served as commander of Stevens Post, No. 1, of Seattle. He also served as assistant adjutant-general for the department of Washington and Alaska. For seven years he was president of the Kings County Emigrant Society, and during his residence in this city he has taken a deep interest in its welfare and growth, doing all in his power for its material advancement and substantial rebuilding. His has been an honorable career largely devoted to his country's service, either in military or civil office, and his loyalty and fidelity are among his most marked characteristics. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree, and his fidelity stands as an unquestioned fact in his life. As long as memory remains to the American people they will hold in grateful recognition the work accomplished by the boys in blue, and among the number who went in defense of the Union there was no truer or braver soldier than Seth William Clark.

HENRY W. MARKEY.

Henry W. Markey is the owner and manager of the Commercial Street Boiler Works of Seattle and now stands at the head of one of the excellent industrial concerns of the city, being extensively engaged in the manufacture of steam boilers of every description, from the smallest in size to the very largest. Desiring to make Seattle the base of his business operations he arrived in this city in 1887, when it was comparatively a small place, but it then gave promise of reaching its present metropolitan proportions. Mr. Markey arrived here and began working at his trade of boiler making for Mr. Penny, being thus employed for a year and a half and then recognizing the splendid business openings in the Queen city of the northwest he established a business of his own on King street and had entered upon a prosperous career when the great fire swept over the city on the 6th of June, 1889. He thereby met with very heavy losses and to a man of less resolute purpose such a disaster would have been utterly discouraging, but Mr. Markey did not give way to discouragement or let misfortune triumph over him. He purchased his present location, erected his shops and soon had all the business he could attend to, his trade taxing the capacity of his plant to the utmost. He manufactures all kinds of marine and mill boilers, also sheet iron work of every description. He is a thorough and practical mechanic himself and is therefore capable of superintending the labors of the men whom he employs. He gives close attention to the work and the fullest satisfaction is guaranteed, so that his liberal and honorable business



H. W. Warley



methods have secured for him a well earned success and a wide and favorable acquaintance in Seattle.

This enterprising citizen was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 10th of September, 1855, and is of Scotch and Irish ancestry. His parents were Patrick and Mary (McKensie) Markey, who when young people came to Canada and were there married. Unto them were born eight children, three of whom reside upon the Pacific coast: James, a contractor and builder of Seattle; John, a mason, residing in San Francisco, and Henry W. The parents have both passed away.

Henry Markey received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and after putting aside his text books he learned the trade of boiler making there. After mastering the business and gaining a good practical knowledge of the work in all its departments he removed to Grand Forks, South Dakota, where he opened a shop, conducting it for three years prior to his arrival in Seattle. From the time he came to this city his advancement in business affairs has been continuous and the passing years have credited to his account a splendid success.

In 1891 Mr. Markey was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Cahill, a native of Wisconsin, and their union has been blessed with four children: Francis, Joseph, Henry and Helen. In his political views Mr. Markey is a Republican, but has neither sought nor desired political preferment, his attention being full occupied by his business interests and the enjoyments of social life. His history is an illustration of what may be accomplished through determined purpose, indefatigable energy and straightforward business methods.

EDWARD C. KILBOURNE.

Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of western Washington is the subject of this sketch. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success and his connection with various business enterprises and industries has been a decided advantage to this section of the state, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner. Seattle owes much to his efforts, for his varied business interests have been of such a character as to promote the general growth, upbuilding and prosperity while leading to individual success.

Dr. Kilbourne is a native of Vermont, his birth having occurred at

St. Johnsbury on the 13th of January, 1856. Far back into the early annals of England can his family history be traced, for there are records concerning the Kilbournes as early as 1000 A. D., while the connection of the family with America dates from 1640, at which time representatives of the name became residents of Boston. Everet Horatio Kilbourne, the father of the Doctor, was born in Berkshire, Vermont, in 1823, and became a very prominent member of the dental profession, his superior skill and ability winning him marked prestige which made him known throughout the country. After his removal westward he served as president of the Illinois Dental Society and of the American Dental Association. It was in 1858 that he took up his abode in Aurora, Illinois, where he spent his remaining days, his research and investigation in the line of his profession enabling him to advance its interests and promote the efficiency of the labors of its representatives throughout the country. Dr. Kilbourne was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Stone, a native of Chelsea, Vermont, and a daughter of Colonel Stone, who commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary war, his loyalty to the cause making him a valued soldier. Unto Dr. E. H. Kilbourne and his wife were born five children, all of whom are yet living.

Dr. Edward Corliss Kilbourne was the third in order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of Aurora, Illinois, and under the direction of his father he studied dentistry, which he practiced for ten years before his removal to the west. He was fortunate in having a preceptor whose knowledge was so broad and accurate and thus he laid the foundation for a successful career in his chosen profession. In 1883 he arrived in Seattle, and for five years continued the practice of dentistry, winning an extensive patronage. He also organized the State Dental Society, was elected its first secretary, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the first law in the territory regulating the practice of dentistry, which was the means of maintaining a high standard in the profession and preventing charlatanism from gaining a hold here. He had the honor of being the president of the first territorial board of dental examiners, and during his active connection with the profession he was one of its most interested and able representatives.

Becoming deeply impressed with the great future before Seattle, in 1888 he retired from the practice of dentistry in order to give his attention to the promotion of various enterprises intended to advance the city's growth and progress. Fortunate has it been for the city that he took this step, for his sagacity, prescience, enterprising and unconquerable energy have proven a most potent element in the upbuilding of Seattle—so aptly termed the "queen of

the west." He became extensively interested in city real estate and has handled much valuable property. He was one of the organizers of the first successful electric railway system on the Pacific coast and in the United States, and was thus largely instrumental in the upbuilding of the prosperous town of Fremont, suburb of this city. The new company formed was consolidated with the Seattle Street Railway Company, which was then operating its line with horses, and took the name of the Seattle Electric Railway & Power Company. The line was constructed from Main street on Commercial, on James to Second avenue and to Pike, with a branch to Lake Union and another to the foot of Queen Ann hill, north. Dr. Kilbourne was first made secretary of the company, later its president and subsequently treasurer. He was also general manager of the Green Lake Electric Railway Company, and became a director and stockholder of the Fremont Milling Company, the Lake Union Transportation Company and the Standard Electric Time Company. In 1890 he became interested in another enterprise of much importance to the city, organizing the Pacific Electric Light Company, which soon absorbed the Commercial Light Company and later absorbed the Seattle General Electric Company, which was the original one. The company as thus formed became the Union Electric Company, with a capital of one million dollars, and having practically all the lighting of the city. Recently the Union Company united with the various street railway companies, forming the Seattle Electric Company, with a capital of eight million dollars, the Doctor being manager of the light and power department. The Doctor was also one of the original organizers of the company which is now the Denny Clay Company, extensive manufacturers of brick, terra cotta and other products. His business interests have been of so important and varied a character that they have been closely associated with the material development and progress of Seattle, and he seems to have realized at any one point of his career the full measure of success possible at that time. He forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution and always his labors have been in strict conformity to the highest standard of commercial ethics.

In 1886 Dr. Kilbourne was united in marriage to Miss Leilla Shorey, who was born at Steilacoom, Pierce county, Washington, and has lived at Seattle since early childhood. They are active and consistent members of the Plymouth Congregational church and are interested and valued workers in the Sunday-school. He was a trustee when the new church was built and was chairman of the committee that recently raised the thirty thousand dollars to clear the church property from debt. Both he and his wife enjoy the high

regard of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance and the hospitality of their pleasant home renders it a favorite resort. Mr. Kilbourne is one of the active members of the Young Men's Christian Association and does all in his power to promote its growth and welfare. In 1890 he was honored with an election to its presidency, was continued in that office for six years and is still a trustee, the society making satisfactory advancement during that time. He was one of the first to start the movement among the young men of the city to raise a fund of twelve thousand dollars with which to purchase a lot, on which they now have a fine and commodious home, the property having since largely increased in value, owing to the growth of the city. The Doctor was likewise interested in military affairs and became a charter member of the Seattle Rifles. His success in life can be unquestionably attributed to his untiring industry, energy and enterprise, as well as to his high integrity of character. He has never selfishly hoarded his means, but has always been a generous contributor to the support of all movements intended to advance the welfare of the city. "The liberal man deviseth liberal things and by liberal things he shall stand." No wonder that Seattle has become the queen city of the northwest when so many of her representatives have shown untiring devotion to her interests and have put forth every effort for her upbuilding. Moral, intellectual and material progress have all received encouragement from Dr. Kilbourne, and his worth to the community ranks him among her most honored and respected men.

NEIL S. PETERSON.

The subject of this sketch was born on the sixteenth day of January, 1852, on the Island of Zealand, Denmark. He passed his early boyhood on a farm. He attended the public schools of Denmark, from which he was graduated, after which he took a course of instruction under private tutors in the city of Copenhagen. This course included natural history studies and languages, and the English tongue and literature formed one of the principal features.

In 1870, Mr. Peterson left Denmark on a vessel bound via Cape of Good Hope for Australia, where he arrived in the spring of 1871, first landing at Brisbane, Colony of Queensland. He resided some years on the Island Continent, which he left in 1878 for San Francisco. In August, 1878, he went from San Francisco to Salt Lake City and joined his brother, J. C. Peterson, who had preceded him to America. The brothers thereafter engaged in a general merchandise business at Dillon, Montana, from which point their

business followed the construction of the Utah & Northern Railway to Silver Bow Junction. They afterwards settled in Shoshone, Idaho, which was then the western terminus of the Oregon Short Line. Here they carried on a mercantile business until 1886, when they disposed of all their interests and removed to Seattle, where they entered into a general investment business. After the great fire of June 6, 1889, they dissolved partnership.

Neil S. Peterson took to the study of law and was in due time admitted to the bar. During his student days he served as clerk in charge of the probate business in the office of the clerk of the superior court at Seattle. This service gave him close familiarity with probate practice, and a large proportion of his business since he entered upon independent practice has consisted in the settlement of estates. He is of a highly cautious temperament, a close and critical reader of statutes and decisions, and therefore particularly adapted to the conduct of a branch of practice requiring the utmost care and particularity. He is a most conscientious and trustworthy member of the bar, and commands in an eminent degree the respect of his professional brethren and of his clients.

Mr. Peterson was married in the year 1890. His wife died in 1896, leaving a son and daughter, respectively John Franklin and Eva Marion. He has not remarried.

Mr. Peterson was made a Freemason on March 27, 1878, in Australia, in Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266 on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. From this lodge he took a demit and affiliated with Argenta Lodge, No. 3, Salt Lake City, from which in time he demitted to become a charter member of Bethany Lodge, No. 21, at Shoshone, Idaho. From this latter lodge he took a demit and affiliated on May 25, 1889, with St. John's Lodge, No. 9, Seattle, and ever since that time he has been closely identified with the work and history of that lodge. He served as its master in 1893, and has since 1897 continuously served as its secretary. His well known carefulness, accuracy and love of system have made him the model lodge secretary of the state of Washington. He has taken all the degrees of the York rite. On May 23d, 1888, he was exalted to the August degree of the Royal Arch in Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M. Here, too, he went to the top by sheer force of ability and character, and in 1894 presided over this chapter as M. E. High Priest. Since 1897 he has served continuously as secretary of this chapter. He was one of the charter members of Seattle Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters, organized in 1894, and attained the highest position in it, that of Thrice Illustrious Master. In this section of Masonry he became the head of the organization in the state. In due time he was created a Knight

Templar in Seattle Commandery, No. 2, of which he is still a member. Besides being a member of Lorraine Chapter, No. 6, Order of the Eastern Star, Mr. Peterson joined the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Afifi Temple at Tacoma, and he still retains his membership there. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The characteristic of his mind in lodge as well as in other work which he undertakes is thoroughness. He does nothing by halves; he hesitates at no labor necessary to render himself perfect in any part or position which he assumes. He is very highly esteemed among his brethren of the Mystic Tie, as he is in the community at large.

FRANKLIN A. BUCK.

When the discovery of gold in California attracted to the Pacific coast men from all sections of the country Franklin A. Buck made his way with others to the mining regions, and the history of those days in the early annals of the state which now read almost like a fairy tale is familiar to him through practical experience. Since 1889 he has been identified with business interests in Seattle, and as the years have passed prosperity has attended his efforts and he is now a citizen of affluence.

Mr. Buck was born in 1826 at Bucksport, Maine, a town named in honor of his great-grandfather, Jonathan Buck, who was the first settler there and owned the land on which the village was built. He had removed from Haverhill, Massachusetts, to the Pine Tree state, and was of English descent, his ancestors having arrived in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1636, William Buck having been the progenitor of the family in the new world. Jonathan Buck served as a colonel in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and his house was burned by the British, but his efforts were not in vain, the glorious victory of the American arms giving rise to the greatest republic on the face of the globe. All of the early members of the Buck family were Puritans in their religious faith. Daniel Buck, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and wedded Mary Sewall, a daughter of Colonel Dummer Sewall, a prominent ship builder who also owned a number of vessels. Daniel Buck carried on merchandising and farming. He had inherited one hundred acres of land, an equal share going to each of the children of the great-grandfather's household. Daniel Buck died in the seventieth year of his age.

Rufus Buck, the father of our subject, was also born in Bucksport, in 1797. He became a prominent business man and had a sawmill and store.

He married Sarah Somerby and they spent the entire period of their married lives in Bucksport. The father was a very prominent and influential citizen and was honored with public office, serving as collector of customs and as a member of the state legislature. He died in 1878, at the age of eighty-two years, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy years. They were members of the Congregational church, and in their family were three children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor.

Franklin A. Buck spent his early life in the town of his nativity and after attending the common schools became a student in Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. At the age of twenty years he left home and started out to make his own way in the world, going to New York city, where he remained until January, 1849. In the previous fall gold had been discovered on the Pacific coast and in the hope of readily acquiring a fortune men were making their way to that district from all sections of the country. Mr. Buck joined the California argonauts and also sailed in search of the golden fleece on the brig George Emery for San Francisco. He went as supercargo. They made the long passage around the Horn in safety, arriving in San Francisco, on the 6th of August, 1849. Mr. Buck then left the ship and went to Weaverville and Downeyville, being engaged in placer mining in 1850, 1851 and 1852, but he only met with ordinary success, and resolved that he would seek a fortune in some other way.

In 1855 Mr. Buck built a sawmill in Trinity county, on the north fork of the Trinity river, and his lumber sold for fifty dollars per thousand feet at the mill. He continued to prosper in this undertaking until 1858, at which time he returned to the east by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He remained in the east for a year, during which time he was married at Bucksport, to Miss Jennie M. Pierce, a native of that town. He brought his bride with him on his second trip to California, and for seven years remained at Weaverville, during which time two children were born to them: Arthur, now in business in Seattle, and Emma Louise, the wife of Homer F. Norton, of Seattle. Two other children were afterward added to the family: Mary Sewall, who was born in Red Bluff, California, and is now the wife of B. T. Carr, of Seattle; and Rufus, born in Pioche, Nevada.

In 1866 Mr. Buck removed with his family from Weaverville, California, and spent three years in Chico and Red Bluff, that state, where he was engaged in buying and selling stock. In 1869 they removed to Pioche, Nevada, where he continued his stock business for ten years. He had a cattle ranch and was also interested in mining enterprises and in lumbering. His next place of residence was at Napa Valley, California, where he

had charge of a large ranch of five hundred acres and did all kinds of farming. He also engaged in the manufacture of wine there. In 1889 he came to Seattle, bringing with him a stock of California wine, and engaged in the sale of that product, his business ultimately developing into an extensive wholesale liquor business. It is now incorporated and his son Arthur is the president and manager, while Mr. Buck is the vice president. Since 1898, however, he has been practically retired from active business, save that he is engaged in loaning money and in the supervision of his private interests.

In 1899 Mr. Buck was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. She was devoted to her family and her place in the household is one which can never be filled, while many friends outside of the family also miss the companionship of Mrs. Buck. Mr. Buck is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and in politics he has been a Republican from the organization of that party. He has built several residences in Seattle, and has great faith in the future of the city. Coming to the Pacific coast among the '49ers he is one of the honored pioneers of this portion of the country and is very widely known and honored.

HENRY L. SIZER.

Henry L. Sizer, one of Seattle's thoroughly reliable business men, actively engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, was born in Fonda, Montgomery county, New York, on the 14th of February, 1853, and was descended from Holland ancestry who settled in central New York at a very early day, becoming pioneers of that part of the state. Edwin Sizer, father of our subject, was born in Montgomery county, and through his business career carried on merchandising and farming. He was a devoted member of the Dutch Reformed church and a man of sterling worth, reliable in business and trustworthy in all life's relations. He married Miss Anna Mariah Loucks, who was born in his own country and was also of good old Holland stock, which became so prominent in the settlement of the Empire state. Both the Sizer and Loucks families were represented in the Revolutionary war by those of the name who espoused the cause of the colonies and fought for American independence. The mother of our subject departed this life in the fiftieth year of her age, while Mr. Sizer reached the age of sixty-seven years. They were quiet, industrious people, who had many friends and no enemies and their memory is still enshrined in the hearts of many who knew them. They were the parents of three children,



N. L. Sizer

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two of whom are living. The daughter, Mrs. James M. Cole, resides at the old home in Fonda, New York.

Henry L. Sizer was educated in the public schools of his native town and in academies at Poughkeepsie and Geneva, New York, and began his business career as a representative of mercantile interests. He continued in that business for a number of years in the east and in the fall of 1890 he came to Seattle and established a fire insurance agency, to which a little later he added the life insurance business and subsequently extended the field of his labors by adding a real-estate department. By persistent and honorable effort he has gradually assumed a paying business. He has become an investor and handles real estate both on his own account and for others. He is also general agent for a number of strong insurance companies, including the Pennsylvania Mutual Life and the old Quaker Company. As a business man and citizen he has earned an enviable reputation.

Mr. Sizer was happily married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1878, to Miss Ida May Manning, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and a daughter of Edward Manning of that state. The union has been blessed with four sons: Glen Dumont, Harry Edward, Burton DeBaun and Lawrence Manning. Mr. and Mrs. Sizer are valued members of the Plymouth Congregational church, of which he is one of the deacons and superintendent of Sunday-school. He has also served as state secretary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of the State Sunday-school Association and of the Washington Bible Society. He is also a member of the Law and Order League of Seattle and the Anti-Saloon League, taking an active interest in everything tending to promote moral development and uplift humanity. During the twelve years of his residence in Seattle he has become widely known in connection with such work, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce he is brought in touch with the business interests of the city.

In national politics Mr. Sizer is an active, earnest Republican, supporting the policies of his party at home and on the stump. Though never accepting office, he has acted as campaign chairman of Republican organizations at his old home in New York state and in Seattle. Locally Mr. Sizer votes independently for those whom he believes to be the best men.

EDUARD P. EDSSEN.

A man of distinction in political, professional and literary circles, and equally prominent socially, Eduard Polonius Edsen well deserves mention in this volume, for he has left the impress of his individuality upon the

progress and upbuilding of Seattle in many lines. He has accomplished much in the period of his earthly pilgrimage, having become a celebrated lawyer of the northwest, a writer of considerable ability, while in political circles he wields a wide influence. although he has never been connected with political work for the rewards of office, in fact has steadfastly refused to become a candidate for any political preferment.

Mr. Edsen is a native of Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, his birth having there occurred on the 29th of April, 1856. He is a representative of one of the old families of his native land. His father, Hinrich J. Edsen, was born near the same town in 1825, and was a civil engineer and an officer in the German army, serving in the war of 1848-50 that shaped the destiny of the German empire. He married Miss Lucie J. Peterson, who was a native of his own town, born in 1831, and descended from a long line of military officers. He died in 1866, at the age of forty-one years, and his wife passed away in 1900, in the seventieth year of her age. They were members of the Lutheran church and so lived as to gain the esteem and good will of a large circle of friends. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, four of whom are living, Eduard and his sister, Mrs. H. F. Nommensen, being the only members of the family in Washington.

Eduard P. Edsen was educated in the schools and colleges of his home. After completing his education he spent four years in travel and arrived in Portland, Oregon, on the 18th of November, 1876. He had received a classical and military education in his native land, but being unfamiliar with the English language in his country he accepted a position on the farm of William Freels near Sandy postoffice, Oregon, where he remained until March, 1877, and as far as possible in that time gained a knowledge of the English tongue. At the date just mentioned he turned his attention to salmon fishing, which he followed for a year, at Brookfield, Washington, and then pursued a course in a business college in Portland, perfecting himself in English under private tutors. Subsequently he worked as a deck hand on the Columbia river, followed by six months spent at lumbering and in filling contracts for wood at Walla Walla. In the spring of 1879 he found employment in Stahl's brewery and wholesale liquor business in Walla Walla, where by reason of his faithful attention to business he was rapidly advanced to the position of general manager. About this time he made an unfortunate investment of the greater part of his savings.

In 1881 Mr. Edsen began conducting a real-estate and insurance agency at Walla Walla, in partnership with V. D. Lambert. In the summer of 1883 he visited the Sound, finally locating at Seattle in December. In the fol-

lowing January he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court at Olympia, and on April 4, 1894, was admitted to the supreme court of the United States at Washington, D. C. His mastery of no less than seven languages soon secured him the major portion of the foreign law business of the city. He readily gained recognition as a leading member of the bar and his business affairs prospered while his popularity grew with his wide circle of acquaintances. In November, 1889, Mr. Edsen formed a law partnership with the Hon. Will H. Thompson and the Hon. John E. Humphries, under the style of Thompson, Edsen & Humphries, which partnership continued for eight years and the firm became recognized as a leading one on the Pacific coast. The partnership terminated when Mr. Thompson became attorney for the Great Northern Railway Company, and Mr. Edsen is now practicing his profession alone, with offices in the Hotel Seattle block.

He has taken a deep interest and has been an important factor in promoting the military organizations of the state of Washington. In 1884 he was the organizer of Company D, First Regiment of the National Guard of Washington, and became its first captain. Being an expert drill master, his company, as well as Rainier Division, No. 18, Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias, organized by him in 1892, ranked among the best in the many competitive drills held at Seattle, Tacoma and New Westminster, B. C., carrying off prizes at each meet. He has held the office of assistant judge advocate general of the Washington brigade, filling the position with distinction since 1892, and was aide de camp on the staff of Governor William A. Newell, with the rank of colonel. It should also be stated that in 1878 he was one of the organizers of the Walla Walla Artillery, which is now the oldest military company in the state, under the name of Company A, Second Regiment, N. G. W.

His membership in social and fraternal organizations is extensive and includes the Knights of Pythias; Knights of Malta; Knights of the Golden Eagle; Ancient Order of Druids; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Royal Arcanum; the Order of Chosen Friends; the four branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which order he is now serving his tenth term as president of the general relief committee; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, for which order he wrote the rituals for the Grand Aerie and Subordinate Aeries, complete with all its additional ceremonies, etc., as well as the complete code of laws for the government of the order named. In the last named order he holds the highest office, that of chief justice, with rank of past grand worthy president. He was one of the founders of the Seattle Turn Verein and since 1889 has been president of the George Washington

Branch of the Irish National League. In 1894 Colonel Edsen was the accredited representative from the state of Washington at the World's Fair at Antwerp, Belgium, being present at its formal opening by King Leopold II, on May 5th. The Colonel has also made numerous creditable contributions to periodical literature in both prose and verse, having shown particular ability in the latter in his mastery of the frontier and miner dialects. In politics he has ever been a staunch Republican, but though a recognized party leader and frequently urged to accept nomination for office he has steadfastly refused to become a candidate. For several years, however, he has been president of the German American Republican Club of the state of Washington, as well as of the local branch at Seattle.

Colonel Edsen was happily married, on the 1st of July, 1901, to Miss Blanche Marie Clark, and they now reside at his country residence, Edenwild, in Kitsap county, Washington, whence he each day goes to his office in the city. Mrs. Edsen is a daughter of Charles Clark, a native of England and a resident of Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. Edson's mother was formerly Miss Elizabeth Sutton, also a native of England. Colonel and Mrs. Edsen are members of the Lutheran church and stand very high in the social circles of the city in which the Colonel has made such an enviable record. On April 13, 1902, a bouncing boy was born to them, who received the imposing name of Edward Clark McKinley Edsen. Colonel Edsen is a man of powerful physique and commanding presence and is what he appears to be—a man of integrity, energy and resourcefulness.

WILLIAM HARBAUGH WHITE.

William Harbaugh White is one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Seattle bar. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact, is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English. He was born in Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of November, 1859, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He is a lineal descendant of Hughey White, who came to this country from the north of Ireland at a very early day in its history and settled in Virginia near Jamestown. Our subject's maternal great-great-grandfather Hoey was also a representative of an old Virginian family, and on both sides his ancestors participated in the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather White was a native of the Old Dominion, as was also his grandfather, John White, but his father, J. W. I. White, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and spent his entire life in that state. He served as justice of the common pleas court

of Allegheny county for many years, and was still on the bench at the time of his death, which occurred November 6, 1900, when he was eighty years of age. Religiously he was an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was an official member of the same. He attended the first Republican convention, and assisted in organizing the party in his section of the state, where he was a recognized leader in public affairs. In early life he was united in marriage with Mary Thorn, also a native of Pennsylvania, who is now in her seventy-fifth year, and is still living at the old home in Sewickley, honored and respected by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. They were the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom five are still living.

William Harbaugh White passed his boyhood and youth in his native state and was educated at Allegheny College, where he was graduated in 1880. He read law with his father, Judge White, and for two years was also a student in the office of Slagle & Wiley of Pittsburg. After his admission to the bar in 1882, he engaged in practice in that city for a time, and in 1888 was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, in which he served one term.

Shortly afterward Mr. White came to Seattle and from 1893 until 1895 was a member of the law firm of Pratt & White, but since that time has been alone in practice. Coming here a stranger it was some time before he became well acquainted, but his ability in his chosen profession is now widely recognized and he is at the head of a large civil law practice, being attorney for a number of prominent corporations. He is not only a good lawyer but is a good business man as well, in fact possesses unusual ability in that direction, and is to-day a stockholder in a number of corporations and business enterprises, which have not only promoted individual prosperity, but have materially advanced the interests of his adopted city. He was one of the organizers and builders of the Seattle Central Railroad.

In 1887 Mr. White married Miss Kate Erwin, a native of his own birthplace, and to them have been born three daughters, Kathryn, Esther and Emma. The family have a delightful home, where hospitality reigns supreme. Mr. and Mrs. White are active members of the Baptist church, of which he is one of the trustees, and he is also connected with a number of fraternal societies, including the Independent Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is an ardent Republican, and in 1900 was a candidate of his party for prosecuting attorney of the city. Public-spirited and progressive, he takes an active interest

in public affairs, and withholds his support from no enterprise calculated to advance the general welfare. His genial, pleasant manner makes him quite popular in both business and social circles, and he is recognized as a valued citizen of the community.

FRED RICE ROWELL.

Fred Rice Rowell is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as promoting the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He now has a very large practice and is particularly well known in connection with the department of mining law.

Although the extreme northwestern portion of the country is now his place of residence, the birth of Mr. Rowell occurred in the extreme northeastern section of this fair land, for he first opened his eyes to the light of day in South Thomaston, Knox county, Maine, on the 29th of December, 1856. He is descended from English ancestors who were early settlers of Nottingham, New Hampshire. His great-grandfather, William Rowell, was born in 1755, and removed to Thomaston, Maine, where he spent the remainder of his life. He volunteered for service in the Revolutionary war and became a private in the company which was commanded by Captain Henry Dearborn and was attached to the regiment under command of Colonel John Stark. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and in other engagements rendered valuable service to the cause of liberty. He departed this life on the 30th of September, 1811. His son, Rice Rowell, the grandfather of our subject, became one of the early business men of South Thomaston, Maine, where he owned a sawmill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He owned a farm upon which he resided and where he died when about seventy years of age.

His son, Luther H. Rowell, the father of Fred Rice, was born on the farm at South Thomaston and our subject was the representative in the fourth generation of the family born in the same room. Such a fact is quite unusual among the migratory people of this country and shows that the Rowells believed in letting well enough alone. The property is still in possession of a member of the family and thus for more than a century it has been known as the Rowell homestead. Luther Rowell was united in mar-

riage to Sarah W. Matthews and they continued to reside upon the farm until the time of her death, which occurred when she was forty-nine years of age. She left five children, all of whom are yet living. The father is now retired from active business and is living in Seattle, at the age of sixty-eight years, respected and honored by all who know him. He has been a life-long Democrat and in his early life served as selectman of his town, was also town clerk and held other local offices, filling every position to which he was called with ability and integrity and enjoying the fullest confidence of his fellow men. All of his family now reside on the Pacific coast.

Fred Rice Rowell, the eldest member of his father's family, obtained his early education in the public schools, later went through the work of the senior year in the Coburn Classical Institute, at Waterville, Maine, and is a graduate of Colby College, in the class of 1881. Wishing to engage in the practice of law as a life work, he then began reading in the office of the Hon. A. P. Gould, in Thomaston, and was admitted to the bar. For five years thereafter he practiced law with success in Rockland, Maine, and while residing in South Thomaston was elected town clerk and school superintendent.

In May, 1888, Mr. Rowell arrived in Seattle and was first associated with Judge I. M. Hall, in the practice of his profession. Later he was alone in business and then entered into partnership with Judge John O. Robinson, the relationship being maintained for a number of years, while the firm enjoyed a satisfactory and lucrative general practice. Mr. Rowell, however, is now again alone in business, and for the past two years he has delivered lectures to the class in mining at the state university. His clientage is large and his ability as a prominent lawyer is widely acknowledged.

On the 16th of January, 1884, Mr. Rowell was united in marriage to Mary Florence Stetson, a native of the town in which his birth occurred, and a daughter of Emory L. Stetson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rowell hold membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and a member of its council in the United States. He takes an active part in church work and does much for the upbuilding of the cause. Like his father he has adhered to the Democratic party and is a strong believer in its principles as advocated by the Hon. W. J. Bryan. He has done much effective campaign work for the party and has taken a deep interest in the affairs of his city, doing all in his power for its substantial improvement. He belongs to the Washington State Historical Society and is a gentleman of broad general information and scholarly attainments, whose courtesy is unfailing and whose integrity is above question.

JOHN SANFORD TAYLOR.

Prior to the great fire of 1889 which destroyed the city of Seattle and yet gave rise to the growth of a new center in the northwest, John Sanford Taylor took up his abode here. He is one of the upright and progressive men that Scotland has supplied to the United States. He was born in the land of hills and heather on the 18th of February, 1830, and was brought to America by his parents when he was but a baby. When he was a youth of only nine years both his father and his mother died, leaving a family of five children, of which he is now the only survivor. When left an orphan he went to live at the home of Allen McDermit, with whom he remained until his twenty-first year, residing most of that time in Canada. The educational privileges which he enjoyed were very limited and he can be said to be a self-educated man, but is now a citizen of broad general knowledge because of his reading and his wide thought and research, as well as his observation. He began life on his own account in the lumber woods as a chopper and by the time he had attained the age of twenty-six years he was a superintendent of a sawmill. Thus he had steadily worked his way upward. His mechanical skill in the work, his ability in controlling business affairs and his marked enterprise won for him steady advancement. When twenty-six years of age he embarked in the manufacture of lumber, on his own account, at Saginaw, Michigan, and was thus employed for thirty years. From that place he removed to Duluth, Minnesota, where he built a large sawmill and was there engaged in lumber manufacturing for eight years.

On the expiration of that time Mr. Taylor came on a pleasure trip to Seattle and was so well pleased with the country, its natural resources and its advantages that he returned to his former home, sold his property there and immediately afterward came to Seattle to reside, arriving here in 1889. He invested sixty-thousand dollars in property in this place, building one sawmill and a planing mill, and purchased a portable sawmill, together with the other necessary buildings and secured all the equipments needed for the construction of a large lumber business, but in 1895 there came a land slide, seventy-five acres of land moved down to the lake in one body and washed away his large plant, together with sixteen dwelling houses. By this disaster he met with a very serious loss, but he still owns land and considerable other property. At present he is building a sawmill at Rainier Beach, with a capacity of forty thousand feet of lumber per day. It is fully equipped with a lath mill, shingle mill, etc. At the present



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time he is living in a pleasant and commodious home, where he is surrounded with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries that go to make life worth living.

In 1853 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Louthian, a native of Canada who, like her husband, was of Scotch ancestry. Their union has been blessed with four children: William D., who is now a resident of Seattle; David P., who is engaged in the lumber business at Dawson; Margaret, now the wife of M. R. Metcalf and a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota, and John S., who makes his home in Seattle. There are also eight grandchildren. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been leading and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is now a trustee, while for thirty-two years he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school and has also taken an active part in the important work of training the young to meet the moral obligations of life. He became a charter member of a council of the Royal Arcanum upon its organization at Saginaw, Michigan, and has since changed his membership to Rainier Council, No. 1399, in Seattle, of which he served as chaplain. He has made an excellent record as an honorable business man and he and his estimable wife enjoy the good will and confidence of all with whom they have been associated. From early boyhood he has had few advantages given to him. All that he is and all that he has acquired are the result of his own efforts, his remarkable ambition and his determination to progress in life, along moral, material and intellectual lines. His is a strong manhood, strong in its honor and good name and his life record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

CHARLES H. LILLY.

The name of Lilly figures conspicuously in connection with the commercial history of Seattle, for our subject is the president and treasurer of the firm of Lilly, Bogardus & Company, incorporated, doing the largest wholesale business in the northwest in the purchase and sale of all kinds of cereals, flour, feed, seeds, poultry supplies and fertilizers. The business, which has now reached mammoth proportions, is largely the outcome of the enterprise and executive power of our subject, who began life amid unfavorable circumstances upon an Illinois farm, but through his own unaided efforts has advanced to a position prominent among the leading representatives of commerce in this section of the country. Of America is the self-made man a product, and the record of accomplishments in this individual

sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in deepest regard and highest honor. In tracing the career of the subject of this review we are enabled to gain a recognition of this sort of a record and for this reason there is particular interest attaching to the points which mark his progress in life.

Charles Hervey Lilly is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Champaign county, on the 20th of January, 1860. He is of Scotch ancestry on the paternal side and of Irish lineage on the maternal. His father, Robert Hervey Lilly, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and married Miss Valeria Gordon, of Oswego, New York. He was an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church and an owner of farm lands in Illinois, where he had settled in 1842, becoming one of the well known and highly esteemed early residents of Champaign county. He departed this life in 1873, at the age of sixty-three years, leaving his widow and six children, of whom Charles H. Lilly, the eldest, was then but thirteen years of age. His large farm was heavily mortgaged and the widow and her son Charles made herculean efforts to pay for and save the property. Mr. Lilly assumed the management of the farm and from early morning until dewy eve worked in the fields, aided by the good counsel of his mother, who was a woman of superior business judgment. They struggled on under the debt for five years, the crops sometimes suffering from frosts, sometimes from excessive rains and again from drouth, but they succeeded in selling some of the farm and thus saving one hundred and sixty acres of it. It was a discouraging experience for a boy to undergo, for all this happened between his thirteenth and eighteenth years, but perhaps it worked for his good after all, developing in him a strength of character, self-reliance and manliness which have proved the foundations upon which he has builded the success of his later life. He succeeded in paying the interest upon the farm mortgage and at the same time enabling the younger children to continue in school, and at length gained a clear title to one hundred and sixty-four acres of land and the farm buildings, which the family continued to own until 1890, when the property was sold.

Mr. Lilly also eventually managed to acquire a good education for himself by entering the State University of Illinois, in which he was graduated with the class of 1884, the degree of Bachelor of Science being conferred upon him. He then turned his attention to merchandising in Thom-
asboro, his partner being Mr. Bogardus, with whom he is still associated in business. In the winter of 1885-6 he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone there for two years. During his residence there

he was made postmaster of the little town, but in 1889 he disposed of his interests in the east and came to Seattle.

Since that time Mr. Lilly has been closely associated with the interests of this city and his labors have placed him in the front ranks of business circles. From March until November he was engaged in street contracting and in hauling building materials. Mr. Bogardus, his former partner, had gone to California after selling his property in Illinois, but came from the Golden state to visit Mr. Lilly in Seattle. They looked the city over together, agreed that its possibilities were good, its future promising, and then formed a partnership, which has since been maintained. They first did teaming, and in 1889 established their present business in a small store with a paid-up capital of three thousand dollars. They gave their business the closest attention and it grew rapidly so that they were soon obliged to secure additional buildings in order to increase their warehouse room, until they had the largest grain and feed business of the northwest. In 1894 the firm was incorporated, each member still owning a half interest. At the same time they opened a branch house at Whatcom and the business was incorporated under the name of Lilly, Bogardus & Bacon, continuing under that style for four years. At the end of that time the branch at Whatcom was discontinued, the partners deeming it best to concentrate their efforts at Seattle. In 1897, owing to the discovery of gold in the Klondike, the business received a fresh impetus and increased still more rapidly, and in 1900 Judd M. Elliott, who had formerly been in the employ of the firm and had gone to Alaska, where he had been very successful in his search for gold, returned to Seattle and purchased one half of Mr. Bogardus' interest—the style of Lilly, Bogardus & Company, incorporated, being then assumed. Their efforts have not been confined alone to dealing in cereals, seeds, etc., for they are also the proprietors of the new North Coast Flouring Mills, of Seattle, and they have the largest and best arranged storehouses and warehouses and mill, all under one roof, to be found in the west. The dock which adjoins the large warehouse is one hundred and five by four hundred and sixty feet, and the wharf building is eighty by four hundred and sixty feet, and the largest building under a single roof in the city. The main brick edifice, which has been erected especially for their business, is one hundred and twenty-five by two hundred and six feet, is three stories in height and is supplied with all modern appliances and apparatus to accommodate and expedite business. Their new roller process flouring mill has a capacity of three hundred and fifty barrels per day and can be increased to five hundred barrels. The company are also agents for thirteen steamers called the Mosquito Fleet of Puget sound.

Thus the efforts of the firm have been extended into broader fields of labor. The partners are all men of good business ability and carry forward to successful completion whatever they undertake.

In 1885 Mr. Lilly was happily married to Julia Putnam, of Champaign, Illinois, and their union has been blessed with four children, as follows: Henry Wilmot, Farwell Platt, Phebe E. and Marion F. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Lilly is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen Camp, the National Union, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association. He has attained a distinguished position in connection with the great industrial and commercial interests of the state and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. A man of distinct and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the business world of Seattle and his enterprises add not alone to his individual prosperity, but also advance the general welfare and upbuilding of the city in which he makes his home.

ALBERT S. KERRY.

The prosperity of any community depends upon its business activity, and the enterprise manifest in commercial circles is the foundation upon which is builded the material welfare of town, state and nation. The most important factors in public life at the present day are therefore the men who are in control of successful business interests and such a one is Albert S. Kerry, the well-known president of the Kerry Mill Company of Seattle and one of the most prominent and successful business men of that city.

Mr. Kerry was born in Kingston, Canada, on the 15th of April, 1865, and is a worthy representative of a good old English family that for many years has been engaged in the milling business. His father, Aaron Kerry, emigrated from England to Canada in 1846, but for the past thirty-three years has made his home in Port Huron, Michigan. Throughout his active business life he was a carriage manufacturer, but now, at the age of seventy-four years, is living retired. He is held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who appreciate his sterling worth. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious faith is a Methodist. When a young man he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Wilson, who was born in the city of Toronto, Canada, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was the

daughter of George D. Wilson. She departed this life in 1873. Of her eleven children nine are still living, and four of that number make their home in Washington, these being J. W., Almond, Arthur and Albert S.

In the public schools of Michigan Albert S. Kerry acquired a good practical education during his boyhood and youth, and since attaining his majority has devoted his entire time and attention to the lumber business. In 1886 he came to Seattle, Washington, and found employment in the sawmill of the Oregon Improvement Company as tallyman, and from 1887 until 1894 had charge of their large sawmill. Mr. Kerry embarked in his present business in 1895, and two years later the Kerry Mill Company was incorporated with him as president, in which official capacity he has since served. They have met with some misfortunes, their mill property being burned in 1897, at a loss of sixty-five thousand dollars, and although they at once rebuilt fire again destroyed their mill in July, 1901, this time their loss amounting to fifty-two thousand dollars, but they carried thirty-nine thousand dollars worth of insurance. Notwithstanding these disastrous events the company has steadily prospered and now has assets and timber lands amounting to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. At the present writing they are building a larger and better mill in every respect. Much of the success of the enterprise is due to Mr. Kerry, who is a wide-awake, energetic and reliable business man, who is not discouraged by adversity and is very progressive.

In 1889 he was happily united in marriage with Miss Mary Monroe, who was born in Saginaw, Michigan, and this union was blessed by a charming little daughter, but at the birth of her baby Mrs. Kerry died, leaving a loving husband and many friends to mourn her loss, for she was a lady of many admirable qualities and was very popular socially.

In his political views Mr. Kerry is a stalwart Republican. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken all of the Scottish rite degrees up to and including the thirty-second. A man of keen perception, of unbounded enterprise, his success in life is due entirely to his own efforts, and he deserves prominent mention among the leading and representative business men of his adopted city.

CHARLES G. AUSTIN.

Well known as an attorney of Seattle and ex-police justice of the city, Judge Austin has been prominently connected with the substantial improvement and upbuilding of the northwest along many lines that have contrib-

ated to the general good. He was one of the pioneers in the grain trade of this section of the country, but is now giving his attention almost exclusively to the demands of a constantly increasing law practice. A native of Ohio, he was born in Avon, Lorraine county, on the 18th of March, 1846, and is of English and German descent. His great-grandfather, Lewis Austin, when a young man emigrated from England and settled in the state of New York, becoming one of the early residents of Auburn. His son, Lewis Austin, the grandfather of our subject, was born in that city and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who fought for American independence. He afterward became an early settler of Avon, Ohio, where Jerome A. Austin, the father of the Judge was born, being the youngest of a family of eleven children. The grandfather and his family formed a part of the Black River colony that settled in Ohio about fifteen miles from Cleveland, first reclaiming the wild tract for the use of the white man.

After arriving at years of maturity Jerome A. Austin was married to Miss Electa Teachout, a native of Germany, who was brought by her parents to the new world when but two years old, the family joining the Black River colony. The father was a minister of the Lutheran church and was sent as a missionary to the colony and became one of the pioneer preachers of that faith in Ohio. Unto the parents of Judge Austin were born six children. The father died on the 21st of May, 1898, at the age of eighty-two years, while his wife departed this life in her sixty-seventh year. One of the daughters is Mrs. E. A. Dodge, of Seattle, while Mrs. Alec M. Smith, another daughter, resides in Springer, Washington. Arthur A. is in Montevideo, Minnesota, and Mrs. Ada George is also living in that state.

Judge Austin was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Wisconsin, but in answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to put down the spirit of rebellion in the south that threatened the destruction of the Union, he put aside his books, and in September, 1864, although only eighteen years of age, enlisted in Company G, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. With his regiment he participated in the battles of Nashville, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and was afterward in the infantry service. Following the engagement at Dalton he was detailed to the ordnance department of the Army of the Tennessee as clerk and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Nashville and was paid off at St. Paul, Minnesota. After his return home Judge Austin worked in a grain elevator and also took up the study of law under the direction of his uncle, William Teachout, being admitted to the bar in 1869. He had learned the milling business with his father, who was a

mill owner, and was in the grain and milling business in Minnesota until 1877, which was the year of Judge Austin's arrival in Washington. He first located in Walla Walla, where he was engaged in the grain trade for a short time and then removed to Almota, on Snake river, when he entered the flour and milling business. Subsequently he removed to Colfax and had charge of the collections of the Frank Brothers Implement Company for all the district east of the mountains. This brought him continually into the courts in the trial of cases in which the company was involved. In 1883 he removed to Pomeroy, Garfield county, where he was engaged in the grain business and also served as clerk of the courts for the first judicial district, filling that position until Grover Cleveland became president of the United States. He continued in the grain trade at that place until 1889, during which time he built up a very extensive business, having thirteen warehouses on the line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and handling most of the grain raised in that part of the country. He has the honor of being the first wheat buyer in the county.

In the fall of 1889 Mr. Austin was elected a member of the first state senate of Washington, representing Garfield, Columbia and Asotin counties. He was a member through two sessions and was chairman of the important committee on tide lands. In 1890 Judge Austin came to Seattle and organized the Seattle & Terminal Railway Company and built the elevator in West Seattle, of which he was the manager. He shipped the first cargo of grain from Seattle, sending it on the Mary L. Burrell. This brought the railroad to terms and gave to the city equal opportunities with Tacoma in the export business. Mr. Austin continued in the grain business until 1896 and was the owner of a mill in Moscow. He thus became a prominent factor in the commercial interests of the northwest and contributed largely to the commercial prosperity upon which the growth and improvement of any sections largely depends. In the latter year, however, he was again called to public office, being nominated and elected police judge of Seattle. He served for a term of two years and was also justice for a year and a half, capably discharging his duties, his impartiality and knowledge of the law rendering him an efficient officer. In January, 1901, he opened his law practice in partnership with F. M. Jeffrey and is now practicing, his clientage increasing constantly. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln.

Judge Austin was married on the 25th of December, 1873, to Miss Emma L. Grow, a native of East Randolph, Vermont, and a daughter of Mason B. Grow, who was descended from an old family of the Green Moun-

tain state, prominent in its affairs. They now have four children: Ward C., Jennie L., the wife of V. J. Hahn, Herbert A. and Jay C. The family have a pleasant home at No. 1323 Third avenue, west, and are members of the Episcopalian church, of which Judge Austin is serving as a vestryman, while his wife also takes an active and helpful interest in church work. Socially the Judge is a Mason, having become a member of the fraternity in Minnesota, and is a past master. He received the Royal Arch degree in Pomeroy Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M., and became a Sir Knight in Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He is also a member of Alfifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in Tacoma. His life history is in some respects not unlike that of many other citizens of this land, where opportunity is not hampered by caste or class. Quick to note and utilize an opportunity, earnest and discriminating in carrying out his plans, he has succeeded in the lines of work to which he has directed his energies and in the practice of law is also winning distinction.

HERMAN B. BAGLEY, M. D.

Dr. Herman Beardsly Bagley, now deceased, was one of the first homeopathic physicians and surgeons in the western part of the territory of Washington—having come to this section of the country long before the admission of the state into the Union. He was a graduate of the homeopathic college of Cleveland, Ohio, and of the Bellevue Hospital of New York and was elected professor of the principles and practices of surgery in the Michigan Medical College at Lansing, Michigan. He and his father, who was also an eminent member of the medical fraternity, were instrumental in continuing the great struggle to obtain a chair of homeopathy in the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and it was largely through their efforts that this desired result was at last obtained. Well equipped for the important life work which he chose Dr. Bagley came to the northwest, a graduate of both schools of medicine, thoroughly understood the great laws governing the science and made a record as an eminent physician.

The Doctor was born at Auburn, New York, on the 12th of March, 1845, and was of English and Dutch ancestry. His grandfather, Herman Van Valkenberg, was descended from one of the noted Dutch families that first settled in New York, and was in his honor that Dr. Bagley was given his first name, Herman. The Doctor's father, Dr. Alvin Bagley, was born in the Catskill mountains of New York and was a member of the same family to which Governor Bagley of Michigan belonged. He became well known



H. B. Bagley

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as a medical practitioner in New York, Ohio and Michigan, and in the year 1872 arrived in Seattle, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1885, when he was eighty-four years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Van Valkenberg.

When Dr. Herman Beardsley Bagley was only five years of age the family removed to Marshall, Michigan, where he was reared to manhood. He began his medical studies under the direction and guidance of his father and was graduated in the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, with the class of 1868. The following year he took a post-graduate course in the Bellevue Hospital of New York and in 1872 was elected to the professorship of the principles and practices of surgery in the Michigan Medical College at Lansing, which position he acceptably filled until 1874. In that year he resigned because of ill health and desire to join his father at Seattle.

Soon after his arrival Dr. Bagley became sufficiently well to resume the practice of his profession and almost immediately took high rank as a member of the medical fraternity and during the remainder of his active life he stood at the head of his school of medicine in what was then the territory and later the state of Washington. In 1889 he was elected president of the King County Homeopathic Medical Society and in 1890 was chosen president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of Washington. In May, 1890, he was appointed a member of the state board of medical examiners and throughout his career here he was regarded by the profession and the public as one of the most eminent representatives of the homeopathic school in the northwest. In addition to his high attainments as a physician and surgeon the Doctor also possessed marked business ability and good judgment, so that he was very successful in his real-estate investments in the growing city, being one of the city's most active promoters. He was possessed of generous and liberal impulses and was a ready contributor to every public enterprise that had for its object the improvement and advancement of the best interests of this place. He was the friend and was in touch with the best and most prominent men in Seattle—the men who shaped her destiny. He was associated with D. T. Denny, George Kinnear and E. M. Smithers in organizing an enterprise for connecting Lake Washington with Lake Union by a canal and for some time he was the president of the Seattle Improvement Company. In 1888 when the Washington National Bank was organized he was made one of its directors and at one time he was also a member of the city council. His influence was felt in many important public movements that contributed to the substantial development and progress here.

In politics the Doctor was an ardent Republican, a lover of liberty and a despiser of oppression of any form. While in Ohio, before the great Civil war, his father's home was one of the stations on the famous underground railroad, whereby many a negro was befriended and aided as he was making his way to Canada, where he might obtain freedom from bondage. In the practice of his profession Dr. Bagley showed forth his real nature, for he was exceedingly kind and devoted to the poor and needy and by his many acts of helpfulness and kindness he endeared himself to both rich and poor, and thus as citizen and professional man he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

In the year 1864 the Doctor was happily married to Miss Catherine Minerva Sweet, a native of Battle Creek, Michigan, and a daughter of Daniel Sweet of that city, who was of English ancestry and belonged to an old New York family. In addition to his other investments the Doctor had become the owner of a fine farm of over six hundred acres of rich land at Renton, and there on an eminence overlooking the town of Renton and the Black River Valley he built a beautiful residence and there he and his wife lived very happily, surrounded by beautiful scenery and enjoying all the comforts that go to make life worth the living; but death entered this peaceful home, the Doctor being suddenly called to his final rest on the 8th of February, 1889. His loss was a sad bereavement to his devoted wife and to the whole community. Mrs. Bagley had entered heartily and with deep sympathy into all her husband's plans and had been a valued helpmeet to him. Both were Episcopalians in religious faith, holding membership in the Trinity church of Seattle. Such had been the Doctor's success in business that he left his wife in possession of a very good fortune, but in 1892 a disastrous fire burned the beautiful residence to the ground.

Mrs. Bagley in 1901 gave her hand in marriage to her present husband, Colonel Mitchell Glenn, a native of Newark, New Jersey, and a veteran of the Civil war, having volunteered on the 17th of April, 1861, as a member of Company I, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served until the close of the war. He and one of his brothers were in the Union army and they had three brothers in the Confederate army. By an act of great bravery Colonel Glenn recaptured the flag of his regiment, but in so doing sustained a very severe wound in his hand, the scar of which he still carries, and for this and other acts of valor he was from time to time promoted until he rose from the ranks to become the colonel of his regiment. His war record is a brilliant one, but like many of the truly brave men who fought for the Union, he is very reticent concerning his army

life and his achievements during the period of his military service. After the war he became engaged in the manufacture of engines and boilers in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he continued until his removal to the Pacific coast. He has always been a staunch believer in the principles of Democracy and while a resident of Minneapolis he held various offices of honor and trust. He came within one hundred and thirty-seven votes of being elected mayor of the city on the Democratic ticket, although it is well known that Minneapolis is a Republican stronghold.

Colonel Glenn and his wife have just completed the erection of a splendid home on the site of the one destroyed by fire, and in planning this have exhibited much taste, both in the exterior adornment and interior finish. It is one of the most delightful homes in the whole northwest country, not only because of the introduction of a cultured and refined taste, but also on account of the generous hospitality which is ever extended to their many friends.

JOHN TAYLOR.

John Taylor, an honored veteran of the Civil war, who is now so efficiently serving as a member of the city council of Seattle, Washington, was born in Adams county, Ohio, on the 22nd of August, 1836. His ancestors came to America from England at an early day in the development of this country and settled in Virginia, and his great-grandfather Taylor was one of the men who fought so bravely for the freedom of the colonies in the Revolutionary war. Jesse Taylor, our subject's grandfather, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, and in pioneer days removed to Adams county, Ohio, becoming one of the prominent and wealthy farmers of that locality. He died at the age of seventy-four years, leaving to each of his three children five hundred acres of land.

His son, James W. Taylor, the father of our subject, was also a native of Frederick county, Virginia, born in 1815, and at an early day accompanied his father's family on their removal to Adams county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. There he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Laney, who was from his native county, her father having also removed to Ohio with his family at an early day. Throughout his active life James W. Taylor followed farming, and died at the age of seventy-two years. His wife had passed away in middle life. Both were devout Christians, holding membership in the Methodist church, and assisted in building the Ebenezer Methodist church near their old home in Ohio. In the family of this worthy couple were five children, three of whom are still living.

John Taylor, oldest of the surviving members of the family, was reared in his native county, educated in its public schools and engaged in stock-farming until after the Civil war broke out. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted on the 24th of October, 1861, as a private of Company H, Seventieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was afterward promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. During the hard fought battle of Shiloh he received a gunshot wound, which took from him his good right arm. Being unfitted for further service he was then honorably discharged on the 1st of November, 1862, after having served his country faithfully and well for over a year.

Returning to his home in Adams county, Ohio, Mr. Taylor was elected sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket in 1863, and creditably filled that office for four years, after which he was engaged in mercantile business in West Union, the county seat of Adams county, until 1873, when he was again elected sheriff. He also served as master commissioner and deputy United States marshal, and acquired a wide and favorable reputation throughout his section of the state. He entered upon the duties of his office as sheriff in January, 1874, and this time served most acceptably for two years.

In 1875 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Clara S. Mullon, who was also born in Adams county and is a daughter of T. J. Mullon, a member of the bar of Brown county, Ohio. Unto them were born three children, namely: Anna S., John L. and Louis Hicks.

At the close of his second term as sheriff, Mr. Taylor resumed merchandising at West Union, and also served as postmaster of that place during President Arthur's administration. He continued in business there until 1890, when he sold out and came to Seattle, Washington, arriving here on the 6th of January, that year. He at once became connected with James H. Wilson in the pension agency, but has now been alone in that business for some years. In 1894 he was appointed license inspector for the city and elected a member of the city council, to which office he has since been re-elected on three different occasions. He is now filling a four years' term, and is very active in promoting the best interests of the city of his adoption. He took a very prominent part in securing the municipal ownership of the splendid water system of Seattle, whereby the city now has an inexhaustible supply of pure mountain water, there being no better system in any city in the Union. For the past seven years Mr. Taylor has been actively identified with all the improvements that have made Seattle the delightful city which we to-day see. Politically he has been a life-long and ardent Re-

publican, and fraternally is an honored member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Loyal Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a very prominent and influential member of the post at Seattle since its organization, has taken an active part in all of its work and for the past five years has been chairman of the relief committee. Public-spirited and enterprising, he is recognized as a valued citizen of the community, and well merits the high regard in which he is universally held.

FRANK H. RENICK.

The rapid growth of Seattle in recent years, the introduction of vast and undaunted. John Hamilton Renick, the grandfather, removed from made a great demand for property and has enlisted in the real-estate field many business men of marked ability and keen discrimination. As a member of the firm of F. H. Renick & Company, his partner being John C. Watrous, Frank Hamilton Renick is successfully conducting real-estate operations, placing investments and selling property. He is also doing a loan and insurance business and his efforts are bringing to him creditable prosperity.

A native of Hartford, Connecticut, he was born August 4, 1864, and is of English and Welsh ancestry, the family having been established in Pennsylvania at a very early period. Robert Renick, the great-grandfather, was a soldier in the war for independence and served through the Mad River campaign, in which he won the reputation of being an intrepid fighter, brave and undaunted. John Hamilton Renick, the grandfather, removed from the Keystone state to Springfield, Ohio, and there took up government land, becoming one of the first settlers in that portion of the state. Subsequently he removed to Bellefontaine, Logan county, where he reared his family of seven children. He was a Presbyterian in his religious belief and a Whig in political faith in early life, but when that party ceased to have an existence he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. His death occurred when he was seventy-four years of age.

James Henry Renick, his son and the father of our subject, was born in Huntsville, Ohio, in 1832, and when he had reached adult age he married Josephine Sophia Dunklee, a native of Plymouth, New Hampshire. She was of English descent, her ancestors having come to America during the colonial epoch in our country's history. Mr. and Mrs. Renick removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and later to Brooklyn, New York, where they remained until our subject was eight years of age, when they went to Port

Huron, Michigan. Some years afterward they removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where the father died in 1874. He had for many years been prominently engaged in lumbering and had sold large amounts of lumber to the government, doing an extensive and prosperous business. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, was an excellent citizen and an upright, reliable business man. His wife still survives and is now in the fifty-ninth year of her age. She resides in Detroit, Michigan. In the family were four children, three of whom are living: Grace is the wife of S. T. McGraw, of Detroit, Michigan, a member of a very prominent family of that city. Carrie has become the wife of Frank W. Osborne, a prominent citizen of Detroit and descended from one of its oldest families.

In the schools of Concord, New Hampshire, and Buffalo, New York, Mr. Renick of this review pursued his education. For her second husband his mother married Egbert C. Bradford, the partner of her first husband. There was one child by that marriage, Walter G. Bradford. The family resided in Detroit and our subject attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College of that city, after which he became very active in the manufacture of lumber, also acquiring a practical and intimate knowledge of the business in all its departments from the purchase of the logs to the operation of the mills, the bookkeeping and the sales made.

On the 13th of April, 1888, Mr. Renick arrived in Seattle with the intention of continuing in the lumber business, but an outlook over the business opportunities of the city decided him to turn his attention to real-estate dealing, in which he has since been successfully engaged. He was here during the great fire of 1889 and since that time has been an active factor in the rapid and substantial growth of the city, which emerged from the ashes to take its place as the queen city of the northwest. He passed through the financial panic successfully and has platted and sold several additions to the city. The business of the firm has grown constantly since its organization and they have become investors for prominent eastern business men and have acquired a high reputation for ability and trustworthiness.

In 1889 Mr. Renick was married to Miss Alice Caldwell, a native of California and a daughter of Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, now deceased. This union has been blessed with two children: Josephine Bradford and Grace Frances. The parents are valued and helpful members of the Baptist church. In politics Mr. Renick takes quite an active and influential part and is now treasurer of the Republican city central committee. He belongs to St. John Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.; Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., and is a member of the Order of Foresters. While an enterprising and active business

man, he is also interested in scientific research and investigation, especially along the line of ornithology, and has made a large collection of the eggs of Washington birds. His study in this direction has resulted in furnishing to the United States valuable information on the subject and he was the means of correcting a mistake made in the Smithsonian Institute, proving to them that the eggs which were labeled those of the black swift were the eggs of the purple martin. His varied interests have made Mr. Renick a well rounded character. He is not so abnormally developed in any one direction as to be called a genius, but his business life, supplemented by study and research, by political work and the pleasures of social life, have made him a strong manhood. His business reputation is unassailable and among his many friends he is popular because of his genial and courteous manner.

JOHN H. CLOSSON.

John H. Closson, of the drug firm of Closson & Kelly, of Seattle, has been a resident of this city since April, 1889, and during all this time he has held the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. He claims Vermont as the state of his nativity, his birth there occurring on the 14th of August, 1866, and he is descended from English ancestry, who for about six generations have resided in the United States. His father's maternal grandfather, Ichabod Safford, served as a member of the Vermont militia during the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather Closson was a prominent divine, while his paternal grandfather followed the legal profession as a life occupation, and his granduncle, H. W. Closson, was a graduate of West Point and rendered his country valiant services as a soldier during the great Civil war. For generations the family have been identified with the Congregational church, and they have ever been people of the highest respectability and worth. The father of our subject, Gershom Closson, has for many years been numbered among the leading business men of Springfield, Vermont, and he has now reached the age of sixty-three years. He married Miss Lina Loveland, a native of the Empire state, and also a member of an old English family, who were among the early settlers of Connecticut. Her father was a prominent manufacturer. She had now reached the age of sixty years, and is the mother of two sons, the elder being Gershom, who is now preparing for the medical profession.

John H. Closson received his primary education in the public schools of Springfield and Hartford, and when the time came for him to choose a life occupation he began learning the drug business in West Lebanon, New

Hampshire, while for four years he was in Boston, two years of the time being spent in the city hospital and in the College of Pharmacy. After his arrival in Seattle he was employed by the large drug house of Stewart & Holmes until the 15th of December, 1890, when he opened business at his present location and with his present partner. His store is located at the corner of Occidental and Washington streets, where they carry a complete line of everything to be found in a first-class drug store. The business career of Mr. Closson is indeed creditable. Strong determination, persistence in the pursuit of an honorable purpose, unflagging energy and careful management,—these are the salient features in his career, and his life stands in unmistakable evidence that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but the outcome of earnest and well directed effort. In his political views he is an unswerving Republican, and socially is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The marriage of Mr. Closson was celebrated in 1894, when Miss Mildred Blair became his wife. She is a native of Wisconsin. They reside in a delightful home on Queen Ann Hill, and the household is noted for its charming hospitality, while its inmates have the warm regard of a large circle of friends.

FRANK A. TWICHELL.

In 1885 Frank A. Twichell became a resident of Seattle and by his life exemplifies the true western spirit of enterprise and progress. He was born in Washington county, Minnesota, on the 15th of November, 1860. A family of English lineage of the name of Twichell was early established in New England and to that line our subject traces his ancestry. Soin Twichell, the grandfather of our subject, was born in New Hampshire in 1775, the opening year of the Revolutionary war. He became a well known and respected farmer of the "Old Granite State." His son, Ebenezer C. Twichell, the father of our subject, was born at Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, in 1818 and after arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Polly Twichell, a native of his own county and descended from another branch of the family, so that she was a very distant relative. In 1850 they removed to Illinois and in 1854 became residents of Washington county, Minnesota, where the father acquired the ownership of a large farm. He spent the remainder of his life there as an industrious and honorable citizen—one whose well spent life commanded for him the confidence and good will of many friends. An earnest Republican in politics



J. A. Twichell.

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he never wavered in his allegiance to the party, yet he never sought or desired office for himself. He departed this life in 1887, at the age of sixty-nine years. His good wife survives him and now resides with her sons at Seattle, in the seventy-eighth year of her age, honored and respected by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. The family numbered eight children, five of whom reached years of maturity. The eldest son, Newton Twichell, at the age of eighteen years, volunteered for service in the Union army and was in numerous hard-fought battles. On one occasion he was wounded and as a result of his injury he died in 1864.

Frank A. Twichell attended school in his native town and was also a student in the high school at Hastings, Minnesota. During the months of vacation he knew what it was to work hard upon the farm. He began earning his own livelihood as a teacher in the district schools and in early manhood also engaged in clerking in stores and to some degree mastered the carpenter's trade. For three years he was employed as a salesman in a grocery store, after which he accepted a similar position in a wall paper and notion store. Later he learned the trade of paper-hanging and decorating.

Believing that the far west offered excellent opportunities because of its rapid growth, he determined to establish his home in Seattle and arrived in this city in 1885. For two years he engaged in the wall-paper business and was then, in 1887, appointed deputy county auditor under Lyman Wood and was continued in the same position under W. R. Forest. On his retirement from the office in the fall of 1890 he received the unanimous nomination of the Republican county convention and was elected county auditor by a good majority. The duties of the office then included those which are now performed by both recorder and clerk of the board of King county commissioners; also those of the purchasing agent for King county public institutions. The clerical work of the office was so great that it demanded a force of from fifteen to forty men. He performed the various duties with such ability, superintending the work of the office with such fidelity that in 1892 he was again the unanimous choice of his party for re-election and received the largest majority of any candidate on the county ticket. He was also elected and for two terms served as a member of the city council of Seattle, filling the office during the period of the re-organization of the city after the great fire. From 1894 until 1896 he was manager and part owner of the Cedar Mountain Coal Company. He then sold out and in 1897 went to Skagway, Alaska, as agent for the Oregon Improvement Company. In January, 1899, he became the general storekeeper for

the Pacific Contract Company which constructed the White Pass Railway and upon the completion of the road he returned to Seattle. At that time he was given charge of the government work at Everett Harbor in the employ of the Seattle Bridge Company, this work being completed in April, 1902.

In Hastings, Minnesota, in 1884, Mr. Twichell was united in marriage to Miss Estella M. Stanley, a daughter of William P. Stanley, and their marriage was blessed with one child, Marjorie A., who is now the wife of Walter Cuir. After fourteen years of happy married life Mrs. Twichell was taken from her home by death in 1898. Three years later in April, 1901, Mr. Twichell was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Nellie Johnson, a native of Petersboro, Ottawa, Canada. They have a pleasant home which Mr. Twichell erected at No. 513 Thirtieth avenue south. He was a valued representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in all of its branches and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a past master workman and past grand master workman of the state of Washington and also past supreme representative. He belongs to the Degree of Honor, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in these various societies is a popular member because of his good fellowship and his fidelity to the teachings and principles of the fraternities. He was one of the delegates from Seattle to the Republican state convention held at Tacoma in 1902, and his influence is widely felt in political circles, as well as in various fraternities and in business life. He is a man of much knowledge, of high ability and of unquestioned integrity and he and his family have a warm circle of friends among the best citizens of Seattle. Many positions of trust and responsibility have been conferred upon him and in all he has discharged his duties in a manner that has gained him commendation, respect and confidence.

ALVA C. SANDS.

Alva C. Sands is the district manager of the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Seattle. He has resided in Washington for the past eighteen years, having come here when it was still a territory, the year of his arrival being 1883. Mr. Sands is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred on a farm near Cadiz, in Harrison county, on the 1st of January, 1851. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal side and Scotch on the maternal side. His paternal grandfather emigrated from county Kildare, Ireland, and settled in the city of Philadelphia at a very

early date in the development of that place. He was the progenitor of the family in America. His son, Robert Sands, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Philadelphia, and became a farmer, following agricultural pursuits throughout his life. He was an old-school Presbyterian of the strictest kind and his life was ever in harmony with his religious belief. He died in 1879, at the age of eighty-four years. In his family were two sons and a daughter and one son is still living, namely, John Sands, a resident of Fairfield, Iowa, who is now eighty-one years of age.

Edmund Thomas Sands, the father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He married Miss Mary A. McFadden, who was born in Cadiz, Ohio. They were members of the United Presbyterian church and the father was a successful agriculturist, devoting his attention to the work of farming through many years. He was also very prominent and influential in public affairs and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in his part of the county. He loved liberty and despised oppression and in ante-bellum days was strongly opposed to the introduction of slavery into the land of the free. An upright, useful and influential citizen, he commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He died in 1880, at the age of fifty-eight years, and his wife, long surviving him, departed this life in April, 1900, at the age of seventy-six years, being then a resident of Tacoma, Washington, making her home with the subject of this review. By her marriage she had four children, three sons and a daughter, and the sons are yet living, namely: R. G., who resides in Whitmore county, Washington; B. M., a resident of Tacoma, Washington; and Alva C.

The last named was educated in the public schools of Iowa, whither the family had removed in 1855, the father having developed and improved a farm in that locality. During the summer months our subject aided in the work of the field and meadow, laboriously attending to the duties of farm life, while in the winter season he pursued his education in the common schools during a term of three months. He was also for one year a student in a school of De Witt, Iowa. He remained at home until he attained his majority, after which he became connected with the theater business as a manager, and in that capacity traveled all over the country, spending six years in that way. Returning then to the old farm in Iowa he made it his home until 1883, when he came to Washington, settling in Tacoma. Since that time he has been continuously connected with the telephone business and has held various positions, being promoted from time to time until he is now the manager of the largest telegraph office in the state, it being head-

quarters for the whole Puget Sound district, which includes all west of the mountains and Yakima and Kittitas counties east of the mountains. Five hundred employes are found in the offices and Mr. Sands has entire supervision, being in charge of the work in all of the counties of the state. In the control of the extensive business which this implies he has developed excellent executive force, keen discernment and superior powers of management.

Mr. Sands has been twice married. In 1879 he wedded Miss Mary King, a native of Syracuse, New York, but after nine years of happy married life she was called to the home beyond, in 1886. In 1890 Mr. Sands was again married, his present wife having borne the maiden name of Miss Nellie Clayton. She was a native of Evansville, Indiana, and like her husband attends the Unitarian church. Mr. Sands belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in his political affiliations is a Republican. During his residence in the northwest he has built several homes in Tacoma and owns property in different places in Washington, thus judiciously investing his capital so that it returns to him a good income. He has the entire confidence of the corporation which he serves and is regarded as the right man in the right place in the position which he is so capably filling.

MOSES REDOUT MADDOCKS.

Moses Redout Maddocks, a representative pioneer settler of the state of Washington, came to this territory in 1858. He was born in Bucksport, Maine, on the 13th of November, 1833, and is of Welsh ancestry. His grandfather, Ezekiel Maddocks, was born in Wales and on crossing the Atlantic to the new world took up his abode in Massachusetts, but later came to the Pine Tree state, where his son, Ezekiel Maddocks, Jr., was born in 1789. Later he married Esther Blood, of English and Puritan ancestry, her people having located in New England at an early epoch in colonial history. The grandparents of our subject were members of the Congregational church. The grandfather died in the fifty-third year of his age, leaving a widow with four children, but she only survived him seven year and was laid to rest by his side in the cemetery at Bucksport, Maine. The old homestead there is still in the possession of their descendants. After the death of the parents, Abigail Maddocks, the eldest daughter, performed the duties of the household and made a home for the younger members of the family, the sons operating the farm. Mr. Maddocks' father was the youngest member of the family. He was only seven years of age when his father died, while

at the age of fourteen he was left an orphan. After the death of his mother he spent two years with his uncle, John Boyd Blood, continuing to work on the farm in the summer, while in the winter months he attended the district school. Desiring to attain a more advanced education he went to Bucksport and for two years was a student in the seminary, working for his board in the Bucksport Hotel, attending the stock and also acting as chore boy on the place. In 1851 he joined his brother, M. B. Maddocks, and engaged in farming and lumbering near the town of Brewer, where he continued until the fall of 1856, when he became imbued with the desire to go west and see more of the country.

Mr. Maddocks then started for Minnesota, traveling by rail from Portland, Maine, to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. There he met two men by the name of Smith, who had formerly lived in Maine and who had come to the west on an errand similar to his own. They traveled together up Wolf river to Gill's Landing, where they purchased a team and then crossed the divide to the Mississippi river, proceeding on to St. Paul, and to St. Anthony, where Mr. Maddocks secured work in the timber and logging camps. In the spring of 1857, in partnership with two others, he purchased a portable sawmill at the mouth of Rum river, where every prospect seemed propitious, but shortly afterward the grasshopper plague swept through Minnesota and destroyed crops and crippled their line of business. Mr. Maddocks continued his business under adverse circumstances until August and then came to the conclusion that he had not profited by his removal to the west, therefore he decided to sell out and return to his native state. He sold his business for what he could get and took his pay in western money, which he disposed of at a heavy discount. He then returned to Portland, Maine, after one year, though he had left with the intention of remaining for five years. Dreading the ridicule of his acquaintances he turned about and went to New York city to take passage for California. After writing a letter to his sister, he started as a steerage passenger by way of the Isthmus of Panama and landed safely in San Francisco on the 1st of October, 1857. He thence proceeded by steamer up the Sacramento river to the city of Sacramento and on by stage to Oroville, where he engaged in placer mining at eight dollars per day and board, sleeping on a rude bunk in the open air. He there continued to work until the fall rains and high water made further mining impossible. In partnership with two others he then purchased a claim and one mile of ditch, and there mined for several months, but meeting with poor success they sold out their ditch for irrigation purposes and abandoned the claim. He then decided to try some lumbering country and returned by way

of Sacramento to San Francisco, proceeding thence to Humboldt Bay, where he accepted a position in a sawmill at forty dollars per month, but hard times came on and lumber brought but little price, so that the mill was shut down after Mr. Maddocks had remained there but three months.

Our subject again returned to San Francisco and took passage on the steamer Columbia for Puget Sound, landing at Port Gamble in March, 1858. There he found employment at good wages and after working for a short time received a contract for cutting logs to cover a period of one year, after which he purchased an ox team and continued logging for the company for six years. He not only made and saved money, but became one of the prominent and reliable citizens of the community. In the fall of 1863 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the legislature and was elected. He then sold out his logging business to Amos Brown and served in the territorial legislature in the winter of 1863-4, being very active and zealous in doing what he could to promote the best interests of the territory. He made a gratifying record as a valued member.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Maddocks came to Seattle, and in partnership with Amos Brown and John Condon, he built the Occidental Hotel, where the Seattle Hotel now stands. He owned a third interest and took charge of the erection of the building. They purchased the location for fifteen hundred dollars and for about a year conducted the hotel together, after which Mr. Maddocks sold his interest to John Collins, and purchased an interest in a drug business, in connection with Gordon Kellogg. This partnership continued for about eighteen months, when Mr. Maddocks became sole proprietor and successfully conducted the enterprise for seventeen years, selling out in 1882, since which time he has been engaged only in caring for and superintending his property interests, having invested quite extensively in city and country real estate. He lost quite heavily in the great fire of June, 1889, but before the smoking embers had died down, at the corner of Madison and Front streets, he had begun the erection of a new brick building, and thirty days later it was leased for a term of years, the rents for the first year paying for the building. He has been very fortunate in his investments. At one time he purchased a lot for five hundred dollars which recently sold for \$70,000, and from the property he had received forty thousand dollars in rents. The lots on which he built his commodious residence, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Cherry street, cost two hundred and fifty dollars. The property is now worth forty thousand dollars. He purchased four hundred acres of land on the While river bottom and all of this property he has sold at a good profit with the exception of a tract of seventy acres on which he

has built a nice summer residence, and is now conducting a dairy, having twenty Durham and Jersey cows, with several good horses. The product of the dairy is sold to the Condensed Milk Factory and he finds relaxation there in superintending his fine ranch and splendid stock. Mr. Maddocks was married at Seattle, in 1866, to Miss Susie Williamson, of New York. She is a valued member of the Episcopal church and Mr. Maddocks belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Franklin lodge at Port Gamble, in 1862. His life has been one of untiring industry and activity, characterized by honorable dealings with his fellow men. Splendid success has crowned his efforts, yet his prosperity has been so justly won and so worthily used that the most envious cannot grudge him the same. He is to-day one of the most prominent men of the northwest and Seattle's history would be incomplete without the record of his life.

WILLIAM GRANT HARTRANFT.

It is a widely acknowledged fact that one of the most important works to which man can devote his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the lecture platform, from the pulpit or from the school room. Such work tends to the elevation of man, prepares him for the duties and responsibilities of life and causes him to look upon life from a broader standpoint. Professor Hartranft has gained a prominent position in educational circles as a man of marked ability and to-day is serving as superintendent of schools in King county. He is a native of the state of Michigan, his birth having occurred in the city of Battle Creek, on the 1st of December, 1866. He comes of German Quaker ancestry. His great-grandfather, Tobias Hartranft, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734 and was identified with the Society of Schwenkeld, a branch of the Quaker society having come to America in order to enjoy religious liberty. John F. Hartranft, a cousin of Professor Hartranft, served with much distinction in the great war of the Rebellion and for gallant and meritorious conduct was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, while later he was elected governor of Pennsylvania, and the legislature of that state has erected a statue to his memory. He was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the commonwealth and left the impress of his individuality upon its public policy and its substantial development. Daniel Hartranft, the father of Professor Hartranft, was born in Pennsylvania and is now sixty years of age. He makes his home in Minneapolis, Minnesota, retired from active business. He has been a life-long Republican and has exercised considerable influence in political affairs. He

married Miss Effie Stetler, a native of Ohio, and a representative of an old eastern family that early established a home in the Buckeye state. Four sons and three daughters were born of this marriage and the mother departed this life in the thirty-eighth year of her age. Two of the daughters, Mattie and Ethel, are now residents of Seattle, making their home with him whose name introduces this review.

Professor Hartranft was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin. At the age of seventeen years he entered upon what he has made his life work, the profession of teaching, being employed in the public schools of his native state until 1889, when he came to Washington. Here he accepted the position of principal of the school at Bucoda and was appointed on the board of teachers' examiners at Olympia. He taught at Port Orchard, while in 1893 he became principal of one of the city schools of Seattle. Under his careful guidance the school made rapid and satisfactory progress, many improvements being introduced. The people of King county manifested their confidence in him by electing him to the office of county superintendent of schools. He was a candidate for the position in 1898, but in that year was defeated by a majority of ninety-seven out of a vote of thirteen thousand. Nearly the entire ticket suffered defeat, but he polled a much larger vote than was given to many of the candidates. Professor Hartranft was later appointed principal of the Queen Ann School in Seattle and in 1900 was again unanimously nominated for the position of superintendent of schools of the county. He made a successful canvass throughout the county and at different places displayed the text books which had been adopted by the state board of education and which he believed were totally inadequate to the needs of a first-class educational system. The people recognized the correctness of his views and gave their endorsement thereto by electing him to the office by one of the largest majorities given to any candidate on the ticket. Professor Hartranft at once entered upon the duties of the office and with much energy undertook the work of improving the schools of the county. He visited the different schools and organized the county into five districts, in which teachers' associations are held once a month. There papers are read and addresses are delivered on methods of teaching and this plan is proving both beneficial and interesting and has contributed in a large measure to the progress of the schools. The Professor deserves the credit of having introduced this system into the west. His efforts against the text books have prevailed and those which were in use when he began his campaign have been discarded throughout the whole state. Only words of com-

commendation are heard concerning the work of Professor Hartranft, whose zeal and interest in his work inspires those who labor under him.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of the Professor and Miss Mary Adams, an accomplished teacher and lady of superior intelligence and refinement. She was born in Wisconsin and is a daughter of James N. Adams, who at the time of his death was the nearest living relative of John Quincy Adams. Mrs. Hartranft was a teacher in the Ellsworth public schools, and both the Professor and his wife are members of the Plymouth Congregational church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has taken all of the degree of the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second. He is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and has been a staunch Republican since attaining his majority. Both he and his wife occupy a very enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society. It would be almost tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing our subject to be a man of broad knowledge and scholarly attainments, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Though a man of strong convictions and fearless in their defense, he is always gracious and considerate in advancing his views. He is a man of strong individuality, keen mentality and of broad humanitarian spirit, whose interest in his fellow men is sincere, while his work is ever permeated by a desire to advance the cause of education, which is the bulwark and strength of this nation. During the year 1902 Professor Hartranft attracted attention as one of the leading instructors in the teachers' institutes of the state.

VOLLY P. HART.

Volly P. Hart, to whose life history we now direct attention, has by earnest endeavor attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men and is recognized as one of the distinctively representative citizens of Seattle. He is the general manager of the New York Life Insurance Company in Washington, and has that keen discrimination and sagacity in business affairs which when combined with energy and industry lead to success.

Mr. Hart is a native son of the Blue Grass state, his birth occurring at Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, in December, 1855, and he is of English and Scotch descent. His ancestors were among the early pioneers of Virginia, and in a very early day the paternal grandfather of our subject located in Kentucky, where the father, John K. Hart, was born. He was there

married to Elizabeth Woodward, whose ancestors were also from Virginia and Kentucky. When our subject was but two years of age his father was shot, being mistaken for another man, and thus a truly noble life was sacrificed and a wife and two little sons were bereft of a loving husband and father. His widow survived until the age of fifty-three years and the eldest son, John K., died in Los Angeles, California.

Volly P. Hart was reared and received his education in his southern home, and when the time came for him to engage in the active battle of life on his own responsibility he entered the employ of a railroad company, eventually attaining to the position of conductor. For a number of years he was with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and for a few years thereafter was an employe of the Missouri Pacific Company, at the expiration of which period he was caught in a wreck, thus being incapacitated from further railroad service. Since arriving at mature years he had given a staunch support to Democratic principles, and was elected by his party comptroller of the city of Sedalia, Missouri. On the expiration of his second term in that office he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster of that city, and served during the remainder of the latter's administration. The year 1898 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Hart at Seattle, and since that time he has filled the position of general manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, his territory covering the state of Washington. His systematic business methods, his sound judgment, his enterprise and his laudable ambition have all contributed to make his business career a prosperous one, and since assuming his present relations the business of the company has increased threefold.

The marriage of Mr. Hart occurred in 1880, when Miss Kate R. Varey became his wife. She is a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a descendant of one of America's most distinguished families, being a relative of ex-United States Senator Charles Sumner and of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. The union has been blessed with four children,—Lela, Marion, Kate and Payton. Mr. Hart is a member of the order of Railway Conductors and of the Knights of Pythias. He enjoys the high regard of his fellow men in all the walks of life, and is widely and favorably known in Seattle and King county.

ROLLIN VALENTINE ANKENY.

In financial circles of Seattle, Rollin Valentine Ankeny is well known, for he is now acceptably filling the position of cashier in the Puget Sound National Bank. He was born in Freeport, Illinois, on the 1st of Septem-

ber, 1865, and comes of French and German ancestry. The Ankeny family was early established in Washington county, Maryland, and representatives of the name were conspicuous in connection with events which mark the history of Maryland in pioneer times and during the period of the Revolution. Ewalt Ankeny, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, joined the Colonial forces at the time when the Colonies threw off the yoke of British oppression and became captain of the Fifth Company of the Bedford county, Virginia, militia. He served throughout the war and his efforts were of value in promoting the cause of his country. Peter Ankeny, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a citizen of Maryland in early life but became one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, while Joseph, the grandfather, was born in the Buckeye state and later became a factor in its business affairs, carrying on merchandising there. His son, Rollin V. Ankeny, Sr., was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and for many years was engaged in the drug business but is now retired from active business and makes his home in Des Moines, Iowa. He married Sarah Irving, a lady of Scotch ancestry, and unto them were born five children but only two are now living, and the mother has also passed away.

Mr. Ankeny of this review was educated in Des Moines, Iowa, where his parents removed during his early youth. He also entered upon his business career there as collection clerk in the Citizens National Bank and was associated with that financial institution for five years, during which time his close application, his ability and his fidelity won him promotion and when he severed his connection with the bank he was filling the position of bookkeeper. In 1888 he came to Seattle to accept a position in the Puget Sound National Bank, and since that time he has assisted in the conduct of the affairs of this institution, filling all positions up to and including that of cashier. He is now acceptably serving in the last named capacity, his incumbency continuing for more than six years. In 1895 the bank was capitalized for six hundred thousand dollars and it does a very large business. All of the officers, from Jacob Furth, the president, down, are considered people of the highest ability, known as financiers of worth and regarded as reliable business men throughout the city. Mr. Ankeny devotes his entire energies to the duties of the office. Always courteous and considerate with patrons of the bank, he is at the same time ever alive to the interests of the institution which he represents and his labors have contributed not a little to its splendid reputation.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ankeny and Miss Eleanor Randolph, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, and a daughter of Jacob Ran-

dolph of that city. They now have one son, Irvine. Their attractive home is situated at No. 812 Second avenue, west, and its characteristic hospitality is enjoyed by their large circle of friends. Mr. Ankeny votes with the Republican party and socially is connected with the Elks and the Masonic fraternities. Throughout his entire business career he has been identified with banking and is thoroughly familiar with this important department of business in every particular. He occupies an unassailable position in financial circles at Seattle and the city numbers him among the valued additions to its business ranks.

JAMES R. HAYDEN.

James Rudolph Hayden, cashier of the People's Savings Bank, is one of the state's best known and highly esteemed citizens. He has resided in Seattle for more than twenty years, making a most creditable record as a thoroughly reliable and successful business man. His course has ever been deserving of commendation, for not only is he trustworthy in business, but as a public official he has manifested his fidelity to the public trusts and when his country was involved in civil war he was found among the loyal defenders of the Union upon southern battle-fields.

Mr. Hayden was born in Oswego county, New York, February 22, 1837, and is of Irish lineage. His father, James R. Hayden, was born in Dublin, and in his native city was married to Miss Alesia Connoly. In the year 1835 he severed the ties that bound him to his native land and sailed for the new world, locating first in Canada, but after a short time taking up his residence in Oswego county, New York. The mother of our subject died when he was only three years old, and it was also his misfortune to lose his father by death when he was but six years old. He was then reared until his fourteenth year by a family named Fagan, who removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1850. There he was sent to school and afterward was employed in the gallery of Mr. Straw, a celebrated photographer of that city, in whose studio he was working when the great Civil war burst upon the country. In answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to put down the great rebellion he enlisted on the 14th of April, and served in the state forces until the 16th of June, when he joined Company A, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. The first important battle in which he participated was at Stone river, and later he met the enemy in the engagements at Chattanooga, Resaca, Missionary Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain. He was with General Sherman

in the Atlanta campaign and at all times was found at his post of duty, faithful to the cause which he espoused. In the engagement at Missionary Ridge he was hit in the belt by a ball which knocked the breath out of him, and he had other very narrow escapes, but was never seriously injured. While in service in Chicago he was a member of Colonel Ellsworth's Zouaves and was recommended by many of the members of his regiment for the office of colonel, but served instead as a staff and ordnance officer. In March, 1870, he was presented with a magnificent watch by the Chicago Zouaves.

After being mustered out Mr. Hayden returned to Chicago and filled the position of supervisor of West Chicago for two years, while for several years he was deputy sheriff. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant to the position of assessor of internal revenue for Washington and served in that capacity from 1876 until 1884. He was afterward appointed receiver in the Washington land office, with headquarters at Olympia, and filled that position for three years, after which he was for a time in the insurance and real-estate business. In 1885 he was appointed receiver of the land office at Seattle, and entered upon the duties of the position just six days before the great fire which devastated the city. His tenure of that office continued until August, 1890, and then on his retirement from that position he aided in organizing the People's Savings Bank, of Seattle, since which time he has been its cashier and manager. Under his able conduct the business of the bank has continually increased and each year the institution has been able to declare good dividends, showing that the business is conducted profitably. It is now numbered among the solid financial institutions in this part of the state.

In 1863 Mr. Hayden was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Daul, a native of New York city, and unto them have been born seven children, of whom four are yet living. The elder son, John L., is a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and is now a captain of United States Artillery. James Rudolph is now in Alaska. The elder daughter is Mrs. Wellington Park, of Walla Walla, and the younger daughter, Alesia Adeline Louisa, is at home with her parents. Mr. Hayden has erected a delightful residence on one of the beautiful sites of Seattle, and the family enjoy the highest regard of all with whom they have been associated. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was senior vice commander in Chicago, and in Olympia past commander of George H. Thomas Post. He is also a past commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion for the state of Washington, and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to military affairs. He was made a Master Mason in Chicago, in 1868, was past master of Olympia Lodge and deputy grand

master in 1874, also grand master of the territory of Washington in 1875. He is a past high priest of Olympia Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and has attained the thirty-third degree of the Scottish rite, being the only active thirty-third brother in the state of Washington and Alaska. He has been the active thirty-third of the Southern jurisdiction of the United States since 1883. He is undoubtedly the most eminent representative of the order in this state, thoroughly familiar with the work of the craft in all its departments and promotes the cause materially through his well directed efforts in its behalf. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has been a lifelong Republican, never swerving in his allegiance to the party which he believes contains the best elements of good government. From 1891 to 1895 he was a member and the president of the board of regents of the State University and it was during his incumbency that the buildings were erected. His life has been varied in service, constant in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, and his career has been one of activity, full of incidents and results.

FRED E. SANDER.

Mr. Sander has been actively and extensively connected with railroad building in the northwest. Through this means he has assisted in opening up to civilization a vast region with unlimited resources, providing for every kind of labor, giving homes to the miner, the farmer and the commercial man. The advent of railroads has marked advancing civilization in all countries, and has been the means of uniting the different portions of America, making it an inseparable union. The labors of Mr. Sanders have therefore been of such a character that his efforts have benefited the public as well as advanced his individual prosperity.

From his boyhood up to the time he came to Seattle he was a sailor. The year 1880 witnessed his arrival in this city, where he first engaged in bookkeeping. In the meantime he read law under the direction of the Hon. William H. White, now supreme judge of the state. He also began to invest in city real estate and a little later became interested in the building of street railroads. He built the Yessler avenue cable line, which he owned for a number of years, and also constructed the Grant street electric line. He was one of ten who built the Front street line, and one of those who built the James street lines, and was the original mover in the enterprise of building a line between Seattle and Tacoma. He is still extensively engaged in railroad enterprises. Since 1883 his office has been located at the southeast cor-

ner of Yessler Way and First avenue south. Here he was burned out in the great conflagration of 1889 and met with a large loss, but immediately he resumed business at the old place. He has made a number of additions to the city of Seattle, and in connection with others has done much building. He is still engaged in the erection of public buildings and private residences, also in otherwise improving the city. For years his attention has been chiefly devoted to real-estate dealing and to railroad construction, and his efforts along these lines have become of great volume and importance.

CALVIN E. VILAS.

Among the best citizens of Seattle, esteemed alike for his sterling worth of character and his activity in the business world, is Calvin E. Vilas, the vice-president and manager of the Washington National Building, Loan & Investment Association, of Seattle. He is a native of Ogdensburg, New York, where he was born on the 4th of November, 1856, and is of old English ancestry. His descendants were among the early settlers of New Hampshire, and there his grandfather, Nathaniel Vilas, was born. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was afterward a pensioner of that war. He was a prominent manufacturer and also postmaster of his town, where he attained to the ripe old age of eighty-three years.

Erastus Vilas, his son and the father of our subject, was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York, in 1824, and now resides in Ogdensburg, that state, at the age of seventy-four years. He married Miss Emma Lake, a native of Chautauqua county, New York. Throughout his active business career he has been a manufacturer of and dealer in leather, and has long been recognized as one of the leading citizens of his town, in which he has held many positions of honor and trust. For many years he was a member of the board of education, was at one time a water commissioner, and has been the recipient of many other honors within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He is a prominent and worthy member of the Baptist church, and since the formation of the Republican party has been an active worker in its ranks. Mrs. Vilas was called to the home beyond in 1883, at the age of fifty-one years, and she, too, was a devoted Christian, and was a faithful and devoted wife and mother. Two sons were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Vilas, the brother of our subject being George B., now a freight agent for the Northwestern Railroad at Milwaukee.

Calvin E. Vilas received his elementary education in the public schools of his native place, and later supplemented the knowledge there gained by

a course in the State Normal School, in St. Lawrence county, New York. His business training was received under the careful direction of his father, and he continued to devote his attention to the leather business until 1890, in which year he came to Seattle, and has since been identified with the best interests of this city. He is engaged principally in loaning money and is also the vice-president and manager of the Washington National Building, Loan & Investment Association. Throughout his residence here he has taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, and is a progressive and public-spirited citizen who gives a loyal support to all measures for the public good.

Mr. Vilas was happily married in 1882, when Miss Jennie L. Vilas, his third cousin, became his wife, and they have had two children, but the little son died at the age of seven and a half years. The surviving child is Helen L. The family reside in a beautiful home in Seattle, where they extend a gracious hospitality to their many friends. Throughout the years of his manhood Mr. Vilas has given his political support to the Republican party, and while a resident of St. Lawrence county, New York, he held the office of supervisor, and was also city clerk of Ogdensburg, the place of his birth. He is an active and valued member of St. Mark's Episcopal church and in all the relations of life he has won the high regard of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES BAKER.

Forty years have passed since Charles Baker took up his residence in Seattle. When he arrived here he found a very small town, giving little promise of rapid future development, yet it had natural advantages which Mr. Baker recognized and he therefore believed that he would take a wise step by casting in his fortunes with the new and growing town. Through all these years he has been interested in every measure for the general good and has been a wide awake and progressive citizen, who from pioneer times down to the present has labored earnestly and effectively for the advancement of the northwest.

Mr. Baker is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, his birth having occurred there on the 18th of November, 1840. He is of English ancestry and his parents were John O. and Charlotte Helen (Hopewell) Baker, the former a native of Portsmouth and the latter of London, England. They emigrated to the United States when young people and located at Cleveland, Ohio, where they were married. He devoted his energies to the practice of medicine and surgery, as a representative of the regular school, being



Charles Butler



first located at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, and later a member of the medical profession at Collis, Robbinston and East Machias, Maine. In 1875 he came to the northwest, locating in Seattle and for twelve years was a prominent member of the medical fraternity of this place, continuing as an active practitioner up to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1887. He was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was very devoted to his profession and attained eminence in his chosen calling, both because of his remarkable ability in the diagnosing of diseases, and also because of his skill in applying correct remedies and in the use of surgical implements. He was a gentleman of broad humanitarian principles and his deep human sympathy made it a pleasure to him to carry on his professional work and alleviate the suffering of his fellow men. He never stopped to consider whether his patients were poor or rich but gave his services to the former as to the latter and many a family had reason to bless him for his helpfulness in the hour of need. His wife departed this life some time previous to the death of her husband, being forty-three years of age when called to her final rest. Both were members of the Episcopal church and their Christian faith was exemplified in their noble and helpful lives. They were the parents of a son and daughter, but Charles is now the only surviving member of the family. He was called Charles John Frederick Beverly, in honor of friends who bore those names, but Mr. Baker says he never finds time to write all of the lengthy name and has dropped each one of the Christian names except that of Charles. He obtained his early education in the Washington Academy of Marine and when fourteen years of age went to sea, following the life of a sailor for nearly seven years, during which time he visited many of the ports of the civilized world and gained broad and interesting knowledge concerning foreign lands and the manners and customs of various peoples.

In December, 1862, when not quite twenty-one years of age, Mr. Baker arrived at Seattle, becoming engaged in the lumber business, getting out logs for various saw mills. He afterward went to Cariboo, British Columbia, at the time of the mining excitement there, but has spent the greater part of his life since attaining to his majority in the Puget Sound country. For a number of years he was engaged in the grocery business at Lowell in Snohomish county, successfully conducting his enterprise until 1880, when he sold his business there and established a grocery store in north Seattle. Here he prospered from the beginning and continued in the business for fourteen years or until 1894, when he sold out and retired from active business. He is now enjoying a well merited and well

earned rest. In later years he has built a commodious dwelling at 2344 East Lake avenue and had made other investments in Seattle city property which have returned him a good income.

On the 8th of February, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Baker and Miss Emma Seavey, of East Machias, Maine, a daughter of Sylvanus and Cynthia Seavey, both of whom were of English ancestry, but several generations have resided in this country and representatives of the family were participants in events which form the early history of America and in the Revolutionary war. Her father attained to the ripe old age of eighty-five years and his wife reached the extreme old age of ninety-one years. They were honest and industrious farming people and followers of the Christian religion. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have had six children: Edward H., who was born in Seattle; Charlotte H., whose birth occurred in Snohomish; Cynthia Elma, who was born in the same place and is now the wife of R. G. McCausland; and Julia, who is attending the city high school. Two sons are now deceased: Charles, born February 8, 1873, died March 25, 1877; Albert, who died December 9, 1879. The family attend services at the Congregational church and members of the household have the highest respect of the best citizens of Seattle. Mr. Baker has been a life-long and stanch Republican and in 1902 was the candidate of his party for the office of supervisor of King county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having received the sublime degree of a Master Mason of Warren Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., of East Machias, Maine. He now holds membership with the Eureka Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M. of Seattle. His record is that of a man who through earnest and honorable endeavor in business life attains success and also achieves a character that is above reproach.

ANDREW CHILBERG.

Andrew Chilberg, president of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Seattle, Washington, is one of the leading bankers of the city and rapidly working his way to a foremost position among the prominent financiers of the state. He has made an enviable reputation in business circles and occupies a position of no little prominence in connection with public affairs, although he has never sought political preferment. His life demonstrates what may be accomplished through energy, careful management, keen foresight, and the utilization of the powers with which nature has endowed one, and the opportunities with which the times surround him.

Mr. Chilberg was born in Sweden March 29, 1845, but was only a year old when brought to America by his parents, Charles John and Hannah (Johnson) Chilberg, who were also born in that country of Swedish ancestry. They were farming people and members of the Lutheran church. In 1846 the parents, accompanied by their four children, James P., Nelson, Isaac and Andrew, took passage on a sailing vessel bound for the new world and were eleven weeks in crossing the Atlantic. They located on a farm southwest of Ottumwa, Iowa, where the father pre-empted and homesteaded lands, and there he successfully engaged in farming for many years. Other children were added to the family, these being Benjamin A., Joseph, Charles F. and John H., but Charles F. died in the thirty-second year of his age. The father is now ninety years of age and the mother died July 3, 1902. In 1882 this worthy couple celebrated their golden wedding, and they traveled life's journey together for the remarkable period of seventy years, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. In 1872 they came to Seattle and the father now resides at La Conner, honored and respected by all who know him.

Andrew Chilberg was principally reared near Ottumwa, Iowa, and is indebted to the schools of that city for his educational privileges. In 1860, at the age of fifteen years, he went with his father and brother Nelson, to Pike's Peak during the gold excitement in that locality. There our subject worked on a farm while his father and brother engaged in prospecting and mining until the winter of 1863, when they returned to Iowa.

The following spring Andrew Chilberg crossed the plains to California, driving horses, for which service he was boarded and permitted to go with the company. During that arduous journey he acquired indigestion from the poor food he was given, and from its effects he has never fully recovered. His fine constitution is all that has carried him through. The company with which he traveled was four months on the road from Omaha to Sacramento. His brother James P. had preceded him to California and was farming in Yolo county, and for some time our subject worked for him and other farmers, at twenty-five dollars per month. He subsequently went to Stockton, where he worked in a large nursery for sometime, and also attended school at that place.

Owing to ill health Mr. Chilberg finally returned to Iowa by way of the Nicaragua route and New York city, and again attended school in Ottumwa. Subsequently he engaged in teaching school for three years, and also clerked in a wholesale and retail dry goods house in Ottumwa for four years. In 1874, at Ottumwa, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary, daughter of

John and Hannah (Swenson) Nelson, now both deceased, and born at Bishop Hill, Illinois. The following year they came to Seattle, Washington. In the fall of 1875 he embarked in the grocery business with his brothers, James P. and Nelson, and together they conducted the store until 1882, when he sold his interest to his brothers, having been elected assessor of King county on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Chilberg creditably filled that office for two years. While engaged in the grocery business he has been appointed by the Swedish government vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, and has since satisfactorily filled that position. He was also a member of the city council two years, and in 1884 was appointed city treasurer, in which capacity he also served two years. In 1885 he was appointed city passenger and ticket agent for the Northern Pacific Railway, and held that position until 1892, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Scandinavian American Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. This bank was opened for business on the 1st of May, 1892, with a paid-up capital of forty-five thousand dollars, which was increased in 1901 to one hundred thousand dollars, while its deposits now amount to over two million dollars. In the past nine years it has had an unparalleled growth and is to-day one of the sound financial institutions of the state. Much of its success is due to Mr. Chilberg, the safe and conservative policy which he inaugurated having commended itself to the judgment of all, and secured a patronage which makes the volume of business transacted over its counters of great importance and magnitude. In 1895 he was elected a school director, in which capacity he served for three years, and was president of the school board one term. Socially he is a charter member of Columbia Lodge, A. O. U. W., and politically has always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He is a man of prominence in the business world, his upright, honorable life having gained for him the confidence and high regard of his fellow citizens, and his popularity is justly deserved. He has one son, Eugene Chilberg, who was born October 29, 1875, who has been in Nome for three or four years and is secretary and treasurer of the Pioneer Mining Company, also interested in the Hot Air Mining Company.

WALTER SHEPARD FULTON.

The name of Fulton has long figured conspicuously on the pages of American history, and he of whom we write has become an eminent citizen of Seattle. Although but a young man he has already attained distinction at the bar and is now serving as prosecuting attorney of King county, making

his home in Seattle. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of August, 1873, his ancestors having come to this country from the north of Ireland. Robert Fulton, the first of the name here, took up his abode in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, at a very early epoch in its history. He was the great-grandfather of our subject, and fought in the Revolutionary war on the side of the colonists. William P. Fulton, the father of Walter S., was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and after arriving at years of maturity married Martha White, a native of Wellsburg, Virginia. Throughout the greater part of his business career he carried on merchandising but is now living retired, his home being in Akron, Ohio. He has always been a staunch advocate of the Republican party and in religious faith is a Presbyterian.

Since the age of eight years Walter Shepard Fulton has resided with his uncle, Judge William H. White, now justice of the supreme court of Washington. He acquired his early education in the public schools of this city and afterward attended the University of Washington. In one year's time he completed a two years' course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of that state in 1894. He then returned to Seattle and began his law practice. He has succeeded because his equipment was unusually good, because he has applied himself closely, because he has been most diligent in his work and devoted to the interests of his clients. For three years he served as deputy prosecuting attorney under Mr. McElroy and was then nominated by the Democratic party for the office which he is now filling. He made a brilliant campaign, delivered many stirring campaign addresses and was triumphantly elected. He ran far ahead of his party ticket and the signal victory which he won indicates his great popularity in the county in which he was reared and educated, and was also a tribute to his professional skill. Since entering upon the duties of the office he has tried a number of very noted criminal cases which he has prosecuted successfully, among those being the Nordstrom murder case, which resulted in the punishment of the criminal, notwithstanding the very able defense and untiring efforts of the opposing counsel.

In November, 1898, Mr. Fulton was united in marriage to Miss Etta Nugent, of Port Blakely, Washington, a daughter of Captain Joseph Nugent, now of Seattle. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the legal Phi Delta Phi fraternity of the University of Michigan. Both our subject and his wife have a large circle of friends and are held in the highest regard in the city and state in which they have so long made their home, spending almost their entire lives here. The hospitality of the best

homes of Seattle is cordially extended them. In professional ranks Mr. Fulton is also widely known and his strong mentality, laudable ambition and force of character indicate that his will be a successful future.

JAMES LEE.

For a number of years an active factor in the industrial interests of Seattle, James Lee, through his diligence, perseverance and business ability, has acquired a handsome competence and has also contributed to the general prosperity through the conduct of an enterprise which has furnished employment to others. Reliability in all trade transactions, loyalty to all duties of citizenship, fidelity in the discharge of every duty reposed in him—these are his chief characteristics and through the passing years have gained for him the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow men.

Mr. Lee is a native of Canada, being born in Woodstock, Ontario, on the 25th of August, 1865, and he is of English ancestry. His father, James Lee, emigrated to this country from England in 1840, and after his arrival took up his abode on a farm in Ontario. He was accompanied on the journey by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Emma Cholcraft. They were members of the Episcopal church, in which he was an active worker for many years, and his death occurred in Canada in 1884, his wife joining him in the spirit world in 1898. They became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are still living.

James Lee, the only representative of the above family on the Pacific coast, received his literary education in the schools of Woodstock, Canada, while his business training was received in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in Toronto, in which he was graduated in 1886. For a year thereafter he served as a clerk in a drug store in that city, and then came to Seattle, where a similar period was spent as a drug clerk. In 1890 he embarked in the drug business on his own account, at his present location, at the corner of Second avenue and Columbia street, where he has a storeroom twenty-four by one hundred feet, filled with a complete stock of such goods as are usually kept in a first-class city drug store. He is recognized as one of the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men of Seattle, and in trade circles he is an important factor. He is public spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the city, and is numbered among its valued and honored citizens.

The marriage of Mr. Lee was celebrated on the 24th of February, 1896, when Miss Elizabeth Paddock became his wife. She is a native of the Golden

state, her birth occurring in San Francisco, where her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel C. Paddock, is now residing. Two children have been born of this union,—Beatrice E. and Edith C. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are members of the Episcopal church, and he is also identified with the Masonic fraternity, exemplifying its beneficent principles in his every day life. He also holds membership relations with the National Union and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In political matters he affiliates with the Republican party, but has never been a seeker for political preferment, choosing rather to give his undivided time to his business interests.

ELMER E. CAINE.

Prominently connected with the shipping interests of the great northwest, Elmer E. Caine makes his home in Seattle, where he superintends his extensive business interests as the president of the Pacific Clipper Line. Nature has made this portion of America rich in resources, but it remains for man to utilize these, and one of the most important elements in the business development of any section is transportation facilities, whereby products and manufactures may be sent to markets. The gold fields of Alaska, which are being so largely worked at the present time, have made a demand for means of transporting passengers and freight to and from that country, and it is to this enterprise that Mr. Caine is now giving his attention, his splendid business ability and executive force being manifest in his capable control of the vessels which now constitute the Pacific Clipper Line.

Mr. Caine is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred at White Lake, near Muskegon, on the 31st of May, 1863. He is a son of Alfred A. Caine, who was descended in the maternal line from one of the Harpers of the famous family of that name at Harpersburg, New York. The father was a man of considerable means. After leaving school Elmer E. Caine went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was employed in a notion house for four years. He afterward went with the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, accepting the position of passenger agent at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and spending three years in that city. In 1889 he arrived at Seattle, where he became connected with the steamboat business on his own account as the senior member of the firm of E. E. Caine & Company, operating freight and tug boats on the Sound. He carried this on until he organized the Pacific Clipper Line in 1898, for the Alaska trade. The company owns some of its own vessels, but is mostly acting as agent for other owners. They reach Skagway, Cape Nome and other Alaska points during the summer season.

In 1890 they built the steamer G. W. Dickinson, with a capacity of sixteen hundred tons, which has since been sold to the government for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company has also built two sailing vessels, of seventy-five thousand dollars value, which were completed in 1901. They now operate ten vessels in the Alaska trade and receive a liberal patronage, so that the business, while proving a profitable source of income to the stockholders, is also of the greatest value as a means of advancing the development and progress of the extreme northwest.

Captain Caine is a man of resourceful business ability, enterprising and far-sighted, and in addition to controlling his navigation interests, he has made judicious investments in real estate in Seattle. He has erected a number of residences, now owning nine or ten good properties of that class, and in addition has other city realty.

The Captain was married in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Minnie A. Roberts, and they have an attractive home in Seattle, which is celebrated for its gracious hospitality. Fraternaly he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks as one of its life members. A man of great natural ability, his success in business from the beginning of his residence in Seattle has been uniform and rapid. He possesses untiring energy, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not a matter of genius, but the outcome of clear judgment and experience.

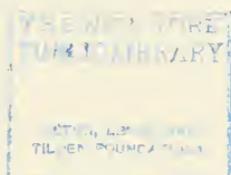
FRIDOLIN WILHELM.

More than a third of a century has passed since Mr. Wilhelm came to what was then the territory of Washington, arriving here in the year 1866. The previous year he had made his way to California by the Isthmus of Panama route. He was born in Germany on the 14th of September, 1841, and came of good German Catholic parentage, his father being Nathan Wilhelm. He was a farmer, following that occupation throughout his entire life. He reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. He lived to be eighty-four years of age. His wife, however, had passed away ten years prior to his death.

Mr. Wilhelm was educated in his native country and there learned the cabinet maker's trade. In 1858, when he had attained his eighteenth year, he left the land of his birth for he had heard favorable reports concerning America, its opportunities for improvements and for progress. He sailed for New Orleans, his father furnishing him the money to pay his passage



Friedrich Wilhelm



west, enabling him to make a start in the land of the free. Proceeding northward he traveled to Kentucky and there worked at the cabinet maker's trade. He then went to Cincinnati and went to public school one winter. On the 1st of July, 1863, the great need of the country for volunteers caused him to enlist in Battery E of the United States army, becoming a member of the Ninth Army Corps. He was in the three days' battle of the Wilderness and was in many engagements, including the assault on Fort Sanders and in Campbell's station in east Tennessee. After Lee's surrender he proceeded with his command to Washington and participated in the grand review in that city when the victorious Union troops marched before the stand upon which the President of the United States watched his returning army. He never received a wound but had suffered with disease, having been afflicted with yellow fever. A part of the time he acted as a wagoner and was in the quartermaster's employ. At length he received an honorable discharge from the regular army in 1868 at San Juan Island, near Washington territory.

As stated, Mr. Wilhelm made his way to the Pacific coast in the year 1865, and in 1866 came to the territory. After receiving his discharge from military service he settled at Seattle and began working at the carpenter and builder's trade. In 1876 he built his first home in the city, on the lot where he now has an attractive residence, No. 622 Fifth avenue. It was in the same year that he was united in marriage to Miss Regina Bolhert, a native of Germany. Their family comprises three sons and a daughter, all of whom were born in Seattle. These are: John H., Frank Joseph, Fritz A., and Ann Regina. Mrs. Wilhelm is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Wilhelm belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Grand Army of the Republic, and in his political views is a Republican, having firm faith in the principles and tenets of the party. He has taken a deep interest in the building of Seattle and has here a good brick store and other property. He has wisely invested his means and the judicious placing of his money has brought him a good financial return. He is a man of intelligence and ability and one of the valued citizens that Germany has furnished to Washington.

GEORGE B. LAMPING.

A new chapter has been written and added to the history of the United States within the past few years and it is one which reflects credit upon the country and her annals. It shows her military and naval strength and has

gained her a prominent place among the great powers of the world. History is never the work of one or even a few men, but is the aggregate endeavor of many who work in unison with a single purpose and aim. George B. Lamping is among the number contributing to the new record, for he was a loyal soldier during the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines faithfully upheld the honor of the starry banner that had been planted on foreign soil.

A native of Spencer county, Indiana, he was born on the 20th of March, 1875, and is of German, English and Scotch lineage. At an early date in the development of this land the Lamping family was established in Pennsylvania, our subject being of the fourth generation born in this country. His father, Samuel W. Lamping, was a native of Kentucky, whence he removed to southern Indiana and was there married to Miss Mary E. Butler, a native of Grandview, that state. For a number of years he was engaged in business as a commission merchant and in 1890 he came to Seattle as special agent for the United States land department. In politics he was a stalwart Republican and was a veteran of the Civil war who served the Union as a lieutenant-colonel in the Fifty-second Indiana Regiment at the time the country was imperilled by the spirit of secession in the south. He was with General Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea which showed that the military force of the Confederacy was almost exhausted. He escaped injury, returning in safety to his home after rendering his country valuable service. In his religious views he was a Methodist and departed this life in that faith in 1893. His wife now resides in Seattle, respected by all who know her. Six children were born unto them and all are living upon the Pacific coast; Evert, who is the cashier of the German Insurance agency in San Francisco; L. F., a special insurance agent at Portland, Oregon; Clifton, a teller in the Boston National Bank of Seattle; Samuel, who is deputy auditor of King county under his brother, George; Frederick, who is attending school in Seattle; and Anna, also a student.

George B. Lamping pursued his early education in the schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen accompanied his parents to Washington, where he completed his literary course in the university of the state. For a time he occupied the position of bookkeeper in the Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle, but when the war with Spain was declared he put aside business and personal interests, offering his services to the government. He was appointed second lieutenant of Company D, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war with Spain and in the Philippines. He was promoted to the rank of captain in the Eleventh United

States Cavalry, and because of meritorious conduct was commended by General Otis and General Lawton. He also served on the staff of the latter. Since returning from the war he has been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment of the Washington National Guard, since which time he has been promoted to colonel, with headquarters at Seattle. In November, 1900, he was elected to his present office as county auditor and recorder on the Republican ticket, receiving the largest majority ever given to any candidate for an office in the county, running fifteen hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He is the youngest man that has ever held a county or state office in Washington, now having charge of the business connected with the position in a county containing one hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants. He has under his direction thirty clerks. He was not long in demonstrating that the trust reposed in him was well placed, for his ability, keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive force would do credit to the administration of a man many years his senior. Colonel Lamping is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World, and as a citizen and a soldier he has made a most praiseworthy record, his life work well deserving a place in the history of his adopted county.

LOUIS HENRY GRAY.

The above named, who is now actively engaged as traffic agent of the Pollard Steamship Company and in the shipping and commission business at Seattle, is a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch and German ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather emigrated from Scotland to the new world, settling on the Hudson not far from Troy, New York. Henry Gray, the grandfather of our subject, was born there and was one of the first men connected with the operating and mechanical departments of the old New York & New Haven Railroad in the days when wooden rails were used. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and living an upright life he attained the age of seventy years. His son, Theodore Gray, the father of our subject, was born in Troy, New York, in 1832, and married Miss Anna Sourbeck, whose birth occurred in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and who was of German ancestry, although for generations her people had been residents of this country. Her father, George W. Sourbeck, was on the engineer corps in the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the bridge department. After his marriage Theodore Gray resided in Allegheny city for about twenty years and was employed in the operating department of the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was a gentleman of the old school and a personal friend of the late President William McKinley. Removing to Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Gray there continued in the mechanical department of railroading and as an expert on ice making machinery for a number of years. He died at East Brewster, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, August 1, 1902. His good wife survives and is a valued member of the Presbyterian church. They had but two children, the daughter being the wife of Captain E. G. Brooks, of the United States Regular service.

The son, Louis Henry Gray, was born at Allegheny city, October 4, 1859, attended the public schools of his native city and is a graduate of the Newell Institute in the class of 1878. He then left home for Wyoming, where for three years he was actively engaged in stock-raising. He made money rapidly there and on the expiration of that period sold out and removed to Chicago, where he opened a men's furnishing goods store and did a successful business for two years. He then disposed of his store and became a resident of New York city, where he accepted a position as special agent with the Trunk Line Association, and after a year was transferred to the Central Traffic Association at Chicago. His connection with that business lasted seven years, and he was then given the position of contracting agent of the Great Northern Railroad Company at Seattle, arriving in this state in 1894. After nine months he was promoted to the general agency of the company at Seattle, which position he later resigned to accept that of general traffic manager of the famous White Pass and Yukon Railroad Company. After continuing in that capacity for a year, according to the terms of his contract, he severed his connection in order to engage in an independent venture, turning his attention to the shipping and commission business, in which he is meeting with marked success. His business activity in the northwest has extended to other lines and he is now a stockholder in several steamships and sailing vessels.

In 1893 Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Miss Halcon, daughter of John Robertson, of Jamestown, New York. The latter was formerly one of the most prominent oil operators in Pennsylvania, also served as sheriff of Chautauqua county, New York, for a number of years, and died in 1891. The Robertson family was of Scotch lineage, but through many generations its representatives have been connected with this country. Mrs. Gray is an active and valued member of the Advisory Board of the Ladies' Relief Society of Seattle and is now serving as its chairman. She is also chairman of the Advisory Board of the Charity Organization Society of this city and of the Advisory Board of the Seattle Day Nursery, taking a deep interest in the

little orphan children. Her philanthropy and her benevolences have made her a valued friend to many unfortunate people. She belongs to St. Mark's Episcopal church and in her life exemplifies the true spirit of Christianity. Mr. Gray has attained a high rank in Masonic circles, having taken the Knights Templar degree and the Scottish Rite, up to and including the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and in politics is a Republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gray have a large circle of friends in Seattle and the hospitality of the best homes is extended to them. In business Mr. Gray has attained very creditable and honorable success, and those who have been associated with him and are fully conversant with his life and his business methods speak of him in terms of highest praise, considering him as one of the best posted traffic men on the Pacific coast.

TIMOTHEUS JOSENHANS.

Among the leading business men of Seattle who have been prominently identified with the upbuilding of that city is numbered Timotheus Josenhans, the senior member of the well-known firm of Josenhans & Allan, architects, with office at 74 and 75 Hinckley Block. Here he has made his home since 1888. He was born near Stuttgart, in the province of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 11th of October, 1853, and is a son of Jonathan Josenhans, who was engaged in mercantile business in that country until 1855, when he brought his family to the United States and settled on a farm that is now within the corporate limits of Ann Arbor, Michigan. There he continues to make his home, being now eighty-six years of age, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Charlotte Weigle, is about eighty years old. Unto them were born twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

The early education of our subject, acquired in the public schools of Michigan, was supplemented by a course at Ann Arbor University, where he was graduated in the civil engineering department in 1878. He also took up the study of architecture under W. L. B. Jenny, now of Chicago. On the completion of his education he taught German in the public schools of McGregor, Iowa, for a year, and then went to New Mexico, becoming connected with the engineering corps in the construction of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. After a year and a half he was forced to leave the territory on account of ill health and went to San Diego, California, where he became interested in the construction of the California Southern Railway, from that place to San Bernardino, and was with that company until the completion of the road. Riverside was just being laid out at that time.

On leaving California Mr. Josenhans went to Portland, Oregon, and entered upon his career as an architect in the office of Mr. Sherwin, an English architect, with whom he remained until the latter's death. He was next with W. H. Williams, the most prominent architect of the city, and since then he has been connected with architectural work rather than engineering except when he had charge of the construction of the West Point light house in King county. Being pleased with this section of the country, he located at Seattle in the spring of 1888, and for a time was employed as foreman by H. Steinman. Three years later he started in business on his own account, and at the end of two years entered into partnership with James Stephen, a connection which continued until the latter went to Alaska in 1895. During the following two years Mr. Josenhans was again alone in business, but in 1897 formed his present partnership with Norris B. Allan. Among the many important public buildings and residences he has erected may be mentioned the administration building and dormitory of the Agricultural College, and he is now putting up two other buildings for the same institution—one the gymnasium and armory, the other the chemistry building. He also erected two dormitories for the State University and is now building the science hall and power house for that college. He built the fine residences of Alden J. Blethen, Jr., at the corner of Highland Drive and Fifth avenue west; that of Rev. Wallace Nutting, now owned by Mary M. Miller; the homes of A. M. Cadien and P. L. Runkle; and a double house for A. Hancock. While with Mr. Steinman he also designed many of the warehouses of Seattle, the power houses for the cable and electric railways, and many blocks that are now standing, besides numerous buildings that were destroyed in the great fire that swept over the city in 1889.

On the 15th of May, 1889, Mr. Josenhans was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Parsons, who was born in Sivas, Asia Minor, where her parents were missionaries at the time, but she was educated at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Her father, Rev. Benjamin Parsons, was a native of New Jersey. His son, Henry Parsons, who was also born in Sivas, became a noted chemist and was connected with the agricultural department at Washington, D. C. Later he was a professor at Ann Arbor University. Charles Parsons, another son, is editor of the *Pharmaceutical Era* of New York, published by D. O. Haynes, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who was a classmate of our subject while in college. Mr. and Mrs. Josenhans have two children: Sarah Charlotte and Margaret Parsons. The family have a pleasant home in Seattle which has been remodeled and greatly improved since it came into possession of our subject. They hold membership in the Plymouth Con-

gregational church and have a large circle of friends and acquaintances in their adopted city.

Politically Mr. Josenhans generally affiliates with the Republican party, but at local elections votes independently of party lines, supporting the men whom he believes best qualified for office. He served as building inspector for a year and a half and then resigned. He occupies an enviable position in business circles, where his true worth is widely recognized. He is a man of strong force of character, purposeful and energetic, and keen discrimination and sound judgment are shown in the capable management of his business affairs.

CARL HOFFMAN, M. D.

Dr. Carl Hoffman is one of the younger men of Seattle who has become firmly established in the medical profession here as one of its ablest representatives and is also well known in the musical circles of the city, his talent in this regard rendering him a favorite among the music lovers. The Doctor is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Washington, near the city of Peoria, in 1872. His father, A. G. Hoffman, who is now residing in Omaha, Nebraska, was born in Germany and when twenty years of age came to America. He has been engaged in business in Illinois and in Florida and for fifteen years has been connected with the business interests of Omaha. He was married in Illinois to Miss Sarah Kelso, who is of Scotch descent, members of the family having come from Scotland to this country prior to 1700. The Doctor is the elder of two sons born unto his parents, his brother being now a resident of St. Louis.

In the schools of his native state Dr. Hoffman began his education, which was continued in Florida, to which state he accompanied his parents when fourteen years of age. As there were no good public schools there he was instructed by private tutors while in the south, afterward attended Creighton University, in Omaha, and subsequently took up the study of medicine there, having formed a desire to make its practice his life work. That this step was wisely taken is proven by the success which has since attended his efforts in the medical field. He was graduated in the John A. Creighton Medical College with the class of 1896, and subsequently opened an office in Omaha, beginning practice alone. After a year he removed to Moscow, Idaho, from which place he came to this city. He was called here in consultation and was so pleased with the city and its prospects that he determined to locate here. Accordingly he returned to Moscow, closed out his

business there and in the course of six weeks was established in his office here. From the beginning he has enjoyed a good practice in both medicine and surgery. He is continually reading in order to broaden his understanding of the human system and its needs in health and disease, and the profession as well as the public accords to him a prominent place in the calling which he has chosen as a life work. He is now the physician for the county jail, and in addition to this he has a large private practice.

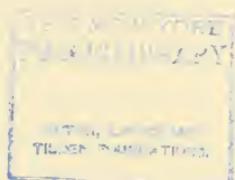
Dr. Hoffman was married in Omaha, in November, 1896, to Miss Ina, a daughter of H. B. Kennedy, of that city, and they have one son, Carl. The Doctor is a Republican in politics but takes no active part in political work. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in the line of his profession is identified with the King County Medical Association, the Washington State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Both the Doctor and his wife are prominent and popular in musical circles and both possess considerable ability in the art. The Doctor possesses a fine bass voice and has studied in Omaha and Seattle and also under W. H. Niedlinge, a successful composer and teacher. He and his wife, together with Professor F. W. Zimmerman and Miss Mamie Grove, have given some very delightful and successful concerts here and have rendered some of the finest operas in a manner superior to anything ever given in Seattle. The Doctor has also done considerable in church choir work. He is a member of the Trinity Parish church choir and has also sung in St. Mark's church. Aside from music, fishing is his chief source of recreation from the arduous demands of a profession, which is making greater and greater claims upon his time, but whose successful practice has given him standing among the foremost representatives of medical science in the city.

ERASMUS M. SMITHERS.

The gentleman whose life history we now take briefly under review has the distinction of being one of the honored pioneers of the Pacific coast and the founder of the attractive and thriving little city of Renton, King county, Washington, since he settled on the land where the town is now located in 1853, his farm being fifteen miles distant from what is now the great city of Seattle, while at the time of his location here there was not a white settler other than himself at a point nearer than the city mentioned, which was then a mere frontier settlement. In a retrospective way those of the present generation may gain from the narratives and reminiscences of Mr. Smithers an idea of the wonderful transitions that have taken place



E. M. Smathers



since he first located in what is now a great and opulent state, and it is a satisfaction to here enter a perpetual record concerning the life and labors of this honored pioneer, though the limitations of this publication will not justify the entering into the manifold details of his experiences, though the record could not fail to prove of interest.

Erasmus M. Smithers is a native of Virginia, where he was born on the 17th of February, 1830, the family being of English origin and representatives of the name having been numbered among the early settlers in Virginia and North Carolina. His father, Samuel Smithers, was likewise born in Virginia, and there he married a Miss Hale, also a representative of one of the old families of that great commonwealth, where was cradled so much of our national history. The father was a planter and was a man of strong mentality and sterling character, both he and his estimable wife having passed their entire lives in Virginia. Erasmus M. was reared to maturity in Virginia and his early education was very limited in scope. He has, however, gained the valuable lessons of experience through personal application and through active association with the practical affairs of life, being thus self-educated, even as he is the architect of his own fortunes. When nineteen years of age he left the old home and set forth to become one of the venturesome and intrepid pioneers of the great west. It may be said that he had no intention of coming through to Oregon, his starting forth on the long journey being largely a matter of accident, as a friend had informed him that two young ladies were about to start for this section with a company, and that one of the members of the party desired to secure the services of a young man to aid him during the journey across the plains. The information thus conveyed indirectly led Mr. Smithers to have an interview with the man mentioned, Green Olds, who was a brother of the captain of the company. Our subject was at that time a slender youth, his appearance not indicating that he could endure much hardship, and after looking him over Mr. Olds stated that he did not want him. Mr. Smithers then asked what he would charge to take him along with the company, and upon a price of fifty dollars being set he immediately accepted the proposition. On the 8th of May, 1852, the company, with twenty wagons drawn by ox teams, started on the long and perilous journey, Mr. Smithers doing no active work on the start, as he had paid for his passage, but he soon grew weary of his inactivity and began to assist in the work incidental to the trip and proved not only his endurance but his marked facility in discharging the duties which he voluntarily assumed. While enroute they encountered many vast herds of

buffalo, and our subject killed a number of these noble beasts and other game, with which to supply the larder of the party. That was a year of extensive emigration, and many died of cholera while making their way to the far west, but the company of which Mr. Smithers was a member fortunately escaped the ravages of this scourge. When fifteen miles west of Omaha, Nebraska, a large band of Indians met them at a bridge and demanded a payment of one dollar a wagon before they passed on. The captain refused to pay, and drove his team across the bridge, and as Mr. Olds hesitated, fearing results, our subject took the whip and drove the wagon across, this having been the second to make the attempt, and the oxen in the lead was seized by one of the Indians, who held it by the horn until he was felled with a whip. The savages gave the war cry, greatly frightening the women of the party, but the men showed their determination to fight and the Indians finally withdrew, though they continued to follow the party for three or four days, rendering it necessary to maintain a guard every night. During the last of the trip Mr. Olds was ill, and Mr. Smithers made himself very useful and helpful, a strong friendship being thus cemented. Our subject has lost trace of his old-time friend, whom he pronounces one of the best men he has ever known, and he expresses the wish that this tribute be incorporated in this article, hoping that Mr. Olds is still living and that this acknowledgment of his kindness may come to his vision. Six months were consumed in making the trip from Iowa City to The Dalles, Oregon, from which point they continued their way to Portland, where Mr. Smithers secured employment in connection with the building of a mill. In April, 1853, he came to Seattle, and here secured employment in getting out piles, which were shipped to San Francisco. He brought with him from Portland three yoke of cattle, and with these he hauled the first logs that were used in the building of Fort Madison mill. When the Indian war of 1855 broke out he volunteered for service, and continued a member of the volunteer militia until 1856, having rendered valuable assistance in the protection of the lives and property of the pioneer settlers.

In November, 1857, Mr. Smithers was united in marriage to Mrs. Diana Tobin, a native of Maine, and shortly after this important event in his life he came to his present location, taking up homestead and donation claims and securing a total of four hundred and eighty acres. At the time he came here five hundred or more Indians were encamped near, engaged in fishing. The land was a veritable wilderness, and the nearest white neighbors were at Seattle, fifteen miles distant, as has already been noted.

He and his young wife were without a dollar when they established their home in the primitive wilds, the land being covered with a dense growth of trees and vines. They built a little shack, which constituted their home during the first years of their happy married life, and there their children were born. Their son, Edward M., is now the superintendent of the shoe department of the company store at Roslyn, and the daughter, Ada, who is the widow of Robert L. Thorn, is living at the parental home, as are also her four children,—Robert Maxwell, Herbert E., Jeanette and Vivian. Mr. Smithers is now passing the evening of his useful and honorable life in an attractive and commodious residence which he erected in 1875, and is enjoying that independence and freedom from care which is the just reward for his earnest and indefatigable industry during a long, active and worthy life. The city of Renton is located on a portion of the land which he secured from the government in the early days and which he has brought under a fine state of improvement. He platted the town and placed the lots on the market, and it has been a great pleasure and satisfaction to him to witness the development and progress of the city of which he was the founder and in whose affairs he has maintained a lively interest. He also discovered the deposit of coal here and inaugurated the work of development, finally disposing of the mine at a figure which insures him independence for the residue of his life.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Smithers began life in the woods of Washington as a poor man, such was his reputation for honor and integrity that he received necessary accommodations from merchants who refused credit to others, and his life has been ever directed upon a high plane of rectitude, so that he commands unqualified confidence and esteem in the state of which he is a worthy pioneer and representative citizen. He has given his allegiance to the Democratic party from the time of attaining his majority, his first vote having been cast in support of Hon. Isaac I. Stevens for governor of the territory. He is a member of the Washington Pioneer Society and during the war of the rebellion he was initiated into the mysteries of the Masonic fraternity, being one of the first members of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of Seattle, one of the first lodges instituted in the territory. He is a stockholder and one of the board of trustees of the South Prairie Coal Mining Company, and has other important capitalistic interests. He was appointed by Governor Terry and once by Governor Solomon a trustee of the State University and was elected president of the board of regents. Mr. Smithers was appointed one of the administrators of the estate of his friend C. C. Terry, of Seattle, which at the time of his

death was involved to the amount of nineteen thousand dollars, the property owned extending from Yessler Way to Madison street, in the city of Seattle, and being a large and very valuable tract.' The administrators paid off the indebtedness, kept the family in the meanwhile and finally turned over to the five children one hundred and fifty thousand dollars each, the fidelity shown in handling the affairs of the estate causing the judge who discharged the administrators to say that it had been managed with eminent ability and honor.

ABIJAH I. BEACH, M. D.

The medical fraternity in Washington has an able representative in the person of Dr. Beach, whose is the distinction of being the pioneer physician and surgeon of the thriving little city of Renton, while the high estimation in which he is held in the community is signalized by the preferment which is his at the time of this writing, since he is mayor of the city and has gained unqualified endorsement for his able and discriminating administration of municipal affairs. His life has been one of marked devotion to the work of his noble profession, in which he has attained distinctive prestige, and his career is properly taken under review in a compilation of this nature.

Abijah Ives Beach is a representative of families which have been long identified with the annals of American history, and he is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in New Haven, Huron county, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1836, his lineage on the paternal line tracing back to staunch English progenitors, while it is a matter of record that the original American ancestors settled on Long Island during the colonial epoch. There the great-grandfather of the Doctor passed the closing years of his life and thence two of his sons removed to the state of Connecticut and three to New Jersey, one of the Connecticut brothers being Samuel Beach, the grandfather of our subject. He was a civil engineer by profession and became the pioneer surveyor of the Connecticut Western Reserve in Ohio. The maiden name of his wife was Lois Ives and she was a member of one of the old and prominent families of Connecticut. Their son Asabel, the father of the Doctor, was born in Wallingford, New Haven county, Connecticut, whence he accompanied the family on their removal to Ohio, where he passed the residue of his life, having been engaged in the banking business for many years and having been one of the honored and influential men of that locality. He married Miss Hannah Clum, a native of Holland,



A. A. Beach, M.D.

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who died at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving three children, of whom two survive, the Doctor, and Hannah E., who is the widow of Benjamin O. Smith and who maintains her home in Bellville, Richland county, Ohio. The father was summoned into eternal rest at the age of fifty-four years. Moses Y. Beach, an uncle of the Doctor, was at one time owner of the New York Sun and his son, Alfred E., was one of the founders of the Scientific American.

Dr. Abijah I. Beach enjoyed exceptional educational advantages in his youth, having completed a preliminary course of study in the academy at Ashland, Ohio, after which he went to Europe and entered the preparatory department of the celebrated University of France, taking the course in the school of arts and trades and passing all the examinations in connection with these important departments. He was later in the Ecole de Medicine of the city of Paris, where he continued his studies for some time and then returned to Ohio and entered the Western Reserve Medical College, in the city of Cleveland, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1856, being but little more than twenty years of age at the time. This fact is significant, as showing that he had thoroughly improved the advantages which had been afforded him, and he was particularly well equipped for the active work of his profession while still a youth, and his judgment and wisdom had been singularly matured by the discipline which had been his and by his devotion to study. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he entered upon the practice of his profession in Pleasantville, Hancock county, Ohio, where he continued about a year, removing to Kansas in 1857 and becoming one of the pioneer physicians of that state, which was at that time the scene of much excitement and turbulence, owing to the protest against the extension of slavery into the territory,—a protest which had much to do with precipitating the war of the rebellion. The Doctor was engaged in practice at Waterloo, Lyons county, for a time and afterward removed to what is now Rice county, which was then practically in its primitive condition, having few settlers and being on the very frontier of civilization. The Doctor constructed a bridge over the Little Arkansas river, on the old Santa Fe trail, and also constructed the stone corral, and there he was associated with William Wheeler in conducting a trading post, bartering with the Indians and travelers on the Santa Fe trail, and it is hardly necessary to state that the Doctor met with many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes while thus living on the border. After a year had elapsed he sold his interests and removed to Cow Creek, a point about twenty miles west, and that much farther removed him from civilization.

There he improved a ranch, constructed two bridges and engaged in the practice of his profession among the Indians and the white settlers who began to come in and take up the excellent land. In 1858, soon after locating there, the Doctor had two desperate encounters with the Indians, and in each of these instances he showed almost incredible bravery, while his escapes from death at the hands of the savages seem almost phenomenal. On the occasion of their first attack Dr. Beach was absent from his ranch, which he had left in charge of two men. The savages succeeded in capturing the ranch, but the two men escaped and met the Doctor as he was returning in the night, being about five miles distant from the ranch when he thus learned of the treachery of the Indians, whom he had always treated with utmost fairness and kindness. He took the two men into his wagon and proceeded on his way to the ranch. He approached and made a careful reconnoissance, and discovered that the Indians had found the whisky on the premises and had partaken so liberally of the "fire-water" as to be in a state of absolute intoxication. He entered the house in the darkness, secured all their arms and ammunition, and the entire band, comprising about twenty in number, were then driven from the ranch by the Doctor and his two employes. Knowing well the character of the savages, the Doctor felt sure that they would return and attempt to obtain revenge, and he and his men prepared themselves for the attack as best they could. Three weeks later the Indians returned, surprising John Burr in the yard and capturing him. The Doctor went to his rescue and succeeded in getting him into the house, but a number of the Indians also effected an entrance at the same time, and there followed a desperate hand-to-hand fight. The chief succeeded in getting behind the Doctor and then garroted him with his arm, while the other savages proceeded to cut and slash at him with their knives. The arm with which he endeavored to ward off the blows was cut in many places between elbow and wrist, the sleeves of his garments being literally cut to pieces. Finally he received a blow on the head which caused him to fall to the floor, with his head covered with blood. He fell face forward into a sack of flour, and when he regained his feet and turned his face, made ghastly with the combined blood and flour, the savages fled from the house with his companions, the Doctor pursuing them, notwithstanding his severe injuries. In the yard he picked up a pole which he had cut for a sled runner, and threw it at one of his dusky foes with such force and precision as to break his leg and they fled in dismay, evidently believing the Doctor bore a charmed life and that they could not compass his death. The encounter was one which left our subject incapacitated for

many days, his injuries having been severe, and to-day he bears on his arms and other parts of his body scars which perpetually mark the wounds received in that desperate struggle. After the fight a party of men returning from Pike's Peak came along and took the Doctor and his man Burr, who was also badly cut, to the stone corral on the Little Arkansas, and it was many months before the Doctor recovered from his injuries. He soon afterward disposed of his ranch property and removed to Council Grove, Morris county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, while from 1862 until January, 1864, he held the office of acting assistant surgeon with the government troops, during the Civil war, and from January, 1864, to the end of the war as assistant surgeon in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry and serving in the Trans-Mississippi department, in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory, his command being a part of the Seventh Army Corps. After the close of the war Dr. Beach returned to Council Grove, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until 1878, when he came to Washington, first locating in Fort Madison and thence coming to Seattle. He held for two years the appointment as physician at the Tulalip Indian agency, in Snohomish county; was later engaged in professional work at Port Blakely for a few months, and then came to Renton, where he became physician for the Renton Mining Company and also held for a time a similar connection with the Black Diamond mine, while he soon succeeded in building up a representative private practice as the pioneer physician and surgeon of the town. His prestige is unmistakable and his services have been enlisted by the greater portion of the people of this locality, where he is well known and held in the highest esteem as a citizen and as one of the able members of his profession. The Doctor has ever been a close student and during his long residence in the west has kept in touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, so that he holds rank with the leading members of his profession in the state, while his experience in practice has been of exceptionally wide and varied character. During his early residence in Rice county, Kansas, he conducted the Cow Creek post, and the valley where he resided was then known as Beach valley, having been named in his honor, as its pioneer settler. He was one of the organizers of the county and one of its first commissioners, while later he also held the position of superintendent of public instruction and county commissioner of Morris county for a number of years.

Since the war Dr. Beach has been unfaltering in his allegiance to the Republican party, and has ever been known as a progressive and public-

spirited citizen, giving his influence and practical aid in support of all measures for the general good and thus contributing to the material prosperity of the communities in which he has maintained his residence. The city of Renton was incorporated on the 31st of August, 1901, and to Dr. Beach came the distinction of having been elected its first mayor, in which capacity he is still serving, bringing to bear his progressive ideas, mature judgment and marked business acumen in the administration of municipal affairs and taking a deep interest in all that promotes the advancement and substantial upbuilding of his home city. The cause of education has found in him a staunch supporter, and he has served his district as school director for the past nine years. In 1871 Dr. Beach was raised to the master's degree in Council Grove Lodge, No. 36, A. F. & A. M., and is past master of his lodge, while he is also prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His history has been one exceptionally interesting and varied, and to enter into details concerning his experiences in connection with pioneer life in the west would be to write a narrative which would constitute a volume in itself. His life has been one of signal usefulness and honor, and it is a pleasure to offer even this brief resume and tribute.

On the 20th of October, 1860, Dr. Beach was united in marriage to Miss Rachel P. Vanderpool, a native of Kentucky and daughter of Hon. William Vanderpool, who was a member of the legislature of Missouri and became one of the pioneer settlers in Kansas. Dr. and Mrs. Beach have two children: William, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Sheldon, Mason county, Washington; and Ellen E., who is the wife of Fred G. Smithers, of Renton.

DANA W. BROWN.

There are few men of Mr. Brown's years who have an intimate personal knowledge of the early history of California, but in early boyhood he made the long journey across the plains and from that time forward has been an interested witness of the remarkable development of the western country and at the present time he is a most important factor in the growth of a city which is rapidly rising to prominence on the northern Pacific slope—West Seattle. He has noted the methods which have led to the growth of California, has kept in touch with the times along the various lines promoting material progress, and is well qualified to have in charge



Dana W. Brown

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a business looking to the growth and upbuilding of this portion of Washington.

Mr. Brown was born in the historic city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 28th of April, 1852, a son of Smith and Chloe (Thayer) Brown, both representatives of old New England families and of English descent. The father was born in Rhode Island, the mother in Massachusetts, and after their marriage, which was celebrated in New England, they removed to Baltimore, and in 1852 crossed the plains to California. The father was a foundryman and owned quite a large foundry in Baltimore. Mr. Bucks, the patentee of the Bucks stove, was a foreman in his foundry and there manufactured his first stove. Mr. Brown had made arrangements to sell his foundry at a good price, but before the transfer had been effected the plant was destroyed by fire and the father was left almost bankrupt. This was the second time he had suffered heavy losses by fire, and too discouraged to make another attempt in business in the east, he decided to go west. He stopped at St. Joseph, Missouri, looking for a location, and while there became infected with a strong attack of the gold fever, in consequence of which he purchased some fine teams and organized a company of eight or ten men with whom he started across the plains for California. When he reached Salt Lake City the men who had agreed to drive his teams for their transportation made a claim for wages. A trial was held and they were put in the chain gang. Mr. Brown then secured other drivers and proceeded on his way. There was much stock along the trail that had been abandoned by previous emigrants when the animals had become footsore and worn out, but after resting for a time these horses had become as good as ever and were quite valuable. This abandoned stock Mr. Brown collected and upon reaching San Bernardino he had one hundred head. He proceeded to San Francisco, where he opened a livery stable. He also located one hundred and sixty acres of government land at the Presidio, which he afterward sold. In 1858 he located at Napa, where he engaged in the livery business, conducted a hotel and established a stage line, being one of the first owners of the early stage lines of the state. He played a prominent part in the frontier development of his portion of California and was active in public and official life. He served on the state board of equalization and in various other offices, and his efforts were of benefit to the commonwealth in many ways, both in the material development and in establishing the legal and moral status of the state. He died November 28, 1901. He had been an honored pioneer settler who had aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which the present progress and pros-

perity of the state rest. His widow still survives him and is now living in Napa, at the age of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of five children, two of whom died in Baltimore. Frances B. became the wife of Henry Edgerton but both are now deceased. The surviving sister of our subject is Summit, the wife of Homer S. King, a banker of San Francisco. She was born during the journey to California on the summit of the Sierras, hence her name.

Dana W. Brown was only a few months old when his parents left Baltimore and started westward on a journey that eventually brought them to the Pacific coast. He was reared in San Francisco and Napa, acquiring a common school education. At the age of eighteen years he accepted the position of express messenger for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, his route being between San Francisco and Calistoga—at that time a much more responsible and dangerous position than it is to-day under the present organized system. The distance was eighty miles by rail and boat and the trip was made daily. Mr. Brown continued to fill the position for two years and then entered the Pacific Business College, at San Francisco, in which institution he was graduated on the completion of the course. He then received a government position as inspector of revenue along the line between Mexico and the United States, from San Diego eastward to Fort Yuma, a distance of three hundred miles. This was an arduous and hazardous position in a desert country where smugglers were numerous and were often of a desperate character. For a year Mr. Brown acted in that capacity and then resigned to become manager and overseer of a large ranch near Napa. He had spent a year there when his father purchased the La Jota ranch, near St. Helena, a tract of forty-four hundred acres, of which our subject purchased two hundred acres of rich meadow land, to which he gave his attention for three years. This place has since become a popular resort on account of its fine scenic location and the village of Anquin is now located there.

Mr. Brown next turned his attention to the lumber business, in which he embarked at St. Helena, in 1873, there remaining for two years, but the enterprise proved a failure. He next associated himself with G. A. Meiggs in the lumber business in San Francisco, having charge of the red-wood branch of that gentleman's enormous business, and he filled that place successfully for four years, when the business was merged into that of the Meiggs Lumber & Ship Building Company, of which Mr. Brown became a stockholder. This, however, ended in failure and Mr. Brown thereby lost all that he had saved. Turning his attention to prospecting and min-

ing in the vicinity of Tombstone, Arizona, after a year he was taken ill with fever and returned to California. When he had recovered his health he accepted a position as express messenger and baggage agent on a new railroad which was being builded southward from Mound House, its ultimate destination being Majave. The road had then been completed for only one hundred miles and was known as the Carson & Colorado Road, being now a part of the Southern Pacific system. Mr. Brown remained in the employ of the road for six years, and during the last four years of that time served as a conductor. He next received a government appointment as weigher in the refining department of the United States mint, at Carson City, remaining there for three years, after which he came to Seattle.

Mr. Brown arrived in this city in 1893 and spent one season on the Sound, engaged in shipping and towing, owning an interest in the tug Volga. He then returned to California and again entered the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company as local agent at Napa, filling that position for three years and in 1896 he came to Seattle. This was an arrangement whereby he was to temporarily relieve the agent in charge of the Seattle Land & Improvement Company, but the result was that he was elected to his present office, that of manager of the business of the company. He is also the secretary of the company. This company was formed and incorporated in 1888 by Thomas Ewing, of San Francisco, who at that time purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and later interested other California capitalists. Other lands were purchased till their holdings comprised five hundred acres, now known as the first, second and third additions. The old site of the town was known as Freeport and upon it was one of the largest lumber mills on the Sound, owned by Mr. Marshall. When the town plat was made the name was changed from Freeport to West Seattle. The first and second additions have been almost entirely sold out. The site includes most of the water front and extends from the elevator of the Seattle & San Francisco Railroad & Navigation Company to the Haller estate on the west side of the peninsula. The business of the company was first under the management of James H. Ewing, later of James H. Watson and in 1897 Mr. Brown assumed the management. West Seattle is without question destined at no distant day to become one of the most desirable and popular residence portions of the city. Its site is one of the most beautiful and picturesque locations on the Sound, situated as it is on a peninsula, surrounded on three sides by water, and the land rising to a height sufficient to give an unobstructed and commanding view of land and water—a beautiful expanse of bay, forest and mountain, together with a panoramic view of Seattle, sit-

uated like Rome of old upon seven hills. Since Mr. Brown has been in charge of the property interests he has taken measures to bring this desirable realty to the notice of the public and has disposed of a great deal of it. The company also owns the West Seattle ferry, which plies between this place and Seattle, and in his capacity of manager Mr. Brown also controls this. A cable road was built up the hill from the water front to the residence portion of West Seattle and arrangements made for cable car service across the railroad trestle to the city, but complications arose and the work was discontinued. Under the supervision, enterprise and untiring activity of Mr. Brown the business of the company has grown in volume and importance, and his efforts have contributed to the benefit of the city in marked degree.

On the 24th of December, 1885, Mr. Brown was united in marriage, in Carson City, to Jeanette Sutherland, who was born in Markleyville, Nevada, but her parents were natives of Edinboro, Scotland. They have one son, Stuart S., now a student in the high school. Mrs. Brown is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church, at Seattle. Fraternally Mr. Brown is connected with the Order of Railway Conductors and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is a past master. In politics he is an unswerving Republican and during his residence in Nevada took an active part in political work and since coming to this place he has served as a delegate to various Republican conventions. Capable of controlling extensive business interests, he is accounted one of the representative business men of the northwest.

ERASTUS C. HAWKINS.

The name of Erastus Corning Hawkins is a familiar one throughout engineering circles in this country and the fame of Mr. Hawkins in the line of his chosen profession has also extended to Europe. The man that has bridged over space and practically annihilated time by his inventive genius deserves to be numbered among the benefactors of the race. This is an age of progress, when vast commercial transactions, involving millions of dollars, depend upon rapid transportation. The revolution in business that the past half century has witnessed has been brought about by means of the railroads. Through this means there has been opened to civilization a vast region with unlimited resources, and now Alaska is being reclaimed for the uses of the English-speaking race. No man engaged in the work of developing this distant territory is more deserving of gratitude than Erastus Corning Hawkins, the engineer having in charge the construction of the railroad,

one of the most difficult pieces of mechanical engineering that has ever been executed in the history of the world. It is no wonder, therefore, that he has gained a national reputation or that Seattle is glad to number him among her business men and valued citizens.

Mr. Hawkins arrived in this city in March, 1868, and has since made it his headquarters while performing his important work. He was born in South Haven, Suffolk county, New York, September 8, 1860. His father, Bartlett Tuttle Hawkins, was also a native of that state, where the family had resided from an early period in its development, the original American ancestors having come from Devonshire, England, in 1628. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war and also in the war of 1812. Early in life the father was a seafaring man in the merchant marine service, sailing from Boston to South America. He married Clarissa Barteau, also a member of an old family, descended from the Dutch settlers on Long Island. They had four children, but Erastus C. Hawkins is the only member of the family on the Pacific coast. He acquired his early education in the public schools, and soon after the death of his father, which occurred when the son was nineteen years of age, he entered the engineering office of Smith & Weston in Jersey City, having studied under noted instructors of the day. In January, 1880, he entered the office of Smith & Weston, of New York city and Jersey City, and was engaged in street improvements and harbor work in the vicinity of New York until the spring of 1883, when he suffered from malarial fever and went west to Denver on a two months' vacation.

Mr. Hawkins was so well pleased with the country that he decided to remain and became connected with railroad engineering in the mountains of Colorado. He was with the first train that reached Leadville from Breckinridge, on the South Park system, being with that company from the time when the preliminary work was begun in the spring of 1883 until the road was completed and in operation to Leadville. The first camp was eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-three feet high, on Fremont Pass. Mr. Hawkins was afterward engaged in other surveys in the vicinity of Montezuma, Graymont and Keystone. In the summer of 1884 he was in the San Luis valley as a civil engineer on the large irrigation works, having charge of the construction of the Citizens' canal, under the famous T. C. Henry. This was an irrigation enterprise extending from Del Norte, and covering the western portion of the San Luis valley to the Mexican line. He was connected with that work for a year and had some rough experience in that country, having ridden as many as eighty miles in a single day. Walter H. Graves, now in the government service, an expert irrigation engineer, had

the supervision of the work. He is a man unequalled in that line, says Mr. Hawkins, and our subject appreciated the opportunity offered of being connected with such an experienced man during his first experience with irrigation work of that character. This irrigation system is now owned by the Travelers' Insurance Company.

From there Mr. Hawkins went to Wyoming, in January, 1885, and had charge of much irrigation work in the southern and central part of the state until the financial panic was felt in that country, when, in 1887, all of the companies making improvements there went into bankruptcy, causing the suspension of all that kind of work. In March, 1887, Mr. Hawkins returned to Denver and made that city his headquarters until his arrival in Seattle. Under the appointment of Governor Alvah Adams he served as assistant state engineer and had charge of all irrigation investigation and hydrographic work under J. S. Greene, state engineer, also the compiling of all the reports and statistics on irrigation and the sources and extent of the water supply. Later Mr. Hawkins was engaged in making the United States geological survey under Major Powell from Texas north in the arid region, studying up possibilities for an extensive reservoir system for the reclamation of the entire arid west. This gave him an exceptional opportunity to inform himself concerning all the possibilities of that region. When the appropriation was exhausted he returned to Denver and was connected with various irrigation works in Idaho and with public works there. In 1890 he was again connected with railroad work in the neighborhood of Golden, and was one of the first to use seventy-five-pound rails for the highest roads. In 1891, in Idaho, he served as chief engineer for the Payette Valley Canal Company, and in a similar capacity was connected with the construction of a canal in the Boise valley. In the spring of 1893 the country again suffered from a financial panic and improvements were at a standstill in that locality.

Mr. Hawkins then took up the Amity canal enterprise, in the Arkansas valley of Colorado, which was backed by the strongest financiers of New York. In July, 1893, he started upon this work and planned the entire construction of what is now one of the greatest systems in the country. There are five large reservoirs, having a capacity of four hundred and eighty-three thousand square feet of water. The building of this system was a work requiring an immense amount of study and inventive genius to cope with all the various hindrances arising from floods, waterspouts, quicksands and other material causes. The system is now known as the Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet & Irrigated Land Company. It begins four miles west of La

Junta and extends thirty miles east of the state line into Kansas. It includes the Amity, the Buffalo and the Fort Lyons canals. Mr. Hawkins was connected with the work until its completion, except during the construction of some minor laterals. He finished the work in the spring of 1898 and was then called to New York on a cable message from London.

Arriving in the eastern metropolis Mr. Hawkins was asked to undertake the construction of the railroad into the Klondike and assumed charge of the work on the 15th of March of that year. After consulting with the originators of the project he at once started west, and was directed to Portland, but after making a thorough investigation as far north as Vancouver he decided to make Seattle his headquarters. On the 5th of April he embarked on the Queen to make personal investigation of the ground, as no reliable information could be obtained on which he could base the possibilities of the work, other than the wild tales of prospectors. His report was favorable, and at 10:30 P. M. on the night of May 17th he received word that the construction would be undertaken. At that time the company had not a dollar's worth of property here, but he began making the necessary purchases of materials the following morning, as his authority was unlimited. The money was furnished and deposited here in his own name without bond of any kind, and his written authority consisted of but four lines, giving him power to do all the work necessary for the completion of the road. Owing to the danger and uncertainty no contractor would engage in the undertaking, and so the work in all its phases was carried on by the company, a subsidiary company being formed for the purpose, known as the Pacific Contract Company, of which Mr. Hawkins held the position of chief engineer and was also chief engineer of the railroad company and engineer for the trustees.

On the 28th of May, 1898, actual work was begun at Skagway, and in August, 1900, the road was completed into White Horse. The most difficult part of the work was from Skagway up to the summit of White Pass, which was reached February 18, 1899. The engineers and workmen were often suspended by ropes while performing their labor, nearly all of which was heavy rock work and much of which had to be done in places that were absolutely inaccessible except by the means mentioned. By the 6th of July the track was laid and trains were in operation to Lake Bennett, where over one thousand dollars' worth of tickets were sold before rails or locomotive were in sight. From the start the work progressed continuously night and day, notwithstanding a stampede of eight hundred men at the time of the Atlin excitement, until Bennett was reached, in July, 1899. From there on

the work was let to M. J. Heney, who had previously been connected with the work of constructing the line, and then completed it to White Horse. Mr. Hawkins was chief engineer and general manager until the road was completed and in good working order, and in the purchase of materials and supplies handled millions of dollars for the company. Being impressed with the natural resources of Seattle and a firm believer in the future of the city, he abandoned the idea of returning to Denver and has cast in his lot with the residents of this city. He purchased the E. O. Graves place, at No. 1120 Jefferson avenue, and has since remodeled the house, making it an attractive residence.

In Denver, in 1885, Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage to Miss Emma, daughter of Charles Sullivan, of New York, and they have five children, three sons and two daughters: Gilberta, Mason, Clarissa, Rufus and Howard. The family attend St. Mark's church, of which Mrs. Hawkins is a member. In his political views Mr. Hawkins is a Republican. Comment on his life work would be superfluous. It speaks for itself. His labors in many sections of the country are matters of record and of history and much has been written about the construction of the railroad in Alaska under his supervision. He has certainly attained well merited fame and deserves praise and honor for what he has accomplished in a work of vast benefit to the world.

EDWARD CUDIHEE.

Edward Cudihee, of Seattle, is an honored citizen in whom the people have manifested their confidence by electing him to the position of sheriff of King county. He is now discharging the duties of that office with marked promptness and fidelity, and with such men at the head of public affairs a community may feel assured that its interests will be administered with the strictest honesty and after the most approved business methods.

A native of the Empire state, Mr. Cudihee was born in Rochester on the 26th of January, 1853, and is of Irish ancestry. His father, Daniel Cudihee, was born in the town of Callan, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, but in 1826, when eighteen years of age, he emigrated to America, taking up his abode in Rochester, New York. In that city he was married to Miss Anna Comeford, also a native of the Emerald Isle. During the early years of his life Mr. Cudihee followed the stone-mason's trade, but later became a farmer, and is now living in quiet retirement at his home in Jackson, Michigan. His wife was called to her final rest in 1900, at the age of seventy-four,



Edward Gudihue

years. This worthy couple became the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living, and one son, John Cudihee, has recently removed from Seattle to Alaska.

Edward Cudihee received his education in the public school of Orleans county, New York, and in early life learned the stone-mason's trade of his father. After following that occupation for a time he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and later embarked in the mercantile business. In March, 1889, he came to Seattle, Washington, and soon afterward became an active and valued member of the police force. He discharged the duties of that office without fear or favor, and was instrumental in ridding the county of many of its notorious law breakers, but at the same time he is a kind-hearted man and no prisoner in his charge has ever had reason to complain of ill treatment. In the year 1900 he was the choice of his party for the office of sheriff of King county, and on the 6th of November, following, was elected to that position by a majority of two thousand six hundred and five votes, running far ahead of his ticket, and only one other Democrat was successful at that election. In the discharge of the duties of this important office he has manifested the same loyal spirit which has characterized his entire life, and he commands the respect of his fellow men by his sterling worth. Prior to his removal to Seattle he was for six years a member of the police force in Colorado, and for a portion of that time was also chief of police, having been elected to that position by the vote of the people.

Mr. Cudihee is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a man of strong mentality, keen discernment, great tact and resolute purpose, and is therefore well fitted for the position which he now so ably fills.

RICHARD WINSOR.

"Biography," said Carlyle, "is the most universally profitable and interesting of all studies." The purpose of biography is not merely to preserve a written record of individuals; it has a higher purpose, in furnishing to the young of this and future generations examples worthy of emulation, to set before them lessons for guidance, to awaken in them desire for honorable success, and to inspire them with the thought that man controls his own destiny and makes of his life what he will. For this reason biography should treat of the lives of those whose worth, socially, morally and intellectually, commands the unequivocal respect of the public, which is a discriminating factor and invariably distinguishes the ring of the true metal from the disson-

ance of the baser. In the possession of admirable qualities of mind and heart, in holding marked precedence as a distinguished member of the legal profession, and in being a man of high attainments and distinct executive ability, Mr. Winsor challenges attention as one distinctively eligible for representation in this compilation, while his earnest and upright career, his fine genealogical record and his position as a man of affairs, but serve to render the more consonant an epitome of his life history in this connection.

Judge Winsor comes of fine old English stock and is himself a native of the dominion of Canada, having been born in Middlesex county, province of Ontario, on the 25th of April, 1839, the son of Richard Winsor, Sr., who was born in London, England, and who was a contractor and builder by vocation. He was the first of the family to come to America, and after locating in Canada he erected many buildings of pretentious order, notably in the little city of London, Ontario. He married Elizabeth Longworth, and of their nine children the subject of this review was the eldest and is one of the seven who are living at the present time. In 1856 the family removed to Huron county, Michigan, where the father became a pioneer, taking up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land on Lighthouse bay. There he erected a dwelling of hewed logs, and this primitive domicile became the family home. During the summer seasons Richard Winsor, Sr., gave his attention to his trade in the city of Detroit, while in the winters he worked assiduously in the clearing and improving of his land. While going from Huron City to his home, on the 13th of April, 1860, the boat in which he was making the trip was capsized and both he and his son John were drowned. The subject of this sketch had not attained his legal majority at the time, but this sad fatality rendered it necessary for him to assume to a very large extent the responsibility of managing the affairs of the farm and providing for the maintainance of the family. Judge Winsor has never been known to flinch from an ordeal or to neglect the calls of duty, and the mettle of the man was clearly shown when the grave responsibilities were thus forced upon him when but twenty years of age. Before proceeding farther in narration of the personal career of our subject, it may be well to advert somewhat in detail to his ancestral history. His grandfather, who likewise bore the name of Richard Winsor, was a native of Devonshire, England, and was an architect by profession. He had charge of the building operations of the Duke of Kent, father of the late lamented Queen Victoria, and was a man of no slight distinction. The maternal grandfather was Captain John Longworth, of the British army, and it is a matter of record that he served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war, his

record for gallantry being such that he was made the recipient of several medals in token and recognition of his valiant services. He emigrated to Canada in 1830 and was there engaged in the construction of many public buildings and works, passing the remainder of his life in the dominion and living to attain the patriarchal age of nearly ninety-four years. His death occurred on the 17th of January, 1883. His first wife, the grandmother of our subject, bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Bruce, and her paternal lineage is traced in a most definite way over a period of five centuries in Scotland, the family being the same as that of the renowned patriot, Robert Bruce.

Richard Winsor, of this sketch, was seventeen years of age at the time when the family removed from Ontario to the state of Michigan, and his early education had been secured in the excellent schools of his native province. In 1859 the family home was destroyed by fire, while he was absent in Huron City, where he had employment, and after this disaster, which was followed by the still greater one, in the loss of the husband and father, the family removed to Huron City, and our subject purchased in that vicinity a tract of land, which he cleared and improved, placing the same under cultivation and thus managing to keep the family together until the younger children were able to care for themselves. In the midst of all the responsibilities and labors which thus fell to his portion, Judge Winsor found time to continue his technical study and reading, having determined to prepare himself for the legal profession and holding no obstacle as insuperable. He prosecuted his legal studies under the preceptorship of John Divine, of Lexington, Michigan, and in 1867 he was admitted to practice before the state courts, having been previously in practice in the circuit courts. In December of the year mentioned he removed to Port Austin, where the county-seat of Huron county was then established, and there he entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon attained an excellent reputation and a representative clientage, his abilities and fidelity to the cause of his clients gaining him deserved recognition. He was one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of his county and was one of the prime factors in securing the entrance of railroad and telegraph lines in that section of the state. He eventually admitted to partnership in his legal business Horace G. Snover, ex-member of congress from the tenth district of Michigan, and the two gentlemen erected a fine building in Port Austin and there established a successful banking business, also carrying on an extensive insurance business and controlling the largest law practice in that section of the Peninsular state. Judge Winsor also made quite extensive

investments in land, engaging in farming operations and the raising of live stock, and becoming also heavily interested in the lumbering industry and in the salt business, his interests in these lines becoming of wide scope and importance, and all being wisely handled, since his executive ability and infinite capacity for details proved equal to all emergencies. Judge Winsor naturally took a deep interest in public affairs, and his prominence in political circles indicated his strength as an advocate of the cause which he espoused, that of the Republican party. In 1862, when but twenty-three years of age, he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the state legislature, was re-elected in 1864, declining the renomination in 1866. In the following year he was elected a member of constitutional convention of Michigan, this being one of the most notable assemblies of talented men ever called together in that commonwealth and the work accomplished being one that reflects perpetual credit upon those participating and also upon the state itself. In the fall of 1868 Judge Winsor was given a still higher mark of popular confidence and esteem, being elected to the state senate, in which he served during the sessions of the two ensuing winters. In 1880 the senatorial honors were again conferred upon him, his election being compassed by a majority of three thousand three hundred votes. In the session of 1882 he introduced the bill for the organization of the twenty-sixth judicial circuit and was also one of the prime movers in securing the extra session of the legislature in order to devise ways and means for the relief of the sufferers from the great fire in Huron, Sanilac and Tuscola counties, the need for prompt assistance being imperative. For twenty-five consecutive years Judge Winsor was chairman of the Republican county central committee of Huron county, and no man has ever wielded a more potent or beneficial influence in the political affairs of that locality than he, while for many years he was also a member of the state central committee, though he often served in this capacity at a sacrifice of his personal interests.

In the year 1889 Judge Winsor made a change of location, leaving the state which had so long been his home and in which he had attained distinguished honors, and came to Seattle, the change being prompted by the fact that his health had become much impaired, making it necessary for him to seek different climatic environment. His son had previously located in Seattle, and this fact determined his choice to a degree also. He has made extensive investments in this locality, but still retained valuable property interests in Michigan until 1901, when he disposed of the major portion of his holdings there. The Judge has become thoroughly identified with the industrial and professional life of Seattle and has shown his confidence in the future

of the state by investing in real estate upon a quite extensive scale. For about two years after his arrival he gave his attention principally to looking after his investments, in the meanwhile thoroughly recuperating his physical energies under the influences of the gracious climate of the state, and he then entered upon the general practice of his profession and has attained precedence as one of the leading members of the bar of his adopted state. He has one of the few law libraries that escaped in its entirety from destruction by the great fire which swept the city in 1889, and the same is one of the best private collections of the sort in this section of the Union. The Judge has avoided as far as possible practice in the criminal courts, but his powers in this line have become so well known that he has occasionally been drawn into such cases, his sympathy for and willing defense of the oppressed and downtrodden leading him to spare neither time nor personal interests when he could aid those thus afflicted and insure the ends of justice. Though he was counsel and advocate in many of the most important criminal cases in Michigan during the long years of his residence there, he is enlisted in this service in Seattle only when strongly importuned or when his sympathies are appealed to in the righting of wrongs. Since locating in Seattle Judge Winsor has continued to maintain a lively interest in public affairs, and keenly discerning the drift of political matters, he could not but appreciate the trend toward the development of political favoritism in permitting the accumulation of large property interests in the hands of a favored few, and thus, in the fall of 1892, he engaged actively in the campaign work as an advocate of the principles of the People's party, also taking part in the campaign in Oregon at the time of the candidacy of Governor Penoyer. He entered into a joint debate with Congressman Tong in the city of Hillsboro, and his able and forcible marshalling of facts and arguments made his speech one of the most potent in results in all that were delivered during that campaign. He is a ready, forceful and eloquent speaker, his utterances bearing the marks of absolute sincerity and honesty, and he has done most effective service on the political rostrum and also through able contributions to the newspaper press and through the circulation of campaign documents written by him. Thirty thousand copies of a pamphlet written by him on the financial question were published and circulated in 1892, and proved most effective in result by reason of his masterful summing up of the case. He has been importuned to accept nomination for offices of distinct trust and responsibility in the state, among the most notable overtures being that made in 1896, when he was urged to accept nomination for the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the state, an

honor which he felt obliged to decline by reason of the condition of his health at the time. In the winter of 1897, unknown to himself, his name was prominently brought forward in connection with nomination for the United States senate. He was a member of the committee which framed the present municipal charter of the city of Seattle, and his interest in all that concerns the welfare of his home city and state is vital and insistent. He has been a member of the board of regents of the state university since 1897, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. When twenty-three years of age the Judge was initiated into the mysteries of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and has advanced to the degree of the Scottish Rite. His religious faith is that of the Unitarian church, and he has served as a member of the board of trustees of the church in Seattle. In Seattle our subject has acquired valuable residence properties, including his own attractive home, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Lenora street, and his summer home is located across the Sound, in Kitsap county, where he has acquired a large tract of land.

In the city of Lansing, Michigan, on the 23d of June, 1863, Judge Winsor was united in marriage to Miss Martha Turner, who was born in Ingham county, that state, the daughter of John and Rebecca (Hayner) Turner, and they are the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: Richard, Jr., who is engaged in the mercantile business in Kitsap county; Amos T., who is superintendent of construction at the state university; Irwin B., who is engaged in the steamship supply business in Seattle; Bessie L., who has been secretary of the Federation of Women's Clubs in the state from the time of its organization; and Horace G., who is attending the state university.

GENERAL SIMON M. PRESTON.

Far removed from the place of his birth is the home of General Simon Manly Preston. He is a native of Vermont, his birth having occurred in Strafford on the 14th of April, 1821, and he comes of English ancestry. His Grandfather, Alexander Preston, settled at Strafford, in 1780, married Mary Durgan and died in 1816, but she long survived him and reached a very advanced age. By profession he was a teacher and kept a private school, which he capably conducted, being a man of intelligence and ability. His wife was identified with the Society of Friends. Warner Preston, the father of General Preston, was born at Strafford, Vermont, in 1799, and married Esther Brown, a native of his own town and a daughter of Absalom and Abigail (Bean) Brown. The father was a valued member of the Freewill

Baptist church, being a charter member of the congregation at Strafford. They had nine children and reared to maturity seven of this number, of whom four are yet living. The father departed this life in 1871 at the age of seventy-two years and his good wife passed away in 1855.

General Preston is the only member of the family living in Washington. He was educated in Norwich University, a military school in which he was graduated in 1845 and in addition to his other studies he acquired a thorough knowledge of military tactics and drill. Subsequently he was for two years professor of military drill and tactics in that school and his teaching also included seven years elsewhere spent. On the expiration of that period he engaged in civil engineering in Illinois. In 1850 he removed to Chicago and later to Rockford, that state, where he resided for fifteen years, engaged in the practice of his profession—surveying for the location of railroads and engineering their construction.

In 1861, in answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to put down the rebellion of the slaveholders in the south, he tendered his services to his country and was mustered in as a member of the Fifteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He became a first lieutenant and served as quartermaster. After thirty days with his regiment he was appointed by the president assistant adjutant general of volunteers, with the rank of captain, and served on the staffs of Generals Hulbert, Halleck and Wright. In 1864 he received a commission as colonel of the Fifty-eighth United States Colored troops, which was a new regiment, and Colonel Preston took just pride in making them proficient in drill, as a result of which the command won considerable renown. Such are the eminent services that our subject rendered his country, in reward for which he was breveted brigadier-general, and as such was mustered out of service on the 30th of April, 1866.

After the close of the war General Preston settled at Natchez, Mississippi, and resumed his profession of civil engineering. He was appointed by President Grant collector of internal revenue, which office he very satisfactorily filled for four years. Having resided eight years in Mississippi he decided to return north, and for some time thereafter was engaged in building railroads in Iowa and Kansas. He had charge of the construction of the eastern branch of the Iowa Central Railway and that position claimed his attention until 1890, in which year he came to Seattle to reside. He had charge of the Seattle National Bank building and has been otherwise identified with business affairs here. He was receiver for the Hopkins property and was auditor in the reconstruction of the Yeslerway and Jackson Street railroads.

On the 12th of December, 1848, occurred the marriage of General Preston to Miss Martha Harriet Sargent, a native of New Hampshire and a daughter of Captain Jacob and Pattie (Webster) Sargent. They were of English ancestry and were early settlers in Massachusetts. Mrs. Preston, the only daughter in a family of eight children, was educated in a female seminary of her native state and for three years prior to her marriage was a successful teacher in North Carolina. General Preston and wife have the following named children: Edward L., who is a civil engineer on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and resides in the state of Missouri; Harold, who is a prominent member of the bar of Washington and candidate of his party for the office of United States senator; Clarence S., who is a practicing attorney of Seattle; and Alice Pauline, the only daughter, who is the wife of General E. M. Carr, an eminent member of the Seattle bar.

Mrs. Preston is a valued member of the Congregational church. She says that her part in the great Civil war was in the care of their children through that period of excitement and danger and a part of the time she was in camp with her husband. That she performed her part well is evidenced by the notable family she has reared, her children all being an honor to her name. The General is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been a lifelong Republican, unfaltering in his advocacy of the party platform. His three sons have also followed in the political footsteps of their father. Both the General and his wife enjoy the esteem of all who know them and the respect of a large number of friends. They have a beautiful home in which to spend the evening of their days and are most worthy representatives of Seattle. The General is as true and loyal to his country in all matters pertaining to her welfare and protection as he was in the dark hours of peril when he followed the starry banner of the nation upon the battle fields of the south.

ALONZO COSTILLO BOWMAN.

The gentleman above mentioned is serving as United States commissioner for the district of Washington. He was born in Cass county, Missouri, March 24, 1859, and is of English ancestry. His father, James Harvey Bowman, was born in the state of Pennsylvania and now resides in Seattle in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He married Miss Amanda Fuller, a lady of French lineage, although the family has been represented in America through many generations. The father of our subject served his country



A. C. Bowman

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valiantly in the Civil war as a defender of the Union, for three and a half years, becoming a member of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, but notwithstanding the fact that he was in many battles and often in the thickest of the fight he escaped wounds and capture and at the cessation of hostilities received an honorable discharge. In the family were three children: C. E. Bowman, a prominent member of the Seattle bar; Laura, the wife of A. Furry, also of this city, and Alonzo C.

During his early boyhood our subject was taken by his parents to Kansas and in the public schools of that state pursued his education and entered upon his business career in the newspaper field, in Burton. He also became the official stenographer for that district, filling the position for three and a half years, during which time he took up the study of law, using his leisure hours for the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. He was there admitted to the bar, but believing the business opportunities of the Mississippi valley did not equal those of the Pacific coast he came to the northwest, settling in Seattle, on the 15th of January, 1882, since which time he has been largely engaged in stenographic work, being an expert in that line, having remarkable speed, facility and accuracy. He is now a member of the firm of Bowman, Bolster & Eaton, law stenographers, doing the principal business in their line in Seattle.

In 1880 Mr. Bowman was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Matthews, who was born in the state of Mississippi and is descended from an old New England family. Unto them have been born two children: Otha C. and Fleta C. Theirs is one of the delightful homes of Seattle, celebrated for its gracious hospitality and a favorite resort with their many friends. Mr. Bowman is a Republican in his political views and is a very prominent Mason, having taken all of the degrees of the York Rite and all of the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine and is grand chancellor of the grand lodge of Washington of the Knights of Pythias. He is likewise identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is accounted a valued representative of these various organizations.

JAMES THEODORE RONALD.

One of the prominent attorneys of Seattle and member of the firm of Ballinger, Ronald & Battle, has attained to a position of distinction as a representative of the legal fraternity and his reputation extends throughout the state of Washington. He was born at Caledonia, Washington

county, Missouri, on the 8th of April, 1855, and is descended from Lord Ronald, the Scottish chieftain who fought under Bruce and was prominent in regaining the liberty of Scotland. The great-grandfather of our subject was Andrew Ronald, who was born in the land of hills and heather, and is a son of the last Lord Ronald. He emigrated to Virginia and became a noted lawyer, for a time serving as counsel for the crown prior to the Revolutionary war. He was the progenitor of the family in this country and in his profession gained marked prominence. He was associated with Patrick Henry in a number of cases and was also his opponent in cases of great importance. The various generations of the family have been born in Virginia up to the time of Onslow G. Ronald, our subject's father. Andrew Ronald, the grandfather of our subject, was a devout member of the Methodist church and an educated Christian gentleman of the most admirable character. He had great love for liberty and although reared amid slavery he was never a slave owner, his love for the whole human race being too great for that. He attained the age of seventy-five years and died in Washington county, Missouri, where he had emigrated with his family a few years before. His son, Onslow Gemmel Ronald, was born in Virginia on the 22nd of February, 1822, and was educated in Missouri. He married Miss Amanda Carson, of Virginia, who was descended from the same ancestry as Kit Carson, the renowned mountain guide and Indian fighter. Mr. Ronald acquired a farm in Washington county, where he led an industrious and honorable life and there his children were born and reared. His farm comprised two hundred and sixty-six acres of land and is still owned by our subject and his brothers and sisters. The mother died there at the age of forty-six years, while the father passed away at the age of seventy. He was one of the substantial pioneer citizens of that portion of Missouri, and was for many years one of the most prominent and devout members of the Methodist church. In their family were nine children and by a second marriage the father had five more children.

James T. Ronald was reared upon the old homestead and attended the public schools, also pursuing his studies in the seminary of his native town. In 1873 he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, where he completed a three years' course in two years, being graduated in June, 1875. Immediately afterward he started for the Pacific coast, arriving in Sacramento, California, on the 26th of July, with just ten cents in his pocket. With this he bought three postage stamps, for which he then paid three cents each. One was used on a letter to his father, another on a letter to his sweetheart, the third he saved to write to her again. A week later he secured

a small school in the valley, but on account of his inexperience he was considered incapable, and after one term was not again employed. He then removed to Plumas county and there was more successful in his educational work and demonstrated his ability to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge he had acquired. He taught the Snake Lake Valley school, later was employed as principal of the Greenville school, and acceptably filled that position for three years, so that his efforts at pedagogy proved successful. On the 4th of July, 1876, he borrowed a copy of Blackstone from Judge E. T. Hogan, of Quincy, California, and earnestly began the study of law, improving every leisure moment before and after school, even studying well into the night. He continued his teaching and the study of law until 1880, when he was called to take charge as principal of the Lincoln Grammar School, at Lincoln, California, remaining at that place for two years. During his vacation in the summer of 1881 he spent five weeks in the law office of Judge Cheney and Honorable Edward Bruner at Sacramento. On the 27th of May, 1882, he was admitted to the bar by the superior court of Placer county, California.

On the 26th of February, 1877, Mr. Ronald had been happily married to Miss Rhoda M. Coe. She was born in Knox county, Missouri, the daughter of Jamison Coe, a representative of an old Virginia family of great worth. She was the girl he had left in Missouri when he came to California, and the marriage was a very happy one, in every way congenial. She had been his schoolmate in childhood and came to California to become his wife. The eldest daughter, Norma Vane, now a beautiful young lady, was born at Greenville, Plumas county, California, and two other daughters, Eva and Mabel, have been added to the family in Seattle. While pursuing his law studies Mr. Ronald had been studying the several places on the Pacific coast in search of a new field in which to engage in the practice of his profession, and finally gave Seattle the preference, a choice which he has since had no cause to regret, notwithstanding that the beginning was anything but auspicious. He arrived in Seattle on the 26th of July, 1882, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, and bringing with him his household effects and four hundred and eighty dollars in money. The city then contained a population of about five thousand, including a large number of lawyers. Mr. Ronald had no experience, but he hung out his shingle and awaited business, but two months passed before any came. In that time his funds had become largely exhausted, but he sold some real estate on commission in order to provide his family with the necessaries of life. He contracted for two lots in the woods back of Lake Union, on which he built

a three-room house. He was to pay for this land and house by installments of twenty dollars per month, and a grocer of the city allowed him to purchase some necessary supplies on credit. He cleared the lots, painted and papered his little home, dug his own well and in this honorable and praiseworthy way provided for his wife and family. Mr. Ronald has ever since remembered with the greatest gratitude the gentleman who trusted him for the few groceries that they so much needed and when the panic came on in which so many of the business men of Seattle were forced to the wall Mr. Ronald proffered his services to his kind friend, piloted his benefactor through the trying time in safety and has ever since cheerfully given him his legal advice free and they have ever been the warmest of friends since those early days when Mr. Ronald was attempting to get a start here. In August, 1883, Mr. Ronald was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of King county at a salary of twenty dollars per month. The town was then over-run with criminal characters and a lamentable state of affairs prevailed. Feeling that this was his opportunity to lay the foundation for his future success, Mr. Ronald applied himself to gaining a thorough understanding of the criminal code of Washington and began such a campaign against law-breakers as had not been before experienced in the county, with the result that the city was greatly benefited and fines to the amount of five thousand dollars were collected during his first year and put into the school funds. In this successful work Mr. Ronald laid the foundation of his reputation as a successful and capable lawyer and in the fall of 1884 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of prosecuting attorney for the district comprising the counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish and was elected with a majority of one thousand one hundred and fifty-three votes in a district formerly giving a Republican majority of twelve hundred. He completed his term of two years in such a satisfactory manner that he was re-elected in 1886 with an increased majority of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. He filled the position until March 4, 1889, when he retired from office, having discharged its duties with honor and distinction. In 1886 he took in as a partner Mr. S. H. Piles and the firm of Ronald & Piles conducted a general practice in all the courts of the state, meeting with the most flattering success. In 1892 Mr. Ronald's Democratic friends prevailed on him to permit his name to be used in connection with the candidacy for mayor of the city. To this he reluctantly consented and was elected by a very large majority and while chief executive of the city he put forth every effort to make his administration one that would be beneficial and satisfactory to all law-abiding citizens. Along many lines he ad-

vanced the interests of Seattle. The city's debt was reduced fifty-eight thousand dollars and the city's credit greatly improved. In 1894 his term expired. In 1900 he was requested by his party to accept the nomination as a candidate for the United States congress, and although he did not desire this position, and it was only at the solicitation of prominent members of the party that he accepted, he made a vigorous canvass and ran far ahead of his ticket, receiving twenty-five hundred more votes than Mr. Bryan and carried his own city and county. While Mr. Ronald has never desired office, he has always taken an active part in politics, his influence carrying weight in the councils of his party while his efforts have been effective in promoting its growth and success. As the years have passed Mr. Ronald has made judicious investments in property, acquiring much valuable realty. He is president of the Una Mining Company, president of the North Star Mining Company and also of the Hester Mining Company, the properties of all of which are now being rapidly developed with prospects of soon returning a good income to the owners. Mr. Ronald has affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for about twenty years, during which time he has filled all of the offices in its branches. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Woodmen of the World, while his wife and daughters are valued members of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, and with them he attends its services. They now have a beautiful home in Seattle and are most highly respected there, having a large circle of friends.

OLIVER H. P. LaFARGE.

The ancestry of Oliver H. P. LaFarge as far back as their history can be traced in the annals of America are noted for the sterling traits of character which mark the valuable citizen of this great republic. At all times they have been ready to uphold righteous and just laws, to promote the welfare of the land of their nativity, and, if needful, to lay down their lives on the altar of her liberty and maintenance.

Mr. LaFarge was born in Rhode Island, on the 10th of July, 1869, and is of French and English ancestry, who were among the early settlers of Massachusetts and were active participants in all the early history of the country. His paternal grandfather, John LaFarge, was born in France, but in 1806 emigrated to the new world, taking up his abode in New York city, where he became well and prominently known as a merchant and banker. His death occurred in that city at the age of seventy-five years. His son,

John LaFarge, claimed the Empire city as the place of his nativity and he became an eminent artist, standing at the head of the profession in America. His brother, Alphonse LaFarge, served as colonel of a New York regiment of volunteers during the Civil war. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Margaret Perry, and she is a native of Newport, Rhode Island. Her ancestors came to America as early as 1634, and her great-grandfather, Christopher Raymond Perry, was an active participant in the colonial struggle for independence. She is a granddaughter of Commodore Perry, of the United States navy, whose fame goes down in history as the hero of Perry's victory, while her granduncle, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, opened by treaty the ports of Japan to this country. Mr. and Mrs. John LaFarge, the parents of our subject, are still living in New York city, the father having attained the age of sixty-five years, while the mother is sixty-one. He has the honor of being president of the Academy of Design and is an officer in the Legion of Honor, of France. They became the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living.

Oliver H. P. LaFarge, the immediate subject of this review, is a graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia University, of New York, of the class of 1891, and, and after completing his studies he engaged in the profession of engineering, in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of New York city, and expert on fire proof construction for the New York Fire Underwriters' Tariff Association. In 1898 he made a business trip to Alaska, during which he visited Seattle, and becoming convinced of the great future which lay before this city he decided to make it his future place of abode. In 1900 the present firm of Bond & LaFarge was organized for the purpose of doing a general real-estate and insurance business. They have made many investments in both city and country property, and this enterprising firm now occupy a leading position in the business circles of Seattle. Mr. LaFarge is a man of business capacity and resourceful ability, his resolute purpose and keen discrimination enabling him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and he has gained for himself an enviable reputation in social and business circles. He is a Republican in his political preferences.

FRANCIS M. GUYE.

From an early period Francis M. Guye has been identified with the history of the Pacific coast, being a pioneer of California, Oregon and Washington, and he has done efficient service in developing the mineral resources



FRANCIS M. GUYE

of this commonwealth. His birth occurred in Greene county, Indiana, on the 7th of January, 1833, and he is of Scotch and English descent. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia and Tennessee, and were active participants in the early history of the colonies and in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Guye, the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Susanna Bidwell, a native of Virginia and a member of a prominent old family of that state. The mother was called to her final rest at the comparatively early age of forty years, and Mr. Guye was a second time married, becoming the father of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom but three of the sons and one daughter survive. He reached the psalmist's limit of three score and ten.

Francis M. Guye, the only representative of the family on the Pacific coast, was reared to years of maturity on the farms which his father owned in Indiana, Missouri and Iowa, and in the public schools of the three states he received his education, attending school during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he assisted his father in the work of the fields. Remaining at home until his twentieth year he crossed the plains to California in 1853, his party consisting of about a dozen people, and in order to defray the expenses of the trip he drove a large herd of cattle. At that time the trail was lined with emigrants as far as the eye could see, and they made a safe journey, arriving at Hangtown, now Placerville, California, in September, 1853. For a time after his arrival there he received sixty-five dollars a month and his board in compensation for his services, but he left his money with the firm by whom he was employed and on account of their failure he lost his entire earnings. For some time afterward he was profitably engaged in freighting from Sacramento to the mines and was also engaged in placer mining. In 1858 he went to the Frazier river gold fields, but his mining venture there was not crowned with success, and after a year thus spent he came to Seattle, arriving here in June, 1859. For a short time thereafter he worked on the military road then being constructed to Bellingham Bay, after which he was successfully engaged for a number of years in lumbering, cutting, selling and delivering logs at Salmon Bay. The money which he thus made was invested in Seattle property, on Yesler way, Commercial street and Washington avenue, and he also built several bridges at these places, but when the great fire of 1889 swept over the city he was a heavy loser. Since that time Mr. Guye has devoted the greater part of his time and attention to prospecting, and has discovered large quantities of iron and coal. He has developed much mining property in different parts of the state, and is now the owner of one thousand acres of valuable mining

land. Among his rich mines is the Industry, located on Guy's Mountain, at the head of the south fork of the Snoqualmie river, near Snoqualmie Pass, in the Cascade mountains, which covers an area of two hundred and forty acres and contains bodies of magnetic iron ore from fifty to one hundred feet in depth. On the same property is found large quantities of white and mottled marble of great beauty and value. His Bessemer mine, on the middle and north forks of the Snoqualmie river, covers an area of one hundred and sixty acres and contains large deposits of the very best magnetic and red hematite iron ore. At the Bald Hornet mine he owns sixty acres of land, on which is located rich deposits of gold and silver, and this property is located in the vicinity of the Bessemer mine. His Washington coal mine, in the Squak mountains, about eighteen miles southeast of Seattle, extends over an area of six hundred and forty acres and contains large deposits of semi-anthracite, cannel and bituminous coal. In the development of these properties he has discovered several veins from three to nine feet in thickness and extending to a great depth, at an angle of forty degrees. Mr. Guye has made a close study of geology and mineralogy, and his opinions are considered as authority on the subject.

In the year 1872 Mr. Guye was happily married to Mrs. Eliza (Dunn) Plympton. She is a native of Maine and a daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Jordan) Dunn, of Oxford, Oxford county, that state, and of Scotch and English descent. Her grandfather, Joshua Dunn, arrived in America at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and although but eighteen years of age he joined the colonial forces and espoused the cause of the colonies. He lived to the age of seventy-eight years. Josiah Dunn removed to Massachusetts in 1840, and died in Maine at the age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Guye was first married in Boston, when a young girl, to Josiah Ingalls Plympton, by whom she had four children, two sons and two daughters, but only one of the number, Charles Edward Plympton, is living. He was reared by Mr. Guye, and still lives in Seattle. During the Civil war Mr. Plympton entered the Union service as a captain, but on account of meritorious service on the field of battle he was soon promoted to the rank of colonel and was soon to have been made a general. He had expected to return home on a furlough in a few days, when with his regiment he was ordered into battle at Deep Bottom, and in that engagement, on the 16th of August, 1864, while in command of his regiment, he laid down his life on the altar of his country. He was a brave and loyal soldier, and his loss was deeply felt by his little family and friends. Mrs. Guye is a lady of culture and refinement, and she, too, has made a close study of minerals. When sixty years of age

she took the Chautauqua course of study with a large class of ministers and teachers, and at the close of the course she stood at the head of the class, with an average of ninety-five in each study. She has a large and well assorted library, and spends many happy hours among her books. Mr. Guye is a life-long Republican, and, although at all times a public-spirited and progressive citizen, he has never been an aspirant for political preferment, preferring to give his entire attention to his business interests. He is an enthusiast on the mineral wealth of the state, and during the World's Fair at Chicago he shipped at his own expense three thousand pounds of mineral exhibits, including marble, iron, coal, fine clay and moulding sand, to the Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Guye reside in a pleasant home at No. 1627 17th avenue, south, where they extend a gracious hospitality to their many friends.

SYLVESTER B. HICKS.

As one of the representative business men of the city of Seattle, where he has maintained his home for nearly a decade and a half, contributing in no small measure to its development and material prosperity through his well directed enterprise and public spirit, and as one whose ancestral record speaks long and prominent identification with the annals of American history, there are many points which render particularly consonant a specific and prominent mention of Mr. Hicks in this compilation, and it is a work of satisfaction to thus perpetuate a record of worthy and useful life.

Mr. Hicks was born on a farm near the city of Rochester, in Monroe county, New York, on the 18th of June, 1846, and is a descendant of distinguished English stock, the ancestry being traced back in direct line, from records still extant, to Sir Ellis Hicks and to the date of September 9, 1356. This ancestor was knighted by Edward, the "Black Prince," of England, for great bravery and gallantry displayed in capturing the colors of the French in the battle of Poitiers. His lineal descendant, and the progenitor of the American, sailed from England in the good ship "Fortune" and landed at Plymouth, in the Massachusetts colony, on the 11th of November, 1621, one year after the arrival of the "Mayflower." Our subject's ancestors in the direct line continued to reside in the state of Massachusetts until his great-grandfather, Samuel Hicks, removed to Parma, Monroe county, New York, becoming one of the pioneers of that section. His son and namesake, Samuel, Jr., grandfather of the subject of this sketch, had located in that county about two years previous to the arrival of his father and had the distinction of being the first white settler in Monroe county, and two years

elapsed before any other white person made settlement there. Samuel Hicks, Sr., was a valiant soldier of the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and the same intrinsic loyalty was manifested by his son Samuel, who was an active participant in the war of 1812, in which he held the important office of commissary. His grandson, to whom this sketch is dedicated, has in his possession the gun carried by this honored patriot, together with a pewter plate which had been used in his household, while he also owns eighty-nine acres of the extensive farm on which his grandfather resided for so many years and which was owned by him during the long period of his residence in Monroe county, New York, where he became one of the prominent and influential farmers of the state. He departed this life in 1849, at the age of sixty-nine years. In his early life, amid the pioneer wilds of that section of the state of New York, he devoted his attention largely to hunting and trapping, and later he reclaimed the farm previously mentioned and placed it under effective cultivation. His wife, whose maiden name was Sherwood, was likewise of English lineage, and the second white woman to cross the Genesee river, the first having been Aneka Janes, and the two were well acquainted. She attained the age of eighty-four years. Grandfather Hicks left his fine farm to his two youngest sons, and in course of time their affairs became involved and the property passed out of their hands, with the exception of eighty-nine acres which was bequeathed to an aunt of our subject, this, too, being incumbered. In 1899 Sylvester B. Hicks, our subject, purchased this portion of the old farm and cleared off the obligations, and he finds satisfaction in there providing a home for his venerable aunt, to whom the property had been given, but who had no means of freeing the place from the mortgage resting upon it. The property near the city of Rochester, which had been purchased by Grandfather Hicks for seven York shillings per acre, is likewise still owned by members of the family.

John Hicks, father of him whose name initiates this article, was born on the old homestead farm in Monroe county, New York, in the year 1811, and was there reared to maturity. He married Miss Elsie Olmsted, who was born at Burnt Hill, Saratoga county, New York, in 1813, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom only three are now living. John Hicks passed away in 1866, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, his death being the result of an organic disease of the heart. He had been a successful merchant in the city of Rochester for many years and was a man of sterling character and marked ability. His widow long survived him, passing away at the venerable age of eighty-three years. Both were devoted members of

the Baptist church and to them was ever accorded unequivocal respect and esteem by all who knew them.

Sylvester B. Hicks was the seventh in order of birth of the eight children of John and Elsie (Olmsted) Hicks, and he received his early education in the excellent public schools of the city of Rochester. In 1864 he took the position of accountant in the service of the government, and as such continued to be employed, in Tennessee, for a period of two years. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for a manufacturing house in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, and in this capacity visited all the larger cities in the Union, continuing to remain in the employ of this concern until 1883, thus gaining a valuable business experience and an exceptionally wide circle of acquaintances. After leaving his position as a traveling representative Mr. Hicks engaged in the hardware business in Aberdeen, South Dakota, this line of enterprise being that with which he had familiarized himself as a commercial traveler, and he continued at the point noted for a period of about five years, his efforts having been attended with a due measure of success. He disposed of his interests there in 1889 and came to Seattle, where he arrived on the 1st day of July. For a few months he was in the employ of the hardware firm of Campbell & Atkinson, and was then tendered a position and a stock interest in the Schwabacher Hardware Company, of which he became vice-president and also acted as manager until 1899, at which time he resigned, for the purpose of engaging in business on his own responsibility, inaugurating the new enterprise by organizing the firm of S. B. Hicks & Sons. The establishment of the firm is one of the most important of the sort in the northwest, the stock handled comprising all lines usually carried in a metropolitan house of the kind, and a branch store is also maintained by the firm in the city of Portland, Oregon. Mr. Hicks is familiar with every detail of the business and his long experience makes him a particularly careful and discriminating buyer, so that he is able to handle his business with great facility and to offer the best service to his patrons. The house of which he is the head has gained a high reputation and is recognized as one of the leading business concerns of the city, a specially extensive trade being handled in the line of heavy hardware. Mr. Hicks is also a large stockholder in the Z. C. Miles-Piper Company, a prominent hardware and house-furnishing concern of this city. Our subject is thoroughly public-spirited and progressive and has ever taken a deep interest in all undertakings and enterprises projected for the benefit of the city and its people. He came here at the time when the ever memorable fire of 1889 had left the major portion of the city in smoldering ruins, and

he has not only been a witness of the splendid rehabilitation of the place, but has also contributed a due quota to the upbuilding of the city and to insuring its advancement along normal and legitimate lines of industrial enterprise. His political support has ever been given to the Republican party and he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church, of which they are liberal supporters.

April 21, 1868, Mr. Hicks was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta West, who was born in New York city, the daughter of Beer West, a prominent jeweler of the national metropolis at that time. Of this union three children have been born, namely: Adelbert M. and Frederick W., both of whom are associated with their father in the hardware business, while the latter of the two is also a member of the directorate of the Z. C. Miles-Piper Company; and Elizabeth Alice, who is the wife of Arthur L. Piper, one of the interested principals in the company just mentioned.

JOHN M. FRINK.

The industrial activities which have given the city of Seattle such marked prestige and precedence within the lapse of comparatively few years, have been fostered and pushed forward by men of business capacity, sterling character and progressive spirit,—men who have had appreciation of the natural advantages here afforded and prescience as to what the future would bring forth. Among the honored and representative business men of Seattle is Mr. Frink, president and manager of the Washington Iron Works, one of the leading industrial concerns of the Evergreen state.

Mr. Frink claims the old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, having been born in Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of January, 1845, the family being of staunch Norman French ancestry and having been established on American soil in the early colonial epoch. The original American progenitors located in the Carolinas in 1667, and later the family became one of prominence in Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, while in each successive generation have been found men of ability and honor and women of refinement. Rev. Prentiss Frink, the father of the subject of this review, was born in Madison county, New York, in the year 1815, and was a clergyman of the Baptist church, devoting his life to the work of his noble calling and being a man of high intellectuality and lofty ideals. He married Miss Deidamia Millard, who was about his own age and who was born in Schenectady county, New York. In their early married life they lived for a number of years in Pennsylvania,



J. M. Frink



thence returning to New York, where they remained until 1858, when they removed to Kansas, of which state the father of our subject became one of the pioneer clergymen, and there he passed the residue of his life, passing away in 1861, at the age of forty-six years, and leaving his widow and eight children, of whom six survive at the present time. The devoted wife and mother long survived her husband, being summoned into eternal rest at the old home in Fairview, Kansas, in 1897, at the venerable age of seventy-six years.

John M. Frink, who was the eldest son, was but sixteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and thus the care and maintenance of the family devolved upon him to a very large extent while he was still a mere youth. The texture of his character was shown at that time, for he valiantly assumed the responsibilities which were placed upon his shoulders, continuing to work the homestead farm and to care for his mother and the younger children until all became able to assume personal responsibilities and provide for their own maintenance. He thus continued at the homestead for a period of ten years, and has never regretted his devotion to the welfare of those near and dear to him, considering his labors at the time as having constituted a privilege rather than a burden. His father had been in ill health for a number of years prior to his death, and this necessitated our subject's withdrawal from school at the immature age of twelve years, in order that he might take up the work which he so ably continued after the demise of his father, and from that early age he received no farther specific scholastic training save for two terms of study in the preparatory department of Washington College, at Topeka, Kansas. That to one of such alert and receptive mentality this technical deprivation practically constituted only a slight handicap, needs scarcely be said, and he effectively supplemented his school discipline by personal reading and study in the evenings, at the noon hour and on Sundays, making each moment of leisure count for definite development. Though he may thus be said to be self-educated, it can not be gainsaid that the subjective proved an able instructor, for Mr. Frink is a man of broad and exact knowledge and is keenly appreciative of the intellectual elements, while his powers of absorption have ever been of pronounced type.

In 1870 Mr. Frink was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Phillips, who was born in Westchester, Pennsylvania, and shortly after this important event in his career he removed to southern Kansas, where he secured a farm of his own, and there continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits for a period of eight years, his energy and discriminating methods being so directed as to result in a gratifying and unequivocal success. While

residing in the Sunflower state Mr. Frink enlisted in the Twenty-second Kansas Home Guards, at the time of the Indian massacre of 1863, and he also served in defending the country against the invasion of the Confederate General Price during the war of the Rebellion, and also in repelling Quantrell at the time of the burning of the city of Lawrence, in that troublous epoch in our national history, when the state of which he was a resident consistently gained the sobriquet of "bleeding Kansas."

Mr. Frink was reared in the west, and is typically western in spirit and sentiment, being dominated by that progressive energy which has brought about the magnificent development of the great western section of our national commonwealth. In the year 1875 he disposed of his interests in Kansas and removed to San Francisco, California, where he remained but a short interval, coming thence to Seattle and casting in his lot with this city of destiny. He began his career here in a most obscure capacity, and his progress has indeed kept pace with that of the beautiful metropolis of Washington, and the one is to be viewed with as great satisfaction as the other. He secured work by the day on the streets of the ambitious little western town, which at that time gave slight evidence of its future prestige, and also worked in the coal bunkers, later turned his attention to carpentry and finally entered upon a notably different sphere of endeavor, becoming a successful school teacher. He has ever had the deepest appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and is signally free from that false pride which has proved the undoing of many a man. In his pedagogic work Mr. Frink served as principal of the Belltown school and later was similarly incumbent in the public schools of Port Gamble, Kitsap county, where he remained two years. In 1881 he engaged in the foundry business in Seattle, beginning operations upon a most modest scale, but giving inception to an enterprise which was to develop into one of the leading industries of the city and state. He entered into partnership with L. H. Tenny, under the firm name of Tenny & Frink, and they equipped their plant in such a way as to meet the demands placed upon it at the time. In the year 1882, such had been the success attending the first year's operations, it was deemed expedient to augment the scope of operations by the enlargement of the facilities of the enterprise, and this was duly accomplished by the organization of the Washington Iron Works Company, which was duly incorporated under the laws of the territory of Washington. Mr. Frink was at once made president and manager of the company, and in this capacity he has served to the present time, his fine executive and administrative powers, his marked business discrimination and his indefatigable energy having been the factors in accomplishing the

success which has attended the enterprise and brought it into a place of prominence and to the controlling of a business of wide scope and importance. To the original foundry was added a machine shop, and later a blacksmith and boiler shop, and the plant was well equipped at the time of the great fire which devastated the city in 1889. This memorable conflagration practically wiped out the property of the company, as it did many other of the most prominent and important business concerns in the city, and the loss entailed to the Washington Iron Works Company reached the aggregate of about eighty-five thousand dollars, over and above the insurance indemnity. At the time of the fire the company controlled a large business and gave employment to a corps of one hundred and sixty-five workmen. With that indomitable spirit and courage which animated the business men of the city after this disaster and which eventuated in the more substantial upbuilding of its material resources, the company forthwith began the construction of a new plant, and the same now covers two blocks, while its equipment and accessories are of the most modern and improved type. The business has constantly increased in scope and represents today one of the important industries of the state, while employment is afforded to two hundred workmen, so that the enterprise has distinct bearing upon the public welfare of the community, while furthering the individual prosperity of the interested principals.

Mr. Frink has ever stood as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of the great state of Washington, to whose material development and civic progress he has contributed in no small measure, and he is honored as one of the sterling pioneers of the commonwealth. He was one of the organizers of the first electric light companies in Seattle, in 1886, but eventually disposed of his interests in the same. Other public enterprises of the greatest importance have received his co-operation, notably that involving the construction of street railways, in which he has taken a very prominent part, being at the present time president and manager of the Seattle City Railway Company, in whose stock he has a controlling interest. He has also been conspicuously identified with the building interests of the city, having erected a large number of business and residence structures and being the owner of property in all divisions of the city. He erected what is known as the Washington Iron Works Block, at the corner of Occidental and Jackson streets, the original site of the iron works, and he has built a number of fine residences, including his own beautiful and distinctively modern home, at the corner of Weller street and Thirtieth avenue, south, the same

being of attractive architectural design and equipment and standing as one of the handsomest places in the city, its erection having been completed in 1882. In politics Mr. Frink gives a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and has been prominent in its councils in the state of his adoption. He was a member of the board of aldermen of Seattle at the time when the first cable and electric street railways were installed, and he did all in his power to facilitate the construction of this important municipal improvement, while at all times his aid and influence have been given in support of every enterprise and project for the general good. In 1891 he was elected to represent his district in the senate of the state legislature, was chosen as his own successor, and thus served for a period of eight years, proving a capable and loyal legislator and being very active in guarding and protecting the interests of his district, and those of the state at large. His prominence in the ranks of the Republican party in the state, and the appreciative estimate placed upon his abilities and character led to his nomination for the distinguished office of governor of the state in 1900, but his defeat was compassed through a split in the ranks of the party, owing to a disaffection on the part of a certain faction. Mr. Frink was for a number of years a most active and zealous member of the board of education in his home city, having been president of the body for two out of the five years of service in this capacity. During his term of service all save two of the fine school buildings of the city were erected. He has ever stood as one of the progressive business men and public-spirited citizens of the state of Washington, and his course has been such as to command unequivocal confidence and esteem. He has attained a high degree of success in his business operations, being distinctively a man of affairs, and this is the more to his credit since it represents the results of his own efforts, which have been directed on a high plane of honor and integrity. He is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian church, with which his family are also identified.

Mrs. Hannah (Phillips) Frink entered into eternal rest in 1875, five years subsequently to her marriage, and in 1877 Mr. Frink was united in marriage to Miss Abby Hawkins, who was born in the state of Illinois, being a daughter of Almon Hawkins. They have five children: Egbert I. is treasurer of the Washington Iron Works Company; Gerald is assistant superintendent and master mechanic of the works; and Francis Guy is secretary of the company; the two daughters, Helena and Ethena remain at the parental home, which is a center of gracious and refined hospitality, the family taking a prominent part in the social life of the city.

LUTHER A. DYER.

Though no land is richer in opportunities or offers greater advantages to its citizens than America, success is not to be obtained through desire, but must be persistently sought. In America "labor is king" and the man who resolutely sets to work to accomplish a purpose is certain of success if he but has the qualities of perseverance, untiring energy and practical common sense. Captain Luther A. Dyer, president of the Forty-fifth Consolidated Mining Company, through his diligence and persistent purpose, has won a leading place in the financial circles of King county.

A native of Maine, he was born at Addison Point, Washington county, on the 27th of February, 1840, and is a member of a prominent old family of that commonwealth. The progenitor of the family on American soil was Lemuel Dyer, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, who came to this country from old England. The grandfather of our subject, also named Lemuel Dyer, was born in Maine, and became a ship builder and sea captain, the Dyers for many generations having followed a sea-faring life. Captain Luther Dyer, the father of him whose name introduces this review, also claimed the Pine Tree state as the place of his nativity, and he, too, followed the sea, his career as a sailor covering a period of fifty-five years. In 1863 his ship, the Fannie W. Bailey, was wrecked outside the bar at San Francisco, and with the exception of two all on board were lost, the brave captain going down with his ship. He had married Miss Delana A. Look, who was born at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and was descended from an old American family. They became the parents of two sons, the brother of our subject being G. C. Dyer, an employe of the American Rubber Company at Boston.

Captain Luther A. Dyer received his primary education in the public schools of his native locality, and later became a student in the Washington Academy, there receiving superior advantages. When fourteen years of age, following the footsteps of his ancestors, he went before the mast, his first voyage being from New York to Australia, and during his career of fifteen years as a sailor he visited all parts of the world and was in many shipwrecks. For the subsequent fifteen years he was the master and owner of ships, and after a sea-faring life of thirty years he sold his ships at Boston and in 1887 came to Seattle, Washington, where he has since been interested in the discovery of the rich mineral deposits of this locality. The company of which he is now president own property in the Sultan district, in the Cascade Mountains, where they have taken out one hundred and ninety thousand

dollars worth of ore, the ore running from fifteen to one hundred and twenty-six dollars a ton in silver and gold. The mine which they are now operating is a very valuable one, and in addition they have thirty-two claims. Mr. Dyer is one of the leading miners of the locality, and in both business and social circles he is well known. His political support is given to the Democracy, but he has never been an aspirant for public honors.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in 1867, when Miss Direxa J. Leighton became his wife, but after a happy married life of nine years this union was dissolved by the hand of death, the wife being called to her final rest in 1875, leaving one son, Luther H., who is now at sea. From early life Mr. Dyer has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and he is also a member of the Red Men.

JAMES TONKIN.

As the progress and prosperity of the nation and of any community represents the aggregate result of the endeavors of the individual citizens, so the history of the nation is the record of the composite achievements of its people. Biography thus becomes the very foundation on which must rest the general history of mankind. The importance of making a permanent record of the life-work of men who are worthy such distinction, can not be overestimated. The subject of this review stands forward as one of the honored and representative citizens of the thriving little city of Renton, with whose progress and development he has been intimately identified, having been the pioneer merchant of the place and having gained a high position in the esteem and confidence of the people of the community. The business which he established so many years ago is now carried successfully forward by his sons, who conduct a well equipped general merchandise establishment, under the firm name of Tonkin Brothers.

Mr. Tonkin is a native of Cornwall, England, and in his makeup have been signally manifested those sterling characteristics for which the Cornishman has ever been recognized and honored. He was born on the 29th of September, 1834, the son of William and Phoebe (Knight) Tonkin, both representatives of stanch old English families. The father was identified with the great mining industry in Cornwall and passed his entire life in his native land, passing away at the age of sixty-five years. He was a man of upright character and sterling worth, and both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, she having survived him a few years. They became the parents of eight children, and the

subject of this sketch is the only member of the family in the state of Washington.

James Tonkin was reared to maturity in his native land, where he received a good English education, after which he became identified with quartz mining in Cornwall. In the year 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Stanton, and to them have been born three sons and one daughter. The daughter, Amelia, is the wife of Thomas Tonkin, of Cornwall. Of the sons we enter the following record: William is identified with the operation of the Renton mine; Edwin is an attache of the office of the Great Northern Railroad, in Seattle; and Josiah is associated with his father in conducting the mercantile business, in which the other sons are also interested. The children are all married, and our subject has twelve grandchildren.

In April, 1866, Mr. Tonkin made a trip to South Africa, and there passed a year, being employed in the mines at Capetown. He then returned to England, and in 1867, in company with his young wife, he started for America, landing at Castle Garden on the 1st of May, and thence proceeding to Colchester, McDonough county, Illinois, where he was employed in the coal mines, and where he continued to reside until 1882, in November of which year he came to Washington and secured employment in the Renton mine, being thus engaged until 1884, when he opened a grocery in the town, which was then scarcely more than a hamlet of a few houses, and he inaugurated operations in a very modest way, carrying a small stock of groceries and provisions. With the growth of the town his business enterprise increased in scope and importance, and the establishment now has a select and comprehensive line of general merchandise and controls a trade of representative order, the fair dealing and honorable methods ever brought to bear in the conducting of the enterprise having brought a popular appreciation and confidence and insured the steady expansion of the business. Mr. Tonkin's success has been due to his close attention to business, to his unvarying courtesy and to his absolute integrity of purpose, and he retains the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people of the community, being known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen and as one who has done his part in furthering the advancement and material upbuilding of the little city with whose history he has been identified for a score of years.

In politics Mr. Tonkin formerly gave his support to the Republican party without reservation, but he now maintains an independent position, exercising his franchise in support of those men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He has never sought or held office, preferring

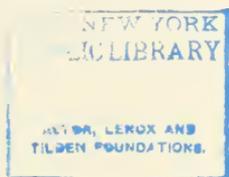
to devote his entire time and attention to his personal business. Fraternally he is an honored member of the Masonic order, having been raised to the master's degree in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M., of Renton, of which he has held the office of treasurer for years. He is also a member of the auxiliary branch, the Order of the Eastern Star, and he was one of the charter members of Colchester Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Order of United Workmen, in Illinois. His life has been one of signal usefulness and honor and the success which is his has come as the result of his own efforts. He and his wife have a pleasant home in Renton, and their children are all established in homes of their own, the family having ever been prominent in the social and business life of the city and well meriting the esteem in which the various members are held.

GEORGE ALFRED HILL.

George Alfred Hill has for eighteen years been a member of the Seattle bar and the distinction which comes through merit and ability has been won by him. He was born near Nashville, Tennessee, on the 24th of December, 1842, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His ancestors emigrated to Virginia prior to the war of the Revolution, and later became residents of Tennessee and Kentucky. The subject of this review was also connected with the Hanks family, equally prominent and well known in Virginia. George Hill, the great-grandfather, and George Fair Hill, the grandfather of our subject were both heroes of the Revolution, who valiantly aided in the struggle for independence, and the latter became one of the early settlers of Kentucky. Reuben C. Hill, the father of him whose name introduces this review, was born in Kentucky, but spent the greater part of his life in Tennessee. He studied medicine and for many years successfully practiced his profession. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California and earned a large amount of money. He was a skilled physician of generous impulses and humanitarian principles and his aid was never solicited by the poor and needy in vain. Every movement for the general good received his support and cooperation and for many years he was a much beloved and zealous minister of the Baptist church. He took a deep interest in educational matters and endowed the McMinnville Baptist College, in McMinnville, Oregon. He married Miss Margaret Lair of Kentucky, who was associated with him in much of his work in behalf of humanity. The journey across the plains to California was made with oxen and for two years he remained on the Pacific coast, meeting with excellent success in his labors. In 1852 he returned to



G. A. Hill and Family



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his wife and children and the following year brought them with him across the plains, this time taking up his abode in Benton county, Oregon. Subsequently he removed to Albany, where the remainder of his days were passed in the active practice of the medical profession and in preaching the gospel of peace and good will to men. He was thus closely identified with two of the most important callings to which man can devote his energies—the alleviation of human suffering, and the work of preparing men, not only for the duties of this life, but also for the glories of the life to come. He died in Albany at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, but his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him and his example is yet a potent influence in the lives of those with whom he came in contact. He was solicited by his fellow citizens to represent them in the legislature of Oregon and held that position of honor and trust for a number of terms, always putting forth his best efforts for the good of the young state. He left the impress of his individuality upon many lines of life, promoting lasting progress and improvement, and high on the roll of honored pioneers of the Pacific coast is his name enshrined. His wife was a brave pioneer woman, who met courageously the conditions of frontier life and shared with her husband in the good work which he accomplished and the influence which he exercised. She departed this life at the age of eighty-three years. Nine children were born unto them, three daughters and six sons, of whom two of the sons and one daughter have passed to the great beyond. The surviving sons of the family are: W. Lair, an eminent attorney of San Francisco; J. L., a physician of Albany, Oregon; Taylor, a capitalist residing in Prineville, Oregon; and George Alfred.

George Alfred Hill was a youth of only eleven years when, with his parents, he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853. He was educated in the common schools of the Sunset state and was reared upon the home farm, assisting his father and continuing his education until nineteen years of age, when he became a school teacher. He was twenty years of age when the country became excited over the discovery of gold at Boise, Idaho, and making his way to that place he there engaged in placer mining for three years, also in prospecting and digging, enduring all the hardships, dangers and exposures that come to the miner who invaded a new region, where the comforts of an older civilization were unknown. Like all miners he met with success and reverses and after these experiences he returned to his home in Albany, Oregon, where he was engaged in the drug business. He also read medicine, acquired a knowledge of chemistry, and successfully continued in the drug business for six years. While living in Albany he also served as a

member of the city council for two years and was recognized as one of the leading and influential men of the community. In 1874 he was elected county clerk of Linn county, which office he satisfactorily filled for two years.

In the meantime Mr. Hill began reading law and acquired a taste for the profession, but his health becoming impaired he was advised by his physician to seek outdoor employment and he removed to eastern Oregon, where he engaged in stock raising, which proved a very profitable source of income, as well as giving him the necessary outdoor exercise, which soon restored his health. For three years he was engaged in that pursuit, but reverses overtook him and Indian depredations also robbed him of his profits, so that he abandoned the business after losing nearly everything that he had saved from his former business undertakings. In the fall of 1880 he passed an examination before Judges Hanford, White and Jacobs, whereby he was admitted to the bar. He then actively entered upon the practice of his profession and soon secured a good clientage. For a number of years he was in partnership with Harold Preston, of whose ability Mr. Hill speaks in the very highest terms. This partnership was terminated in 1884, at which time Mr. Hill was elected police magistrate. He proved a most capable official and at the close of his term resumed the private practice of law, in which he has gained distinction, owing to his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and the clearness with which he applies his learning to the points in litigation. He has likewise become largely interested in real-estate transactions and has done much for the improvement of the city along building lines. He has platted several additions to the town, which his foresight told him would be in time a good source of income, for he believed that the future would witness the rapid development and substantial growth of the west and time has proven the wisdom of his opinions.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage, in Albany, Oregon, of Mr. Hill and Miss Julia A. Driggs, a daughter of Jeremiah Driggs, a brave Oregon pioneer of 1847. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born three children, two of whom are living: Victor, who is clerk in a drug store in Seattle, and Donald V. S., who is yet in school. Recently Mr. Hill has erected a nice residence in the southern part of town on a five-acre tract of land, and has made it a valuable and pleasant home. Both he and his wife are widely and favorably known, and their home is celebrated for its courteous hospitality. As the years have passed Mr. Hill has taken a very active and influential part in many lines of activity that have contributed to the progress, improvement and prosperity of Oregon and of Washington. While in the

former state he was a member of the Albany Volunteer Fire Department, from 1872 until his removal from the city, and on coming to Seattle he entered that service here, remaining with it up to the time that it became a paid fire department. During the great fire which destroyed the city in 1889, he rendered valuable service in saving the building in which his office and books were located, his previous experiences as a fireman enabling him to take up the work on the spur of the moment. Of the Masonic fraternity Mr. Hill is a representative, having been made a Master Mason in Corinthian Lodge, No. 17, F. & A. M., in Albany, in 1869. He is a past master of Ionic Lodge, No. 90, and became a member of Bailey Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., while at the present time he belongs to Seattle Chapter, No. 3. He likewise holds membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is an agreeable and cordial gentleman and is a worthy and esteemed citizen and pioneer. To the soldier who, upon the field of battle has risked life in defense of his country, the United States owes a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid, but she is equally indebted to the brave pioneers who faced the dangers, hardships and trials of the west in carrying civilization into frontier regions. Their tasks demanded courage and resolution, and their work has been a benefit, not alone to themselves, but will be enjoyed by generations to come, and it is fitting that their name should be found upon the pages of history.

HORACE H. CHESBRO.

Among the successful and popular young business men of the city of Seattle is the subject of this sketch, who is senior member of the firm of H. & H. Chesbro, here engaged in the handling of all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, while both members of the firm are skillful musicians and have taken a prominent part in the development of the interests of the "divine art" in the community, being held in high estimation in both business and social circles.

The family of which our subject is a representative in the agnatic line is one which has been long identified with the annals of American history, the original ancestor in the new world having come hither from England and taken up his residence in the colony of Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century, while he later became the founder and first white settler of Killingly, Connecticut. Representatives of the name, which has been variously spelled by different branches of the family,—Cheesebrough, Chese-

brough, Chesbro, etc.,—became prominent in the history of New England, while from a comprehensive genealogical work to be published within the present year by a descendent of the line in New York city, it is shown that the family now has representatives in nearly all sections of the Union, while on the list are many in the various generations who have become distinguished in connection with the political, professional and civic affairs of the nation. (For the benefit of Mr. Chesbro, the writer would say that he is in the maternal line of this same family and knows these facts to be true, the work mentioned having been compiled in extenso by Mrs. Cheesebrough-Willey, of New York, and being very comprehensive.—Editor).

Horace Hastings Chesbro is a native of the state of Connecticut, having been born on the 21st of May, 1875, the son of Dr. George Edward and Della (Cook) Chesbro, who now maintain their home in Los Angeles, California, the father having devoted his entire business life to the practice of medicine and surgery and being an able and honored member of his profession. His wife was born in the state of Maine and is a representative of one of the old and distinguished families of that commonwealth. Of the seven children of Dr. and Mrs. Chesbro five are living at the present time, the subject of this review having been the second in order of birth. Horace H. received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Portland, Oregon, and he completed the scientific course in Valparaiso, Indiana, being graduated as a member of the class of 1897, while he also received a very thorough musical education in Valparaiso, Indiana, having a comprehensive theoretical and technical knowledge and showing marked facility and talent in his interpretations. He became a successful teacher of pianoforte music and his interest in all that touches this great art, which embellishes all phases of life, is insistent and enthusiastic. Mr. Chesbro arrived in Seattle in May, 1889, two weeks prior to the ever memorable fire which so nearly obliterated the business section of the city, and he was for a time in the employ of the firm of Venen & Vaughan and later in that of Winter & Harper, both prominent music firms of this city. In 1897 he entered into business on his own responsibility, becoming associated with Charles H. Harper in the establishing of the same, and this alliance continued until the death of Mr. Harper, in 1890, the relations having been most harmonious and the strongest mutual confidence and friendship having existed between the interested principals. Upon the death of Mr. Harper our subject admitted to partnership his brother, Harry N. Chesbro, who is also a talented musician, and they have built up a successful business in the handling of pianos, organs and other musical instruments and merchandise, having an eligibly located, well

equipped and attractive establishment at 1207 Second avenue, and receiving a supporting patronage of representative order, the personal popularity of the two principals contributing not a little to the advancement of the business. They handle the Weber, the Henry F. Miller, the Kurtzman and the Kohler and Campbell pianos. of New York, being exclusive piano and organ dealers. In politics Mr. Chesbro maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to those candidates whom he considers most eligible and best fitted for preferment, and fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World. The firm has gained an excellent reputation in the city and the business is conducted with that ability and fairness that insures a continuous expansion in its scope and importance.

On the 16th of February, 1901, Mr. Chesbro was united in marriage to Miss Ella Holm, who was born in the state of Minnesota, the daughter of Charles Holm, one of the well known citizens of Seattle.

FRANK V. MORGAN.

One of the prominent and representative business men of Seattle, Washington, is Frank V. Morgan, the present manager and one of the stockholders of the Seattle Ice Company, which was established in that city in 1882 by W. B. Bushnell and was purchased by the present corporation in 1897. Their plant is located on the corner of First avenue south and Charles street, and they also have a factory in Tacoma. They manufacture distilled water ice, and in connection with that business conduct a cold storage and are largely engaged in fish freezing. Their ice is shipped to all parts of the Sound, and so large is their trade that they can hardly manufacture ice enough to supply the demand.

Mr. Morgan, the experienced manager of this enterprise, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, on the 7th of April, 1867, and is of Welsh descent. The progenitor of the family in America first located in Connecticut, but shortly afterward removed to New Hampshire, in which state our subject's father, Henry B. Morgan, was born in 1828. His maternal ancestors were members of the Avery family, which can be traced back to the fourteenth century. They were among the early settlers of Massachusetts and were quite prominently identified with the early history of that state, many of the family being distinguished ministers. Our subject's father was for many years engaged in the express business, and was a staunch Republican in politics, being one of the organizers of the party in his locality. He married Miss Martha Ann Jones, also a native of the old Granite state, who departed this

life when in her thirty-fourth year, while he lived to be sixty-six years of age. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are still living.

During his boyhood and youth Frank V. Morgan attended the public schools, completing his education, however, at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. On coming west he first located at Sacramento, California, where he was engaged in the ice business for six years, while his brother, Fred, who is now bookkeeper of the Seattle Ice Company, was engaged in the same business in Sacramento for nine years. At that time they shipped ice from Tincker, Colorado, as there were then no ice plants in successful operation. Together our subject and his brother came to Seattle and purchased their present business, and being men of experience and ability in that line they are now meeting with marked success. They are members of the Manufacturers' Association, and occupy a foremost position in the business circles of the city with which their lot is now cast.

In 1895 Mr. Frank V. Morgan was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Holt, and this union has been blessed by a little son, to whom they have given the name of Percy Avery. In his social relations Mr. Morgan is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in politics is identified with the Republican party. Public-spirited and progressive, he takes a deep interest in the affairs of his adopted city, county and state, and does all in his power to advance the public welfare, but he has never cared for political honors. He applies himself closely to his business, and has made for himself an enviable record as an upright, honorable business man.

HENRY OWEN SHUEY.

In financial circles the name of Henry O. Shuey is an honored one and stands as a synonym for integrity. This gentleman is proprietor of the H. O. Shuey & Company Bank of Seattle, and also the Bank of Ballard. He is likewise the manager of the Equitable Building, Loan & Investment Association of Seattle, and his labors have ever been of a character that has contributed to public progress and improvement and to the general prosperity as well as to his individual success.

Mr. Shuey is a native of the state of Indiana, where his birth occurred on the 29th of April, 1861. His father, Daniel Shuey, was a native of Virginia, and in 1827 removed to Indiana, where he was married to Miss Nancy Owen, whose birth occurred on May 5, 1821, in the state of North Carolina. In the Hoosier state they became prominent farming people, the father owning large tracts of land and in addition to its cultivation he was extensively



A. O. Shrey

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engaged in stockraising. His wife was a valued member of the Methodist church for twenty years, but later in life she became a member of the Christian church and remained one of its adherents until called to the home prepared for the righteous. She died in 1899 at the age of seventy-eight years, having long survived her husband, who departed this life in 1868, at the age of fifty-nine. The three sons of their family are as follows: Rev. Thomas J. Shuey, a minister of the Christian church located in Rock Island, Illinois; James B., a prominent and influential farmer living on the old homestead in Indiana; and Henry Owen.

After his father's death the last named remained with his mother upon the home farm until nineteen years of age, attended the schools and on leaving home went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he worked his way through the Northern Indiana Normal School, providing for the expenses of the course by sawing wood and by following any honest pursuit that would enable him to acquire an education. He was graduated in 1885, and soon afterward was married to Miss Hessie Sherrill, who was born in his own county and was a daughter of the Rev. James W. Sherrill, a Baptist minister of Indiana.

Mr. Shuey engaged in farming in the east for two years and in February, 1888, arrived in Seattle, where he embarked in the insurance and loan business, in which he met with a splendid degree of success. As his financial resources increased and his opportunities broadened he became identified with the various interests of the city and state and acquired a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout Washington. He has made hosts of friends among all the people with whom he has come in contact and with whom he has transacted business, and his record is a most creditable one, for no one has ever sustained a loss through him on account of poor loans. His reliability and integrity are beyond question and his efforts while bringing to him prosperity have also been of great benefit to his fellow men, he having assisted hundreds of people to acquire homes or enable them to engage in business for themselves. He has worked his way up through the most honorable methods and he is now one of Seattle's most highly respected citizens, having acquired wealth, which returns to him an annual income of over twenty-five thousand dollars. He is now the heaviest stockholder in the two successful banking houses previously mentioned. He takes great delight in his business, possesses unflagging energy and keen discrimination and is notably prompt and reliable. His business policies have been perfect system, careful economy, and the strictest punctuality, and to such a course his success can be justly attributed.

In his political views Mr. Shuey is a Republican, but is not an office-seeker. He is an active and earnest member of the Christian church, in which he is serving as elder and has been largely instrumental in the building of the several mission churches of the city, while he deserves the credit of having built one of the best churches of his denomination in the state at Everett. He has also taken a deep interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the different religious societies of the state. His influence is ever on the side of the right, the true and the beautiful.

Mr. and Mrs. Shuey have had two sons: Charles E., who died when six years and nine months of age, and Clyde S., who was born April 1, 1897. They have a beautiful home in Seattle and a host of warm friends in the city of their adoption, where Mr. Shuey has won such brilliant success that is so worthily earned.

ARTHUR A. SEAGRAVE.

Arthur Amasa Seagrave, the proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, at the corner of Third avenue and Cherry street, has been a resident of this city since 1887. He was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, on the 25th of July, 1841, and he traces his descendants back to Lord Seagrave, of England. His ancestors were among the brave and heroic band of Pilgrims who landed on the rock-bound shores of Massachusetts from the Mayflower, coming to this country in search of that religious liberty which was denied them in the mother country. They were participants in all the early history of the colonies, and the great-grandfather of our subject, John Seagrave, was a member of that noble band of patriots who fought so valiantly for the liberty of the colonies. The father of Arthur Seagrave was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, on the 20th of January, 1808, and he was there married to Miss Almena Ross, who was born in Connecticut in 1812. Her father, Ziba Ross, served his country as a drummer in the War of 1812. During the early years of his life Mr. Seagrave was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but later he became a contractor and manufacturer of building stone. He had also followed the profession of teaching, and was a surveyor of much ability. At the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and ever afterward remained a loyal supporter of its principles. He departed this life on the 8th of March, 1880, at the age of seventy-two years. Two of his sons, Austin and Orville, served in the United States navy during the Civil war, the former as paymaster and the latter as assistant in that capacity.

Arthur Amasa Seagrave is indebted to the public school system of his

native town for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent on his father's farm, and during the period of the Civil war he was employed in the Burnside Rifle Manufactory, where they were engaged in making guns for the government, they having manufactured several hundred thousand rifles while he was there employed. He was drafted for service during the struggle, but the company rather than spare him from their shops paid three hundred dollars for a substitute, which amount the state of Rhode Island afterward returned to the company, for it was believed he performed better service for the government in manufacturing guns than he could have possibly done in the field. After the close of the struggle Mr. Seagrave engaged in the sale of woolen goods which had been manufactured by his relatives, many of the Seagraves being prominent woolen manufacturers, and later he removed to Omaha, arriving in that city on the 21st of May, 1868. In connection with his brother and a cousin he there established a private school, which he conducted for a number of years, and then entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company, first as an express messenger and was later placed in charge of the construction department. He was subsequently transferred by that company to the Oregon Short Line, where he had charge of the material department and construction train, and to him is accorded the honor of being the first conductor on that division. Removing to Portland, Oregon, in 1882, he assisted in the establishment of the Northern Pacific Express Company, in which he was associated with Superintendent Browning. After two years spent in that connection Mr. Seagrave removed to Olympia, Washington, where he organized a company for the manufacture of wooden pipes, of which he was made the president, and he was also one of the leading stockholders of the company, remaining with it for a number of years. Since 1887 he has made his home in Seattle and immediately after his arrival here he began investing in city property, but during the great fire of 1889 he suffered a loss of several thousand dollars. He had previously built and was the owner of the Seagrave block, at the corner of Virginia and Third avenues, and after the destruction of the city by fire he was urgently requested by the mayor and the councilmen to convert this into a hotel, which he did, and thus became the proprietor of the Seagrave Hotel. He subsequently removed into a large brick building, erected by Jesse W. George, at the corner of Main and Occidental avenues, and there he conducted his hotel for about seven years, but about this time, owing to reports published in the newspapers, the building was considered unsafe, and Mr. Seagrave thus lost many thousands of dollars. In 1894 he

came to his present location, where he is the proprietor of the Occidental Hotel. He is a kind-hearted and obliging host, and his hotel enjoys a large and lucrative patronage. He is also the owner of a ranch just outside the city limits, where he raises a large variety of small fruits and vegetables and also poultry and hogs, and thus he not only furnishes his table with many of the delicacies of the season but gains that healthful exercise which he so much needs and enjoys. In addition to supplying his own table with meat he has also sold as high as fifty swine in a single year.

The marriage of Mr. Seagrave was celebrated in 1874, when Miss Selina S. Glass became his wife. Several children came to bless their union, but only one daughter, Mabel A., now survives, and she is now a student at Wellesley College, of Massachusetts. She graduated in the Seattle high school as the valedictorian of her class, and she is also a fine equestrian and a member of the Seattle Equestrian Club. Mounted on her black horse, Frank, she has won many prizes for fine riding. She is also an active and valued member of the Methodist church, and she has hosts of warm and admiring friends in this city. After eleven years of happy married life the union of Mr. and Mrs. Seagrave was dissolved by the hand of death, the wife and mother being called to the spirit world. On the 19th of May, 1888, Mr. Seagrave married Sarah Chattam, a descendant of Lord Chattam, of England. For ten years prior to her marriage she had been a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of Seattle, and religiously she is a charter member of the Second Presbyterian church of this city. In his fraternal relations Mr. Seagrave is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while in his political affiliations he is a staunch and unwavering Republican.

J. HENRY HEMER.

Few men of Seattle are more widely known throughout the state of Washington and the northwest than J. Henry Hemer, the grand recorder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of this state. He maintains his residence and office at Seattle, where he is known as a citizen of integrity and a man of sterling worth, having many friends in this state. As his name implies, Mr. Hemer is of German lineage, and was born in the fatherland November 29, 1857, his parents being Conrad and Catherine (Goebel) Hemer. Both were natives of Germany and the father served throughout his entire life there as a revenue officer. He and his wife held membership in the Lutheran church and were people of the highest respectability. His death occurred

in 1884, when he was seventy years of age, and his wife departed this life in 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years. They never left Germany, but continued to be residents of the land of their nativity until called to the home beyond. In their family were eight children, of whom seven are yet living.

J. Henry Hemer acquired a college education in his native land and also mastered the business of bookkeeping there, but to a young man of an ambitious nature, strong purpose and a keen outlook for future possibilities, the new world was more attractive than the old, and in 1872 he sailed for the American metropolis. For eight years he remained a resident of New York city, being employed there in various occupations but spending most of the time as a stationary engineer. In 1882 he removed to Denver, Colorado, and first secured a position in the Windsor hotel. Later he was engaged in business on his own account and met with gratifying success. In 1889 he disposed of his business interests there and made a trip to his native country, taking with him his wife and daughter. He spent seven months abroad, visiting his relatives and numerous friends and also looking upon many scenes of historic interest in the old world.

Through the advice of J. W. Clise Mr. Hemer, upon his return to America, came to Seattle, arriving in this city in November, 1889. He then entered the employ of Mr. Clise, having supervision of the men's work under that gentleman. He received the appointment to the position of deputy assessor of King county, filling the position very acceptably for two years. He then turned his attention to the barber business and for six years was a member of the firm of Hemer & Noyes. During this period he saved his money and successfully passed through the financial panic which this city underwent after the great fire, being able to retain possession of his property during that epoch. Mr. Hemer had joined the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Colorado, and, transferring his membership to Seattle, he took a very active part in the work of the order here and became thoroughly posted in all departments connected with the organization. He became one of its most active representatives and was appointed deputy by Grand Master Jones, after which he traveled extensively over the whole of the western part of the state in behalf of the fraternity, visiting every town and meeting with great success in his undertakings, and doing much for the good of the order, adding many members thereto. So effective were his efforts that in April, 1890, he was elected grand recorder, filling that office to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1891 he was re-elected on the first ballot, and in 1902 he received the unanimous vote of the grand lodge, a fact which indicated how highly his services were appreciated and how valuable were his efforts in

behalf of the society. He is likewise a member of the Knights of Macca-bees and the Degree of Honor. In politics he affiliates with the Democracy. Mr. Hemer is ever zealous and earnest in his advocacy of what he believes to be right, and the same devoted loyalty is manifest in his connection with the political party of his choice. He has been endorsed by the Democratic Club for office, but has not cared to seek public preferment in recognition of his party fealty.

Mr. Hemer was happily married in 1883 to Miss Robina Cumming, a native of Scotland, and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Anna, now a beautiful young lady. She is a valued member of the Episcopal church and with her parents enjoys the confidence and high esteem of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance. They have a very attractive home on Queen Ann Hill, one of the most beautiful residence portions of the city, and Mr. Hemer also has valuable property in Ballard. Mr. Hemer has made good use of his opportunities. He has prospered from year to year, has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully, and in all his acts displays an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of a competence to affect in any way his actions toward those less successful than he, and has always a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all with whom he comes in contact.

LEWIS S. ROWE.

Lewis Solomon Rowe is a pioneer settler of the Pacific coast, having established his home in California in 1854, and now he is the treasurer of the pioneer society of Washington. A wealthy and respected citizen of Seattle, there is much in his life history of interest to his many friends throughout this part of the country. He was born in Madison, Maine, on the 31st of August, 1834, and is of English and Scotch ancestry, the family having been founded in New Hampshire at an early period in its history. Solomon Rowe, the father of our subject, was born in the old Granite state, and married Miss Betsey Richardson, of Maine, a lady of Revolutionary ancestry. Their union was blessed with nine children, but only four are now living. The father was an industrious farmer, and had large tracts of land, which were largely operated by his sons, while he devoted his time to the work of the ministry as a preacher of the Baptist denomination, leaving his home in order to pronounce a wedding ceremony or perform the last sad rites over the departed. His life was an honorable and helpful one and he made many friends, who deeply mourned his loss when at the age of sixty



L S Rowley

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years he was called to his final home. His wife passed away at the age of sixty-seven years.

Mr. Rowe of this review was the youngest of the family. He attended the public schools and when about fourteen years of age left home to make his own way in the world, walking fifty miles alone to Bangor, Maine, where he bound himself for three years to John Wingate to learn the carriage makers' trade, being paid thirty dollars for the first year and sixty for the second, but during the third year he concluded that his employer was not treating him fairly and left him. He then went to work in a locomotive factory, in which he was paid a dollar and a half per day. After remaining there for two years he took passage on a sailing vessel for San Francisco. The ship was the *Orizaba*. He had gone aboard as a stowaway, intending to work his passage, and washed dishes during the voyage. When he arrived in San Francisco he blacked boots, for which he was sometimes paid a dollar, but soon he got employment which offered better opportunities.

In 1856 Mr. Rowe returned to New Hampshire and entered the employ of Abbott & Downing, carriage manufacturers, and remained there five years and in April, 1861, again went to California, sailing on the steamer *North Star* from New York. The vessel encountered a severe storm, in which it lost a mast and was then obliged to put into port for repairs. Upon his return to San Francisco Mr. Rowe secured employment with Kilbourne & Bent, carriage manufacturers, at the corner of Third and Market streets. At first he was paid five dollars per day and was then put in charge of the shop, working by the piece. In this way he made from sixty to seventy dollars per week. In 1862 he went to Honolulu to take charge of a carriage shop there, but did not like the place and after three months returned to San Francisco. Afterward he went east to Topeka, Kansas, and remained there one year, then going to Newton, Kansas, and started the first store in that town, hauling the lumber for thirty miles with which to build his store. There he secured an extensive business and when the Santa Fe Railroad was built he shipped his goods by the carload, but Newton became a very hard town. Drunken Texas cowboys and railroad men, engaged in building the Santa Fe, were continually fighting and while Mr. Rowe was in Newton thirty-seven men and one woman were killed. A ball crashed through his store window, passed over his head and lodged on the shelves behind him. Soon afterward he closed out his business there and went to Pueblo, Colorado, and was in business there for two years, after which he returned to California, where he was ill for some time.

In 1875 Mr. Rowe came to Seattle and started a small store on Front

avenue, at the foot of Cherry street, having a small stock of groceries worth two hundred and thirty dollars. He had lost almost everything he had made and on account of his illness had been reduced in weight to one hundred and fifteen pounds. He sold his goods at a small profit and soon built up a fine trade. Mr. Yesler built a store for him and he continued the business with success for nine years. In the meantime he had invested in city property when realty was very cheap and it was considered very foolish to put one's money in property here. Mr. Rowe sold out his business and was very ill for two years, but his health improved and he turned his attention to his property interests. Where his fine residence now stands in the midst of a beautiful and populous city, there was a timber tract. He obtained five acres for four hundred dollars, has a splendid residence thereon now and the property is very valuable. On Front street he built six stores, which brought him good rental. He also became engaged in the carriage business and had a large repository and sold many carriages. He has lately built fifteen flats on Union street, at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars. In this enterprise he was associated with the Hon. C. P. Stone, and they were very successful, purchasing their carriages in car lots. They had control of the goods of the Cortland, New York, factory and other factories and did a large business. He bought his partner's interest in the business and gradually closed out the stock, retiring from active business except for the supervision of his city property. He has property which he purchased for six hundred dollars, which is now worth forty thousand. He now has at Port Orchard a town site of forty acres, which he has platted and is selling, having named it Veneta, in honor of his daughter of that name. The place joins Bremerton, the government navy yard, and the property is selling rapidly at good figures. In 1893 he went to the Colville reservation and located the Veneta gold mine. It is capitalized for \$700,000 and is a fine property. Mr. Rowe is the president and treasurer of the company and has a controlling interest in the stock.

Mr. Rowe has been twice married. In 1856 he wedded Miss Cynthia Clifford, and they had one daughter, Lizzie Ella, the wife of C. F. Dean. Mr. Rowe afterward married Miss Miranda F. Hummel and they have a daughter, Veneta, who is now the wife of Edward Maxwell.

Mr. Rowe has always had firm faith in Seattle, believing that it would become a great city and time has proven the wisdom of his opinions. He has made the golden rule the leading principle of his life and has risen from a lowly position to one of affluence in financial and social circles.

FREDERICK H. HURD.

Frederick Henry Hurd, of Seattle, is one of the representative business men of the city, where he is engaged in dealing in hay, grain, flour and feed. He has made his home here since 1887, coming from Missouri. He was born in Clinton, Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the 7th of October, 1843, and is of English lineage, his ancestors having emigrated from England to America at a very early epoch in our colonial history. There were three brothers who came together, and one of them, Nathaniel Hurd, the great-grandfather of our subject, became a resident of Pennsylvania. His son, Nathaniel Hurd, the grandfather of our subject, was captain of a brig engaged in trade with the West Indies, and at the time of the Revolutionary war he and his vessel were captured by the English. He lost the brig and was himself held as a prisoner at Calais until the close of hostilities, after which he continued the life of a sea captain. In religious faith he was a Universalist, was a man of upright character and lived to the age of seventy-nine years.

Nathaniel Albert Hurd, the father of Frederick H. Hurd, was born in Clinton, Connecticut, and after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Mary Wright, who was born in the same county—Middlesex. They became the parents of seven children. The eldest son, Edwin Albert, was a volunteer in the Union Army, was wounded in the battle of Fort Henry and died in the hospital at Quincy, Illinois. Another son, Alva A., is a Presbyterian minister, now acting as pastor of a church in Portland, Oregon. One of the daughters, Mrs. Mary Dudley, is county superintendent of schools in Iowa, while her brother, George Benjamin Hurd, has been principal of the schools of New Haven, Connecticut, for fifteen years, and for nine years filled a similar position in Bridgeport, Massachusetts. He is also connected with a boot and shoe business in New Haven.

Frederick Henry Hurd pursued his education in the public schools and the academy of his native city and put aside his text books in order to enter the Union army in answer to President Lincoln's call for troops. He became a member of Company G, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry, in July, 1862, participated in the battle of Antietam, in several skirmishes and in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of the Wilderness, fought under command of General Hooker, when his health failed him and he was forced to remain in the hospital for a short time. He was once slightly wounded by a shot that killed two and wounded five others and on another occasion his canteen was pierced by a

bullet. At the close of the war it was his good fortune to participate in the grand review, a memorable occasion, as it was the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere. In June, 1865, he was mustered out and gladly returned to his home, for though he had been a brave and loyal soldier, like others throughout the north and south he felt great relief when the long contest was over.

Mr. Hurd remained in his native town for about eight months after the war and then went to Michigan, but soon afterward located in Quincy, Illinois, where he learned the miller's trade and was for some time engaged in the milling business, rising to the position of head miller in a mill having a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day. Subsequently he removed to Clarksville, Missouri, where he successfully engaged in milling on his own account for eight years, but his mill was then destroyed by fire and he lost all that he had made. He then established another mill, of which he was superintendent, but being troubled with malaria he determined to seek another climate and removed to Lewis county, Washington, in 1884. Three years later he came to Seattle, arriving in the month of August. He has since conducted a good business here in grain, flour, feed and hay, securing a good patronage and winning public confidence by honorable methods and dealing.

In 1868 Mr. Hurd was united in marriage to Miss Julia Catherine Littlejohn, a member of the prominent family of that name, Bishop Littlejohn, the renowned divine, being her uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd were accompanied on their removal to the west by their three children: Jessie Emmal, who is now the wife of R. G. Holly, of Seattle; Mary Grace, who is now acting as her father's bookkeeper; and Leroy, who is also associated with his father in business. The family have many friends in the community, the members of the household occupying an enviable position in social circles.

Mr. Hurd has been a life-long Republican, having firm faith in the principles of the party as conserving the best interests of the national government as well as local welfare. From 1894 to 1898 he was a member of the city council of Seattle, and was re-elected for a term of two years, which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He was chairman of the important committee on finance, also of the committee on fire and water, and has been instrumental in promoting many measures of value to the city. He assisted in securing the splendid water system, unsurpassed in any city of the size in the country, and was also active in securing the paving of Pike street, which is in his own ward. He and his family are valued members of the Plymouth Congregational church, in which he has served as deacon, while now he is a trustee.

He is also a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was inspector general for the department of Washington and Alaska. He also served as district deputy and aided in organizing a number of posts in Missouri. As the years have passed Mr. Hurd has invested in city property and now has some very valuable realty in Seattle. His trade relations, too, have been an excellent source of income, and from the time of his return from the war Mr. Hurd has steadily advanced in the business world, overcoming difficulties and obstacles and working his way upward to a position of affluence and honor.

RICHARD C. JOHNSTON.

Nature has seemed to designate the kind of business which shall be the dominant industry of different localities. The great forests provide occupation for the lumbermen, the broad plains and rich prairies make agriculture the logical occupation of the settlers and the mineral resources of still other divisions of the country seem to indicate that mining shall be the chief labor of the people there. The rich ore deposits of central Washington leave no question as to the principal pursuit of those who inhabit this section of the state, and one of the leading representatives of mining interests here is Richard C. Johnston, of Seattle.

A native of the state of Iowa, he was there born in Dubuque on the 13th of January, 1847, and is of old English ancestry, who were among the early settlers of New England. His paternal grandfather became a prominent factor in the early history of Ohio, and in that commonwealth his son, Charles B. Johnston, was born. The latter was married in the state of his nativity to Miss Catherine Smith, also a native of the Buckeye state, and they became prominent farming people and the parents of seven children. From Ohio they removed to Iowa, and in 1852, with his wife and seven children, Mr. Johnston set out on the long and arduous journey across the plains to California, with two ox and two horse teams, five months being spent on the way. As the father had previously fought in the Black Hawk war he was able to protect himself and family from the Indians, and the journey was therefore made in safety. On their arrival in the Golden state they took up their abode at Lakeport, Sierra county, and in that commonwealth the parents continued to reside until their labors were ended in death, the father passing away in 1883, in his seventy-third year, while his wife survived him many years, dying in 1901, at the age of eighty-six years. Six of their seven children are now living.

Richard C. Johnston was but five years of age when he was taken by his parents to the Pacific coast, and in the public schools of the Golden state he received his educational training. At the early age of eighteen years he engaged in mining pursuits, while later his attention was claimed by the livery and stock business, and in both lines of endeavor he met with success. In 1880 he visited the state of Washington, and in 1897 he took up his permanent abode in Seattle. In addition to his extensive holdings in this state he is also interested in oil and coal mines in Alaska, the property being bonded to an English company for two million and a half dollars, and they are now developing the claims. Mr. Johnston is interested in a copper, gold and silver mine at Darrington, Snohomish county, Washington, where the ore yields an average of twenty dollars a ton, and this is considered a very valuable property.

The marriage of Mr. Johnston was celebrated in Humboldt county, California, when Miss Clara C. Runyon became his wife. She is a native of Wisconsin, and this union has been blessed with four children,—Frank P., Ray C., Pearl J. and Carrie Ann. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are Christian Scientists. Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party, in the councils and work of which he is active and influential, and while residing in California he served for some years as a deputy sheriff. He has filled all the offices in the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is also a member of the order of Foresters. As a citizen he is esteemed for his public spirit and his helpfulness toward all worthy measures.

SHERWOOD GILLESPY.

Sherwood Gillespy, the general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, came to Seattle in his present capacity in 1896 and has since had jurisdiction over the territory of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia and Alaska. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability and the company which he represents finds him a valued factor in the control of their business in the northwest.

Mr. Gillespy was born in Saugerties, New York, on the 4th of November, 1853, and is of Scotch lineage, although at an early day in the history of Ulster county, New York, the family was established in Saugerties. The great-grandfather, John I. Gillespy, the grandfather, John Gillespy, and the father, Peter Gillespy, as well as the subject of this review, were all born on the old family homestead there, and there Peter Gillespy is still living in the ninety-third year of his age. This property has been in pos-



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session of the family for two hundred and fifty years. John I. Gillespy, the great-grandfather, joined the American army at the time of the Revolutionary war and served with the rank of captain in the struggle for independence, while John Gillespy, the grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Peter Gillespy was for many years engaged in merchandising in New York city, and later turned his attention to the banking business, but is now living a retired life. He married Miss Caroline Nering, of Catskill, New York. They were valued members of the Dutch Reformed Presbyterian church and very prominent people in Saugerties. In their family were four sons and a daughter, of whom three are still living.

Mr. Gillespy of this review is the only one on the Pacific coast. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, after which he was engaged in the dry goods business in Albany, New York, for five years, with John G. Meyers. He then turned his attention to the life insurance business, becoming connected with the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, with which he was connected for five years. Since that time he has been with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, covering twenty years. As their general agent he came to Seattle in 1896, taking charge of their extensive business in the northwest, with headquarters at Seattle, and has met with very gratifying success here, his service being highly satisfactory to the company and profitable to both the company and himself. When he came to Seattle he purchased for the company the Mutual Life Building, which he had remodeled and fitted up with all the latest improvements, making it one of the most elegantly equipped office buildings in the northwest. He recently purchased the adjoining property for fifty thousand dollars and will erect a seventy-thousand-dollar building. It has proved for the company a paying investment. Mr. Gillespy is regarded by the company as one of its best and most capable general agents and he also enjoys the confidence, good will and esteem of the business public of Seattle.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gillespy and Miss Maria Z. Simpson, a native of New York city and a daughter of Wilson Simpson, of that place. They now have three children: Ella L., Robert S. and Carrie N. He and his family are members of the Episcopalian church and are people of prominence in the community, the hospitality of many of the best homes of Seattle being extended to them. Mr. Gillespy has become deeply interested in Seattle and its welfare since becoming identified with the city and has contributed to its upbuilding. He was one of the organizers of the Independent Telephone Company, a long-distance line of this city, and is found as the champion of many movements for the general good.

URSULA WYCKOFF.

Mrs. Ursula Wyckoff, who has made her home in Seattle during the past fifty years, has the credit of being the first white woman to locate in what is now South Seattle. She nobly bore the trials and hardships incident to a life on the frontier, and now in her declining years is blessed with the love and respect of all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was born in Clarksville, Missouri, on the 25th of June, 1827, and is the daughter of John Hughes. He was of North Carolina nativity but became an early settler of both Kentucky and Missouri, where he reared a large family of eight children, two sons and six daughters. He departed this life in the fifty-fifth year of his age, passing away in the faith of the Methodist church, of which he was long a worthy and consistent member.

Mrs. Wyckoff, the only survivor of this once large family, was reared to young womanhood in Missouri, and on the 11th of June, 1846, she there gave her hand in marriage to George N. McConaha, a native of Ohio. In 1850 they crossed the plains to Sacramento, California, and during the long journey their second child was born, its place of nativity being near Fort Henry, and they gave her her mother's name of Ursula. The journey was accomplished in safety, and after their arrival in the Golden state they settled in the then new town of Sacramento, where Mr. McConaha resumed the practice of law. His ability as a leader soon became recognized, and he was made a member of the state legislature. In 1852, with his wife and little family, he started for Portland, Oregon, going by way of Seattle, where his wife and children remained while he continued on his journey. He had previously been promised the high office of judge on his removal to Portland, but from some cause did not receive the appointment and he accordingly returned to his family in Seattle, where he again took up the practice of his profession. During the following winter he was elected a member of the territorial council, of which he was made president, and while returning to his home after the close of the session he, with Captain Boston and two Indians that were with them in the boat, were drowned, and Mr. McConaha's body was never recovered. His widow and her three little children suffered a sad bereavement, but after partially recovering from the terrible shock of her loss she took up the battle of life with the courage and fortitude which has ever characterized her course. She worked at any occupation that presented itself in order to support her little family, thus laboring in their behalf for seven years. On the 29th of August, 1859, she was united in marriage to Lewis V. Wyckoff, a native of New York, and at the time of their marriage

he was serving as head sawyer in a large mill. After a time, however, he was elected sheriff of King county, in which position he continuously served for twenty-two years, and the efficiency with which he discharged the duties incumbent upon him in this important office is attested by his long continuance therein. During the riot of 1882 his duties were very exciting and dangerous, and from the effect of his arduous service he died suddenly of heart disease on the 20th of February, 1882. He was a trustworthy and reliable official, a loving and indulgent husband and father and a kind and considerate neighbor, and his loss was felt by the entire community. He left to his widow a good property, which has increased in value as the years have passed by, until she is now able to enjoy all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Mrs. Wyckoff's eldest son, George M. McConaha, was born in 1848, and his education was received in the schools of New York city and in the Washington University. After completing his literary education he began the study of law under the preceptorage of Hon. John J. McGilvery, and was admitted to practice when but twenty-one years of age. In the same fall he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, and on the expiration of his term of service he was made the prosecuting attorney of King county. While thus serving Judge Hanford read law in his office. Mrs. Wychoff's second son, John Vandyne Wyckoff, was born in 1862, and on attaining to mature years he was made deputy sheriff under Hon. John H. McGraw, and he also served in that capacity under Sheriff Cochran. He was later appointed and served as custom house officer, but has also been a member of the city fire department and now resides with his mother. Her daughters have passed away. Eugene McConaha resided with her mother until the 21st of March, 1890, when she was called to her final rest, passing away at the age of forty-four years. Mrs. Wyckoff became converted to the Christian faith very early in life, and is now the only surviving member who joined the first Presbyterian church at its organization, and in which she has ever been a faithful and valued member. Her life has been filled with many privations and hardships, but through all her Christian fortitude has sustained her, and she is now one of the loved and esteemed pioneers of Seattle.

JOHN R. WILLIAMSON.

John R. Williamson, a worthy pioneer of Seattle, who crossed the plains in 1852 and has since made his home on the Pacific slope, is a native of Albany county, New York, born February 14, 1826, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather, John Williamson,

having fought through the entire war for independence. He was one of the fifteen hundred men who volunteered to attack the English in their camp at twelve o'clock at night. They were at first repulsed, but the army soon afterward landed and were victorious. It was in this engagement that Arnold lost his leg. Mr. Williamson was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army. He was of Quaker ancestry and lived to the advanced age of ninety years.

Peter Williamson, the father of our subject, was born within sixteen miles of Albany, New York, and on reaching manhood married Miss Sarah Olin, who was a native of Montgomery county, New York, and was also a Quaker by birthright. By occupation he was a merchant. He died at the age of sixty-six years and his wife was seventy-eight at the time of her death. In the family of this worthy couple were five children, three of whom are still living, namely: John R., of this review; Mary, now the widow of James Visher; and Susan, wife of M. R. Maddox. All make their home in Seattle.

After the death of his father John R. Williamson went to live with his grandfather. He had little opportunity to attend school, but, possessing a genius for mechanics, he soon mastered the blacksmith's trade. In early life he became a subscriber for the Scientific American and has since been a constant reader of that magazine. He is thoroughly posted on steam engines and engineering, of which he has made somewhat of a hobby, and is considered authority on everything pertaining to steam engines and combustion. Because of his great knowledge of these subjects he is familiarly called "Old Combustion," at which title he takes no offense, and it is believed that on the laws of combustion he has no equal in the great northwest. To the Scientific American he gives the credit for his extensive knowledge on these subjects.

As before stated, Mr. Williamson came overland to the Pacific coast in 1852, and went direct to the mines in Yuba county, California, but met with but small success in his mining operations. We next find him in San Francisco, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing, but after spending two years in California he removed to Port Gamble, Washington, where he found employment with the firm of Pope & Talbert, now the Puget Mill Company, with whom he remained two years and a half as a general mechanic and machinist, receiving one hundred and fifty dollars per month and board in compensation for his labors. On leaving the firm he was asked if he had kept an account of his extra work, and on replying that he had not he was presented with a check for seven hundred and fifty dollars above his monthly wages, so highly were his services appreciated by the company.

Mr. Williamson then turned his attention to lumbering and the sawmill business, building a good mill at Seabeck, which he operated for four years with good success. He sold out in 1863 and removed to West Seattle, where he opened a sawmill and machine shop, doing all kinds of machine work and repairing. The machinist tools were subsequently sold to the Moran Brothers, who have made it one of the most important enterprises of the kind in the state. Subsequently Mr. Williamson engaged in building and running steamboats, among which were the Etta White, the Celilo and the Mary Woodruf, which he finally sold and retired from that business. Since then his services have been in great demand as an expert machinist in setting up and putting in operation machinery of all kinds and making expert reports. Although now well advanced in years he still takes great delight in the business on which he has so thoroughly posted himself.

In 1857 Mr. Williamson married Miss Julia Finn, a native of Ireland, and two children blessed this union. William, now captain of the Floyer plying between Seattle and Tacoma, was born at Seabeck, Washington, and was practically reared at sea. He could sail a ship and had a captain's license when only fifteen years of age. Although the law prohibited so young a man from commanding a boat, he was so thoroughly skilled in the art that he was made an exception to the rule, and is to-day one of the most popular and experienced captains on the Sound. In 1899 he married Mary Ann Fagin, and has two children. Mary, the daughter of our subject, is now the wife of Mat McElroy, of Seattle, who is engaged in the logging business. The wife and mother departed this life in 1894. She was a noble woman and too much cannot be said in her praise.

Mr. Williamson has never joined any religious or secret societies, but is a believer in the Great Architect of the Universe, and his upright, honorable life has gained for him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat.

HAROLD PRESTON.

Harold Preston was born at Rockford, Illinois, on the 29th of September, 1858, and comes of a family which for several generations had been established in the east. His father, Simon M. Preston, was born in Vermont and married Martha H. Sargent. Prior to the Civil war he removed to Illinois, and when the slavery question brought on the great Rebellion he offered his services to the government to aid in the preservation of the Union. He held the rank of captain and served on the staff of General Hallock, later

becoming colonel of the Fifty-second Mississippi Colored Regiment, and for gallant and meritorious services was brevetted by President Lincoln a brigadier-general. After the war was over he remained in the south, as president of the first freedmen's bureau and was also internal revenue collector for the first district of Mississippi, which appointment he received from President Grant. During his residence in the south he was also chief engineer of the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad. In 1874 he removed to Iowa, was engaged in railroad building and became chief engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Pacific Railroad Company. In 1891 he came to Seattle and at the age of seventy-nine years is now living retired from active business. He has been a stalwart Republican from the organization of the party and enjoys the high respect which is ever given to an honorable and worthy life. Unto him and his wife were born three sons and a daughter, all of whom are now residents of Seattle.

In the public schools of Natchez, Mississippi, Harold Preston obtained his elementary education, which was supplemented by study in Iowa College, and by a course in Cornell University. He read law in Iowa, was admitted to the bar there in 1883 and immediately afterward came to Seattle, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1885 he formed a partnership with E. M. Carr, which has since been continued, in 1897 Mr. Gilman became a member of the firm under the style of Preston, Carr & Gilman, and they are engaged in the general practice of law.

Since acquiring the right of franchise Mr. Preston has been an earnest Republican, and his efforts in behalf of the party have not been without result. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate, in which body he was made chairman of the railroad committee and member of the judiciary committee. He is the author of the railroad commission bill, which unfortunately was defeated.

In 1887 Mr. Preston was married to Miss Augusta Morgenstern, a native of San Francisco, and they have two children, Theresa and Frank. Mr. Preston belongs to the Rainier and the Athletic Clubs.

ISAAC PARKER.

Almost a half century has passed since Isaac Parker came to the territory of Washington and since the 2nd of January, 1851, he has resided upon the Pacific coast, for on that day he arrived at San Francisco. Time and man have wrought many changes in the western district of the country during its decades, and no one has taken a more commendable pride and interest



Isaac Parker

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in the public welfare and progress than Isaac Parker, who as a loyal and progressive citizen has contributed his full share to the general good. A native of Massachusetts, he was born in Waltham on the 4th of March, 1829, the day on which President Jackson was first inaugurated as the chief executive of the nation. The family is of English lineage and the first of the name to seek a home in America was Thomas Parker, who left his native England in 1635 and became a resident of New England. He traced his ancestry back in England to the twelfth century and the family has been one of prominence, both in the mother country and in the new world. Many of its representatives gained eminence and distinction in various walks of professional life. Among the number is Theodore Parker, so widely known throughout this land. The great-grandfather of our subject removed to Ohio and became one of its first settlers, while Isaac Parker, the grandfather, was there born and reared. His son, who also bore the name of Isaac, and who became the father of our subject, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, January 19, 1802. He married Miss Lucy Dinsmore, a native of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits. He made his home in Waltham, where he occupied a prominent position in public regard. For forty years he served as a deacon in the Unitarian church and died on the 1st of October, 1875, at the age of seventy-three years, respected by all who knew him. His wife survived him and passed away in her eighty-sixth year. He had been very prominent in educational affairs and was one of the organizers of the Rumfort Institute, in connection with which was a very costly and extensive library. Mrs. Parker was a lady of superior culture and refinement, who left the impress of her individuality upon the minds and characters of her children. Five of her nine children are yet living, one of the daughters—Mrs. Mary H. Lewis—being now a resident of San Francisco. The others are in Lowell and Waltham, Massachusetts.

Isaac Parker was the second in order of birth in the family and was reared and educated in Waltham. He learned the machinist's trade in Boston and followed that pursuit for three years. During the close of that period he assisted in building the first locomotive sent to California. He came with it, making the voyage around Cape Horn, for to him was assigned the duty of putting the engine together and seeing that it was in successful operation. He secured a position in what afterward became the Union Iron Works, where he remained until the 9th of February, 1853, when he came to Puget Sound to build a sawmill at what was then Apple Tree Cove, but is now the city of Kingstons. He continued as master mechanic for the company for

about four years, receiving one hundred and fifty dollars per month and his expenses. He also worked at Utsaladdy in the same capacity until November, 1860, at which time he accepted a cargo of lumber for his work, chartered the ship *Leonidas* and with his lumber proceeded to China, where he found a ready sale for the cargo at remunerative prices. After visiting Yokohama and other points in Japan, he returned to San Francisco and thence to Puget Sound, where he once more entered the service of the company by which he had formerly been employed. Soon afterward he became interested in a company carrying lumber and machinery to Shanghai, China, and there engaged in the construction of a steamer to sail on one of the large rivers of that country. Intent on that enterprise he set sail on the *Jeff Davis*, but on arriving at San Francisco he sold his interest in the enterprise and in 1864 went to lower California to superintend the erection of a quartz mill, where he remained as master mechanic for three years. Since that time he has been engaged in mechanical work on Puget Sound, and at the first establishment of a local board of inspectors of steam vessels for Washington territory in 1872 he was appointed inspector of steam boilers, being the first to fill that position on the sound. He early became interested in Seattle city property and has the credit of erecting the first brick house built in the city for rental purposes. He also erected a frame dwelling, but lost both in the great fire of 1889. Like many other enterprising men he then built two brick blocks known as the Parker blocks, also a handsome residence which he occupies. His home is a beautiful and attractive residence on a lawn which is one hundred and twenty by one hundred and twenty feet. The lot is valued at twelve thousand dollars and the residence was erected at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars, its location being No. 1120 Eighth avenue. From this handsome abode Mr. Parker can look out over the city which he has helped to build and whose interests have been materially advanced through his efforts.

On the 9th of September, 1867, Mr. Parker was united in marriage in Seattle to Miss Lydia G. Rowell, a native of Brewer, Maine. Three sons have been born unto them: George F., who is an electrician and engineer; Benjamin S., a marine engineer; and Isaac C., who is at home with his parents. The family have a wide acquaintance in Seattle and their circle of friends is almost coextensive. Mr. Parker is an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, having received the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Mission Lodge, No. 169, F. & A. M., of San Francisco. He is a past master of the blue lodge, and past junior grand warden of the grand lodge of Washington. He also belongs to Seattle Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., and

Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T., while in the Scottish Rite he is a shiner and has attained the Thirty-second degree of the consistory. He is also a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and past noble grand and has been sent as a representative to the grand commandery of his state. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and in 1888 he was chosen by his fellow citizens to the position of treasurer of Seattle. In all the relations of life this brave pioneer of 1851 has shown himself to be an upright citizen, enterprising and competent in business and at all times worthy of the esteem which is uniformly extended to him. Coming to the west in its pioneer days, his labors have been of the greatest benefit in the line of mechanical construction upon the Pacific coast and his efforts have ever been directed along the lines of the greatest good to the greatest number.

CORLISS P. STONE.

Forty years have passed since Corliss P. Stone became a resident of Seattle and in this period he has contributed in large measure to the extension and improvement of the city through his real-estate operations, while his business activity along other lines has promoted commercial prosperity. He arrived here in February, 1862, and through the intervening period has steadily advanced until he now occupies a leading position among the men of prominence here.

Mr. Stone was born in Franklin county, Vermont, on the 20th of March, 1838, and is of English lineage, although for many generations representatives of the family have been residents of America, the great-great-grandfather having been one of the early colonial settlers of Connecticut, while Benjamin Stone, the grandfather of our subject, served in the Colonial army during the war of the Revolution. He was identified with the Congregational church in religious faith and lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years. He married a Miss Corliss, a member of the family that became famous as the manufacturers of the Corliss steam engines. James Corliss Stone, the father of our subject, was born in Connecticut and married Miss Charlotte Lathrope, a native of Chelsea, Vermont, and she, too, was of English lineage and a representative of an old Vermont family. She attained the age of sixty-six years, while Mr. Stone reached the venerable age of eighty-four years. For a number of years he held the office of justice of the peace, and his decisions were rendered without partiality or bias. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stone were active and devout members of the Congregational church and

their labors contributed to its upbuilding. Their family consisted of three sons and three daughters.

Corliss P. Stone was educated in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, attending the public schools and the academy there, and entered upon his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store. Later he engaged in business on his own account for three years before coming to the Pacific coast. He made the voyage around the Horn in the *Archer*, a clipper ship, which in a gale lost a mast and was in imminent peril, but she stopped for repairs and afterward continued the voyage in safety, casting anchor in the harbor of San Francisco after one hundred and ten days. Mr. Stone had followed Horace Greeley's advice to young men and had come to the west, hoping to find good business opportunities in this section of the country. He possessed a strong body, willing hands and a clear head, but little else to serve him as capital. His first work in Washington was at Port Madison, where he was employed as a salesman in a store for five years. In 1867 he established a store of his own in Seattle and conducted a successful business until 1884, when he sold out and became interested in city real estate. Many other enterprises have also claimed his attention and he is widely known as a man of resourceful business ability, who not only has the talent for planning successful enterprises but also the ability to put them into good working order. He became one of the organizers of the Union Electric Company, furnishing light and power for the city, and is now the president of the Cascade Laundry Company, which is doing a large business in the city. He also continues his operations in Seattle real estate and has platted several additions to the city, the first being in 1884. This was the Lake Union addition, including one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which great improvements have been made. His next was the Edgewater addition of thirty acres, which is also all built up at the present time. He then platted Stone's extension to the same addition, which has also been improved, many fine buildings having been erected there. He is now handling the C. P. Stone home addition, of twenty acres, adjoining Lake Union. It will thus be seen that he has been a prominent factor in the improvement and upbuilding of the city and has done his full share toward the promotion of many movements which have contributed to the public welfare aside from his individual interests.

In 1864 Mr. Stone was married to Clara Boyd, and unto them were born two children, but only one is now living—Corliss L., who is now in the office of his father, and is a young man of excellent business ability. In 1874 Mr. Stone was again married, his second union being with Almira L. Crossman, a native of Montreal, Canada. In politics he has been a lifelong

Republican and had the honor of being elected mayor of the city in 1872. He exercised his official prerogatives for the improvement and substantial progress of Seattle and has labored earnestly for the advancement of this part of the state. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations, he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful class of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number.

TIMOTHY D. HINCKLEY.

For more than a half century Timothy Duane Hinckley has resided on the Pacific coast and for forty-nine years has been a resident of Seattle, which he has seen emerge from villagehood to take rank with the most important cities of the great northwest. No man has felt a keener interest in the progress and development of the place or labored more earnestly and indefatigably for its improvement. The fine brick block on Second street which bears his name stands as a monument to his business thrift and enterprise and he also owns a fine farm in the suburbs.

Mr. Hinckley is a native of St. Claire county, Illinois, born on the 30th of June, 1827, and is a descendant of the Hinckleys who were pioneer settlers of Hamilton county, Ohio. His father, Timothy Hinckley, was born in Maine, and followed the ship carpenter's trade in Bath until 1816, when he removed to Ohio. He was married to Hannah Smith, a native of his own town in Maine, and after making their home in Ohio for a time they removed to St. Clair county, Illinois. Mr. Hinckley owned a farm there and also worked at the builder's trade in St. Louis, Missouri. In politics he was a Whig and for a number of years acceptably filled the office of justice of the peace. He and his wife were valued members of the Baptist church. He died at the age of fifty-five years and his wife survived him for some time, passing away at about the same age. They had eleven children, of whom but three are living. One of the daughters is Maria Louise, the wife of the Hon. John B. Hay, of Belleville, Illinois. Pauline is now a widow and resides in Middletown, Virginia.

Timothy D. Hinckley, the only living son, acquired his education in the public schools and afterward learned engineering, which he followed during the greater part of his early life. In 1850 he crossed the plains from Missouri with a mule team, in company with a party that started on the 30th of April and included his brothers, Samuel and Jacob. They met with no thrilling incidents on the trip, but had plenty of buffalo meat and the time

passed pleasantly. While in the Snake river country they met with two Indians who had a fine mule for which one of the company traded an old horse and some blankets. Soon after, however, they were overtaken by the real owner of the mule, and the man who had made the trade was afraid to go back for his horse and blankets. But Mr. Hinckley said he would accompany the man who owned the mule, and they were out all night on the expedition, but succeeded in regaining possession of the horse and blankets. After traveling for three months the party reached Hangtown, now Placerville, California, where Mr. Hinckley and his brothers separated and the former engaged in placer mining at Cold Springs, meeting with only moderate success. He afterward went to the middle fork of the American river, and engaged in mining near Georgetown, but was not successful. He proceeded thence to Volcano and on to the Trinity country, mining at Weaverville, where he met with much better success.

In March, 1853, Mr. Hinckley came to Seattle and took up a ranch on Lake Washington, but soon abandoned the farm, as there was no market for the products. He then removed to Port Madison, where he ran an engine for three years, after which he went to Port Orchard, where he also secured a position as engineer. Subsequently he erected a number of buildings in Seattle on the site of the Phoenix Hotel and land adjoining it, but lost them in the great fire a little later. Mr. Hinckley then sold that property and bought nine acres of land on Lake Union, where he has built a fine home, a fitting place for the brave pioneer to spend the evening of a busy, eventful and useful life. He built the Hinckley block in 1889, just after the great fire. It is one hundred and twenty by one hundred and eight feet and is five stories and a basement in height. Substantially built of brick, the first floor is used for storage and the upper floors for office purposes. It is a valuable and paying property. Mr. Hinckley still retains four acres at Lake Union, in connection with his residence.

In 1867 was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Mrs. Margaret E. Hinckley, the widow of his brother. She is a native of Ireland and by her former husband had five children: Kate, now the wife of Perry Polson, a prominent merchant of Seattle; Ferdinand, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Walter H., who has charge of Mr. Hinckley's business and is one of the representative men of the city; Ira and Lyman, at home. Mrs. Hinckley has been a resident of this section of the country since 1854, and has lived in both California and Washington in pioneer times.

In politics Mr. Hinckley has been a lifelong Democrat and for many years filled the office of justice of the peace, his even-handed justice "winning

golden opinions from all sorts of people." For three terms he served in the territorial legislature of Washington and was active in promoting many useful measures. He was largely influential in securing the passage of a liquor license law obliging the payment of five hundred dollars annually as a license, and he was also the author of the bill creating and organizing the county of Kitsap. He worked diligently for all measures which he deemed of value to the territory, his course reflecting credit upon himself and proving of value to the district which he represented. He has seen the whole of the phenomenal growth of Seattle and takes great pride in the wonderful development of the city.

JAMES W. CLISE.

James W. Clise, the well known president of the Seattle chamber of commerce, and one of the most active and successful business men of the city, has through a long period been closely associated with its progress and material upbuilding. In the edition of the Trade Register, published on the 13th of July, 1901, appears the following: "James W. Clise, who so ably fills the important office of president of the Seattle chamber of commerce, and has, as an active business man of the Queen city, invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in realty and buildings in this city and the Evergreen state, was born in Lancaster, Wisconsin, in 1855. He was educated in the Lancaster schools and when twenty years of age went to Stockton, California, where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1879. He then located in Denver, Colorado, where he was in the lumber business until 1889. The year of the Seattle fire he came to Seattle and organized the Clise Investment Company, of which he has since been president and general manager. Besides handling real estate and other investments, Mr. Clise has been agent for a number of prominent eastern capitalists who have purchased and erected a large number of business blocks in Seattle. Mr. Clise is also manager of the Globe Navigation Company recently organized which has purchased three large steamships and is building a large sailing fleet to take part in the commerce of the Pacific, which farsighted business men realize will rapidly develop into enormous proportions and make Seattle the American Pacific Gateway for the far eastern trade with the continent. Mr. Clise promoted and built the Selah & Moxel irrigation canal in Yakima county and is interested in other stock business projects. Since 1890 he has been an active member of the Seattle chamber of commerce, serving as trustee, vice-president and has been elected president for two successive terms by the unani-

mous vote of the board of trustees. Mr. Clise has always been an enthusiastic worker in all matters affecting Seattle's interests and this city is greatly indebted to him for the success of many projects, especially in securing the location of the Fort Lawton army post and the quartermaster's office at this point."

The ancestors of our subject came from Holland in 1700 and settled in Virginia, the home of the family being known as Whitehall. Samuel Frank Clise, the father of our subject, removed from the Old Dominion to Wisconsin, where he was married to Miss Nancy McKenzie, who removed to that state from Glasgow, Kentucky. After their marriage they continued to reside in Lancaster, Wisconsin, and reared their family there. The father became a man of marked influence and prominence, holding various offices of honor and trust in his county. He was also a member of the Episcopal church and departed this life when comparatively a young man, at the age of forty-two. His wife still survives him and is now in her seventieth year.

Mr. Clise was married in 1886 to Miss Anna Herr, a native of the same town in which his birth occurred. They have three children, Ruth, Charles Francis and James William, Jr. The parents are members of the Episcopal church and their home is one of the beautiful residences that adorn Queen Ann hill.

DEXTER HORTON.

Dexter Horton is one of the honored and prominent pioneer business men of Seattle and his history is closely linked with the development of the pioneer west. People of the present period can scarcely realize the struggles and dangers which attended the early settlers, the heroism and self-sacrifice of lives passed upon the borders of civilization, the hardships endured, the difficulties overcome. These tales of the early days read almost like a romance to those who have known only the modern prosperity and conveniences. To the pioneer of the early days, far removed from the privileges and conveniences of city or town, the struggle for existence was a stern and hard one, and these men and women must have possessed indomitable energies and sterling worth of character, as well as marked physical courage, when they thus voluntarily selected such a life and successfully fought its battles under such circumstances as prevailed in the northwest.

Mr. Horton was born in what is now Schuyler county, New York, near the head of Seneca Lake on the 15th of November, 1825, and is of English lineage, the family, however, having been established in New England at



Dexter Horton

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a very early epoch in the history of that section. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a resident of Massachusetts, while his son, Darius Horton, the father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts January 23, 1790. He removed to the Empire state and was married there to Miss Hannah Olmstead, whose birth occurred February 4, 1790. In 1840 Darius Horton removed with his family to De Kalb county, Illinois, his new home being seventy miles west of Chicago. There he entered land from the government and transformed the wild prairie into a richly improved farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1847, when he had attained the age of fifty-four years. He was a very industrious and thoroughly honest man, a kind and obliging neighbor, and a devoted husband and father. His widow continued to reside in Illinois until after the Civil war, when she came to Seattle, spending her remaining days in the home of her son, where she died in her seventy-sixth year. She was the mother of six children, of whom three are now living, namely: Mrs. Harriet Martin, who is now in her eighty-first year; Julius, a resident of Georgetown; and Dexter.

The last named had but limited school privileges. For about three months in a year he was a student in a little school house in a small district in New York, but during the remainder of the year his time was occupied with the work of the farm. When a youth of fifteen he accompanied his parents to Illinois and as he was then as large and strong as a man he did a man's work in the fields, attending school only through two months of the year, the remainder of the time being devoted to the arduous task of reclaiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization. His school books were a Cobb speller, and a Daboll's arithmetic, in which he advanced no further than the rule of three, but in the school of experience Mr. Horton has learned many valuable lessons and through reading and observation he has become a well informed man of practical ideas in business and broad in his views concerning the world and the great questions which affect humanity. While residing in Illinois he took up a claim of eighty acres near his father's home and when he could obtain any leisure from assisting in the improvement of his father's farm, he devoted the time to the cultivation of his own land. When but sixteen years of age he became an expert with the axe, cutting and splitting in oak, ash and black walnut timber two hundred rails a day. With these he fenced all of the land. In 1847, when about nineteen years of age, Mr. Horton was happily married to Miss Hannah E. Shondy and unto them were born three children while they were residents of Illinois, but they lost two in infancy. In 1852 Mr.

Horton, accompanied by his wife and little daughter Rebecca, started across the plains to the Pacific coast. Five families traveled together, taking with them sixty horses. There were in the company, eight men, six women, and six children, and a little one was born on the plains. They arrived at The Dalles in safety on the 6th of September, although they had encountered many hardships and trials when on the way. The Indians at one time attempted to steal their horses, but failed. The year of their emigration was the one in which so many settlers suffered from the cholera and newly-made graves along the way marked the route of the wagon trains. Mr. Horton was stricken with the dread disease and when very ill was providentially saved by a heavy dose of morphine. A lady said to his wife, "If that was my husband I would give him a large dose of blue mass," which advice was rejected. Mr. Horton recovered, but the lady took the dread disease, and although she took the remedy which she had recommended, she died in less than twenty-four hours. Mr. Thomas Mercer also lost his wife at the Cascades, but the remainder of the party reached their destination in safety. Mr. Horton and his family spent the winter at Salem, Oregon. During that winter the territory of Washington was formed, the country lying to the north of the Columbia river being included within its borders. In the spring of 1853 our subject and several others walked to Olympia, thence proceeding to Seattle, where Mr. Horton secured work with Mr. Bell, chopping piles at two dollars and fifty cents per day. He also went to Port Townsend, where he cleared two lots for a man and was paid ten dollars per day for his work. On the first of July he returned to Salem, expecting to secure work at harvesting, but the great emigration of that year had brought many unemployed men to this portion of the country and he was only able to get one day's work. On the first of September of that year Mr. Mercer and his four daughters and Mr. Horton and his family started with a team for Seattle. They came by the way of Portland, ferried their horses across the river and the family proceeded in a scow to Monticello and then in canoes to the upper landing on the Cowlitz. There Mr. Horton met his family and the ladies of the party with the horses, and putting the wagon together brought them to Olympia, where he left his wife and daughter while he returned after their household effects. They arrived in Seattle on the 15th of September, 1853, at which date he had not a dollar in his pocket and worse than that was indebted to Mr. Mercer in the sum of fifty dollars for bringing him to this country with his team. They were met on the beach by parties from Port Gamble and Mr. Horton and his wife

were offered one hundred and thirty dollars per month with board to go there and cook for a camp of men. He and his faithful pioneer wife worked in that way for nine months and then gave up the position for the camp had increased to sixty men and the work was too heavy for them. When they went to Port Gamble Mr. Horton had a pair of overhauls, a jumper, a hat and old boots, and his wife was as poorly clad, but while there they managed to pay off their indebtedness, to acquire a good wardrobe and to save eleven hundred and sixty dollars in gold. Our subject afterward worked in a mill owned by Mr. Yesler, while his wife did the cooking for fourteen men for five months. He began work at one o'clock at noon and was released at twelve o'clock at night. He had purchased some lots and after obtaining rest in sleep he would devote the remainder of his time before one o'clock to clearing his lots. All the money possible was saved and stored in an old trunk. About this time our subject became interested in merchandising. A. A. Denny had purchased a small stock of goods on commission and Mr. Horton became his partner in the new enterprise. They were also joined by David Phillips, who had some experience as a merchant and uniting their capital they purchased more goods and thus became identified with early commission interests in this section of the country. During the first year they managed to pay all expenses and made three hundred dollars each. At the end of the year Mr. Denny was called to the upper house of the territorial legislature and Mr. Phillips to the lower house, so Mr. Horton purchased his partners' interests, giving them credit for their share of the business and he traded on this. Mr. Horton went on a sailing vessel to San Francisco to purchase more goods, but a severe storm overtook the ship and it was two months before he was able to return with his merchandise, making the voyage on the same vessel on which he had gone to San Francisco. At twelve o'clock at night they passed Port Townsend. An hour before they had heard a cannon and knew there must be trouble with the Indians at Seattle. Captain Boyd decided to land in the darkness at Port Madison, and while approaching the shore he fired a pistol. His boat was then hailed and he was told that if he did not answer they would be blown out of the water. It proved to be the mill hands who made this speech and who told them that they had been fighting at Seattle all day. This occasioned Mr. Horton great anxiety concerning the safety of his family. In the morning he asked an Indian to take him in his canoe to his home, but the Indian refused until Mr. Horton insisted strongly and they started. When they reached the other side of the bay the Indian stopped

and looked for canoes, but seeing none they re-crossed and were hailed by the Decatur, on board of which Mr. Horton found his wife safe. The Indians in great numbers had attacked the settlers in the town but the Decatur had shelled the Indian camp and succeeded in making them retire after a day's fighting. The ship on which Mr. Horton had returned from San Francisco did not unload his goods for thirty days more, having to stop at other points in the meantime. The news of the Indian outbreak brought a number of United States ships to the sound and thus a market was created so that within six weeks he had sold the greater part of his stock. He paid off his indebtedness, but later Mr. Phillips again formed a partnership with him, the new relation being maintained for five years, during which time they established a store at Olympia. Mr. Horton continued merchandising for sixteen years and became a very popular and successful merchant, enjoying the good will and confidence of a large patronage because of his reasonable prices, his honorable dealing and his unfailing courtesy toward his customers. He was in business all through the time of the Civil war and was greatly benefited by the advance in prices.

At the close of the war he had the business sagacity to sell out and became the founder of the Dexter Horton Bank, the first bank established in the territory of Washington. He was made its president and for eighteen years continued in the banking business, profiting largely by the same honorable business methods which he employed in merchandising and which actuated all his transactions in commercial life. When he had been in active business for thirty-four years, he sold his bank to W. S. Ladd, of Portland, Oregon, but the old name was continued and the institution is still one of the most reliable and best patronized in this portion of the country. A. A. Denny, the friend and first partner of Mr. Horton was also in the banking business with him for sixteen years and both sold out at the same time, reserving, however, some of their bank stock. All this occurred before the great fire of 1889, which swept over the city, almost wiping Seattle out of existence. At once, however, Mr. Horton began to rebuild and completed the Seattle block in three months, it being the first new block occupied after the fire. It has a frontage of one hundred and twenty feet on third street and one hundred and twenty-six feet on Cherry street and is four stories high on the street and five on the alley. A year later Mr. Horton erected the New York building, which is one hundred and twenty by one hundred and twelve feet and seven stories in height. It is a modern structure, equipped with all the latest accessories and improvements and is a credit

to the city. These buildings stand as monuments of Mr. Horton's industry and business enterprise.

In 1873 he erected a nice residence at No. 1206 Third avenue. It stands on a slight eminence overlooking the bay and is one of the attractive homes of Seattle. There with his good wife and accomplished daughter he is spending the evening of life enjoying a well merited rest and the comforts which his years of former toil have brought to him. He is entirely without ostentation or display but his history is so well known in Seattle that all accord him the respect and honor which is his just due. After the family arrived in this city a little son, Alfred, was born, but his death occurred when he had reached the age of twenty months. A daughter, Nettie, is now the wife of the Reverend W. G. Jones, of Everett. Mrs. Horton departed this life on the 30th of December, 1871. She was a brave pioneer helpmate, the wife of his youth, and her loss was very deeply felt by her devoted husband and by all who knew her. On the 30th of September, 1873, Mr. Horton married Miss Caroline E. Parsons and this union was blessed with a daughter, Caroline E., now a young lady who is the light and life of the household. She has just graduated from the state university. Her mother was only spared to Mr. Horton for five years, passing away on the 4th of March, 1878. Four years later he made a trip to the east and on the 14th of September, 1882, he married Miss Arabella C. Agard, a daughter of Eaton Agard, of Mr. Horton's native county. They had been schoolmates in their childhood days and the marriage has proved a very happy one.

Mr. Horton has long been an active and acceptable member of the Protestant Methodist church, with which he became identified in 1849. He has served as an officer and has always been most active and liberal in advancing the interests of religion and church building in his city. He has taken special interest and pleasure in Sunday-school work and for ten years he filled the office of Sunday-school superintendent. In his early manhood he had no sympathy with the oppression of the slave holders, and therefore became a Freeholder. Later, when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks and has since remained one of its advocates, but has never desired or sought office. The secret of his success in business is found in his persistency of purpose and in the untainted honor and unswerving integrity which have ever marked his career. He stands to-day strong in his good name, commanding respect and enjoying the unqualified confidence of all with whom he has been associated through the long years of his residence on the Pacific coast.

JAMES MURRY COLMAN.

The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history. Into the wild mountain fastnesses of the unexplored west went brave men, whose courage was often called forth in encounters with hostile savages. The land was rich in all natural resources, in gold and silver, in agricultural and commercial possibilities, and awaited the demands of man to yield up its treasures, but its mountain heights were hard to climb, its forests difficult to penetrate, and the magnificent trees, the dense bushes or the jagged rocks often sheltered the skulking foe, who resented the encroachment of pale faces upon their hunting grounds. The establishment of homes in this beautiful region therefore meant sacrifices, hardships and oftimes death, but there were some men brave enough to meet the red man in his own familiar haunts and undertake the task of reclaiming the district for purposes of civilization. The rich mineral stores of this vast region were thus added to the wealth of the nation; its magnificent forests contributed to the lumber industries and its fertile valleys added to the opportunities of the farmer and stockraiser, and to-day the northwest is one of the most productive sections of the entire country. That this is so is due to such men as James M. Colman, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of the region. No story of fiction contains more exciting chapters than may be found in his life record, but space forbids an extended account of these. He who was to become such an important factor in the development of the northwest first came to Seattle in 1861. He is a native of Dumfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, born on the 17th of June, 1832. His ancestors lived in the highlands many generations remote, but later removed to the lowlands. His father, Bartholomew Colman, married Miss Isabelle Murray. He and his wife were people of the highest integrity and respectability and were devout members of the Presbyterian church. The father departed this life in his forty-fifth year and the mother passed away in her sixty-second year. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three sons and a daughter still survive.

James M. Colman, their second child, after acquiring his education, learned the machinist's trade and also mastered the principles of engineering in his native land. In 1854 he took passage on a sailing vessel, The Bogart, bound for the United States. They had not been long at sea before they encountered a severe storm which so badly damaged the ship that she was obliged to put back to Liverpool. Nothing daunted by this misfortune, our subject sailed



J M Colman

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from the latter port and after a voyage of six weeks reached the harbor of New York. He did not tarry long in the eastern metropolis but proceeded at once across the country to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he had a cousin living. Mr. Colman was then a young man of twenty-two years. He enjoyed excellent health, had mastered a good trade, and had a cash capital of one hundred dollars. Thus he started out in the land of the free. He knew that he could earn a good living but determined to do something more. He accepted work in a machine shop and was soon found to be such a capable and intelligent workman that he was made foreman of the enterprise and held that position for seven years, but believing that there were better business opportunities for him on the Pacific coast, he severed his connection with the firm which he had so long represented and in 1861 sailed for San Francisco, proceeding to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Upon his arrival at his destination he entered into an engagement to take charge of a large sawmill at Port Madison and for three years successfully conducted that enterprise. He entered upon an agreement to work for one hundred and thirty dollars per month, but after noting his efficiency his employers gave him two hundred and fifty dollars per month. He remodeled and rebuilt the mill and after a year his wages were increased to five hundred dollars per month. In 1864 he embarked in business on his own account, purchasing a mill at Port Orchard, but the building was in rather dilapidated condition so he rebuilt it, securing new equipments and continued its operation until 1869, when the plant was utterly destroyed by fire and he lost everything he had in a material way. His reputation as a machinist and millwright and as an honest man still remained to him, however, and were the means of securing him a good position within a very short time. The firm of Hanson, Ackerman & Company desired to rebuild the mill at Tacoma and increase its capacity and they paid Mr. Colman six hundred dollars a month to do the work. Well may he be proud of the fact that he was given higher wages than any other man for such work on the Pacific coast. When the mill was completed and in good running condition he supposed his work was at an end, but the firm desired him to continue its operation at the same wages which he was receiving and he remained with them for two years altogether. Anxious, however, to again engage in business on his own account, he accordingly leased the Yesler sawmill at Seattle, which was then standing idle. This he successfully continued until it was also destroyed by fire, having caught from a conflagration in adjoining buildings. Once more he met with heavy losses, large quantities of his lumber being destroyed by the flames. He had, however,

been most prosperous in the operation of his mill and had accumulated about forty thousand dollars.

Up to this time no railroad had reached Seattle, notwithstanding the citizens had made great efforts to secure the terminus of the Northern Pacific. The company, however decided in favor of Tacoma, and Seattle was thus left without railroad communication with the outside world. To offset this the citizens tried, but unavailingly, to secure eastern capital in order to build a road to Walla Walla, but Mr. Colman saw that whatever was accomplished must be done by Seattle's men themselves, and with a most progressive and enterprising spirit he proposed that they build a road to Renton, a distance of thirteen miles, where there was a coal mine being operated. Eventually he made the proposition to put in twenty thousand dollars if other citizens of Seattle would raise forty thousand dollars. This was agreed upon and Mr. Colman went to San Francisco, where he purchased with his own money twenty-seven thousand dollars worth of rails, and returning at once engaged in the construction of the road. There was much enthusiasm over the project at first and even the citizens worked to some extent on the road, but interest lagged after a time and he never received but twenty-five hundred dollars of the forty thousand dollars promised. However, his good name and credit enabled him to keep on with the work, but the miners at Renton decided to remove their works to New Castle and this obliged him to continue the road to the latter place, notwithstanding it was a much harder task. However, with an indomitable spirit the work was accomplished by this remarkable man of genius at a total cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He did his own engineering, superintending the work, purchased the material and ultimately received a dollar's worth for every dollar which he had expended. It was a magnificent achievement, showing the greatest determination and splendid business and executive ability, and for this accomplishment Mr. Colman deserves the greatest credit and praise. He conducted the road for a year and a half most successfully. It was contemplated that the road would be ultimately extended to Walla Walla across the Cascades by way of Snoqualmie Pass and thus reaching the vast wheat fields of eastern Oregon. With this end in view Mr. Villard purchased the road and Mr. Colman not only obtained what he had invested, but also made some profit.

All this time our subject had been operating his sawmill in Seattle and was anxious to be relieved of the arduous duties attending on that work, but the new company would not hear to his severing his connection. He argued that he was overworked and needed rest but they insisted that he needed work and

that they would relieve him of much of the task devolving upon him. They offered to give him railroad passes to go wherever he liked if he would only direct the operations of the enterprise. Finally he consented and remained with them for two and one-half years, receiving good remuneration for his work but he had no use for the railroad passes. All his labors brought about one very important result—the checkmating of the Northern Pacific and in making Seattle the greatest shipping and commercial city of the Sound which we find it to-day. On severing his connection with the business interests before mentioned, Mr. Colman made a trip to Europe, accompanied by his wife and two sons, in order to visit many points of modern and historic interest in the old world and also to see again Scotland, his native land. After his return he engaged in coal mining, but soon abandoned that enterprise in order to give his attention to the improvement of his Seattle property. He was the builder of the Colman block which extended from Front street to the water and of which he was the sole owner, but all this was swept away in the great fire which cost him a loss of two hundred thousand dollars, on which he only had forty thousand dollars insurance. He also lost a brick block at the same time. Before the fire he had an income of three thousand dollars per month from his property and it was reduced to one hundred dollars. Again his indomitable energy, resolution and strong force of character were manifest. He did not repine but with resolute purpose started to work to obliterate the traces of the fire and built a fine three story and basement brick block, one hundred and eleven by two hundred and forty feet. He also erected a block of buildings where the Union depot now stands and built the court building, also a fine business structure on Main street. In 1884 he erected his splendid residence on Fourth street, located on a beautiful hill surrounded by tasteful grounds upon which has been lavished the art of the landscape gardener. There he is now residing with his family; a fit home in which to spend the evening of a life of great activity and usefulness. He is still one of the extensive property owners of the city, and though he has met with many reverses and discouragements, he has to-day valuable realty holdings which make him one of Seattle's most substantial residents.

Mr. Colman was happily married in Waukesha, Wisconsin, to Miss Agnes Henderson, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. They had but two sons, Lawrence J., who is married and resides in the family residence above mentioned, and George A., who is also at home. The sons are now managing the business. The father has taught them the trade which he mastered in early youth and in which he still retains great interest, having a shop of his

own. He built a number of steam yachts for his own pleasure and is now building a very splendid one, eighty feet in length. He began his yacht building when his boys were approaching manhood in order to find something to interest them and to induce them to stay with him. In this he has succeeded and father and sons have together continued their work in yacht building and in superintending his investments. He has the strong filial love and devotion of his "boys" to whom he has been not only a father, but companion and friend as well.

Mr. Colman has been a life-long Republican, casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, the first standard bearer of the party. He has never been an office seeker, but served for five years on the civil service commission. He belongs to the Plymouth Congregational church and for many years was one of its trustees, while to its support he has been a most liberal contributor. Nor has his aid been confined alone to this one organization, but has benefited many church societies and benevolent institutions. His has been a practical life in which his business career has been marked by nothing visionary. Endowed by nature with excellent mechanical genius, he has improved his talents and by his unfaltering industry he has advanced to a conspicuous position in the business world. Few men connected with the northwest have been more important factors in the development of this section of the country and the work which Mr. Colman accomplished in connection with railroad building is of itself sufficient to class him among those whose enterprise has been the foundation of the prosperity and the progress of Seattle.

CHARLES E. FOWLER.

Charles Evan Fowler, president of the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company, has a wide reputation as a bridge builder in the United States. His knowledge of the scientific principles which underlie the work, together with a thorough understanding of the practical construction, has enabled him to advance to a position prominent in civil engineering circles, particularly in the line of his specialization, that of bridge building and engineering construction.

Mr. Fowler is a native of Washington county, Ohio, having been born near the city of Marietta, on the 10th of February, 1867. The family is of English origin, and was established in America at an early day in the history of the colonies where representatives of the name took up their abode. Benjamin Fowler, the great-grandfather of our subject, lived in Maryland, and subsequently his descendants took up their abode in northeastern Ohio in the

early part of the nineteenth century. Caleb Fowler, his grandfather, settled in Washington county in 1838, being one of the first settlers of that part of the Buckeye state, and there improved a farm in the midst of the forest, thus reclaiming the old hunting ground of the Indians for purposes of civilization. He and his ancestors were identified with the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and were people of the highest moral character.

C. T. Fowler, his son, and the father of our subject, was born in Ohio in 1840, and in 1872 removed to Marietta, that state, near which place he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber and in bridge building. He continued in business in Ohio until his removal to the Pacific coast, since which time he has been connected with the lumber trade in Seattle. He married Miss Phebe Hobson, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, who is also living, and the members of the household enjoy the high regard of all with whom they are associated in their western home. In the family were four children, three of whom are living: J. Ernest Fowler, who is deputy county auditor of Chillicothe, Ohio; Ella M., a successful teacher, of Seattle; and Charles Evan.

The last named was reared in the state of his nativity, and after acquiring his preliminary education in the common schools completed his course in the Ohio State University, where he mastered civil engineering as taught in that institution. After leaving college he accepted a position with the Hocking Valley Railroad Company as bridge engineer, and during his connection with that company he completed several large bridges. He was afterward with the Indiana Bridge Company as engineer of construction. In 1890 he went to Los Angeles, California, where he engaged in civil engineering and contracting along that line. While residing there he was married, and after his marriage he removed with his young bride to Youngstown, Ohio, where he accepted the position of chief engineer with the Youngstown Bridge Company, and for several years had charge of their work. While thus engaged he constructed a large number of bridges for highways and for railroad companies. He did work in every state and territory in the Union, and superintended the construction of several very large bridges, including one at Youngstown and one over the Tennessee river at Knoxville, Tennessee, one third of a mile in length and one hundred and ten feet above the water. He resigned his position at Youngstown because the company went into a trust.

Mr. Fowler then removed to New York city, where he opened an office as consulting engineer, and there he made numerous plans, including those for the erection of the Manhattan portion of the new East River bridge, be-

tween New York and Brooklyn. In 1900 he came to Seattle to take charge of the work and business of the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company, and is now engaged in executing numerous large works of public improvement. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and is one of its trustees and chairman of its committee on railroads, and a member of the committee on Lake Washington canal; is first vice-president of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers; and an active member of the Seattle Park Commission.

On the 4th of December, 1890, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage to Miss Lucille H. Doyle, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, and a daughter of R. J. Doyle, then a resident of Los Angeles, California. She is also a niece of General Samuel H. Hurst, of Chillicothe, who served with distinction in the great Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have two sons and two daughters, Harold D., Robert C., Louise and Margaret E. They reside on Madrona Heights, one of Seattle's most beautiful suburbs.

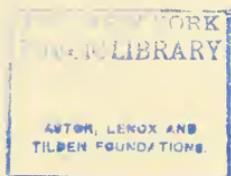
Mr. Fowler has written extensively for the technical journals and magazines, among his contributions being "The Cofferdam Process for Piers," a treatise on ordinary foundations, published by John Wiley & Sons, of New York city. He is also the author of "Engineering Studies," a work in twelve parts, giving views of notable masonry engineering structures, and "General Specifications for Steel Roofs and Buildings," both published by the Engineering News of New York city.

JACOB FURTH.

Among those who have come from foreign lands to become prominent in business circles in Washington is Jacob Furth, the president of the Puget Sound National Bank, of Seattle, and a man whose varied business interests have contributed in large measure to the substantial upbuilding of the city with which he has allied his interests. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict and unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in this volume. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of



J. D. Smith



all. He has been identified with business interests on the Pacific coast since 1858 and his enterprises are of mammoth size and of a very important character.

Mr. Furth was born in Schwihau, Bohemia, Austria, on the 14th of November, 1840, a son of Lazar and Anna (Popper) Furth, both of whom were natives of that land and were of the Hebrew faith. The father was a merchant, successfully following that line of business throughout the years of his manhood. Both he and his wife spent their entire lives in that country and he attained to the very advanced age of ninety-six years. They were the parents of ten sons and two daughters, and eight of the number came to the United States. The eldest son served as a captain in the Austrian army for fourteen years and afterward held an important government position in Vienna.

In the schools of his native land Jacob Furth pursued his education and when eighteen years of age he bade adieu to home and friends in order to try his fortune in California—the Golden state, where he arrived in 1858. He had only ten dollars in his pocket when he reached Nevada City, but scorning no employment which would yield him an honest living he accepted a clerkship in a store and soon gained a good knowledge of American business methods. His industry and economy enabled him soon to engage in business on his own account and he established a store at North San Juan, where he conducted a successful business until 1870, at which time he removed to Colusa, California. There he conducted a general mercantile store for twelve years, his business constantly growing in volume and yearly adding to his income. He prospered greatly but his health became impaired and hoping that he might be benefitted by a change of climate he came to Seattle in 1882.

Here Mr. Furth established the Puget Sound National Bank and acted as its cashier until 1893, when he was elected its president. The bank has always been managed by him and its almost unparalleled success is attributable almost entirely to his financial ability and keen discernment, he being recognized as one of the ablest financiers not only of the city but of the state. He is a gentleman of marked executive force, sagacity and unfaltering determination and his aid and counsel have been of the greatest value in the successful conduct of many other enterprises of magnitude and importance. He was one of the organizers of the extensive street railway system of Seattle, controlling one hundred miles of street railway now in operation here and doing a paying business. He is president of the company which is now building an electric line to Tacoma and is also president of the Vulcan Iron Works,

now a very extensive enterprise which has grown from a small beginning. He is likewise president of the California Land & Stock Company, owning thirteen thousand acres of choice farming land in Lincoln county, Washington, where they are engaged in farming and stock-raising on a mammoth scale. Mr. Furth is also quite extensively interested in real-estate in Seattle and in the erection of buildings has contributed to the improvement of the city. He stands very high in the esteem and confidence of business people throughout the state.

In 1865 Mr. Furth was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Dunton, a native of Indiana and a representative of an old American family. Her grandfather was a veteran of the Mexican war and her father was a merchant of Indiana. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Furth has been blessed with three daughters: Jane E., now the wife of E. L. Terry, of Seattle; Anna F., who married Frederick K. Sturve, of Seattle; and Sidonia, who is at home with her parents.

Mr. Furth arrived in the United States just before the organization of the Republican party and from its formation has given to it an unwavering support, although he has taken no part in its work as an office seeker. Everything pertaining to the welfare and improvement of Seattle, however, elicits his interest and co-operation, and for several terms he rendered effective service to the city as a member of its council. He has also had the honor of serving as president of its chamber of commerce for two terms. He still holds to the religious faith of his ancestors but is broad minded and liberal and has been most generous in his contribution to various church and benevolent enterprises. He was made a Master Mason in Colusa county, California, in 1870, and became so interested and proficient in the work that he was elected and served as master of his lodge. He is also a Royal Arch Mason and in his life exemplifies the teachings of the craft which is founded upon the principles of the brotherhood of mankind. In many respects his has been a remarkable career. Coming to this country a young man of eighteen years, without capital, without knowledge of the language or of the customs of the people, he has steadily worked his way upward until he has few peers in the business circles of the state. What he has accomplished in the world of commerce and industry cannot be told in words. It is certainly not asserting too much to say of one who can direct and control business interests of such magnitude as those with which he is connected that his must be a master mind, that he must possess, aside from commercial foresight and sagacity, the happy faculty of reading and judging men, combined with unusual powers of organization and executive ability. And yet

if one will seek in his career the causes of his success they will be found along the lines of well tried and old-time maxims. Honesty and fair-dealing, promptness, truthfulness and fidelity—all these are strictly enforced and adhered to, and thus he has advanced to a position prominent in the business and financial world.

CHARLES K. JENNER.

Charles Kirkham Jenner is one of the distinguished representatives of the legal fraternity in Seattle, making a specialty of the department of land and mining law. Professional advancement in the law is proverbially slow. The first element of success is, perhaps, a persistency of purpose and effort as enduring as the force of gravity. But, as in any other calling, aptitude, character and individuality are the qualities which differentiate the usual from the unusual; the vocation from the career of the lawyer. For twenty-five years he has been a representative of the legal fraternity of this city, and the qualities which insure success are his and have met their just reward. He is likewise extensively engaged in real-estate dealing and has prospered in this department of activity.

Mr. Jenner was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 15th of September, 1846, and is descended from English ancestors who became early settlers of Connecticut. His grandfather, Edward H. Jenner, was born in Rutland, Vermont, and served in the war of 1812. He was a distinguished mathematician and successful teacher, and among his pupils who have attained marked prominence was Stephen A. Douglas "the little giant of Illinois." In 1850 Mr. Jenner's father crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in mining. He also possessed remarkable inventive genius and when searching for gold on the Pacific coast in pioneer times he invented a pump to force water up to the mine, one hundred and ten feet. He made a model of his invention in pure gold, the first and only one of its kind ever sent to the patent office in Washington. As soon as he had completed one invention he started to work upon another, his mind being completely occupied with such work. About 1854 he invented the system of Browning gun barrels, and many other evidences of his genius in this direction were found upon the market, but he did not possess ability as a business manager and therefore never secured the financial returns which he deserved for his labors. For some years he was also a successful dentist in San Francisco. He spent the greater part of his life in that city but also resided for a time in Sonoma county, California. Prior to the Civil war he gave his political support to the Democracy, but at the time the south attempted to overthrow the Union he joined

the Republican party. He was united in marriage to Ann Jane Wilby, of Rochester, New York, and with her family of four children she accompanied her husband to San Francisco in 1850. Three years later she departed this life at the age of thirty-three years, while the father of our subject was called to his final rest on the 14th of January, 1879, at the age of sixty-seven years. All their four children are yet living. Sylvester, who learned the printer's trade in California, is now on the force of the San Francisco Examiner.

Charles K. Jenner was only four years of age when he arrived in California with his parents. He pursued his studies in San Francisco and at the Sotoyome Institute in Sonoma county, read law with Colonel L. A. Norton, in Healdsburg, and was admitted to the practice on February 21, 1871. Since that time he has been admitted to all the courts of the United States and has had a large number of cases tried in the supreme court of this country. He practiced law in Healdsburg, California, until 1876, at which time he came to Seattle, where he has resided for more than a quarter of a century. For a short time he was employed in the office of Judge Orange Jacobs, and then entered into partnership with him—an association that was maintained for fourteen years, during which time they enjoyed a large and lucrative legal business. Subsequently Mr. Jenner was for some years in partnership with his son-in-law, Louis Henry Legg, and Solon T. Williams, but is now alone in business. His clientage is of a distinctively representative character and he has been associated with some of the most important litigation tried in the courts of this district and state, and also in the United States courts. During his residence in Seattle he has had much to do with real-estate interests and has been a partner in the platting of a number of additions to the city. The first ten acres was called the Brawley addition, after which he was associated in the platting of forty acres on Queen Ann Hill, which is now one of the finest residence portions of the city. The Comstock addition, containing forty acres, was named in honor of his wife's mother, a lady whom he held in very high esteem because of her amiable disposition and beautiful character. He has handled much city property and has done his full share in the up-building and improvement of this splendid metropolis of the northwest which, almost as if by magic, has grown to its present extensive proportions. One of the most notable works with which Mr. Jenner has been connected was the entering of the school section through which the New Castle coal veins now run. He had the honor of establishing the precedent of securing that kind of land from the government and subsequently he sold it to the New Castle Company, which has operated its coal mines thereon for many years. In the legal points concerned in this matter he differed from the opinions of

eminent jurists and displayed a profound and deep knowledge of the land laws of the United States, carrying his point and establishing an important precedent. He is counsel for the Forty-five Consolidated Mining Company, which owns a valuable mine that has already produced twenty thousand dollars. He was also at one time the manager of the Denny iron mine, but has sold his interest. That was the first mineral entry made on Puget Sound and proved to be a very valuable mine, containing the finest Bessemer steel ore in the United States. This mine will ultimately prove of great value.

On the 9th of June, 1870, Mr. Jenner was joined in wedlock to Cornelia E. Comstock, a native of Tioga county, New York, born near the city of Oswego. They became the parents of five sons and a daughter, namely: Helen, the wife of Louis Henry Legg; Earl Robinson, who has charge of the court work for the Boothe Whittlesey Abstracting Company; Ernest Comstock, who is the twin brother of Earl, and is a sketch artist for the Post Intelligencer; Theodore, who is a clerk with the Osborn, Tremper Abstract Company; Herbert and L. G., who are both in Seattle. Ernest served in the war with Spain and was for two years in the art room of the San Francisco Chronicle. November 4, 1891, the mother of this family, a most estimable lady of broad charity and humanitarian principles, was called to her final rest. She served as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was one of the organizers of the Woman's Relief Corps and was chairman of the Advisory committee to investigate needy cases and furnish them with supplies. In her home she was a devoted wife and mother and was a consistent Christian woman whose loss was deeply felt. November 14, 1892, Mr. Jenner was again married, his second union being with Clara J. Hough, a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and they have a son and a daughter, Cornelia E. and Edward Hough. In politics Mr. Jenner was long an active Republican, but differing from his party on the money question he is now independent, for he believes that both gold and silver should be used as the money standard of the country. While he is one of the distinguished members of the bar of this city he is entirely free from ostentation or self-laudation and this fact has made him one of the most popular citizens of Seattle, with whose history he has been long and prominently identified.

EDGAR BRYAN.

Edgar Bryan, who is secretary and ex-president of the Pioneer Association of the state of Washington and makes his home in Seattle, was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, on the 24th of February, 1841. His father, Eli

Bryan, was a native of North Carolina and after arriving at years of maturity married Nancy Laws, a native of Illinois. The former died when our subject was only seven years of age and the mother married again and reached the advanced age of seventy-three years. By her first marriage she had six children, and her second marriage was to a gentleman who had nine children. Our subject and his eldest sister, Mrs. Esther Perkins, now of British Columbia, are the only survivors of the first family.

After the mother's second marriage it seemed that the family was too large for one household, and when he was only eleven years of age he, with a younger brother and two sisters, left home and went with their grandfather, John Laws, across the plains, with ox teams, to Oregon, his grandfather being captain of a company which made the long and wearisome journey across the wide deserts of sand and through the mountain passes. The year was 1852 and they were seven months and one week upon the way. Amos Pettys was the only man out of twenty-one who died during the entire trip, but difficulties and hardships were endured, such as cannot be imagined by the traveler of today who speeds across the country in a palace car. The stock was stampeded by Indians on several occasions, but the emigrants always succeeded in recovering their horses and cattle. While near Snake river Mr. Laws went on ahead of the company to look for a good place to encamp for the noon hour and was attacked by an Indian on horseback but managed to escape. The company settled in what was then Oregon, near Vancouver, remaining there through the first and very hard winter, and in the spring went to the beautiful Turlitin plains in Oregon. There Mr. Laws and his family remained during the harvesting season, after which they proceeded to Lynn City, opposite Oregon City. In the fall of that year he removed with his family to Olympia, Washington Territory, where he conducted a hotel during the winter of 1853-54. In the succeeding spring he secured a government land claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the Miami Prairie, which property he improved, transforming it into a rich farm and made his home thereon for many years. Energetic, industrious and honorable, his was a successful business career. He held membership in the Baptist church and died in Chehalis county at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Goen, attained the very advanced age of ninety-three years. She was a typical pioneer woman, courageously braving the trials and dangers of frontier life and on the journey to the Pacific coast she drove her own team the greater part of the distance across the plains, and for fifteen years after arrival did her own housework

on the farm, and was never known to get angry enough to quarrel with any person.

Edgar Bryan was educated in the common schools of Olympia and at the Washington State University, the first term of which he attended, and he also attended the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute at Olympia in early days. He first worked at the carpenter's trade and afterward engaged in teaching school for several terms. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk and filled the position of bookkeeper for the Washington Mill Company at Seabeck. The plant was a large one and an extensive business was carried on.

In 1865 Mr. Bryan was united in marriage, at Seattle, to Edna Ann Whipple, a descendant of the old Puritan family of Whipples. After their marriage the young couple took up their abode in Seattle, which was then a small town, and he followed contracting and building for ten years. He then suffered from paralysis and was obliged to retire from his business operations. Removing to Coupeville, Island county, he took charge of a large store, but subsequently returned to Seattle and received the appointment of deputy assessor of the county. He was also clerk of the Seattle school district for many years, and after serving as deputy assessor he was elected assessor of King county, serving a term of two years, during which time he manifested such ability that he was again elected and continued in the office through the second term, but declined to serve a third. Since his retirement he has been engaged in dealing in real estate, besides conducting other interests, and is now controlling the white bronze monument business. He is a gentleman of keen sagacity and marked enterprise and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan has been brightened by the appearance of seven children: Albert W., who is now in Manila; Alberta, at home; Jessie, who became the wife of E. H. Crowe; Hugh L., who is a clerk in the postoffice at Seattle; Minnie, the wife of Samuel I. Robeson, of Seattle; Arthur A., at present a resident of Dawson, Northwest Territory; and C. Ernest, who is living at home. In 1893 Mr. Bryan was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who departed this life on the 15th of December of that year. She was a devoted wife and mother and a valued member of the Methodist Protestant church, so that her loss was deeply felt, not only in the family circle but also in the church organization and by her many friends. Mr. Bryan's daughter, Alberta, is now acting as his housekeeper, their pleasant home being located at No. 330 Fourth avenue north. In his political affiliations Mr. Bryan has been an active Republican since casting his first presidential vote. He was assistant United States marshal in 1870 and was postmaster while in Coupe-

ville in 1875-76. For several years he has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a gentleman of high character, of strong purpose and sterling worth. Few men of his years have spent so long a time upon the Pacific coast as has Mr. Bryan. The history of the wonderful development of this section of the country is familiar to him. A half century has passed since he came with his grandparents to the northwest, which was then largely the domain of the red race. The forests stood in their primeval strength, the rivers were unbridged and the land uncultivated. He has taken a just and commendable pride in everything pertaining to the advancement and progress of this section of the country and has borne his part in the work of improvement in the city in which he has so long made his home. Well does he deserve the honor which was conferred upon him by his election to the position of secretary of the Pioneer Association of the state for five consecutive terms after having served as its president. Mr. Bryan could give many interesting reminiscences of the Indian war of 1855-56 in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, but was not then old enough to join the Volunteers. He was made useful in looking after the interests of the farm, which was about five miles from the fort where all families of the neighborhood had assembled for mutual protection, and members were accustomed to visit the farms occasionally to look after stock and other matters. On one of those trips he was detained over night and of course supposed to be murdered, but turned up all right and found a posse ready to go and search for him.

JOHN P. FAY.

The subject of this sketch, Hon. John P. Fay, has long been prominent in the legal profession of the state and as a citizen is honored and respected by all. In his public utterances, always governed by his convictions, he has been a leader in thought and action in the public life of the state. His name is a familiar one in political and professional circles throughout the northwest.

The "Fay Family" is one of the oldest in Massachusetts. The progenitor, John Fay, emigrated to the Massachusetts colony in 1660 from England. His eldest son, John Fay, with two younger brothers, in the early years of 1700 acquired from the Indians a large tract of land, the greater portion of which is now divided into many beautiful homes that make the towns of Westborough and Southborough in the east central part of Massachusetts. Here a home was established which has since been known as the "Old Homestead" of the Fay family.



John P. Fay.

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Deep religious traits characterized the family and the church records throughout New England give evidence of the large number of descendants, bearing the family name, who as ministers did splendid service in Christian work. Almost with the first settlement came the Congregational church of Westborough. Of this John Fay was the first deacon and for more than one hundred and twenty-five years afterwards some member of the Fay family was a deacon in this church. Though the family is rapidly diminishing in numbers, there are many local landmarks that bear the name which, with the Fay Public Library at Southborough, will keep the family name for many years to come in honored remembrance. One place in particular, carved out of the Fay homestead, will always be shown with pride by the townfolks. It is the birthplace of Eli Whitney, the famous inventor of the cotton gin. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin Fay, son of John Fay. Although not buried in Westborough, a substantial monument on the old burial ground in the center of Westborough evidences the respect of the community for the talents of Eli Whitney.

Joseph Brigham Fay, the father of our subject, was born in Westborough July 3, 1816. He was a descendant on his grandmother's side from the Brigham family, an old and honored family in New England, the most distinguished member of which was a cousin, the late Chief Justice Brigham, of the supreme court of Massachusetts. In middle life he was married to Sarah Houghton Purinton, a woman of singular beauty, grace and nobility of character. The early years of his life were spent in New York city, where he was clerk in a bank and later served in the then well known house of Temple Fay & Company, bankers and brokers. Subsequently, tired from the bustling activities of metropolitan life, he returned to the old homestead of the Fay family, which he bought and where he died at the age of sixty-seven, a few years after the death of his beloved wife, who was called to her final rest in 1877, at the age of fifty-two years. They were life-long attendants of the Congregational church and were honored and respected by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance. To this worthy couple two children were born, Charles Brigham Fay, the elder, and John Purinton Fay, the subject of this review.

The last named was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, August, 1, 1861. He was educated at the Westboro high school and graduated in 1881 from Phillips Exeter Academy, of New Hampshire, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the east. After two years' special study in the academic course of Harvard University and at the Harvard Law School Mr. Fay removed to Eureka, Nevada, where he commenced the practice

of law. While there he served as superintendent and principal of the Eureka high school. In the winter of 1889 he was clerk of the Nevada senate. The following spring Mr. Fay came to Seattle and immediately entered into a law partnership with Mr. John P. Gale; but two years later this partnership was ended by the death of Mr. Gale, after which the firm of Fay, Gest & Henderson was organized. This relationship continued until 1895, but two years of this time were spent by Mr. Fay in Oregon, as attorney for the eastern bondholders in their litigation with the Oregon Pacific and Willamette Valley Railroad Companies, and subsequently he was made attorney for the receiver of the roads. The litigation with which he has been connected has embraced many of the most important cases, involving large sums of money and property, tried in the courts of this state and Oregon. Among them might be mentioned the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York vs. Oregon Pacific Railroad; the same vs. the Willamette Valley Railroad; trustees vs. Oregon Development Company; Deschutes Military Wagon Road Land Grant, involving three hundred thousand acres in eastern and central Oregon; the famous Valentine Scrip cases, involving the business water front of Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend, besides filling the position of arbitrator in several important mining controversies. In all these cases Mr. Fay won from his opponents of marked ability the compliment of sound judgment, keen analysis and a broad knowledge of legal principles.

In 1889 Mr. Fay was married to Miss Alice Ober, of Beverly, Massachusetts, a young lady of rare intellectual endowments, the sister of the distinguished author, Fred A. Ober, and herself the valedictorian of her class, though its youngest member, at the commencement exercises in 1881 of Wheaton Seminary, the oldest college for the education of young ladies in Massachusetts. Unto this union have been born five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Dorothy Wheaton, Alice Ober, Temple Sedgwick, John Bradford and Winthrop Herrick.

Until 1896 Mr. Fay gave his political support to the Republican party, but in that year, his views on the money question not being in harmony with the party, he joined the Fusion forces and became an earnest and aggressive leader in the ranks of that political organization, delivering many scholarly and effective speeches in its behalf during the following campaign. In company with Judge Richard Winsor, he was chosen by the Fusion state central committee to hold a joint debate on the money question. The Republicans selected as his opponent Hon. Andrew F. Burleigh, a prominent attorney and at that time receiver of the Northern Pacific railroad, and

Hon. Frank W. Cushman, now a member of congress from this state. The debate was held at Yakima, Washington, October 1, 1896, and more than ten thousand people were present. In his speech Mr. Fay evinced a thorough knowledge, wide study and complete mastery of his subject. His peroration will always take high rank in choice literature for elegance of expression and diction. Mr. Fay left the platform a victor, with a reputation as a speaker that brought him immediate and earnest solicitation to the platform from many different states. The success of the Fusion forces in Washington that year was largely due to his able efforts and in the Fusion legislature that followed his name was frequently mentioned in connection with the United States senatorship, although at no time did he place himself on record as a candidate. Mr. Fay's political work had been freely given in deference to a sense of duty to deep convictions upon the great financial questions of the hour. He sought no reward, but later he had the honor of accepting an appointment by the governor to the board of regents of the University of the state of Washington. There his experience and knowledge of educational work and methods of teaching were quickly recognized and he was soon made president of the board of regents. This position he held until a difference of views arose in the board as to the propriety of eliminating the subjects of "Ethics" and "Moral Philosophy" from the university curriculum of studies. Mr. Fay insisted upon the retention of these subjects in the course of study and a fierce controversy arose. Unwilling to yield to executive pressure, after seeing the subjects firmly reinstated in the college course of studies, Mr. Fay in deference to his own deep convictions retired from the board. His honesty and integrity in political matters has never been the subject of question, even among his political enemies, while as a polished and educated gentleman his social position is and always has been of the highest standard. Mr. Fay is just in his prime and there is no position of honor that he might attain that would cause surprise to any one.

HIRAM BURNETT.

More than a half century has passed since this gentleman arrived on the Pacific coast and he is justly numbered among the honored pioneers and leading citizen of this portion of the country. He has been prominently identified with business interests in many ways. His is the honorable record of a conscientious man who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He has reached the age of eighty-

five years, and although the snows of many winters have whitened his hair he has the vigor of a much younger man, and in spirit seems yet in his prime. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity, nor need it suggest, as a matter of course, want of occupation or helplessness. There is an old age that is a benediction to all that comes in contact with it; that gives out of its rich stores of learning and experience and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such is the life of Mr. Burnett, an encouragement to his associates and an example well worthy of emulation by the young.

Hiram Burnett is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in Southboro, Worcester county, on the 5th of July, 1817. He is descended from English and French ancestors who were early settlers of New England and representatives of the family were active participants in the events which form the early history of this country. Charles R. Burnett, his grandfather, joined the colonial army that sought to throw off the British yoke of oppression and at length won the victory which ended the English rule in the American colonies. He was a prosperous farmer, a worthy member of the Congregational church, and lived and died at Southboro, Massachusetts. Brazella Pond, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was also a native of Massachusetts and he, too, was a member of the patriotic army of the Revolutionary war. His religious faith was also that of the Congregational church and he was a citizen of the highest respectability.

Charles Burnett, the father of our subject, was born in Southboro, Massachusetts, on the 12th of March, 1788, and married Keziah Pond, a native of Franklin, that state. They were industrious and respected farming people, holding to the faith of the Congregational church, and in their family were five children, of whom only two are now living: Hiram and a sister, who is eighty-six years of age and resides with her brother. The father died in the sixty-eighth year of his age, while his wife was taken from him by death in her forty-sixth year.

Hiram Burnett obtained his education in the public schools of Massachusetts and in his youth worked at the carpenter's trade. Ultimately he became the owner of a planing mill and was engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. Attracted by the opportunities of the golden west he resolved to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast and in 1852 sailed from New York for San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama, reaching his destination in February. He remained in San Francisco for four years, at the expiration of which time he returned to the east for his family, having been married on the 10th of April, 1845, to Elizabeth M. Gibbs, of Farming-

ham, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. She was born March 3, 1824, and while residing in the east they became the parents of two children: Charles H. and Nellie M. With his wife and children Mr. Burnett again made his way to San Francisco and after a year's residence there came to Washington Territory in 1859, settling at Port Gamble, where he remained for four years, engaged in the operation of a planing mill. In this enterprise he met with success and in 1863 came to Seattle, erecting the first house on Fourth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues and Marion and Columbia. He engaged in the operation of a planing mill in West Seattle, in Port Madison, and in Port Ludlow. His affairs were conducted with strict regard to commercial ethics and as a result of his enterprise, combined with integrity in all trade transactions, he not only won prosperity, but also secured the confidence and good will of all with whom he had business relations. His reputation in industrial circles is above question and the policy which he has ever followed serves as an example well worthy of emulation.

Of the two children who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Burnett to the west, Charles H. is now superintendent of the Southprairie Coal Mine at Burnett, Pierce county, Washington, a town which was named in honor of his family. The daughter became the wife of Stephen P. Andrews, by whom she had three children.

In his political affiliations in early manhood Mr. Burnett was a Whig and voted for General Scott for president. When the Republican party was formed he endorsed its principles and has since remained in its ranks. After returning from San Francisco the first time he went to Kansas and did what he could to make that a free state, being there throughout all the exciting period when the border ruffians were determined to introduce slavery. While in Kitsap county he was elected and served as judge of the probate court, and in 1866 he was elected county commissioner of King county, evincing in the conduct of that office the same good judgment and conscientiousness that have always characterized the conduct of his private business. In 1890 he removed to Edgewater, where he had built for himself a commodious home, and there he is spending the evening of his life in contentment and peace. In his youth he was a Congregationalist, but in 1865, at Seattle, he aided in the establishment and building of the Episcopal church. He was also prominent in building the first Trinity church. When in Port Ludlow, as there was no minister there, he read the church services for four years in a most acceptable manner. He aided in organizing the first Episcopal Sunday-school in Seattle and was its superintendent for many years, and his efforts in behalf of Christianity have been highly appreciated. He and his

good wife have passed the fifty-seventh anniversary of their wedding day and are greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Burnett has attained his eighty-fifth year, his wife being now in her seventy-eighth year, and this venerable couple received in high measure the honor and respect from all with whom they have been brought in contact.

AUGUST MEHLHORN.

August Mehlhorn, one of Seattle's prominent old residents, was born in Saxony, Germany, on the 20th of March, 1842, his parents being Frederick and Maria (Cupp) Mehlhorn, both of whom were natives of Saxony. The father, who was engaged in the butchering business, died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-eight years. They were industrious and upright people and highly respected in their native land. They were members of the Lutheran church, and became the parents of three children, all of whom are living.

August Mehlhorn was educated in his native country and learned the brick mason's trade and also that of a weaver. In 1867 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, believing there were better business opportunities to be found in America, and upon arrival made his way to Chicago with the firm purpose of achieving success. Although he was unfamiliar with the language of the country, and was a poor young man, he possessed a vigorous constitution, a bright and active mind and honesty and industry were numbered among his chief characteristics. His first work was on a farm in Indiana, for which he was paid sixteen dollars per month, and this he continued for eleven months. He then returned to Chicago and worked at brick laying at three dollars per day, but did not have a steady business. However, he was pleased with his prospects, for in his own country he could not have earned over fifty cents per day. After this he worked for about a year in an oil and lead works, and in 1870 he came to Washington territory, going first to Steilacoom, where there was a colony being established, but which afterward was abandoned, and Mr. Mehlhorn went to Gray's Harbor to look for land for the colony, but they could not find as large a district as they wanted in that locality. In connection with Mr. Rupp he there cut one hundred and fifty cords of wood for a brewery, for which they were paid one dollar and fifty cents per cord. Mr. Mehlhorn saved his money and took up his abode on Hangman's Prairie. The land had not been surveyed and it was seven miles to any habitation from his home. Henry Rupp and Charles Greger were his nearest neighbors, but they left the locality and Mr. Mehl-

horn remained for only nine months, for the country was then very wild and rough and gave little promise of a speedy development. In 1873 he came to Seattle, and for twenty-two months worked for Mr. John J. McGilvra upon his farm on Lake Washington. He drove piles with the horse-power pile driver and in that way built the first wharf on the lake. He next came to Seattle, where he secured a position as driver on a beer wagon for the firm of Smiech & Brown, and during the year thus engaged he saved his money. Mr. Brown sold his interest to Mr. Smiech, whose wife afterward died, and desiring to dispose of the business Mr. Mehlhorn purchased it and thus became the owner of the Northern Pacific Brewery, which was located on a lot one hundred and twenty feet square and is the ground on which the McDougal & Southwick store now stands. He engaged in the manufacture of steamed beer for eight years, meeting with excellent success. He also became the owner of a lot of thirty-five feet front on which the Union Block now stands, and at one time he could not sell this at any price. He built three buildings on his lots, and these were occupied by a wholesale liquor house, a barber shop and a restaurant. However, the buildings were destroyed by fire and he suffered a very heavy loss, but the era of prosperity later dawned upon him and he became connected with the saloon business as a partner of George Brobst, a relation that was maintained until 1886. As the city grew his property also increased in value and he sold a portion of his land, eighty feet front, for forty-eight thousand dollars. In 1876 he had been united in marriage to Julia Wilhelmina Wild, who was born near Boston, Massachusetts, the daughter of Emil Wild, of German ancestry and a veteran of the Civil war. In 1888 Mr. Mehlhorn and his family returned to the old country, remained in Germany for six months, visiting relatives and friends, and then returned to Seattle. The children who accompanied them were August F. and Ann Gertrude, their daughter Louisa having died when only eleven months old. Mr. Mehlhorn has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the past quarter of a century and has filled all of the chairs in both branches, not only once, but twice. In politics he is a Republican. He still holds considerable property, including part of the Union Block; on Second street he has a building with a sixty-foot front, and also owns a German hotel on Sixth and James streets. In 1889 he built his pleasant and attractive residence at No. 813 Ninth avenue, where he now resides, retired from active business, giving his attention to the improvement of his grounds. The home is an attractive one and a fitting place for this worthy old couple to spend the evening of their days enjoying the fruits of their industrious lives. July 17, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Mehlhorn celebrated their

silver wedding, on which occasion a large party of friends were present, wishing them many happy returns of the day. The Reverend Mr. Damon, who had performed the marriage ceremony for them twenty-five years before, was present and the occasion was a most delightful one, long to be remembered by all who participated.

THEODORE NEWELL HALLER.

Among Seattle's most prominent and influential business men is numbered Theodore N. Haller, who is a pioneer of this state, being but six months old when he came to the territory with his parents. He was born on the 4th of January, 1864, in Pennsylvania, where his ancestors have made their home for several generations. The family came originally from Germany. George Haller, our subject's grandfather, was a native of York, Pennsylvania, as was also his father, the distinguished soldier, citizen and pioneer, Colonel Granville Owen Haller, who was born at that place, January 31, 1819. The Colonel was only two years old when his father died leaving the mother with four small children, but notwithstanding her limited means she succeeded in giving them all a good education. He attended the schools of his native town. Early in life he chose a military career, and being examined by a board of military officers at Washington, D. C., in 1839, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, United States Infantry, although only twenty years of age. In 1841-2 he participated in the Florida war, taking part in the battle of Big Cypress Swamp and the engagement which resulted in the capture of Halleck Tushnugger's band and ended the struggle. He was adjutant of the Fourth Infantry from the 1st of January, 1843, until he resigned September 10, 1845. He was brigade major of the Third Brigade, United States Regulars, under General Taylor in Texas in 1845, and during the war with Mexico had command of his company from the siege of Vera Cruz until the capture of the city of Mexico, participating in all the battles in the valley of Mexico, the attack upon the fortification of San Antonio and the storming of El Molino del Rey. For his valiant service on the last named occasion he was breveted major. He took part in the capture of the city of Mexico and the skirmishing within its walls on the following day, and was reported for his distinguished gallantry. On the 1st of January, 1848, he was promoted to captain in the Fourth Infantry, after which he was for some time engaged in recruiting duty.

In 1852 Majors Sanders and Haller, with their respective commands, were ordered to the department of the Pacific. They sailed on the United States



Granville O'Haller

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store-ship *Fredonia*, by way of Cape Horn, and arrived at San Francisco in June, 1853, having spent seven months on the voyage. Major Haller and his company proceeded at once to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, and soon after to Fort Dallas, Oregon, after which he was in active service, punishing the Indians for atrocities and murders inflicted by them on the settlers. He was all through the Indian war of the northwest and rendered valuable service to the government and to the brave pioneers who were peopling this district and laying the foundation for the present development and progress. In the fall of 1856 Major Haller received orders to establish a fort near Port Townsend, and this work, notwithstanding many formidable difficulties, was satisfactorily accomplished, since which time the fort has been garrisoned. While there the Major and his men were a most efficient force in protecting the settlers, and well does Major Haller deserve mention in the history of the northwest, for his efforts contributed in larger measure than the vast majority to the development of this region, for had it not been for the protection which he gave to the settlers the Indians would have rendered impossible the labors of the pioneers in the work of reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization and planting the industries which have led to the material upbuilding of this portion of the country.

For some time Major Haller was with his command on board the United States ship patrolling the waters of the Sound and removed all foreign Indians from the district. While thus engaged he also participated in the occupation of San Juan island until the boundary question was settled. In 1860 he was assigned to Fort Mojave, in Arizona, and while stationed there he treated the Indians with such consideration and justice that when his command had withdrawn he had so gained the good will of the red race that the miners had no hesitation about continuing their operations there, and did so without molestation. In 1861 came orders for Major Haller to proceed with his command to San Diego, California, and afterward to New York city to join the army then being organized by General McClellan. He had previously been brevet major, but on the 25th of September, 1861, was promoted to major of the Seventh Infantry, but the members of the regiment were being held as prisoners of war in Texas and Major Haller reported to General McClellan and shortly afterward was appointed commandant general at the general headquarters on the staff of McClellan and the Ninety-third Regiment of New York Volunteers was placed under his command as guard of the headquarters. Major Haller was thus employed under General McClellan throughout the Virginia and Maryland campaign and the subsequent campaign of General Burnside and also for a short time under

General Hooker. He was then designated provost marshal general of Maryland and later was detached and sent to York and Gettysburg to muster in volunteers and to get all the information possible of the movements of the enemy, also to order the citizens to remove the stock and property across the Susquehanna out of the way of the Rebel army.

While thus busily engaged in the service of his country Major Haller was wrongfully reported for disloyalty to the government, and in the latter part of July, 1863, he was dismissed from the service without a hearing. Astonished beyond measure, he demanded a hearing, which was refused. Not satisfied to submit to such a great wrong, after sixteen years of waiting he secured a hearing and was fully exonerated. His honor was fully vindicated and he was reinstated in the army and commissioned colonel of infantry in the United States Regulars. His command was the Twenty-third Infantry, and he continued as its colonel from December 11, 1879, to February 6, 1882, at which time he was retired, being over sixty-three years of age.

During the time of his dismissal from the service he had resided in the territory of Washington and improved a fine farm on Whidbey island, in which he clearly demonstrated the possibilities Washington for the production of products of nearly every description. He was also engaged in the manufacture of lumber and in merchandising to quite a large extent and his business interests greatly facilitated the settlement and improvement of the country, for he was very liberal in giving credit to the settlers who wished to buy provisions and implements and thus enabled many to gain a good start, thus carrying on the great work of upbuilding the commonwealth. While he was engaged in business he also acquired large grants of land, which were at first of little value, but as the state became more thickly settled and land was in demand it rose in value and improvements also increased its selling price, so that it became a large source of income to Colonel Haller and his family. Upon his retirement from the service he returned to the state to which he had become warmly attached during his former periods of residence here, and with his family located in Seattle in 1882.

The Colonel had been happily married on the 21st of June, 1849, the lady of his choice being Miss Henrietta Maria Cox, a representative of a distinguished Irish family descended from Sir Richard Cox, who was her great-grandfather and who served as lord chancellor of Ireland. Her people located in Pennsylvania, where she was reared, educated and married. The union was blessed with five children: Morris, the eldest son, had settled in Seattle before the parents took up their abode here and had become prominent as an attorney. He was the organizer of extensive business enterprises

which have proven of the greatest value and benefit in the upbuilding of the material interests of the state. He was one of the organizers of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company and various other business affairs of great magnitude which contributed not alone to the success of the individual owners and stockholders but also to the general prosperity. In 1889 he was accidentally drowned while he was on a hunting and fishing trip in company with T. T. Minor and E. Louis Cox. His loss was deeply felt throughout the state, for his genial nature and sterling worth had gained him many friends and his prominence in business affairs had made him a most valued factor in public life. Alice Mai Haller, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Lieutenant William A. Nichols and departed this life, leaving two children. Charlotte Eleanor, the surviving daughter, is at home, as is the son, Theodore Newell, who has so kindly furnished us with the material for the sketch of his honored and distinguished father. Colonel Haller departed this life on the 2d of May, 1897, and thus ended a most honorable career. He was the president of the State Pioneer Society and had attained to a distinguished position in the Masonic fraternity, in which he was honored with the office of grand master of the grand lodge of the state. He was also a Scottish Rite Mason and had attained the thirty-second degree of the consistory. He was considered authority on Masonic usages, tenets and rites and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was also the commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion of Washington. From the advance in realty values and from other sources he had accumulated considerable wealth and was enabled to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances. The greater part of his life was devoted to his country's service, to which he was ever most loyal. He performed a work for the northwest in protecting the settlers and in establishing business interests here that is of incalculable benefit and cannot be measured by any of the known standards of time. His influence was ever on the side of right, of progress and advancement, and the social qualities of his nature made him a favorite in all communities with which he was for any length of time connected.

His life was noble and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man."

Theodore Newell Haller is now the manager and largely the owner of the extensive property interests left by his father. The estate includes the splendid Haller block and numerous other buildings in the city, among which

is a very fine residence. There are also extensive tracts of valuable farming land, and the careful manner in which T. N. Haller controls his affairs makes them a source of profitable income. As before stated, he was only six months old when brought to Washington, where he has since resided. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools on the Sound, later continued his studies in Portland, Oregon, at Peekskill on the Hudson and then entered Yale College. He studied law with the firm of Burke & Haller, the latter being his elder brother. His attention is now largely occupied with his extensive business affairs. He is a Republican in his political views but has never aspired to political honors. He enjoys in high degree the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and he is numbered among the leading representatives of invested interests here, in the control of which he manifests superior business ability and executive force.

ALFRED L. PALMER.

One of the finest business blocks of Seattle, the York Hotel, stands as a monument to the enterprise and business ability of Alfred Lee Palmer, who has resided in this city since 1882 and has taken a deep and active interest in the growth and development of the municipality. He is a native of Mayville, Chautauqua county, New York, born on the 11th of June, 1835, and is descended from English ancestors, who emigrated to that state prior to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, David Palmer, a Revolutionary soldier, owned a farm upon which a part of the city of Rochester, New York, has since been built. Joseph Palmer, the father of our subject, was born on the old family homestead and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Mary Hill, a native of Vermont. In the year 1839 they removed to Iowa. The territory had been organized only the year prior and they became prominent families of the locality. The father, a leading and influential citizen, filled the office of probate judge and also served as superintendent of public instruction. They were members of the Baptist church and people of the highest respectability, leaving a deep impress for good upon the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the state with which they became connected in pioneer times. The father departed this life in the seventieth year of his age, while his wife passed away in her fifty-sixth year, and of their four children the subject of this review is now the only survivor.

In the public schools of his native town Alfred L. Palmer began his education, which was continued in Mt. Morris, Illinois, and also in Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio. With a broad general knowledge to serve as a



A. Palmer

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foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he entered the Albany Law School, and after graduation was admitted to practice by the supreme court of New York. He then opened an office and engaged in the prosecution of his profession in Jackson county, Iowa, where we find him at the time Fort Sumter was fired upon. In the fall of 1861 he closed his law office, sold his books and joined his country's service, enlisting in Company I, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was sworn in as a private but his company elected him second lieutenant. The regiment was formed at Dubuque, Iowa, and thence ordered to St. Louis, where it remained during the fall and part of the winter. Their barracks were made of green lumber of logs which floated down the Mississippi river and during the winter the ice froze right on the logs and thus offered but little protection from the cold winds, so that many of the soldiers were made ill. Mr. Palmer was detached to do recruiting service and secured one hundred men for the army. At the battle of Shiloh his regiment was captured, and he, with other recruiting officers, was ordered to bring up his men in order to fill up the ranks. He reported near Corinth, Mississippi, to General Grant and was assigned to the Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being made captain of his company. This regiment, together with other recruits, was formed into a union brigade. At the battle of Corinth he was shot through the right lung, and being thus unfitted for further duty he was honorably discharged, but the wound did not heal for years. The ball was taken from his shoulder blade and weighs one and one-fourth ounces.

Being mustered out at St. Louis in 1863, Captain Palmer returned to his home and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered his health resumed the practice of his profession. He was elected county judge of Jackson county and held that office for four years. Hearing that the capital of Nebraska was to be located at Lincoln, he attended the sale of lots there, for the town had just been platted by commissioners appointed by the state legislature, and made several investments. The money received by the commissioners for these lots was used in the erection of its public buildings, and enough lots were disposed of to pay for the entire number of public structures erected, consisting of the capitol building, the state universities, insane asylum and state penitentiary. Mr. Palmer was quite fortunate in his investments there and made money by his real-estate dealings. For fourteen years he remained a resident of Lincoln and also engaged in the practice of law, winning a desirable clientage, while for two terms he acceptably served as county judge.

The year 1882 witnessed Mr. Palmer's arrival in Seattle, where he purchased property and at once became identified with the progress and up-building of the city. He also made some investments in Tacoma, and in addition to the care of his property interests he practiced his profession. He built the Palmer house and in 1889 erected the fine brick York hotel. He has also built a residence on Lake Washington, where he now resides. The York hotel occupies a very desirable site on First avenue and is one of the finest buildings of the northwest. It is sixty by eighty feet and five stories and basement in height and is composed entirely of brick. Its owner has prospered in all his undertakings, for he is a man of keen foresight, unfaltering determination and strong purpose. To-day he stands among the most successful business men of his adopted city and well does he deserve his prosperity, for it has been attained by the most honorable business methods.

In 1860 was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Lydia Butterworth, but she was only spared to him for a few years and at her death left two children, both of whom are now deceased. One of the daughters married John Denny and died, leaving two children, Harold and Annie Denny. For his second wife Mr. Palmer chose Miss Rocelia A. Chase, a native of Vermont, and their union has been blessed with seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living: Frank, who is now in the real-estate business; Hattie, the wife of Donald B. Olson, of Dawson; Don H., who is now a student in his third year at the Rush Medical College in Chicago; Leet R., who is in college; Lee Chase, a student in the high school; Ben B., also at school; and Esther, also attending school.

In his political views Mr. Palmer was formerly a Douglas Democrat but when he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he joined the Republican party and was one of its active and earnest supporters until the money question became the dominant issue before the people. Believing that gold and silver should both be established as a standard and the Republicans acknowledging only the gold standard, he withdrew his support and is now independent in his political views. Mr. Palmer was made a Mason in Bellevue, Iowa, and had just received an entered apprentice degree when he went into the army. When lying wounded and almost dying of thirst the kind offices of a brother Mason were the means of saving his life. In 1888 he was honored with the office of eminent grand commander of Knights Templar of the state of Washington. He has now retired from active practice of his profession, his attention being fully occupied with the supervision of his investments. His has been a career worthy emulation and deserving the highest commendation. The promptness with which he responded to what

he believed to be his duty in the Civil war has always been a characteristic of his life and to-day he stands among the honored, respected and successful men of his adopted state.

JOHN BEARD ALLEN.

The above named gentleman has been a conspicuous figure in the legislative and judicial history of the state. The public life of few other illustrious citizens of Washington has extended over a longer period and certainly the life of none has been more varied in service, more fearless in conduct or more stainless in reputation. His career has been one of activity, full of incidents and results. In every sphere of life in which he has been called upon to move he has made an indelible impression and by his excellent public service and upright life he has honored the state which has honored him with high official preferment. He is now giving his entire attention to the practice of law as a member of the firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, of Seattle, which occupies a leading position at the bar of this commonwealth.

Mr. Allen is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Crawfordsville, that state, on the 18th of May, 1845. He is descended from English ancestors who at an early epoch in the history of Pennsylvania took up their abode in that state. They were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and were noted for their uprightness of character. Joseph Allen, the great-grandfather of our subject, became one of the pioneers of Indiana and was a mill-owner and manufacturer in the early history of that state. His son, Joseph Allen, Jr., the grandfather of John B. Allen, was born in Pennsylvania and with his father removed to Indiana. He became a well educated man, was an expert civil engineer and surveyed many of the national roads in that state before the rails had marked the path of travel with steam as the motive power of transportation. His son, the third to bear the name of Joseph Allen, was born in Indiana, in 1814, and was a physician and surgeon. When the country became involved in Civil war he offered his aid to the government in caring for the sick and wounded and was commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. A part of the time he was attached to the Fourth Brigade under General Thomas. After the war he settled in Rochester, Minnesota, where he practiced his profession for a number of years, and then removed to Washington. Later he was stricken with paralysis, which incapacitated him for the further performance of professional duties, and he departed this life in 1874, at the

age of sixty years. He was a well informed and faithful medical practitioner and his skill and ability were recognized in the liberal patronage accorded him. He held membership in the Presbyterian church and was a most worthy citizen and honorable man.

In the years of his early manhood Dr. Joseph Allen had chosen for his wife Miss Hannah Cloud Beard, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Hon. John Beard, a gentleman who was closely identified with the organization and promotion of nearly all of the public institutions of the state of Indiana. For a period of thirty years he was a member of the state legislature, serving continuously either in the house or senate. He took a special interest in the building of the institution for the deaf and blind of his state and he left the impress of his individuality for good upon many measures which have been of the greatest benefit to that commonwealth. Unto Dr. Allen and his wife were born eight children, of whom only three are now living. The wife and mother died in the forty-ninth year of her age. She was a devout Christian, whose life was in harmony with her professed belief as a member of the Presbyterian church. She was devoted to her family, was of most amiable manner and kindly disposition and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

John Beard Allen, who was the fourth member of Dr. Allen's family, obtained his literary education in Wabash College, and then determining to make the practice of law his life work he began studying in the office and under the direction of the Hon. Charles C. Wilson, of Rochester, Minnesota, after which he took the law course in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1868. Opening an office in Rochester, Minnesota, he was engaged in practice at that place for a year, and in the spring of 1870 came to Washington, locating at Olympia, where he prosecuted his profession for a year. The district was then a new country and it was difficult to get along for some time, but gradually his patronage grew into a large and paying business.

While residing in Olympia Mr. Allen was appointed by President Grant to the position of United States attorney for the territory and was re-appointed by both Presidents Hayes and Garfield. During his ten years incumbency in that office he was practically a circuit rider, for it was the era preceding the advent of railroads, when travel was by stage over the rough mountain roads. He proved a most capable official, faithfully defending the legal interests of the state and gaining prominence by his masterly handling of intricate legal problems. While residing in Olympia Mr. Allen also edited volumes one and two of the reports of the supreme court of the territory,

from the time of its establishment until 1883. In 1881 he removed to Walla Walla and continued practice in eastern Washington and in the supreme court. In 1888 he made the canvass for the position of delegate to congress on the Republican ticket. This was one of the most exciting and arduous campaigns ever made in the history of Washington. His party had been defeated at the two preceding elections, but he was elected by a very large popular vote, receiving a larger majority than had ever been given to any previous candidate. Before he took his seat Washington was admitted to the Union and he was then elected United States senator by the first state legislature. Three states were admitted to the Union during that session of congress, the two Dakotas and Washington. The members of the senate were divided into three classes, the term of one-third expiring every two years, thus constituting the senate a continuous body. As a new state is admitted its senators take places for the terms of office in the uncompleted classes. In order to conform to this rule the three states just admitted were required to draw lots for their class position and after that the senators from each state had to draw lots between themselves to determine the length of their respective terms. Mr. Allen drew the four-years term, which expired March 4, 1893, and was again a candidate before the legislature for the office. In the legislature of one hundred and twelve members, seventy-five were Republicans, the balance being Populists and Democrats. In a Republican caucus thirty-eight would have constituted a majority sufficient for a nomination, but a minority of the party refused to caucus and fifty members went into caucus, of whom forty-nine cast their ballots for Mr. Allen. While he had a continuous support of fifty-two or fifty-three members throughout the session, the legislature failed to elect and his supporters declined to assent to his withdrawal, so that the legislature adjourned without choosing a United States senator. He was then appointed to the position by Governor John H. McGraw. A like failure occurred in Montana and in Wyoming, but the senate declined to seat the appointed senator on account of a precedent in similar cases, and that precedent has since been followed.

After Mr. Allen's retirement from the senate the present law firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken was formed in Seattle. Its members are all men of superior education and broad experience, standing high in the profession, and their practice embraces much of the most important litigation of the state. Mr. Allen now devotes his entire attention to his practice. He has a keenly analytical mind and determines with accuracy the strong points in a suit without losing sight of the details. He is exacting in the research and care with which he prepares his cases and in argument he is

strong. His ability has drawn to him a large practice, and his success indicates his mastery of the principles of jurisprudence.

In 1871 Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Cecelia M. Bateman, a native of the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and a daughter of the Hon. Hiram Bateman, a man of prominence and influence in his state, who has served as a member of the legislature and has been active in molding public policy. He and two of his sons served their country in the Union army throughout the Civil war, strong in their love for the Union and their loyalty to the flag. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born five children, two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Congregational church and has served for two terms as president of the Red Cross Society of the state of Washington.

Not only in positions of political preferment has Mr. Allen served his country, for he, too, at the time of the war of the Rebellion joined the boys in blue. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1864. His service was in eastern Tennessee and Alabama and at the close of the war he received an honorable discharge. He was but nineteen years of age when he volunteered and it was at the time when the great war had become a tremendous struggle. Many thousands of the brave men from both north and south had been killed and vast numbers maimed for life, and at no time in the history of the sanguinary struggle did it require more devoted love of country or more bravery to enlist. The same fearless devotion to duty has ever marked the career of Mr. Allen and has won for him the highest respect and admiration. In manner he is quiet and unassuming, yet is of the highest type of our American manhood, a fine representative of our citizenship, a lawyer of broad learning and at all times a man of the very highest honor and integrity, whose record reflects credit upon the city in which he makes his home and upon the bar of the state.

ORANGE JACOBS.

Perhaps there is no part of this history of more general interest than the record of the bar. It is well known that the peace, prosperity and well-being of every community depend upon the wise interpretation of the laws, as well as upon their judicious framing, and therefore the records of the various persons who have at various times made up the bar will form an important part of this work. A well known jurist of Illinois said: "In the American state the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the



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forces that move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom regulated by law, the firm supporter of good government. In the times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour and finally resisted tumult and fraction. No Political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belongs to the pure and educated lawyer." Orange Jacobs, of Seattle, is one who has been honored by and is an honor to the legal fraternity of Washington. He stands to-day prominent among the leading members of the bar of the state, a position which he has attained through marked ability. He has moreover been honored with the highest judicial office within the gift of the state and upon the bench sustained the dignity of the law which stands as a conservator of human rights, liberties, life and justice.

Judge Jacobs is a native of Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, born on the 2nd of May, 1829, and is of English ancestry, the family, however, having been founded in Massachusetts at an early epoch in colonial history. Captain Hiram Jacobs, the father of our subject, was born in New Hampshire and won his title by service in the Black Hawk war. He married Miss Phebe Jinkins, a native of Massachusetts. They removed to Sturgis, Michigan, in 1830, and became pioneer farming people of that portion of the territory. Captain Jacobs was an earnest Christian man who served as a class leader in the Methodist church and was active in promoting the cause of Christianity in every possible way. He was also a leader in public affairs and in the early history of his county filled the office of deputy sheriff, while for many years he was overseer of the poor. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, meeting with excellent success in his undertakings, where he remained for three years. He was a man of the highest probity of character and died at the ripe old age of ninety years, departing this life in 1897. His wife also lived to an advanced age and shared with him in his Christian work and in rearing their family of noble children. They had six sons and three daughters, and with one exception all are living.

Judge Jacobs, who is the second in order of birth, pursued his education in the primitive log school house that was founded on the frontier and in Albion Seminary, while later he was a student in the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. When a young man he engaged in teaching school and also took up the study of law, intending to make its practice his life work. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and believing that he might have better opportunity in the new and growing west he crossed the plains to Oregon, locating first in Marion county, near Salem. In 1857 he removed to Jackson

county, where for several years he had a large law practice. He was also an important factor in shaping public sentiment in favor of the Union and against secession, and in order to promote opposition to slavery for a number of years he edited and published the Jacksonville Sentinel. Through its columns he took a strong position against oppression and the secession movement of the south. When the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks, and such was his ability and his prominence in the party that he lacked but one vote of becoming its candidate for the United States senate. At last, however, the good work that he had done for the party and for the government during the dark days of the great Civil war was recognized by President Grant, and in 1867 he received the appointment of associate justice of the supreme court of Washington territory, while in less than a year, without solicitation on his part, the legislature of the territory asked the president to give him the appointment of chief justice of Washington. President Grant immediately complied and for six years Judge Jacobs continued on the bench, filling that high and honorable office in a manner that showed forth his good judgment and great legal ability and reflected credit upon the judicial history of the state. In 1879 he resigned the office after being nominated as the Republican candidate for the office of delegate to the United States congress. He made an efficient canvass and was elected, serving his territory in a distinguished manner in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses. He was very active in trying to secure its admission into the Union, also in gaining increased postal facilities for the territory and in the passage of the light house bill. It was also owing to his efforts that the law was enacted for the relief of the settlers who had taken up their residence along the original survey of the Northern Pacific railroad. Had it not been for the passage of this bill many of those settlers would have lost their land and homes, for they had taken possession thereof in good faith and had probably invested their all in obtaining the property. After serving for two terms in congress Judge Jacobs declined a re-nomination and returned to Seattle, where he resumed the practice of his profession.

While his efforts in behalf of the state have been recognized as of great value, his labors in Seattle have been of much benefit to the city. In 1880 he was elected mayor and while serving in that capacity did all in his power to secure reforms in the financial management of the city and in the police force. His administration was one of progress and improvement and received the endorsement of the majority of the best citizens of Seattle. At the close of his term he declined a re-election, but in 1884 he was again called

to public life, being elected a member of the territorial council, in which he served as chairman of the judiciary committee and of the committee on education. He became very active in securing the appropriations for the penitentiary, the insane asylum and the university and for many years he took a very deep and active interest in promoting the welfare of the university. He served for many years on its board of regents and for ten years acted as treasurer of the board. He is certainly entitled to much credit for placing the university in its present high position among the institutions of learning in this country. In 1899 Judge Jacobs was elected a member of the commission to form a new charter for the city of Seattle and here his signal ability and knowledge of law proved of great value in securing the paper which gives a legal existence to the city. This charter was adopted by the people in 1890 and under the new charter he had the honor of being elected corporation counsel. In 1896 he was elected one of the supreme judges of King county, in which position he most ably served for four years, having charge of the criminal department most of the time. During the whole of his long service on the bench very few of the cases decided by him were carried to the supreme court and he had but three criminal cases reversed. Judge Jacobs is still in the active practice of law under the firm name of Jacobs & Jacobs, his sons, Hiram J. and A. L., being his efficient partners. His law practice is large and remunerative, and has connected him with the most important litigation heard in the courts of his district through the past two decades. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. He has remarkable powers of concentration and application, and his retentive mind has often excited the surprise of his professional colleagues. As an orator he stands high, especially in the discussion of legal matters before the court, where his comprehensive knowledge of the law is manifest and his application of legal principles demonstrates the wide range of his professional acquirements. The utmost care and precision characterize his preparation of a case and have made him one of the most successful attorneys in Seattle.

On the 1st of January, 1857, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Jacobs and Miss Lucinda Davenport, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Doctor Benjamin Davenport, of the Buckeye state, who became an Oregon pioneer of 1850. Seven children have been born unto the Judge and his wife, all of whom have been reared to maturity and the family circle yet remains unbroken. In order of birth they are as follows: Hiram J.; Abraham Lincoln; Harry Edwin; Orange; Estella, now the wife of A. L. Clark, of Seattle; and Donna and Jessie, who are at home with their parents. The

Judge has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1848 and has filled all of the offices in the subordinate lodge. He is one of the oldest representatives of the fraternity in the state and he is also identified with the Masons, having reached the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Sturgis, Michigan, in 1852. He is a man of unimpeachable character, of unusual intellectual endowments and stands as one of the ablest representatives of his profession in the state, but while his legal practice has gained him distinction, his work in behalf of the commonwealth and of humanity has made him loved and respected throughout Washington. He has contributed to the intellectual development, has aided in forming the policy of the state, as manifest along many lines of progress, and his ability and keen discrimination have resulted to the general good.

ALBERT M. BROOKES.

In a history of the men whose business activity has won Seattle commercial prominence, Albert Marsdon Brookes deserves honorable and prominent mention. His business career has been one of continual advancement, and from a position of little importance he has worked his way upward until he stands to-day among the wealthy men of the city, respected and honored by all on account of the straightforward methods which he has ever followed. His residence here dates from March, 1877, his early life having been passed in the middle west.

Mr. Brookes is a native of Galena, Illinois, his birth having occurred on the 2d of September, 1843. The family is of English origin. His grandfather, Samuel Brookes, was a distinguished botanist of England and imported into that country the first chrysanthemums, which were brought from Japan. Joshua Brookes, a great-uncle of our subject, was a celebrated surgeon and at one time a director of the Zoological Gardens. Samuel Marsdon Brookes, the father of our subject, was born in England and attained great skill and renown as an artist. His specialty was the painting of still life, and many valuable works from his brush are scattered over the world. His pictures sold for very high prices and his work commanded great praise from the critics. Leaving his native country he emigrated to Chicago in 1834, when it contained only about six hundred inhabitants, including the garrison. Mr. Brookes was a pioneer of Milwaukee, and remained there until 1860, when he removed to San Francisco, where he continued his painting. One of his canvases, life-size portrait, sold to Mrs. Hopkins for twenty-five hundred dollars. A rather humorous incident is told concerning

one of his paintings, but it illustrates how remarkably true and life-like was his work. On one occasion he had completed a painting of a full-sized salmon which had just been caught, the water still dripping from its tail. A gentleman greatly admired it and wished to buy it, the price being fifteen hundred dollars, but before deciding to take the picture he brought his wife to see it. She objected to his making the purchase, saying she wouldn't like it because it was so real and she felt just as if she could smell fish. Samuel M. Brookes had great enthusiasm and zeal in his work and his art won high praise. In religious faith he was a strict Presbyterian. He departed this life in San Francisco, at the age of seventy-six years, while his good wife, who was about five years his junior, survived him for about that period. She was the mother of fourteen children, of whom five died in infancy, while nine reached mature years.

In the public schools of Milwaukee Albert M. Brookes began his education, which was continued in the academy there. When he was only eighteen years of age the great Civil war burst upon the country. He was too young to enlist at the first call, but when President Lincoln asked for three hundred thousand men the following year he responded, enlisting on the 1st of August, 1862, as a member of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment was sent to the front under command of Colonel Larrabee, and the division was first under General Nelson and later under General Phil Sheridan, who remained in command until transferred to Virginia. The first battle in which Mr. Brookes participated was at Perryville, and later he took part in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, where the Union forces covered themselves with glory, winning a splendid victory against great odds. He was afterward in the battles of Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas Court House, Kennesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta, besides many intermediate engagements. He then returned with General Thomas and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. His regiment went out with eleven hundred and fifty men and returned after three years' service with only two hundred and fifty. Mr. Brookes was mustered out at the close of the war, having served his country most faithfully. He never lost a single day and seemed to be possessed of a charmed life, for neither wounds nor ill health prevented his response to roll-call or the valorous performance of duty upon the field of battle. He returned to the north at the age of twenty-two years, a victor and a veteran, and his is a grand military record equalled by few of the brave volunteers who went forth in defense of country.

In the meantime Mr. Brookes' parents had removed to San Francisco and he joined them on the Pacific coast early in September, 1865. Almost immediately thereafter he received an appointment as clerk in the San Francisco postoffice, General Randall, the postmaster-general, being a friend of his father's. He filled various positions in the postoffice, discharging his duties so satisfactorily that he was three times promoted during the twelve years of his connection with the mail service of San Francisco, beginning in a humble capacity and terminating his service in the position next to assistant postmaster. In 1877, however, he resigned in order to come to Seattle—a step which he has never had occasion to regret.

Upon his arrival he became a partner with his brother-in-law in the wholesale liquor and cigar business. In 1885 he became interested in a general mercantile store at Black Diamond and remained there for two years, after which he returned to Seattle and purchased an interest in the cracker factory, being made president of the company which owned it. The business met with very gratifying success and Mr. Brookes is still a large stockholder in the enterprise. In 1889 he had the honor of being appointed postmaster of Seattle by President Benjamin Harrison, his long connection with the postoffice in San Francisco eminently fitting him for the work. He had been in charge only a short time when the great fire swept over the city and the postoffice was the only brick building which escaped, but great efforts were put forth to save it and the task was at length accomplished. When Mr. Brookes took charge of the office he at once set to work to systematize it and succeeded in making it one of the best in the entire country and a credit to the city. His arrangements made it possible to conduct the business with great accuracy and dispatch, and for this he received very high commendation. After two years' service he resigned to accept the position of cashier in the Boston National Bank, which was organized by him and other prominent business men, and of this institution he has been a stockholder and director from the beginning. The duties of the cashiership he has discharged to the fullest satisfaction of all concerned, and it is owing to his efforts, in a large measure, that the bank has won its creditable position among the financial enterprises of the state. The bank is capitalized for one hundred and eighty thousand dollars and from its opening has enjoyed a constantly growing business. Mr. Brookes is also a director and stockholder in the Diamond Ice Company and has acquired a large amount of city real estate.

Mr. Brookes has built a beautiful home, adorned with all that wealth can secure and refined taste suggest and standing in the midst of magnificent

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John W. Lyon

grounds, showing the art of the landscape gardener. In 1873 Mr. Brookes was united in marriage to Miss Laura Hannath, a native of Toronto, Canada. They have one daughter, Elise. They are all members of the Episcopal church, Mr. Brookes having aided in building the first church of that denomination in the city and also the present St. Mark's church. He is an active and valued member of the Grand Army post, being one of the first representatives of the order on the Pacific coast, and in 1886 he had the honor of being elected department commander. His life has been an upright and straightforward one, his success has been achieved along the lines of legitimate activity and unflinching energy and he has well earned the uniform regard that is extended to him by the business men of the state.

JOHN M. LYON.

The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history. Into the wild mountain fastness of the unexplored west went brave men, whose courage was often called forth in encounters with hostile savages. The land was rich in all natural resources, in gold and silver, in agricultural and commercial possibilities, and awaited the demands of man to yield up its treasures; but its mountain heights were hard to climb, its forests were difficult to penetrate, and the magnificent trees, the dense bushes or the jagged rocks often sheltered the skulking foe, who resented the encroachment of the pale faces upon their hunting grounds. The establishment of homes in this beautiful region therefore meant sacrifices, hardships and oft times death, but there were some men, however, brave enough to meet the red man in his own familiar haunts and undertake the task of reclaiming the district for purposes of civilization. The rich mineral stores of this vast region were thus added to the wealth of the nation; its magnificent forests contributed to the lumber industries and its fertile valleys added to the opportunities of the farmer and stock raiser, and today the northwest is one of the most productive sections of the entire country. That this is so is due to such men as John M. Lyon, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of the region.

John Miron Lyon was born in the city of Jackson, Michigan, March 13, 1840, and is of Scotch and German ancestry. His father, John Lyon, was born in Rochester, New York, and there married Miss Charlotte C. Cramer, of the same place. Her father was born in Germany and her mother was a member of the noted Sherman family of the United States. Soon after their marriage the parents of our subject removed to Michigan, which

was then a Western district, in which the work of progress and civilization had scarcely been begun. Mr. Lyon secured three hundred and twenty acres of land, on part of which the city of Jackson now stands. He was the founder of the city, he and others building a number of the first houses in the place. Being taken ill with brain fever he died, leaving to his wife the care of their three children. She was afterward married again. The estate which Mr. Lyon left was badly managed but the widow retained eighty acres, which is now within the corporation limits of Jackson. By her second marriage she had five children, of whom three are living. She was born in 1810 and departed this life in 1865, at the age of fifty-five. Of the first marriage only two are living, D. B. Lyon, of Red Bluff, who was a pioneer on the Pacific coast in 1852; and John M.

The latter was educated in the public schools of his native state and pursued a preparatory course in Ann Arbor. Two of his brothers were upon the Pacific coast, and in 1860, when in his twentieth year, he took passage at New York for San Francisco, where he arrived safely after a voyage of twenty-two days. The ship upon which he made the voyage upon the Pacific was the well known John L. Stevens. Upon his arrival Mr. Lyon proceeded up the Sacramento river to Red Bluff and engaged in clerking for his brother, who was in the book and jewelry business there. His other brother conducted the telegraph and express office in the same building and John M. Lyon remained in their employ for a year and a half. During that time he acquired a knowledge of telegraphy and he also read law for some time in the office of Earl & Myrich, but having quickly acquired a knowledge of telegraphy he was offered a position in Portland, Oregon, and became manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at that place. A year later he was sent through Oregon and Washington to establish offices for the company and give instruction to the operators. He also put the instruments in order and upon the completion of the line to New Westminster, in British Columbia, connecting with the Western Union extension, Mr. Lyon was given charge of the office at that place, but soon afterward the Atlantic cable was laid and this caused the extension of the Russian line to be abandoned. However, six hundred miles had been constructed at a loss of one million one hundred thousand dollars. While Mr. Lyon was at Westminster the queen's potlatch was given to the Indians, who were invited from all along the coast. They came in such large numbers that the supply of presents was exhausted and trouble was only avoided by the agents buying out a hardware and grocery store and presenting the goods to the red men. Great excitement prevailed, but the arrival of three gunboats prevented the outbreak

and no doubt saved the lives of many white settlers. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Lyon came to Seattle, which city had been made the headquarters of the telegraph company. He received the appointment of circuit manager of all the lines north of Portland, and continued in that capacity until 1882, at which time he resigned and severed his connection with the company, which, however, was very loath to dispense with his services. He had also been agent of the Puget Sound Telegraph Company, in control of their lines connecting Seattle with Port Townsend.

Mr. Lyon, on abandoning telegraphic work, opened a book and stationery store in this city, successfully carrying on operations in that department of mercantile activity until 1887, when he closed out his store, having been appointed by President Cleveland to the position of postmaster of Seattle. He filled that position most capably until a change occurred in the presidential administration. During his term of office he established the letter carrier system in the city and the receipts of the office increased from twelve to fifty-five thousand dollars per year. Mr. Lyon also served three terms in the city council and was chairman of the committee on streets and finance. On his retirement he was for some time engaged in the supervision of his real-estate and other business interests, and later he purchased the store which is owned and controlled by himself and his son, F. A. Lyon. It is a well-appointed book and stationery store located at No. 207 Pike avenue and the firm receives a large patronage, owing to their excellent business ability, capable management, reasonable prices and straightforward policy.

In 1865, at Claquato, Lewis county, Washington, Mr. Lyon was united in marriage to Miss Livonia Huntington, a daughter of Jacob Huntington, a pioneer of 1852, who crossed the plains with a band of cattle in that year, also bringing his family with him. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have been born four children: Callie, the wife of Benjamin F. Cobb; Charlotte, who is the wife of A. L. Washburn and resides with her parents; F. Arthur, who is with his father in business; and Susan Gertrude, at home. The family are members of St. Mark's Episcopal church. They have a very pleasant home, their lawn being adorned with flowers and shrubs of their own planting. The family is widely and favorably known in this state and they are members of the Pioneer Society. The work which has engrossed the greater part of Mr. Lyon's life has been of a most important character, proving not only a source of livelihood for himself, but of the greatest possible benefit to his fellow-men in the northwest, for the establishment of telegraphic communication has had marked influence upon the commercial history of this section of the country. Mr. Lyon thoroughly enjoys home life and takes

great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. A man of great natural ability, his success in business, from the beginning of his residence in Seattle, was uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character; and this is what Mr. Lyon has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained the most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

JAMES DOSTER HOGE, JR.

The president of the First National Bank of Seattle is the youngest national bank president in the entire United States, but his ability as a financier, his keen discrimination and his executive power do not seem to be limited by his years. He is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, born on the 21st of September, 1871, and is of Scotch lineage, his ancestors having left the land of hills and heather to establish a home in Virginia when that state was numbered among the colonial possessions of the English. They were people of the highest respectability and were widely and favorably known in connection with the early history of the Old Dominion. Israel, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Winchester, Virginia, in 1802, and was there married to Betsey Doster, who also represented an old Virginia family connected with the Society of Friends. In 1840 the grandparents removed to Ohio, becoming pioneer settlers of Zanesville, where the grandfather engaged in the manufacture of matches, being one of the first representatives of that line of business in the entire country. He was also a chemist and druggist and his business interests were important and lucrative. His political support was given the Democracy and he had the honor of being appointed by President James Buchanan to the position of postmaster at Zanesville. He was in manner most cordial, courteous and hospitable, a representative of the old type of true southern gentlemen. He died at the age of eighty-four years, his death resulting from injuries caused by a fall. His wife had departed this life in her fortieth year.

Their son, James D. Hoge, Sr., the father of our subject, was born in Zanesville in 1836, obtained his education there and became a prominent

electrician. For many years he was manager of the local Western Union telegraph office and had the reputation of being the champion telegrapher of the world at that early day in the development of the science. He was opposed to slavery and to the secession sentiment which was growing in the south, and therefore joined the Republican party, which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. He still strongly endorses its principles and yet makes his home in Zanesville, where he is very highly respected. He married Miss Anna Slack, a native of his own county, and a daughter of John B. Slack, an Ohio pioneer of prominence. Her father was an earnest member of the Baptist church and equally strong in his political faith, which was that of the Democracy. His life was so honored and upright that he commanded the esteem and respect of all who knew him. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hoge were born a son and a daughter. The latter became the wife of Hon. Frederick James Grant, a gentleman of marked literary promise who resided in Seattle, but who lost his life in a shipwreck at sea.

James Doster Hoge, Jr., obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native state and also attended the high school, while later he pursued a commercial course in a business college. Thinking the west would offer better opportunities for young men just starting out in business, he came to Seattle when eighteen years of age and accepted a position as stenographer with ex-governor John H. McGraw. The following fall he was given a position in the First National Bank of this city, serving first as messenger boy and stenographer, but his ability, willingness and ready mastery of the duties intrusted to him soon won recognition and he was promoted from time to time until he was finally given charge of the notes, discounts and collections. In 1894, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Frederic J. Grant, he purchased the Post Intelligencer from L. S. J. Hunt. Mr. Hoge then spent a few months in the east acquainting himself with the workings of daily papers, and in the fall of that year he assumed the business management of the journal, of which he became general manager a year later, continuing in that capacity with marked ability until September, 1897, at which time he sold the paper to the Piper Brothers. He had applied himself to his work so strenuously that rest for recuperation became necessary, and to gain this he made a tour around the world, nine months later returning to Seattle. He purchased an interest in the First National Bank of Seattle, and in September, 1898, was elected its president, which position he has since filled in a manner reflecting credit upon the institution and upon himself. He has also been one of the organizers of the Bank of Cape Nome, in Alaska, and is to-day its president. He has various other business interests, but devotes his atten-

tion almost exclusively to the management of the First National Bank, of which he is the popular president. A prompt, energetic business man, a capable and careful financier, merit has secured his advancement to the position which he now occupies. He is thoroughly informed concerning the business interests of the city and is highly esteemed by the patrons of the bank and by the business men of Seattle.

In his political views Mr. Hoge is an active Republican, and is treasurer of the Republican state central committee, using his influence and aid to advance the cause in which he so firmly believes and which he feels sure will best promote the welfare of state and nation.

In December, 1894, Mr. Hoge was married to Miss Ethel Hanna, a native of Mattoon, Illinois, and a daughter of John W. Hanna, of Seattle. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two daughters, Mary Louise and Anna Roberta. The parents are members of St. Mark's Episcopal church, in which Mr. Hoge is serving as one of the vestrymen. The first chapter of an eventful, prosperous and honorable business career has been written, but it is not difficult to imagine what his future history will be, for his salient characteristics are well known. He possesses the enterprising and indomitable spirit of the west, combined with good judgment and foresight, and, moreover, his business principles and conduct will bear the closest investigation.

FRANK W. SPEAR.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of the honored subject of this sketch—a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life has not one esoteric phase, being an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny. True, his have been "massive deeds and great" in one sense, and yet his entire life accomplishment but represents the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his, and the directing of his efforts in those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There is in Frank W. Spear a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commands the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of recourse, he has carved his name deeply on the record of the commercial, industrial and philanthropical history of the state which owes much of its advancement to his efforts.

Mr. Spear was born in Plymouth, Wisconsin, in 1849, and is a son of



Frank W. Spear,

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Eleazar Parmley Spear and Gulie Elma Marie (Chase) Spear. On the paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish lineage, the family having been founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war. On the maternal side he is of English and Dutch descent and the maternal ancestors were among the first of the Puritans to settle in New England. Two genealogies of the Chase family have been published, tracing their origin back to the time of Henry the Eighth. His forefathers on both sides bore arms as followers of Cromwell at the time the "Iron Chancellor" attempted to establish a Republican rule in England. Through five generations the family has been represented in the military service of the country when the United States has become involved in war. This history for patriotism and loyalty is one that the family have every reason to be proud of.

In early manhood Mr. Spear determined to make the practice of law his life work, and after completing his literary education began studying for the bar and was admitted to practice in Ellsworth, Wisconsin, in 1873. Believing that he would have better opportunities in the west, he sought a home in Dakota in 1880, and there resided for seven years, after which time he came to Seattle in 1887. Time has proved the wisdom of this step, for here he has found business opportunities and has molded conditions until they have served his ends. He has been largely engaged in commercial pursuits and in mining, and through the development of the rich mineral resources of this portion of the country he has attained a splendid fortune. He has, moreover, gained a business reputation that is unassailable—one which any man might be proud to possess. He has ever made it a rule to meet an engagement and fulfill the terms of a contract and to conduct all of his transactions along the strictest lines of commercial ethics.

For many years Mr. Spear served in the National Guards of Washington, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also a member of the Independent Battalion of Washington Volunteers during the Spanish-American war. A man of broad humanitarian principles, with deep interest in the race, he has ever felt attracted to any movement for the benefit of mankind, especially along educational lines which augment the powers of the individual. Since the late war with Spain and the acquirement of colonial possessions, Mr. Spear's attention has been directed toward the people of the Philippines with deep interest and sympathy. He now has in contemplation the founding of an industrial school on the island of Luzon, patterning it somewhat after the school established by Booker T. Washington, at Tuskegee, Alabama, and if the conditions are favorable he intends to secure a site about the beginning of the year 1905, so that the buildings may be erected and

the school in operation by the year 1910. In the Post Intelligencer, of Seattle, appeared an article which explains his project. It was headed: "Cash award of twenty-five dollars offered to State University students;" and it read as follows: "A wealthy philanthropist who is interested in the establishment of an industrial school on the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, has deposited with Rev. T. C. Wiswell twenty-five dollars, to be paid as a cash prize to the student of the State University who shall write the best essay or article upon the establishment of an industrial school in the Philippines, the name of the school to be 'Luzon Industrial School.' The subject to be divided into five subdivisions, as follows: First.—Location and site. Second.—Buildings, Apparatus and Machinery. Third.—Faculty and Curriculum. Fourth.—Government and Control. Fifth.—Support. The promoters of the school are considering the matter of having it under the control of some religious denomination for the present, and eventually turning it over to the future state of Luzon. The site and building fund are to be provided by the promoters, but the permanent support of the school must be provided in some other way. The following have been asked to act as a committee to pass upon the articles written and award the prize: Griffith Davis, Chairman; Michael Philips, John W. Pratt, Z. B. Rawson and T. C. Wiswell. All students of the University of Washington are eligible to compete for the prize. The articles when prepared should be mailed to Rev. T. C. Wiswell, University Station, Seattle, on or before June 1, 1902."

Mr. Spear has been twice married, and has three children: Leonard P., the eldest son, served with distinction in the First Regiment of Washington Volunteers, in the Spanish-American war and in the Philippine insurrection, and upon his return from the Philippines he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the National Guard of Wahsington. He is married and is now twenty-two years of age. Blanche E., aged twenty-four, and Frank W., a little lad of nine years, complete the family. The two eldest children, Henry P. and Maude Marie, both died when twenty-one years of age. The Luzon Industrial School will be erected as a memorial to them, for both were intensely interested in educational and reform work of all kinds intended to better the condition of mankind. The family home is a beautiful one, erected in Ravenna, a northern suburb of Seattle. In national politics Mr. Spear has always been Republican, and, although not taking any active part in political affairs, has always favored reform measures. Among the reforms favored by him may be mentioned: First.—The Australian Ballot. Second.—Primary Election Law. Third.—Torren's Land System of Registration. Fourth.—Merit System in Civil Service. Fifth.—Municipi-

pal ownership of Lights and Telephones, and Government ownership of Telegraph Lines, Railways and Mines. Sixth.—Old Age Pensions to all employes of government and corporation. Seventh.—Army reform and the complete breaking down of the social distinction between commissioned officers and enlisted men; the employment of the military forces of the United States in internal improvements; the building of roads, canals, etc. Last, but not least, Mr. Spear favors the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and takes an active interest in everything tending to that end.

While Mr. Spear has attained a fortune which classes him among the most wealthy residents of the northwest, his success has been so worthily won and used that the most envious could hardly envy him his prosperity. Charitable and benevolent, he has given freely of his means in support of worthy charity, but one of his great qualities lies in his encouragement and material assistance to those who were willing to help themselves. Indiscriminate giving often fosters idleness and vagrancy on the part of the recipients, but aid given to those who are anxious to make the most of their opportunities will develop self-reliance and honorable business men who become the bulwarks of the nation.

JOHN HARTE MCGRAW.

An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the gentleman whose name is mentioned above. He holds precedence as a most capable and far-sighted business man, as a statesman of broad understanding of the issues of the day and as one who occupied a most unique and trying position during one of the most exciting periods in the history of Seattle, in which connection he bore himself with such dignity as to gain the respect of all true-minded men. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his character as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of public opinion. The highest official honors within the gift of the people of his state have been conferred upon him and his career illustrates clearly the recognition that America accords to true worth.

The width of the continent separates Governor McGraw from his birthplace, for he is a native of Penobscot county, Maine, born October 4, 1850. He is descended from Irish ancestry, and his parents, Daniel and Catherine

(Harte) McGraw, were both natives of the Emerald Isle, whence they crossed the Atlantic to New York in 1848. They took up their abode, however, in Penobscot county, Maine, and there the father engaged in the lumber business until 1851, when he was accidentally drowned. He was a man of industry and marked probity of character, and his loss to his wife and three children was very great. His widow afterward married again and in 1890 departed this life. Our subject and a brother in Maine are now the only surviving members of the family.

In the schools of the Pine Tree state John H. McGraw obtained but a limited education, for not wishing to remain at home with his mother and stepfather, he obtained the former's consent and left home, from which time forward he was dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. As soon as he was large enough he obtained a position in a store and rapidly acquired a knowledge of merchandising, becoming a most successful salesman as the result of his obliging manner and his reliability. He saved his earnings, and, at length, as the result of his industry and economy, he started in business on his own account.

Attracted by the opportunities of the west, in 1876 he crossed the continent to San Francisco, where he arrived in July, and a little later in the same year he came to Seattle, reaching his destination on the 28th of December, 1876, so that for more than a quarter of a century he has resided here. The first business position which he occupied here was a clerkship in the Occidental Hotel, and later he conducted a small hotel on his own account, which some time afterward was destroyed by fire. Thus he was not only deprived of his business but of all he had saved through former toil. Many misfortunes had he encountered up to this time in spite of his resolution and perseverance, and now, in order to make a living, he sought a position on the police force, which then numbered four members. This seemed to him a very dark hour in his history, but it proved to be the hour before the dawning of a brighter day. It has ever been his habit to do well whatever he undertakes and his efficiency as a police officer attracted the attention of his fellow citizens, who, recognizing his ability, elected him city marshal after he had served on the police force for three years. He was elected on the Republican ticket and the city council also made him chief of police. In these positions his popularity as a citizen and officer continued to grow, and a year later he was nominated by his party as its candidate for sheriff of the county of King to fill an unexpired term. He was elected and twice re-elected to the same office, and it was during his third term that the anti-Chinese trouble began. A serious conflict was threatened between the

law-abiding and law-defying citizens, but it soon became known that Sheriff McGraw would uphold law and order, no matter what it might cost him personally, and by his tact and capable management the trouble and conflict were averted, but notwithstanding the commendable course taken by him, it seriously detracted from his popularity, arousing the opposition of those who sympathized with the lawless element and when he was nominated for re-election in 1886 he was defeated, together with the others on the ticket.

While serving as policeman, marshal and sheriff Mr. McGraw had become largely conversant with law, and after his retirement from office began its study, successfully passed an examination and was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he became a partner of Judge Roger S. Green and Judge C. H. Hanford, both eminent jurists, and not long afterward Joseph McNaught was taken into the firm, which then became Green, Hanford, McNaught & McGraw. Its reputation was that of being one of the strongest law firms in the entire state, and thus Governor McGraw entered upon a successful and enviable professional career, but his popularity with his party was not at an end, and in 1888 he was prevailed upon to again become a candidate for sheriff, his supporters urging that it would be well for him to accept the nomination in order that the people of the county might have the chance to show that in the opportunity for calm judgment which had come they approved his course in connection with the anti-Chinese riots, which by his former defeat they had seemed to condemn. Thus it was that he again became a candidate and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He filled the office with marked ability and to the fullest satisfaction of all concerned, but in 1890 positively declined to accept the nomination again, retiring from the office in order to give his attention to the business of the First National Bank, of which he had been elected president some time before and in which capacity he served for seven years.

Mr. McGraw was then chosen by his party to be its standard bearer in the state and by popular ballot was elected to the high office of governor, in which he served most faithfully from January, 1893, until January, 1897, reflecting credit upon the state of his adoption and adding an untarnished page to its political history. At the close of his administration the notices of the press were most favorable and commendatory concerning the work he had accomplished in the gubernatorial chair and the dignity and ability with which he sustained the honors of the office. One journal said: "It is to the lasting credit of the ex-governor that general public sentiment approves his administration as honest, faithful, zealous and conspicuously business-like. He has been the tool of no combination, but has preserved clear-sighted mas-

tery of his own convictions at all times. His state papers have been models of clearness and directness and show a mind well stocked and well balanced. American 'gumption' pervades these papers and no lover of the state will ever turn from their perusal with lessened respect for their distinguished author." A paper of the opposition party said: "He is a growing man; has studied and worked hard to make himself competent to discharge the duties devolving upon him, and his administration has been creditable to himself and party." Since his retirement from office he has been interested in mining on the Yukon river in Alaska, and is very extensively engaged in real-estate transactions in that distant territory.

In 1874 Mr. McGraw was married in Maine to Miss May L. Kelly, a native of the Pine Tree state and a representative of an old New England family. Two children have been born to them: Kate Edna, now the wife of Fred H. Baxter, of Seattle, and Mark Thomas, who is now engaged in mining in Alaska.

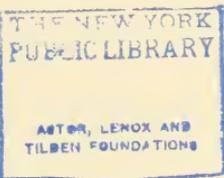
The Governor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish rites, attaining the thirty-second degree of the latter. His is in many respects a remarkable history. With very limited advantages in his boyhood he started out in his early youth to fight life's battles, and has certainly come off conqueror in the strife. He is a gifted man who has developed his latent powers by the faithful and conscientious performance of every duty, whether humble or great. In manner he is courteous, kindly and approachable and his friendship, which is highly prized by all who know him, can be won by true merit. Fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, he stands out conspicuously as one of the strongest and most distinguished residents of the state.

MATTHEW DOW.

Matthew Dow, one of the most prominent and successful contractors and builders of Seattle, with office at No. 45 Colman Block, is a worthy representative of the land to which he owes his birth—Scotland. Thoroughly imbued with the strong religious ideas as held by the Scottish people, he is a man not to be swerved from principles which he believes to be right, and in all his dealings of both a business and political nature he has strictly adhered to those principles, even when they have worked to his immediate personal detriment. In the long run this characteristic has made him thoroughly appreciated by those who at the time were thwarted by his rugged honesty. His life has been a very eventful one, but even when threatened



Matthew Dow



by death he was not to be moved from the path which he believed to be right.

Mr. Dow was born on the 29th of July, 1849, seven miles south of Glasgow, Scotland, and is the oldest of the thirteen children in the family of Andrew and Maggie (Steel) Dow. In his native land the father followed farming, and continued to follow that occupation to some extent after coming to America, having emigrated to this country about four years after our subject sought a home here. He was the first man to raise Irish potatoes in Texas. During his residence in the United States he practically lived retired most of the time, and spent his last days in Seattle, Washington, where he died at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. He was a strong adherent of the Presbyterian church, in which his father, Andrew Dow, Sr., had served as a ruling elder for many years.

In the schools of his native land Matthew Dow acquired his literary education, and in that country also learned the builder's trade, which he followed there until twenty-four years of age. At that time he came to the new world, and after spending about two years and a half in Lexington, Kentucky, went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he did considerable building. There he was joined by his brother a year later, and together they went to Belton, Bell county, Texas, which was then about forty miles from any railroad. They soon secured a good trade in their line of business and erected buildings for the most prominent people in the place. When the Santa Fe Railroad reached the place an era of progress was inaugurated. Mr. Dow built the court house, jail and most all of the better buildings and residences there. He leased the city water works and operated them at a good profit for three and a half years. An offer was made the city that if they would donate ten acres of land within the corporate limits and give thirty thousand dollars the Boyler Female College would be moved there. Mr. Dow was chosen to draw up the plans, and after visiting the different institutions in the state he made suitable plans which were accepted and the college built there. He accepted no pay for this work, but the corner stone, which has his name as architect and superintendent inscribed upon it, is a lasting monument to the good work he did. To show their appreciation the institute offered him five scholarships for his two daughters, but he would not accept that, though they attended the college while residing there. After thirteen and a half years spent at Belton, and having earned the esteem of all citizens, he decided to come north, and in 1889, realizing the splendid building prospects in Seattle, he came to this place and since that time has been a prominent factor in the development of the city. He erected the Pacific building, the Victoria Hotel, the Seattle Athletic Club house, the one-story block opposite the Rialto,

and has done all the work for the Great Northern in the building line, including the stores on Jackson street and many other buildings of a business character. In Ballard, where he made his home until 1902, Mr. Dow erected the Methodist and Baptist churches, his own building at the corner of Second and Broadway and other brick business blocks there. In 1901 he built his fine residence on Pontius avenue, Seattle, where he is now living.

Mr. Dow has been twice married, having before leaving Scotland wedded Miss Maggie MacGregor, and to them were born four children, two sons and two daughters, but the eldest died at the age of eight months. Those living are: Jeanie, now the wife of John Kyle, a grocer of Ballard; Alex, who married Mamie Alford and resides in Interbay; and Maggie, wife of Fritz Herbert Leather, who is the promoter of newspapers published in Japan and America. The mother of these children died after the removal of the family to Seattle, and in January, 1901, Mr. Dow married her half sister, Agnes Smith.

Mr. Dow is a member of the Presbyterian church and is connected with with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The Republican party usually finds in him a staunch supporter of its principles, but he is somewhat independent in politics, preferring to give his support to the men whom he believes best qualified for office, regardless of party lines. While a resident of Ballard he served as mayor of the city one term and refused a re-election. During his term a special election was held and the town bonded for forty-five thousand dollars. The water works were also put in and he vetoed a bill for the purchase of a plant, by which the city was saved a large sum of money. Never were the reins of city government in more capable hands, for he is a progressive man, pre-eminently public-spirited, and all that pertains to the public welfare receives his hearty endorsement. He also served as a member of the city council, and his various official duties have been discharged with a promptness and fidelity worthy of the highest commendation.

WILLIAM E. BOONE.

In past ages the history of a country was the record of wars and conquests; to-day it is the record of commercial activity, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are the leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, not man over man, and the victor is he who can successfully establish, control and operate extensive commercial interests. William E. Boone is one of the strong and influential men whose lives have become an essential part of the history of Seattle

and of the northwest. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense, guided by great will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. Connected with building interests he has contributed in very large measure to the substantial improvement of Seattle, is numbered among its pioneer architects and builders and in many of the finest structures of the city are seen the evidences of his handiwork.

In a little log school house in his native state Mr. Boone pursued his education. He remained at home until his eighteenth year and devoted three years to mastering the carpenter's trade. He then went west to Chicago, where he entered the service of the Central Railway Company, whose line was in process of construction. He was soon given charge of the erection of its buildings all along the road and had at times as many as one hundred and fifty mechanics working under his direction. He continued with the company until the road was completed and afterward resided for three years in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in business as both an architect and builder, having recently pursued the study of architecture. Through his own efforts he became very proficient in that line and while in Minneapolis he erected many of the buildings in that then rapidly growing city. The year 1859 witnessed his arrival on the Pacific coast. He made his way to San Francisco and thence to the Cariboo mines. He became a mine owner and operator, his possessions at times comprising five different mines. It was the time of the great mine excitement in California, and Mr. Boone made money rapidly but lost it just as rapidly. Returning to San Francisco, he there resumed work at his chosen vocation and was engaged in contracting and building for a number of years, becoming very prominent in that direction. He had under contract in one year over one million dollars worth of work. He was acknowledged the leading representative of his line of business in the city and many of the finest structures there stand as monuments to his skill and handiwork. Among the costly buildings which he erected was the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

During the Dennis Kearney excitement and the trouble which arose concerning the change in the state constitution, fully forty thousand people left San Francisco in a single year and Mr. Boone was among the number. He chose Seattle as the scene of his future business operations, arriving in what was then a city of about thirty-five hundred people. He has been connected with this place during the whole of its magnificent growth and has been deeply interested in its progress and prosperity. In the line of

his business he has been a most important factor in its improvement and a large majority of its fine business houses and residences have been erected under his supervision. One of these is the New York building and no finer business block can be found on the northwest Pacific coast. He also executed the plans for the building of the magnificent high school which is alike a credit to Seattle and to its designer. During his residence in Seattle all of its fine structures have been built and to his skill and enterprise are largely due the attractive appearance of the city to-day. He has the honor of being the president of the Washington State American Institute of Architects. Mr. Boone sustains an unassailable reputation as a business man. Probably in no line of industrial activity is there better opportunity for fraud and dishonesty than in building, and the unqualified confidence of his fellow townsmen, which Mr. Boone enjoys, is an unmistakable evidence of his integrity and honesty in all business transactions.

In 1871 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Boone and Miss Mercy Slocum, of Syracuse, New York, a representative of one of the old American families, and a niece of the distinguished General Slocum. Both Mr. and Mrs. Boone are highly respected by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance. From the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its stalwart advocates, but has never desired or held office, content to give his support to the party without hope of reward. He has been a worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years and has filled all the offices in both the subordinate lodge and encampment. While residing in Minneapolis in 1857 he joined the Masonic fraternity and was exalted to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, since which time he has filled nearly all of the offices in the blue lodge and is a past master. He has taken all of the York rite degrees, becoming a Sir Knight Templar, and in the Scottish rite he has attained the thirty-second degree, being proclaimed a sublime prince of the royal secret. He has thoroughly studied the tenets of the craft and in his life has exemplified its beneficent principles. He has not only been a good Mason, but a good citizen as well. After the great fire of Seattle, he was made a member of the committee of five appointed to straighten and widen the streets and the present beautiful city attests how well the work was accomplished. Mr. Boone stands to-day among the strong men of the northwest. Strong in his citizenship, strong in his honor and good name, the work which he has accomplished in behalf of the city of his adoption is of such a character that his fellow townsmen owe to him a debt of gratitude and extend to him their unqualified regard.

HANS P. RUDE.

Hans P. Rude, a member of the Seattle city council and a prominent merchant tailor of the city, is a native of the land of the Midnight Sun, his birth occurring in Norway on the 4th of March, 1861, and he is of Norwegian ancestry. His parents, Hans and Agnete (Pedersen) Rude, were also born in Norway, and were there reared and married. Four children were born to them in their native land, and there the mother died at the age of thirty years. In 1884 the father came to America, settling in Pierce county, Wisconsin, where he is still residing. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and was honorable and upright in all his dealings. Three of his children are residents of the Pacific coast, two of whom, Hans P. and Mathias, make their home in Seattle, and Martenas is a resident of San Francisco, while the daughter, Miss Augusta, resides in Minneapolis.

Hans Peter Rude received his education and learned the tailor's trade in the land of his nativity, and when but fifteen years of age he left the parental roof to make his own way in the world. He learned his trade in Christiana, and in 1881 came by way of Quebec to the United States, locating first in Chicago, from whence he continued his westward journey to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he lived three years, engaged part of the time in work at his trade, after which he went to Minneapolis. He came to this country a poor boy, a stranger in a strange land, and he was obliged to earn the money to pay for his passage after his arrival here. He soon began attending a night school, and in a short time became well informed concerning the laws and business customs of this country. Coming to Seattle in February, 1891, he was here employed as a cutter until 1894, when he opened business on his own account, and since that time has been numbered among the leading business men of the city, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success, sooner or later, and to Mr. Rude they have brought a handsome competence as a reward of his well directed efforts. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has studied closely the issues and questions of the day, and as a result he has allied himself with the Republican party, to which he gives an intelligent and loyal support. He had been a resident of Seattle but five years when, in 1896, he became the choice of his party for the office of city councilman, to which he was re-elected two years later, running against a strong fusion of the opposing parties. His second election demonstrates the fact that he had proved himself a useful and honorable member of the board of councilmen.

Such has been the uprightness of his character and business career that he was deemed eligible to become a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he received the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Doric Lodge, No. 92, of Seattle, thereafter being advanced until he is now a Royal Arch Mason, a Sir Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and other fraternities. Mr. Rude is a life member of the Alaska Geographical Society. In 1882 Mr. Rude was united in marriage to Miss Lena Sophia Martenson, also a native of Norway, and the children resulting from their union are Henry McClair, George Albert, Lillie Palma and Morris Oscar. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and they share in the high regard of a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM R. BALLARD.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of the state lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Rising above the heads of the mass there has always been a series of individuals, distinguished beyond others, who by reason of their pronounced ability and forceful personality have always commanded the respect of their fellow men and who have revealed to the world those two resplendent virtues of a lordly race, perseverance in purpose and a directing spirit which never fails. Of this class William Rankin Ballard stands as an excellent illustration. The goal toward which he has hastened during his many years of toil and endeavor is that which is attained only by such as have by patriotism and wise counsel given the world an impetus toward the good, such have gained the right and title to have their names enduringly inscribed on the bright pages of history.

William R. Ballard has been a resident of Washington for thirty-seven years and while he has not sought prominence in the line of political preferment no man in Seattle has done more to advance the city's welfare through the establishment of important industrial and commercial interests that have contributed largely to the public good than Mr. Ballard. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 12th of August, 1847, and is descended from English ancestry who became early settlers of New England and for many years were respected and influential residents of New Hampshire. In that state his father, Dr. Levi Ballard, was born, his birth-

place being the town of Hillsboro, Hillsboro county, and the date December 21, 1815. Removing from the old Granite state to New Jersey he there began reading medicine and later was graduated in the Cleveland Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, with the class of 1844. He was married that year in Richland county, Ohio, to Miss Phoebe A. McConnell and there they began their domestic life, the Doctor engaging in the practice of medicine. In 1850 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died leaving two sons, Irving, who became an attorney of King county, Washington, and died in 1880, and William Rankin.

In 1852 the father crossed the plains to California, where he remained for only a few months and then returned to the east by way of the Isthmus route. In 1855 he once more crossed the plains, locating in Oregon, and was the surgeon of a regiment of volunteers during the Indian war. In 1857 he again returned to the east by way of the Isthmus of Panama and was married to Miss Mary E. Condit. Accompanied by his wife and two sons, in 1858 he made his way to Oregon and practiced his profession in Roseburg until 1865, at which time he removed to Auburn, Washington, where he retired from his profession, spending his last days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He departed this life on the 12th of January, 1897, at the age of eighty-two years, and thus closed a career that was marked by honor, integrity and usefulness. In politics he was a Republican and in religious faith a Presbyterian. He was a conscientious and faithful practitioner and would always respond to the call of the sick and suffering at no matter what personal sacrifices, never stopping to question whether his labors would ever be recompensed by pecuniary remuneration. There were five children by his second marriage and his widow still survives him.

William Rankin Ballard was a youth of eleven years when his father crossed the plains with his family and since that time he has been identified with the development of the northwest. His preliminary education was supplemented by study in the academy at Wilber, Oregon, and in the Washington State University. He acquired a good knowledge of civil engineering and began life on his own account in that line of activity. He secured various government contracts for surveying public lands, among which was the Yakima Indian reservation, the largest government surveying contract in the state, requiring three years for its completion. Some complications arose in regard to receiving his pay and in 1875 he found it necessary to go to Washington to attend to that and other business. In the summer of 1876 he accepted the position of mate on the steamer Zephyr, which

was owned by his brother and plied between Olympia and Seattle. In 1877 he was made captain and in 1881 became part owner of the vessel, his partners being George Harris and John Leary. In 1886 he became sole owner and continued in command until 1887, when he sold his ship. Under Captain Ballard's management she was very popular and made larger earnings than any other local steamer then plying on the Sound.

While engaged in conducting the trips of this steamer Captain Ballard became convinced that Seattle had a brilliant future before it and began to invest in city property. In 1883, in partnership with Judge Thomas Burk and John Leary, he purchased seven hundred acres of land on Salmon Bay, upon which is now located the prosperous city of Ballard, a suburb of Seattle, containing five thousand and four hundred inhabitants. His property there has been subdivided and from time to time he has sold lots on which he has realized very largely, as the land was purchased for only a few dollars per acre and is now worth as many thousands. Captain Ballard had the management of his company's affairs in the handling of the property and to him belongs great credit for the success which has attended the enterprise and for the large fortunes resulting therefrom. He has also been closely associated with the financial circles of the city, being one of the organizers of the Seattle National Bank, which was established in 1890 with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was elected its vice-president and his business ability and wise counsel were important factors in its success. The company erected a six-story bank building, one of the finest of its kind in the entire northwest. For three years he was manager of the bank, during which time it was attended with most gratifying success. He was one of the organizers of the Seattle Savings Bank, of which he remained president until 1897, and also president of the First National Bank of Waterville, Washington, and one of the directors of the North End Bank of Seattle and the Fairhaven National Bank. In the organization of the West Street and North End Electric Railway Company he was prominent, becoming one of the heavy stockholders of the company and also its vice-president. He was also a large stockholder and director in the Terminal Railway & Elevator Company and thus it can be seen that he has done his full share in the improvement and upbuilding of the city through the establishment of many extensive business concerns which have been of the greatest value in promoting material progress and prosperity. He has always had great faith in the future of Seattle and believes it is destined to attain still greater prominence as a metropolis of the northwest. He is now president of the Mutual Land Company of the city and is push-

ing its interests. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Lake Washington canal committee and a trustee of Whitworth College of Tacoma. The influence of such a life cannot be measured but all familiar with the history of Seattle acknowledge the city's indebtedness to his efforts.

In 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Captain Ballard and Miss Estelle Thorndyke, a native of Rockland, Maine, and they had five children, but four died in infancy, the surviving son being Stanley. The best homes of the city are open for their reception and they are leading representatives of the social circles of Seattle. Mr. Ballard belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Seattle, and for many years has been one of its elders. He was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Seattle, in 1871, and has always been a worthy exemplar of the teachings of the craft. His is a well rounded character in which due attention has been given to physical, mental and moral development, as well as to business, social and public affairs. He stands out conspicuously among the leading spirits to whom Seattle owes her upbuilding, her progress and substantial improvement and his name is inseparably linked with her history.

THOMAS H. CANN.

The name of Judge Thomas H. Cann ranks high among his professional brethren of the King county bar and we are pleased to present to his numerous friends and acquaintances this sketch of his useful life. The Judge is a native of the Prairie state, his birth having occurred in St. Clair county, Illinois, on the 18th of July, 1833, and he is of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, and his grandfather, William Cann, served under General Washington throughout the struggle for independence. He was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, and lived to the extreme old age of one hundred and six years, but during the last seven years of his life he was totally blind. The father of our subject, James Cann, was born in Hart county, Kentucky, in 1792, and was there married to Nancy Miller, a native also of that commonwealth, where her people were among the early pioneers. Unto this worthy couple were born nine children, six sons and three daughters, but of this family only two sons are now living, the brother of our subject being John B. Cann.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cann removed to Indiana, settling on the Wabash river, where they were among the early settlers, but in 1820 they left that state for St. Clair county, Illinois, taking up their abode near where Belleville now stands. In that early day Chicago, now the second city

in size in the United States, had not even been begun. During the period of the Civil war their son, John B., enlisted for service in the Union Army, joining the Sixteenth Army Corps, and he served under General A. J. Smith and General Buell. During his services he was promoted from the ranks to a captaincy, and during the battle of Shiloh he was wounded. His younger brother, Elias Cann, was also a volunteer in the service of his country, and lost his life at the battle of Wilson Creek. The father of this family was called to his final rest at the age of fifty-six years, his death resulting from an accident, passing away in the faith of the Methodist church, of which he was one of the early members and for a time a local minister. By his teachings and example he led many to the higher life, and as a minister he was ranked with the Rev. Peter Cartwright and other noted divines of that day.

Thomas H. Cann received his early education in the public schools of his native locality. In 1854, after reaching his twentieth year, he crossed the plains to California, and after his arrival on the Pacific coast he mined at Hångtown, now Placerville, Coloma, Shasta and Yreka, going from one mining excitement to another, and in 1861 he went to Orofino, now in Idaho, but during his mining experience he met with only moderate success. At the last named place he was made a deputy sheriff, but after a year's service therein he resigned the position to enter the employ of Wells, Fargo & Company, carrying their express from the mines to Lewiston, making the journey principally on horseback, but when the snow was very deep he packed the express on snow-shoes. While thus engaged the exposure during the winter was very severe, the danger from road agents was imminent and it was a position which only a man of heroism would have undertaken. Continuing in that capacity for a year, he was then employed on the company's steamboats on the Snake and Columbia rivers, for which he received an excellent salary and thus continued until 1870. In that year he received from the governor the appointment of Oregon State land commissioner, which office he filled with credit for eight years. During this time he also read law and was admitted to the bar, beginning the practice of his chosen profession at Salem, Oregon. After a residence in that city of ten years he removed to Seattle. In 1864, he had been married at Portland, Oregon, to Miss Louisa A. Gephart, a native of Hamburg, Germany. On his arrival in this city Mr. Cann's family consisted of his wife and three children: Adoline, at home; Thomas H., a lawyer by profession and now employed as master of a steamship; and Louisa, the wife of Professor Raunam, professor of mathematics in the Washington State University.

When the family took up their abode in Seattle this new thriving city was but a mere hamlet, but Mr. Cann immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession, in which he continued with steadily increasing success for a year. He was then appointed to the important office of police judge, serving in that capacity for four years, and on the expiration of that period he again resumed the private practice of the law. In 1898 he was again called to public life, this time being elected to the office of justice of the peace and shortly afterward he was appointed police judge by Mayor Humes. Since 1892 he has served as police judge, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is recognized as a man of exceptional attainments, and in all the positions which he has been called upon to fill he has been true to himself and to the duties and obligations resting upon him.

To Mr. Cann is accorded the honor of being one of the oldest Masons on the Pacific coast, having been made a Master Mason at The Dalles, in 1863, and in the same year he received the Royal Arch degree. He was a charter member of the first Scottish Rite body that met in the west, and he has received all the degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry up to and including the thirty-second degree. In 1877 he became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Salem, Oregon, and he is a charter member of the second body of that fraternity organized in the state, while at the present time he is a member of the committee on laws in the grand lodge of the state of Washington. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been an ardent supporter of its principles, his first presidential vote being cast for John C. Fremont in 1856, and he has ever been an active and efficient worker in the ranks. In 1884 Mr. Cann erected his present beautiful and commodious home, where his attractive lawn, one hundred and twenty feet square, is cared for by himself and family, and they have planted many beautiful flowers, shrubs and fruit trees. In this charming home Mr. and Mrs. Cann expect to spend the remainder of their days, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries which former labor has brought to them. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife and daughter are members of St. Mark's Episcopal church. The parents are also members of the Pioneer Society. He is always ready to assist in any movement which has for its object the improvement and upbuilding of the city of his choice, and he is justly called the "father of the police court of Seattle."

A leading member of the bar in speaking of Judge Cann said: "I consider him one of the most active, thorough and successful members of the profession. During his term of service on the bench here he made himself a

terror to the evil doers, and did much to improve the moral tone of the community. He had to a remarkable degree that rare ability for detecting truth from falsehood, for unearthly fraud and hypocrisy, which is so necessary in a committing magistrate. In his practice he has received a large clientage, and is intrusted with many important interests. He has the unbounded confidence of his clients, and is, I believe, in the enjoyment of as remunerative practice as any lawyer in Seattle."

ELTON E. AINSWORTH.

Elton E. Ainsworth, general manager of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, of Seattle, is a striking example of what may be accomplished in the rapidly developing section of the country when determined perseverance is seconded by native ability. His rise in about twelve years to the position which he now occupies is indicative of his especial fitness for the work to which he is devoting his energies. Under his capable direction the business of the company has grown to mammoth proportions, so that the enterprise is one of the most important contributing to the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of the northwest.

Mr. Ainsworth is a native of New York, his birth having occurred at Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, on the 24th of May, 1865. He is of English ancestry. His father, Willard Ainsworth, was born in Cape Vincent, and in early life followed agricultural pursuits, but later turned his attention to merchandising, carrying on business successfully along that line until about fifteen years ago, since which time he has lived retired. He was also identified with the fishing industries of the country, having been president of the Lake Ontario Fish Company. Politically he has been interested in the success of the Republican party from its organization, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. An active member of the Presbyterian church, he has filled offices in the organization with which he is identified, and his influence has ever been on the side of the right, the true and the beautiful. He wedded Mary Herrick and they are the parents of six children, but our subject is the only one living in the west.

During the summer months, while not attending school, Elton Ainsworth gained a knowledge of the fish business under his father's direction, and this practical experience acquired in his youth well qualified him for the work which he undertook in later years. When he reached the age of twenty years he went to Detroit, Michigan, and for a year and a half was connected with the Robinson Brothers Lumber Company, but on the expiration



E. E. Muscott

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of that period he determined to go to the Pacific coast. He first made his way to San Diego, California, but finding that business was not very active at that point he decided to make his way to the Puget Sound country, and purchased a ticket to Tacoma, but when the boat upon which he had taken passage stopped at Seattle he went ashore and was so pleased with the city and its prospects that he immediately determined to remain, and lost no time in having his baggage transferred from the boat to the town, and thus, in August, 1888, took up his residence here.

It was then the custom for nearly everyone who came to this locality to take a claim, and Mr. Ainsworth went to the Olympic Mountains and secured a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres on Lake Cushman, where he remained for six months. He then sold his claim and returned to the city, where, in connection with Arthur G. Dunn, he became engaged in the fish business at the corner of Second avenue and Pike street. Since that time the partnership has existed and the business has constantly increased. They soon extended the field of their operations to the wholesale canning business. In 1896 they built a cannery at the foot of Pike street, and in 1898 another at Blaine, Washington. In 1901 the consolidation of a number of the canneries on Puget Sound and in Alaska was consummated and the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company was formed, Mr. Ainsworth taking charge of the affairs of the company as its general manager. The company owns and operates seventy-five steamers, tugs and other vessels and has several very large canneries on Puget Sound and twenty in Alaska, the pack averaging from one million and two hundred and fifty thousand to fifteen hundred thousand cases annually, the product being shipped to all parts of the world. That Mr. Ainsworth is a man of exceptional business ability and executive force is indicated by his capable control of the mammoth business of the company, requiring keen discernment, marked foresight and a genius for dispatch in business and for planning and executing the right thing at the right time.

In August, 1894, in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Ainsworth was united in marriage to Miss Helen Schroeder. They lost their only son, Willard, who died in April, 1900, at the age of three years. Their beautiful home, at the corner of Minor avenue and University street, was erected in 1901, and is the center of many brilliant and pleasing social functions, participated in by many of the leading residents of Seattle. Mr. Ainsworth votes with the Republican party, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Ranier Club and the Seattle Golf Club. He belongs to the group of distinctively representative business men who have been active in promot-

ing and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing city, and acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has garnered, in the fullness of time, the generous harvest which is the just recompense of industry, integrity and enterprise.

ROBERT G. WESTERMAN.

There is no rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that come in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but little, and when one man passes another on the highway of life, reaching the goal of prosperity in advance of others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. To-day among the leading residents of Seattle stands Robert G. Westerman, who is prominently known throughout this locality as the president and manager of the Westerman Iron Works.

Mr. Westerman was born in the city of Coldwater, Michigan, in 1843, and is of Swedish ancestry, his parents, Peter and Peternella (Nystrom) Westerman, having both been natives of that country. In 1841, however, they left the land of their birth and came to the United States, taking up their abode in Michigan. Three of their children remained for a time in their native land, but subsequently joined their parents in this country. While a resident of Michigan the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in 1849 he crossed the plains to California and there followed placer mining. In 1855, on account of the ill health of his wife, he returned with his family to Europe, and there she died at the age of forty-six years, but her husband reached the age of seventy-two years. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but during his residence in America was identified with the Prebyterian church. This worthy couple became the parents of eleven children, but only two are now living, the brother of our subject being Charles Westerman, the manager of a railroad in Caritiba, Brazil.

Robert G. Westerman received his early education under his mother's careful guidance, he having been permitted to attend school only four months in Sacramento, California, but by constant reading, observation and experience he has greatly added to his knowledge and is now a well informed man.

When but ten years of age he began learning the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his uncle. In 1867 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where for eleven months he was employed in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad, and later worked for the Central Pacific Railroad Company in California and Nevada. He was also chief engineer and blacksmith for the consolidated Virginia Mine and was connected with other prominent mining interests. Subsequently Mr. Westerman went to Arizona on a mining expedition, and after working for a time with the Contention Mining & Mill Company he engaged in mining on his own account at Tombstone, that state, there remaining for a year and a half. Selling his possessions there, he went to Mexico in the interest of a prominent mining company, where he was engaged in erecting mining machinery in different places, but subsequently left that state with the intention of going to Alaska. He changed his plans, however, and instead went to the Idaho mines, at Eagle City, where he mined with excellent success for three years, but before leaving that place he lost his entire earnings. Coming thence to Seattle in 1886, he worked for wages for a year and a half, and in 1888, with only one forge, engaged in business for himself at the foot of Marion street. Under his able management the business grew rapidly, and in January, 1889, it being necessary for him to secure larger quarters, he removed to Western avenue, where he erected a commodious and substantial building, containing seven forges. This building was completed on the 20th of May, and on the 6th of June was entirely destroyed by the terrible fire which visited the city, thus sweeping away in a few moments the savings of many years. With undaunted energy, however, he set about to retrieve his lost possessions and erected a shop at the corner of Fifth and Main streets. In a short time he was enabled to rebuild his shop on Western avenue, and thus he has the credit of erecting three shops in one year. As time passed business grew to such proportions under his skillful direction that it again became necessary to secure larger quarters and he accordingly purchased the buildings which he now occupies. In 1898 the business was incorporated under the name of the Westerman Iron Works, with Mr. Westerman as president and A. T. Timmerman as secretary. The latter is a business man of ability and worth, and the two gentlemen own the entire plant. Their reputation for reliability in business circles is unassailable and in all life's relations they command the respect of those with whom they have been brought in contact.

The marriage of Mr. Westerman was celebrated in 1883, when Mrs. Hattie (Ray) Compton became his wife. She has one son by her former marriage, John Ray Compton, who was reared by Mr. Westerman and is still

a member of his household. The union of our subject and wife has also been blessed with one son, Frank, who is now in school. The family occupy a beautiful home at 1521 Twelfth avenue, south, on Beacon Hill. Mr. Westerman is a Royal Arch Mason and a staunch supporter of Republican principles. The most honorable business methods have ever characterized his dealings, his duties of citizenship are faithfully discharged, and in private life he is known as a loyal husband, father and friend.

ISAAC N. BIGELOW.

Isaac N. Bigelow, one of the builders of the city of Seattle, is a native of King county, Nova Scotia, born on the 15th of May, 1838. He represents one of the oldest families of this country, tracing his ancestry back to John Bigelow, who emigrated from Essex county, England, to Massachusetts, in 1630. He was a freeholder and a select man of Watertown, a member of the Congregational church and died on the 14th of July, 1703, at the age of eighty-six years. His son, Samuel Bigelow, born in Watertown, in 1653, was proprietor of an inn and one of the influential men of the community. He served as a sergeant in the militia and represented his town in the general court. His will bears date 1720. His son, Isaac Bigelow, born in Watertown in 1691, held a commission from the governor as sergeant of the colonial militia and his death occurred in 1744. His son, Isaac Bigelow, Jr., the next in line of succession, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, on the 4th of May, 1713, and removed to Nova Scotia, where he received land grants from the government for settling there, but later he returned to Colchester, Connecticut, and reared his family there. He died in 1792. His son, Amasa Bigelow, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, in 1755, was a ship carpenter and lost his life by accident in 1799. He married Roxana Cone and their son, Ebenezer Bigelow, was born in Cornwall, Nova Scotia, about the year 1779. The latter married Nancy Rand in 1804 and died in 1860. He was also a ship builder and became a very prominent representative of that department of industrial activity. His son, David Bigelow, the father of our subject, was born in 1813, married Martha Jane Weaver, and died in 1847, at the age of thirty-four years. He had learned the ship-builder's trade under the direction of his father, carried on a large and successful business and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His wife departed this life in the fifty-ninth year of her age. She was the mother of seven children, of whom four are living, three being residents of the Pacific

coast, namely: H. Allen of Oakland, California; Rebecca, who is living in Seattle; and the subject of this review.

Isaac N. Bigelow obtained his education in the public schools of his native town and in early life learned the carpenter's trade. For a number of years he was engaged with his brother Benjamin in ship-building and remained in the east until 1875, at which time he came to Seattle, where he became identified with the business interests of the city as a contractor and builder. His marked skill in that vocation and his honorable business methods soon secured him an extensive patronage, whereby his labors became very profitable. As his financial resources increased he made extensive investments in real estate and purchased and platted what is known as Bigelow's addition to the city. He also platted Bigelow's second addition and the Lake Union addition, all of which have become greatly improved, being transformed into residence districts of the city. Both before and since the great fire in Seattle in 1889 Mr. Bigelow has been extensively engaged in building in this city, his labor in this direction, however, being largely the improvement of his own property. He built and owned one of the largest sawmills north of San Francisco but later, selling his interest in the property for thirty thousand dollars, he invested that amount in the Seattle Dime Savings Bank, of which he was the president and principal stockholder for four years. At the expiration of that time he was obliged to suspend, but he has the gratification of having paid one hundred cents on the dollar. Honesty has ever been one of the salient features of his character and no one can say aught that is detrimental concerning his business life. He has erected many residences on his property and also built the Bigelow block on Pike street and another large building on Second avenue and Union streets. He is now living retired with a good competency and makes his home in a nice residence at No. 912 Queen Ann avenue. He is an active and valued member of the Congregational church, in which he is serving as a trustee and deacon and also as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He takes an active and acceptable part in all church work and his labors in that behalf have been very effective. He has also contributed in large measure to the improvement and progress of Seattle and obtained the first street railway franchise. He also secured the paving of Pike street with brick and in many ways has contributed to the substantial improvement of the city. He is a Master Mason, having been made a member of the craft in Nova Scotia in 1863.

In the same year Mr. Bigelow was married to Miss Emeline Davidson, also a native of King county, with whom in youth he attended the same school. Their union has been blessed with two sons and a daughter: David

E., a mineral expert and assayer now in Cedoras Island, Mexico; E. Victor, a Congregational minister, now serving as pastor of Elliott church, in Lowell, Massachusetts; and Clara M., who is at home with her parents. Rev. Bigelow is a graduate of Washington University and also of Yale College and has taken a post-graduate course in Harvard College. Mrs. Bigelow, like her husband, is actively engaged in church work, and both are most highly respected by a host of friends in Seattle. His purpose has ever been commendable, his actions manly, his conduct sincere and above all his life has been influenced by a sense of conscientious obligation concerning his relations to his fellow men and his duties of citizenship.

LYMAN E. KNAPP.

The profession of law, when clothed with its true dignity and purity and strength, must rank first among the callings of men, for law rules the universe. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society and to control the varied relations of man. As thus viewed there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer, who, conscious of the greatness of his profession and honest in the pursuit of his purpose, embraces the richness of learning, the profoundness of wisdom and the firmness of integrity. A prominent representative of the Washington bar is Lyman Enos Knapp, and he also has the honor of being the third American governor of Alaska.

Mr. Knapp was born in Somerset, Windham county, Vermont, November 5, 1837, and is a representative of a prominent old English family. The founder of the family on American soil emigrated to this country from Yorkshire, England, in 1640, and located in Brighton, Massachusetts, but later removed to Taunton, that state, and subsequently settled in Douglass, Massachusetts. The great-great-grandfather of our subject, Joseph Knapp, resided in Taunton, and his son, Job Knapp, fought throughout the Revolutionary war, serving as lieutenant of a company in Colonel Reid's regiment from Douglass, Massachusetts. When the war was over he married his colonel's daughter, Ruth Reid. Their son, Cyrus Knapp, removed to Dover, Vermont, and there married Thankful Sterns. Their son Hiram was born in Dover, Vermont, in 1803. He married Elvira Stearns, and they continued to reside in Dover until just previous to our subject's birth, when they removed to Somerset, Vermont. Hiram Knapp was an officer in the state militia. By his

marriage he became the father of nine children, of whom seven are still living. He passed away in 1858, at the age of fifty-six years, but his widow survived him many years. They were members of the Congregational church and were people of the highest respectability. Their son Velosco J. Knapp is a resident of Anacortes, Washington, where he is serving as the postmaster, and he and our subject are the only representatives of the family on the Pacific coast.

Lyman Enos Knapp received his literary education in the Burr & Burton Seminary and in the Middlebury College, of Vermont, graduating in the latter institution in 1862, and within a week after leaving school he offered his services to his country, becoming captain of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was first engaged in defending the city of Washington, after which it was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and his first battle was the memorable engagement at Gettysburg, in which he received a flesh wound in the shoulder. He participated in all the battles in which the glorious Army of the Potomac took part until the surrender of General Lee, when the war was over and he marched with his regiment in the grand review at Washington. At the battle of Spottsylvania Court House Mr. Knapp was a second time wounded, being struck with a bullet in the head on May 9, 1864, the ball cutting a furrow in his scalp, but the second day thereafter he was able to return to duty. At the battle of Petersburg on the 21st of April, 1865, while storming Fort Mahone, a shell exploded above him and a portion of it struck him just below the shoulder, causing a severe bruise and disabling him for a long time thereafter. Although disabled he continued with his command, and in acknowledgment of his distinguished service he was promoted to the rank of major, was later breveted lieutenant colonel and afterward received the full command. During his army career Mr. Knapp participated in many of the important and hard-fought battles of the war, and was ever at his post of duty, faithfully and cheerfully performing the tasks assigned to him.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his services he returned to his home in Vincent, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. In the meantime he had served as editor and publisher of the Middlebury Register, was also a justice of the peace, was judge of the municipal court of the city for twenty years, and from 1879 until 1889 was judge of the probate and insolvency courts. While filling the latter position he received a telegram from the president offering him the governorship of Alaska. He received the appointment under the administration of President Harrison, and, resigning his judgeship in Vermont, he served for four years

and six months as governor of Alaska. During that period he did all in his power to advance the interests of that territory, having organized local militia companies, opened new postal routes, established a territorial library and instituted many other valuable improvements, filling the position with the most marked ability and fidelity. On retiring from that position he was left free to return to Seattle, a course which he had long before contemplated. Accordingly he arrived in this city in September, 1893, and engaged in the practice of law, his ability soon winning him a distinctively representative clientage. He devotes his attention principally to civil practice, and is the attorney for several banks and many large corporations. He has also invested largely in city property, has erected several residences and is one of Seattle's most public-spirited and progressive citizens.

The marriage of Mr. Knapp was celebrated on the 23d of January, 1865, when Miss Martha A. Severaner became his wife. She is a native of Middlebury, Vermont. Unto this union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: George E., a graduate of the Middlebury College; Frances A., the wife of Everett R. Morgan, of Seattle; Edwin L., who for the past four years has been an employe in the Puget Sound National Bank; and Mary A., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are valued members of the Plymouth Congregational church, of which he is one of the leaders. He is also a member and past commander of Miller Post, G. A. R. He ranks high at the bar and in political circles, and Seattle numbers him among her leading and influential citizens.

ROBERT ABRAMS.

Among those honored citizens of Seattle who are entitled to consideration as pioneers of Washington and as founders and builders of our great and beautiful commonwealth, a place of no secondary rank must be accorded the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for he has maintained his residence in Washington for more than forty-five years, having come hither in 1857, when the work of development and progress had scarcely been inaugurated in even an incipient way, when the locality was isolated to a large extent, having no railroad facilities, and when it remained on the very frontier of civilization, the red men, in their motley garb, still disputing dominion with the few and scattered white settlers and with the beasts of the field. Mr. Abrams has been a witness of the transitions which have marked the development of the Evergreen state, has been an active participant in the work of advancement and is to-day one of the sterling and highly honored



Robert Abrams

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pioneer citizens of Seattle, where he is engaged in the livery business, having his place of business at 2107 Western avenue. As before stated, he came to the territory of Washington in 1857, and Seattle has been continuously his home from the year 1869, when it was a straggling village of the most primitive sort, and he still owns land here which he purchased thirty-six years ago. The brave, energetic and loyal old pioneers are fast passing away, and it is a pleasure to yet be able to meet one of the hardy band of the former days, to listen to the tales of adventure and privation borne without flinching, and it is a duty to perpetuate their records insofar as possible, that future generations may have appreciation of their lives and labors when all shall have been summoned to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Robert Abrams comes of stanch New England stock of Scotch-Irish type, and he claims the old Bay state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the 10th of December, 1836. His father, Richard Abrams, was a native son of the fair Emerald Isle, where he was reared and educated and where he became prominently identified with the manufacturing of the justly famed Irish linen, with which line of industry the family had been concerned for a number of generations. The products of the looms found their way to the United States, and the trade thus built up was in a large degree responsible for the emigration of Richard Abrams to this country. His home was in the north of Ireland, near the line of Scotland, and in the latter country was born the estimable and gentle woman who became his wife, her maiden name having been Elizabeth Dynes. Shortly after their marriage they came to America and located in Massachusetts, but a few years later they came westward and became numbered among the pioneers of the state of Wisconsin, being among the early settlers in the vicinity of the present city of Oshkosh, where they located in the year 1840, at which time the settlers in the locality were few and the land practically unreclaimed from the virgin forests. There the father of our subject developed a good farm, prospering in his efforts with the lapse of years and becoming one of the prominent and honored citizens of the Badger state, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their days, each living to a venerable age. The father died at the age of ninety-two years, his cherished and devoted wife having passed away at the age of eighty-one. Richard Abrams was a man of strong mentality, was prominent in religious work and in the establishment and maintaining of schools, and both he and his wife were zealous workers in the Episcopal church, with which they became identified after their removal to Wisconsin, there having been in the

vicinity of their home no organization of the Presbyterian faith, to which they had previously held. In politics Mr. Abrams was a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. In his family were six sons and five daughters, and of the number the subject of this sketch is the only representative on the Pacific coast. Three of the sons sacrificed their lives while defending the Union during the war of the Rebellion. William was wounded in the engagement at Pittsburg Landing and died from the effects of his injuries. He was a graduate of Appleton College, in Wisconsin, and had been a successful teacher prior to entering the army. John Abrams still maintains his home in Wisconsin; George was killed at Pittsburg Landing, having been on the "Mound City" at the time when the vessel was blown up by the Confederate soldiers; Henry met his death in the foundering of the "Brother Jonathan" off the coast of California; and Richard is engaged in mining in New Zealand. Of the five sisters, three are living at the present time.

Robert Abrams was but ten years of age at the time when the family removed from Massachusetts to Wisconsin, and there he was reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm, his early educational training having been secured in a log school-house of the primitive type, but improvements were soon made in the facilities afforded, his father having been an earnest worker in behalf of the cause of education, as has been already stated. Robert remained on the old homestead farm, assisting in its development and cultivation, until he had attained the age of nearly twenty-one years, when he set forth to face the problems of life on his own responsibility, his equipment consisting of a sturdy physique, a self-reliant nature, a good common-school education and a determination to make the best of the opportunities presented, while his integrity of purpose was unbending and insistent. He started forth at the age mentioned and made his way to California, via the Isthmus of Panama. After passing a few months in California he came by boat to Oregon, where he remained about a year and then came to Washington territory, where he became identified with the lumbering business, getting out spars and masts for vessels. At the time when he located here there were no steamboats on Puget Sound. In company with two companions he came to the Sound country and they camped near where Dexter Horton had his trading post, the triumvirate harmoniously dividing their labors, Mr. Abrams acting as the Nimrod of the party and supplying the larder with game, while one of his companions was the fisherman and the other acted as cook, so that they found themselves well placed, even in the wilds of the new country. At that time Mr. Abrams prophesied, basing his ideas upon the topography and natural advantages and upon information gathered from the Indians,

that there would eventually be a great city on the Sound and that in all probability the site would be that of the present city of Seattle. The total number of buildings on the site at that time was but twenty-five. Mr. Abrams continued to devote his attention to the lumbering business in the line noted for a period of five years, and then established the first livery business in Seattle, bringing in the first carriage used in this section. He continued this enterprise successfully for a period of sixteen years, and simultaneously carried on successful operations as a dealer in live stock, raising the same quite extensively, as he became the owner of a tract of land soon after his arrival and has ever since been the owner of farm property. His present farm, located four miles south of the city, has been in his possession for twenty years, and he has been the owner of other valuable farm properties in the state, but his present real-estate investments are principally in city property, of which he has extensive and valuable holdings. He has platted ten acres of land which is known as Abrams' addition to South Seattle, and he has given his attention to building and improving his realty in the city and its environs, erecting many residences and business buildings and placing the property on the market at terms in harmony with intrinsic values, his dealings having been conducted upon that high plane of integrity and fidelity which implies popular confidence and co-operation. He is one of the most progressive and public-spirited men of the city and state to whose upbuilding he has so largely contributed, and his success cannot but be viewed with pleasure by all who have cognizance of his earnest efforts and worthy career as a capable business man. He erected his present beautiful residence on Lake Union about twelve years ago, and every house in which the family had previously lived was also erected by him.

Ever true to the duties of citizenship, taking a lively interest in all that affected the welfare of his city and state and standing as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, it is but natural that Mr. Abrams should have been called upon to serve in positions of distinctive public trust and responsibility. In 1875 he was elected to represent King county in the territorial legislature, where he proved a valuable and zealous worker. He was one of the principal factors in securing the passage of the bill providing for the closing of all saloons on election days; was instrumental in securing the legislation providing for the opening of the Snoqualmie road, connecting the eastern and western parts of the state, and he did most effective and timely service in securing appropriations for the state university. In connection with these bills he was specially active and indefatigable, and through his efforts was brought about their enactment. He

served several terms as a member of the city council, and here his mature judgment and business sagacity were again brought into valuable play for the promotion of the best interests of the people. He held the office of county commissioner for a period of four years, though he did not make any personal canvass at the time of his nomination and had no desire for the office, his own personal business demanding his attention, but he was elected by a large majority and did his best to discharge his duties faithfully, and that he did thus discharge them is evident when it is recalled that such was the popular appreciation of his services that he was chosen as his own successor, serving for a second term. He and his family are attendants of the Congregational church, and fraternally he is identified with St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., in the administration of whose fiscal affairs he has been prominent.

In what is now the town of Renton, on the 18th of June, 1872, Mr. Abrams was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Brown, daughter of Captain Robert and Charlotte (Heppingstone) Brown, of New London, Connecticut. She is the fourth in order of birth of a family of ten children. Both father and mother are deceased. Her brothers and sisters are all in Seattle with the exception of one brother, who resides in San Francisco. Eight of the children are living. Richard H. married Martha Anderson, of Skagit county, Washington, and they have three children. Mr. and Mrs. Abrams are the parents of three sons and three daughters, namely: Richard H., who is a contractor and builder in this city, as is also Robert W.; Norman B., who is engaged in the real-estate business with his father; Mary, the wife of Arthur Lawley, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, where he is engaged in the ship building business; and Violet and Mildred, who remain at the parental home, where a gracious hospitality is ever in evidence and where is found a favorite rendezvous for the wide circle of friends which the family have gathered about them.

GEORGE W. KUMMER.

The student of the history of Seattle has marvelled at the rapid growth and advancement of the city in recent years, especially since the work of building had to be begun anew after the great fire of 1889. But although much has been accomplished, there is much still to be done and the opportunities and possibilities of this metropolis of Washington are attracting men of marked business ability from all sections of the country. Among this number is George W. Kummer, a stockholder and the general manager and secretary of the Denny Clay Company of Seattle, which is engaged in the manufacture

of sewer pipe, drain pipe and all kinds of brick and ornamentations for decorating the outside of brick buildings.

A native of Pennsylvania, George W. Kummer was born in Allentown, July, 6, 1851, and is of French, Spanish and German ancestry. The Kummers are of German lineage, but John Kummer the grandfather of our subject, was born in Madrid, Spain, whence he emigrated to Philadelphia, rearing his family in that city, where he engaged in the manufacture of woolen and linen goods, becoming a prominent representative of its commercial interests. He lived to be eighty years of age, but he lost his wife when they were on shipboard coming to America. They were bringing with them their entire family of twelve children, but the vessel encountered storms and adverse winds and every member of the family died with the exception of the father and one son, Jacob Kummer, who became the father of the subject of this review. Jacob Kummer was born in 1816 and pursued his education in Philadelphia. He became extensively engaged in merchandising there and in partnership with another man, brought his goods from the New York market to Philadelphia in large wagons. For some time they enjoyed a very successful trade and Mr. Kummer had acquired eighty thousand dollars, when his partner absconded and left him with very little. However, he managed to continue in business and later engaged in the manufacture of bed spreads and other such articles. This enterprise also proved profitable and in course of time he largely retrieved his lost possessions and became a successful man. He married Rebecca Huntsberger, a representative of an old Virginian family of planters and slave-owners. Mr. and Mrs. Kummer removed to Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he continued to carry on his business. They were members of the German Reformed church, living in consistent harmony with their professions, doing naught that would reflect discredit upon the church of their choice. Mr. Kummer departed this life in 1885. His widow, however, still survives and is now living in her eighty-second year at Loyal Oak, Ohio, where her husband passed away. They were the parents of twelve children, but only three are now living: Alfred, who is pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of San Jose, California; Anna M., who became the wife of George Hanson and resides with her mother in Loyal Oak, Ohio; and George W.

George W. Kummer was reared in the Buckeye state and pursued his education in the public schools. He was only eight years of age when he earned nine dollars and a half by carrying water to the men who were working on the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. When a youth of ten years he left home to work on a farm and for the first

two years his pay was a wagon-load of corn. As he grew older and was able to perform more service, he was given wages proportionately high, yet most of the time he had to take his pay in corn, for there was but little money in circulation in the country. He continued farm work until his nineteenth year. When he left home nine years before, his mother had given him a half dollar, which was the only money he handled during all of that period. That fifty cents he has kept through all life's vicissitudes and when a little daughter came to bless his home, a hole was made in the coin and a ribbon put through it and it was hung about the little one's neck. Mr. Kummer still has this coin which he prizes very highly.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Kummer, not content with his lot, ran away from the farm on which he was employed and made his way to Akron, Ohio. He was without money but he went to a hotel and the people of the place being pleased by his appearance gave him work at fifty cents per day, but he did not like the associations there and at the end of the week he left the hotel and secured a position in a printing office in the capacity of printer's devil at two dollars and a half per week. He was thus employed for a year. Board in the place was three dollars per week but he got an old colored man to furnish him meals for two dollars and a half per week and he slept on the book-binder's table in the office. The rats ran around the room in search of the paste used in the establishment and his quarters were certainly not luxurious, but he made the best of his surroundings, eagerly watching, however, to improve his condition. The first day of his service in the printing office he told one of the editors that he could scarcely read or write, but that he desired to learn, and the man furnished him with reading matter. The second year he was paid three dollars per week, and the third he was given the position of city reporter at ten dollars per week. For three years he was in the editorial room and became correspondent for the Cincinnati Inquirer and for newspapers of Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg and other cities. He spent two years in the composing room as foreman and when the bookkeeper defaulted, Mr. Kummer assisted in straightening out the books and became bookkeeper and manager's assistant. During this time he attended night school, taking up a college course. He was retained in the business department of the paper for three years and then was promoted to the position of city editor, in which capacity he served for six years. He was with the Akron Daily Beacon for eighteen years in all and in that period rose from the most humble position in the office to the highest. This brief account, however, gives one little knowledge of the hardships which he had to endure in gain-

ing his start. His health broke under the arduous stress of business and study and when he left the office he only weighed one hundred and two pounds. His strength had completely given way and one day he fell fainting upon the street and was picked up for dead.

It was then that Mr. Kummer decided to seek a change of climate by establishing his home upon the Pacific coast. He arrived in Seattle one week after the great fire, coming to this place in order to write up the situation for eastern papers. He remained for three months, during which time he wrote many articles about the country and its prospects. He then returned to the east, sold out his interests there, gave up his newspaper correspondence, and accepted a position on the Pacific Christian Advocate in Portland, in September, 1889, having charge of the business management of that paper. Subsequently the Puget Sound Fire Clay Company made him a proposition to take stock in it and doing so he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, entering upon the duties of his new office in February, 1890. That company sold out to the Denny Clay Company and he was elected to his present position as general manager and secretary, in which capacity he has since served, giving the highest satisfaction to all concerned by his faithful performance of duty, his capable supervision and his effective labors in increasing the business. The plant represents the investment of four million dollars and is operated to its full capacity. All kinds of sewer and drain pipe are manufactured, together with brick and ornamental work for decorating the outside of brick buildings. The product is sold in Alaska, British Columbia, South Africa and all over the Pacific coast, and a very extensive business is being done, a fact which is largely due to the efforts and capable management of Mr. Kummer. Our subject has the honor of being the president of the Manufacturers Association of Seattle, but devotes the greater part of his attention to the large business which he is controlling so successfully.

In 1872 Mr. Kummer was united in marriage to Miss Jennie N. Robinson, of Wisconsin, and unto them have been born three children, but they had the misfortune to lose their eldest daughter, Ruby Grace, who died at the age of twenty-two years. She had just been married to W. L. Blackett and was a most accomplished and brilliant young woman who had a host of friends in the city, so that her death was deeply mourned. The elder son, John Alfred, is now a student in Vashon College, and George W. is pursuing his education in the public schools of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Kummer are valued members of the Methodist church and he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen,

and the Seattle Athletic Club. He is also a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, of which he was formerly the vice-president. His political support is given to the Republican party, but aside from supporting the men and measures in which he believes he takes no active part in politics. He indeed deserves mention among the most prominent of Seattle's merchants and among her representative citizens, and should find a place in the history of the men of business and enterprise in the great northwest whose force of character, sterling integrity, control of circumstances and whose marked success in establishing great industries have contributed in such an eminent degree to the solidity and progress of the entire country. His life has been manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected and his example is well worthy of emulation.

FRANK W. MITCHELL.

Frank W. Mitchell occupies a commanding position in the business circles of Seattle, being the vice-president and manager of the store belonging to the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company, extensive dealers in mining and milling machinery, wagons and carriages. It is true that he entered upon a business already established, but many a man of less resolute principles could not have carried on the work, increasing the business of the house as he has done, and in his labors he has shown marked enterprise, keen discernment and strong purpose. Mr. Mitchell is a native of Washington and his family is of Scotch lineage. The grandfather, Henry Mitchell, was born in Scotland on the 11th of March, 1810, and in 1833 crossed the Atlantic to the new world, taking up his abode in Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in the manufacture of the Mitchell wagon. In 1856 he removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he established the Bain Manufactory, which he afterward sold to E. Bain. His next place of residence was Racine, and there he became the founder of the Mitchell & Lewis Company, which carried on a very extensive business there, manufacturing thirty thousand wagons yearly. Mr. Mitchell died on the 23d of October, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

William Henry Mitchell, the eldest son, and the father of our subject, was born in Chicago in 1834 and accompanied his parents on their removal to Kenosha. The year 1853 witnessed his arrival on the Pacific coast. He crossed the plains with oxen, leaving his Wisconsin home in April and arriving in Olympia, Washington territory, in the following October. He was a single man at that time, but while enroute met the lady who afterward be-



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came his wife, for she traveled in the same wagon train and the acquaintance thus formed ripened into love that was consummated by marriage. She bore the maiden name of Martha T. Johns and was a native of Tennessee. Her father was Bennett L. Johns, who came direct from Missouri to the northwest and located in Seattle in 1853, becoming a pioneer resident of the town. At Olympia William Henry Mitchell was first engaged in cutting cord wood, but soon turned his attention to blacksmithing and later to the butcher business. As he prospered he enlarged the field of his activity until he became actively engaged in the wholesale cattle business and for a short time was also in the grocery business. He likewise conducted a bakery and became interested in a saw mill at Tumwater, near Olympia, as a member of the firm of Ward & Mitchell. He afterward owned a mill in Olympia, there carrying on business for a number of years. His enterprise grew in volume and importance and he became one of the builders of a railroad extending from Olympia to Tenino, of which line he had the entire control. In 1882 he sold this and in that year he made his first visit back to his old home in Racine, from which he had been absent twenty-nine years. Later he returned to Portland, Oregon, for the purpose of representing the Michell & Lewis Company on the Pacific and introducing their wagons into this part of the country. He found a good market for the products of the factory which his father had established, and continued in the business until 1892, at which time the present Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company was formed, of the Michell & Lewis Company general agency and the Staver & Walker Company. The new company was incorporated in Portland in February, 1892, and Mr. Mitchell, the father of our subject, became its president. He retired from active participation in the business, however, in 1897 and is now spending the evening of life in a well earned rest at Tumwater, near Olympia. He is, however, the nominal head of the company. He has a most beautiful property and well he merits an honorable retirement from labor. His career has certainly been one of remarkable success, deserving of the admiration and respect of all. His efforts, too, have been such as command uniform confidence and his career has ever been characterized by sterling integrity, by keen foresight and managing ability that far exceeded that of the average person. The lady who shared with him in all the pioneer experiences of life in the northwest was called to her final rest in 1896 when fifty-six years of age. Mr. Mitchell has been a lifelong Democrat, but is not a bitter partisan. He has filled various offices, including that of sheriff of Thurston county, in which he was an incumbent in 1857. He was likewise a member of the Washington territory legislature, being widely recognized as a leader of public

thought and opinion as well as in industrial and commercial circles. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were the parents of five children, four of whom are yet living: H. W., who is now manager of the business of the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company in Portland, and is secretary and treasurer of the corporation; Edith, the wife of A. McCoquedale, an employe of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at Portland; and Albert B., who is with his father at Tunwaver.

Frank W. Mitchell was educated in the schools of his native city and in a business college in San Francisco, California. In 1882 he became connected with his father's business as a bookkeeper, also performing other office duties, and the latter went upon the road as a traveling salesman through the northwest, selling the products carried by the house. He also opened a branch house in Walla Walla, conducting it for a year, at the end of which time he again went upon the road. In 1887 he returned to the office and continued his connection with the business in Portland until 1894, at which time he came to Seattle to assume the management of the extensive trade which is controlled from this point, the house having been established here at the time of the incorporation of the company in 1892. They deal on an extensive scale in mining and milling machinery, wagons and carriages, their goods being shipped to many parts of the United States. His business ability, executive force and keen insight have been largely instrumental in promoting the business in the northwest, bringing to the corporation a high degree of prosperity.

In 1887 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mitchell and Miss Georgie May Riggen, of Portland, who was born in California. They became the parents of one daughter, Mildred May, who was left motherless in 1897 by the death of Mrs. Mitchell. On the 1st of January, 1900, Mr. Mitchell was again married, his second union being with Miss Marie Histermann, a native of Germany, who in her childhood was brought to America by her parents, who located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Later she returned to the fatherland and was educated in some of its best schools. In 1889 she came to Seattle, just after the great fire here. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have a host of warm friends in this city, the hospitality of many of its best homes being accorded them. Mr. Mitchell is one of the native sons of Washington, having always been identified with the interests of this state. He votes with the Republican party and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the progress and improvement of the northwest. He is thoroughly informed concerning his business, having made a close study of it in principle and de-

tail. He stands to-day, strong in his manhood and strong in his honor and good name, a most prominent and active factor in the commercial life of the northwest.

ALFRED BATTLE.

The history of the Seattle bar shows that Alfred Battle has been connected with almost every case of importance, especially in the branches of civil law, that has been tried in the courts of this district during the past fifteen years. He has attained to a position of distinction as a representative of the legal fraternity and is a member of the law firm of Ballinger, Ronald & Battle, one of the most celebrated law firms in the state of Washington. Our subject is a native of Texas, his birth having occurred in McLennan county on the 22d of March, 1858. The family is of French lineage and at an early period of American history was established in North Carolina and Virginia. It was well represented by valiant soldiers in the Revolution, and members of the family largely aided in establishing the policy and course of the old Dominion during an early period in their settlement. Thomas E. Battle, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, whence he removed to Georgia and was there married and reared his family. He held membership in the Methodist church and became one of the early representatives of that denomination in the south. He took a very active part in church work and was a man of great usefulness and influence. "His days were long upon the land" for he attained the ripe old age of ninety-six years, leaving behind him a memory that was long enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him.

Nicholas William Battle, the father of our subject, was born in Georgia, and pursued his education in Virginia. He married Miss Ann Cabanass, also a native of Georgia, and when the country became involved in Civil war, true to his love for the land of the south he joined the Confederate army and served his country with the rank of colonel. After the close of hostilities he removed to Waco, Texas, where he practiced law during the remainder of his business career. He is now residing in Seattle at the venerable age of eighty-one years, but the lady of his choice, who so long traveled life's journey with him, sharing in its joys and sorrows, its adversities and prosperity, was called from his side on the 3d of February, 1900, departing this life at the age of seventy-two years. Like her husband she was a devoted member of the Baptist church and enjoyed the respect and warm regard of many friends. Unto this worthy couple were born eight

children, of whom four are yet living, Thomas E. and Mrs. L. W. Goodrich being still residents of Texas, while Edgar and Alfred make their home in the city of Seattle.

Alfred Battle pursued his education in Waco University, now the Baylor University, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1878, winning the first honors of that class and becoming its valedictorian. He acquired his legal education in his father's law office and in the Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar in Marlin, Texas, entering upon practice in connection with his father, in Waco, Texas, where he remained until March, 1887. The following year he came to Seattle and opened an office, practicing alone until 1889, when he entered into partnership with S. M. Shipley, this association being maintained until 1897, when Mr. Battle became the junior member in the present well known and prominent firm of Ballinger, Ronald & Battle.

In the great fire which swept over the city on the 6th of June, 1889, Mr. Battle lost his fine library and all of his nice furniture, which was uninsured. After the fire, at the time the streets were remodeled and regraded, there arose much heavy litigation in which the city was involved and Mr. Battle was employed by Seattle to assist the corporation counsel. One of the first cases of this kind was that brought by the Seattle Gas and Electric Light Company against the city to recover one hundred thousand dollars for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the change in street grading. Mr. Battle won this suit for the city and afterward won the suit brought by the Oregon Improvement Company, involving the right and title to a portion of certain street property. Other cases came up in rapid succession in which he took such a conspicuous part and so demonstrated his superior ability that he became a candidate of his party for corporation counsel. He had not sought the office, but made the race, running several hundred votes ahead of the Democratic ticket, but the entire Republican ticket was elected. The large vote which he polled, however, proved his present popularity and the confidence reposed in him by many of the opposition as well as those of his own party. Mr. Battle has since been retained as counsel, either for the plaintiff or defendant in almost every notable suit that has arisen in this district since that time. Among these may be mentioned the suit of Dexter, Horton & Company, versus Sayward, involving the Port Madison Mill property and the franchises of the Consolidated Street Railways in Seattle. In this case he was employed by the petitioners. Beginning with the month of February, 1896, he has represented possibly four-fifths of the litigated cases and proceedings relating

to the Seattle tide lands; and in fact has made a specialty of tide land litigation, which, together with corporate and municipal litigation, has constituted a large part of his practice. He has acquired the reputation of being one of the ablest land lawyers in the state. He has a most comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence bearing upon these departments of litigation and there is added to his superior talent in the line of his chosen calling a keen mentality, a strong determination, a logical turn of mind that cause his arguments to follow a regular sequence.

Mr. Battle was united in marriage in June, 1900, to Miss Midge Fowler, a native of Newton, Kansas, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fowler, of Brighton Beach, Washington, near Seattle. Our subject has always been an advocate of the Democracy and is a recognized leader in the ranks of his party in Washington, although he has never been a politician in the sense of an aspirant to office. He belongs to the Bar Association and the Ranier Club, also the Seattle Athletic Club and in social circles is very prominent, while at the bar he has made a most brilliant record. He has ever occupied a prominent position in the legal ranks of the practitioners of Seattle. His life has been one of untiring activity and crowned with a high degree of success, yet he is not less esteemed as a citizen than as a lawyer, and his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner have rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes. The favorable judgment which the world passed upon him in his early years has never been set aside nor in any degree modified. It has, on the contrary, been emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, his zeal and earnestness as an advocate, and the generous commendation he has received from his contemporaries, who unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and superior mind.

W. D. WOOD.

On the Pacific coast W. D. Wood has spent his entire life and to-day he is numbered among Seattle's leading and influential citizens. His birth occurred in Tomales, California, on the 1st of December, 1858. He comes of English ancestry. His father, Guy M. Wood, was born in Canada and in 1852 came to the new world, taking up his abode in California, so that he was the progenitor of this branch of the Wood family in the United States. He married Miss Sarah J. Bell, a native of Canada, and in order to provide for his family devoted his attention to farming and dairying, following the dual pursuit in the Golden state for many years. In 1891,

however, he left California and with his wife came to Seattle, where they are now esteemed residents of the city, the former being in his seventieth year, while Mrs. Wood is sixty-three years of age. Both are valued members of the Methodist church. Unto them were born seven sons and a daughter.

Of this family W. D. Wood is the eldest. In the public schools of his native state he acquired his preliminary education and later became a student in Napa College, after which he pursued a two years' course in the law department of the University of California and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1882. He immediately selected Seattle as a city in which to begin his professional career, believing that he might here achieve success. He became a partner of the Hon. J. T. Ronald and they practiced together for about two years. On the expiration of that period Mr. Wood entered into partnership with Judge I. M. Hall. He had previously learned shorthand reporting and in addition to his practice did court reporting for some time. In 1885 he was elected probate judge of King county, serving with ability in that office for two years and in 1888 he became associated with Eben S. Osborne in the title and abstract business under the firm name of Wood & Osborne. This was the beginning of the business now conducted by the Osborne Temper Company.

In 1889 Mr. Wood withdrew from the firm to become connected with a large real estate investment and improvement company. He secured an extensive amount of property in the vicinity of Green Lake and with others constructed the Green Lake Electric Street Railway with the result that extensive improvements were carried on in that part of the city, greatly benefitting Seattle thereby. In 1889 Mr. Wood was elected by popular ballot as a member of the first state senate of Washington, representing King county for a term of one year. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the board of regents of the University of Washington, in which office he served for two years, and in 1895 he was appointed mayor of Seattle to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Frank D. Black. During his incumbency as the chief executive of the city Mr. Wood exercised his highest powers to advance Seattle's interests along every line of substantial improvement and progress. He made an excellent record in office, winning the high commendation of the general public. In 1897, at the time of the Klondike excitement, he went north to engage in the work of transportation and in merchandising in the Yukon country, and with others organized the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company. Since that time Mr. Wood has given his entire attention to that work, having the suc-

cessful management of the business in the north, while Mr. A. L. Hawley had the management of the business in Seattle. Mr. Wood spent more than half of his time in the Yukon country during this period, the enterprise having grown to a gross business of one million dollars per annum. At the termination of four years the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company sold out to the consolidated company and Mr. Wood spent the season of 1901 in closing up his business affairs in the north, having recently returned to Seattle to remain permanently here.

In 1883 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wood and Miss Emma J. Wallingford, a native of the state of Minnesota, and a daughter of Captain John N. Wallingford, of Seattle. Four children have been born to them, but only one is now living, Paul, who is with his parents. Our subject and his wife are members of the Plymouth Congregational church and occupy an enviable position in social circles. Mr. Wood has been a life-long Republican and is a citizen of the highest integrity and respectability, having made for himself a creditable record in every position which he has filled, whether of a public or private nature.

DANIEL JONES.

Daniel Jones, who for the past twelve years has been extensively engaged in real estate dealing in the city of Seattle, is a native of Blossburg, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred on the 4th of March, 1856.

Daniel Jones was only about four years of age when the family removed to Iowa and therefore he was reared in the west, becoming imbued with its progressive, enterprising spirit. He pursued his education in Grinnell College of that state, in which he was graduated in 1881. He engaged in teaching school for several terms and then wishing to make the practice of law his life work entered upon a course of study in Columbia College of New York city, where he was admitted to practice in 1883. In that year he removed to Fargo, North Dakota, where he opened an office and engaged in practice, but afterward took up his residence in Minneapolis, Minnesota. There he became interested in real estate, and his new venture so occupied his time and attention that he abandoned the practice of law. In 1888, he arrived in Seattle, where he began dealing in real estate and in June, 1889, after the great fire, he became associated with G. C. Phinney in leasing the ground where the Butler Hotel now stands and erecting the block that is now upon that site. In the fall of 1891 Mr. Jones sold his interest in the property to his partner. Mr. Phinney died in 1893 and

since that time our subject has had charge of his estate. He is now handling real estate on his own account and for others does a loaning, renting and insurance business. He is thoroughly informed concerning the value of city property, and is a most reliable business man. It was Mr. Jones who sold Woodland park to the city, and through his efforts in that direction met with great opposition at the time, all give him credit now, for at this day the property is worth at least fifty thousand dollars more than it cost the city.

Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party, but he has never sought or desired office. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HENRY A. SMITH, M. D.

The subject of this review is one whose history touches the pioneer epoch in the annals of the Pacific coast and whose days form an integral part of that indissoluble chain which links the early formative period with that of latter-day progress and prosperity. When Washington was cut off from the comforts and advantages of the east by the long, hot stretches of sand and the high mountains he made his way across the plains, braving all the trials and hardships of pioneer life in order to make a home in the northwest—rich in its resources, yet unclaimed from the dominion of the red man. For a half century he has resided in this section of the country and was the first physician to locate in the little settlement which has developed into the beautiful city of Seattle.

Dr. Smith was born near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 11th of April, 1830, and is of German lineage on the paternal side, while on the maternal he is of English ancestry, the two families being founded in America during an early epoch in her history. His great-grandfather, Copleton Smith, served his country in the Revolutionary war. He owned one thousand acres of land, over which the city of Philadelphia has since spread and from which he was driven by the Indians, who murdered his wife. Later, when he returned to his property, he found that it had been taken by others, who met him with rifles and would have killed him had he pressed his claim. He was a man of wonderful physical endurance and lived to the very advanced age of one hundred and twenty years. When one hundred years old he cut ten new teeth.

Nicholas Smith, the father of the doctor, was born in Pennsylvania in 1799. He married Abigail Teaff, a native of Virginia, and they removed



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to Wooster, Ohio. He was a minister of the Christian church and engaged in preaching during the greater part of his life. He died in his fiftieth year, but his wife, long surviving him, passed away at the ripe old age of eighty years. She came west with her son, the Doctor, and acted as his housekeeper throughout the pioneer period in Seattle's development. A most earnest and devoted Christian woman, she belonged to the church in which her husband was a minister and her influence was widely felt for good and left an indelible impression upon the lives and characters of her children. She was the mother of nine children. The only surviving one, with the exception of the Doctor, is Samuel T. Smith, who resides in Florida.

Dr. Smith was educated in the public schools and Alleghany College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He also began the study of medicine in the last named place and continued it in Cincinnati, Ohio. For some time he engaged in practice in Keokuk, Iowa, and then resolved to make his home on the Pacific coast, which was then being rapidly developed, although pioneer conditions yet largely existed. In 1852 he crossed the plains with oxen and mules, California being his objective point. He traveled with a large company and fortunately took with him a big supply of medicine, which came into good play, for it was the year of the cholera scourge, when so many emigrants suffered from that dread disease. Dr. Smith was instrumental in saving the lives of many and also made considerable money by the exercise of his professional skill.

When he arrived at the Nevada mountains he decided to go to Oregon, and arrived at Portland on the 26th of October, 1852, the place being then a logging camp containing a few hundred people. General Stevens was engaged in surveying a road to the Sound and the Doctor concluded that was a very favorable outlook for the development of the country, so he decided to go on. Leaving his mother and sister at Portland he followed the road up the Cowlitz river, reached Olympia in safety and on shipboard proceeded down Puget Sound. He became enamored with the beauty of the scenery and resolved to make a home in this portion of the country. He made a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on one of the little bays which jut inland from the Sound, and the place naturally took his name, being called Smith's cove. To the south of his location there was a large bay, beside which was a sawmill and a few log cabins. He became the physician of the little settlement, which is now the magnificent city of Seattle. There was little sickness in the camp and therefore but slight opportunity for Dr. Smith to earn a living at his profession, so he planted potatoes and these largely supplied him with the necessaries of life at an early day, but gradually the set-

tlement grew, his professional services were more and more in demand and in course of time he had a large and lucrative practice. After some years had passed he built a hospital and patients were brought to him on boats from other places and his business became a great success. For many years he practiced in King and adjoining counties, doing much to alleviate human suffering and to restore health, and distinction came to him by reason of his professional skill. His property also grew in value. He became possessed of eight hundred acres of land and sold a portion of this for \$75,000, retaining, however, fifty acres. Subsequently this became worth more than the part which he had sold. He built a wharf at the foot of Pike street and a brick block at the corner of James and Second avenues. After the fire he also erected a number of tenement houses. His real estate investments brought to him a handsome fortune, owing to the increase in the value of property. He was likewise a stockholder in the Merchants National Bank.

But many years had passed and it required the combined efforts of many enterprising citizens to make Seattle the beautiful city which we to-day find it. Dr. Smith recalls many incidents of pioneer days, when life was fraught with hardships and oftentimes with danger. During the time of the Indian war he was obliged to leave his claim and take refuge in the town and his home and others outside the town were destroyed. The Doctor volunteered and was surgeon of Company A and Company H of the Sixth Regiment, receiving his commission from Governor Stevens. Their duty was to guard the town and scour the surrounding country while the families remained in safety within the stockade. In December, 1856, the Indians attacked the town, the fight lasting all day. The government ship Decatur had just entered the bay and took a part in the battle which saved the town. The ship shelled the Indians, who were filled with great consternation at the balls which shot twice. An Indian saw a ball from the ship fall, and, thinking that he had found a prize, ran and picked it up. Just then it exploded and killed him and several others. Only two white men lost their lives in that struggle.

In 1862 Dr. Smith was happily married to Miss Mary A. Phalen, a native of Wisconsin, and unto them have been born a son and seven daughters, and with one exception all are yet living. Lula became the wife of J. R. H. Pennefather, an attorney of Seattle; Luma married George Linder, Jr., of Boston, who is now a resident of this city; Maude became the wife of Charles Teaff, of San Francisco, and died from the effects of a surgical operation in 1899; Laurine is at home; Ralph W. is engaged in mining in Alaska; May

is with her parents; Lillian married William Tompkins; and Ione married C. H. Graff, a professor in the University of Wisconsin.

The Doctor has been a Republican since the organization of the party and has four times been elected by his fellow citizens to the lower house of the legislature, where he served with honor and credit, leaving the impress of his strong and upright nature upon the legislation enacted during that period. He never sought office, never asked for a vote and never was defeated in an election, and while he was presiding officer in the council there was never an appeal taken from his rulings. His political record in these regards is almost without a parallel, and indicates in unmistakable terms not only his personal popularity but also the unqualified confidence reposed in his ability, loyalty and trustworthiness. Dr. Smith has written a number of valuable reminiscent articles concerning the early times, which have been published by the press and are of much historical interest and value. One of these was a description of the Indian chief Seattle, for whom the town was named, and also gave an account of one of the chief's oratorical efforts, of which the Doctor had taken notes. The measure of good which Dr. Smith has accomplished in the world cannot be estimated, but all who know ought of his history acknowledge his worth, first in his professional capacity, then as a citizen who has contributed to the material upbuilding of the city which he has chosen as his home and again as a public official, over whose record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

JOHN N. WALLINGFORD.

It has been truly said that the real-estate dealer may make or mar a city. If he has a deep interest in the welfare and improvement, not only because of the prosperity which may accrue to him, but also because of a loyal and progressive public spirit, he will so conduct his transaction that the beauty of the city will be enhanced and the improvements carried on along those lines which bring substantial upbuilding and material progress. In this respect Mr. Wallingford is an ideal citizen and his labors have been of much benefit to Seattle. He is both widely and favorably known here and his life history therefore cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers.

The width of the continent separates Mr. Wallingford from his birth-place, for he is a native of Athens, Somerset county, Maine, where he first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 4th of July, 1833. The family is of English lineage. The grandfather, Jacob Wallingford, was born in

England and on crossing the broad Atlantic took up his abode in Rochester, New Hampshire, where he reared his family, among whom was Jonathan Wallingford, the father of our subject, who was born in Rochester, on the 7th of July, 1762. In 1780, when but eighteen years of age he volunteered for service in the Revolutionary war and was stationed at West Point, where at the close of the long struggle which brought independence to the nation he received an honorable discharge. He married Miss Betsey Bunker, a native of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and they removed to the Pine Tree state, where he cleared and developed a farm upon which he spent his remaining days, his death occurring when he had attained the age of eighty-five years. His wife survived him and lived to the very advanced age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Mr. Wallingford and his sister, Mrs. Betsey Durkee, of Minnesota, are now the only survivors.

John N. Wallingford was educated in the public schools of his native town. When fourteen years of age he lost his father, after which he removed to the western part of Maine and later to the western part of Massachusetts. Subsequently he sought a home in western Minnesota, and in April, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's call for aid to crush out the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He had watched with growing interest the progress of events in the south, noticed the attitude brought about by the slavery question and resolved that if the southern states attempted to secede and thus overthrow the Union he would strike a blow in its defense. His regiment was assigned to the Western Army under General Thomas and the first engagement in which he participated was at Mill Springs, after which he took part in the hard-fought battles of Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Stone River and various skirmishes. The regiment made a splendid record, never suffering defeat in a single engagement. Mr. Wallingford joined the army as a private but was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant and afterward to second lieutenant. Taken ill, because of his disability, he was honorably discharged, but when he had sufficiently recovered his health he raised a company, which filled up the depleted ranks of the First Minnesota Infantry, and of which he was made captain. With his company he proceeded to the front and served on the Potomac until General Sherman had made his way to the sea and General Lee had surrendered his forces to General Grant, thus practically ending the great sanguinary struggle, which had been carried on with such sacrifice of the brave boys of both the north and the south, but which resulted in the perpetuation of the Union that stands to-day

stronger than ever before. Mr. Wallingford had the honor of being one of the participants in the grand review which passed through the streets of Washington and before the stand upon which the President cheered the boys in blue who had so valiantly fought for their country—the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Wallingford was mustered out and returned to his home a veteran and a victor.

Again taking up the peaceful pursuits of civil life he established a general mercantile store in Rochester, Minnesota, conducting the enterprise for some time with signal success. He also became the owner of a farm, to the operation of which he gave his personal supervision, but having become tired of the cold winters of Minnesota he removed to California in 1873. Locating in Napa City, he there established a lumber business and was foreman of the yard for fourteen years.

In 1888 Mr. Wallingford arrived in Seattle and here began dealing in real estate. He has principally handled his own property at Green Lake, where he has platted eighty acres, a part of it in Wallingford Park and the remainder in Wallingford division to Green Lake. The land there is being rapidly built upon and improved and recently there has been erected a fine school at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. The Green Lake car line extends to his property, making only a twenty minute ride to the business portion of the city. Mr. Wallingford has made judicious investments and closely watching market values he has so handled his prosperity that it has brought him an excellent return upon his investment.

In 1857 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wallingford and Miss Arabelle J. De Groot, a native of New York city and unto them have been born a son and a daughter. Noble, whose home is in Seattle, is now engaged in mining in Alaska, while the daughter, Emma J., is now the wife of the Hon. William D. Wood, ex-mayor of Seattle and ex-judge of the probate court of King county. Mrs. Wallingford is a valued member of the Methodist church and our subject attends its services and contributes to its support. In Seattle he built a family residence, which he afterward sold for twenty-seven thousand dollars and with his family he is now living in the beautiful suburb of Green Lake.

In politics Mr. Wallingford has ever been a faithful adherent of the Republican party, firm in his belief that its platform contains the best elements of good government. While residing in Minnesota he served for two years as deputy sheriff and in Seattle has twice been a member of the city council and for two terms was police commissioner. He belongs to the Society of

Sons of the American Revolution, aided in organizing the Grand Army Post in Napa City, California, and since the formation of that society has been one of its worthy supporters. For more than twenty years he has been an exemplary member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and at all times is faithful to its teachings which inculcate a fraternal spirit. A man of strong individuality and indubitable probity; one who has attained to a due measure of success in the affairs of life, and whose influence has ever been exerted in the direction of the good, the true and the beautiful, this honored veteran of the Civil war assuredly demands representation in this volume.

ALBERT L. KELSALL.

Albert L. Kelsall is president and manager of the Northwestern Iron Works, doing business at the foot of University street, in Seattle, and his enterprise is one of the paying industrial concerns of the city. A native of New Jersey, Mr. Kelsall was born in Newark, February 10, 1859. His great-grandfather on the maternal side was Elias Hall, who was a scholar and literary gentleman of note in his day. He was the author of several works on geological subjects, one of which Mr. Kelsall now has in his possession and prizes very highly. His father, Henry Kelsall, was born in England and came to the United States in 1840. He was a hatter by trade and engaged in business along that line in the east until the Civil war began, when he volunteered in defense of the government of his adopted country, enlisting in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, for nine months' service, and on the expiration of that period he enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, New Jersey Zouaves, serving as a valiant defender of the Union cause until the close of the war, but he died from effects of his arduous army life, passing away at his home in Newark, New Jersey. He had married Miss Ann Vernon, a lady of English ancestry, and unto them were born eight children. After the death of her first husband, she married again and had three children by the second marriage. Of the first family, Theodore E., is secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Iron Works.

Albert L. Kelsall was educated in the public schools, learned the machinist's trade in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and has since made that his life work. He was for several years in Chicago and other important cities and in 1888 came to Seattle. After remaining in the city and watching business conditions and opportunities for six months he engaged in business with the Charles Hicks Company, and in 1897 bought out Mr. Hicks' interest and

incorporated the Northwestern Iron Works, being associated with his brother, previously mentioned, Ole Stanwick and M. A. Kelsall. The firm manufactures all kind of marine, mill and mining machinery, and has secured a large and successful business.

In 1885, Mr. Kelsall was united in marriage to Miss May A. Perry, a native of Ohio, and they have three children: Harry Cadwallader Kelsall, who was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Ray Roland Kelsall and Lillian Altheo Kelsall, who are natives of Seattle. Mrs. Kelsall is a member of the Methodist church, but Mr. Kelsall gives his preference to the Congregational church. He is a very prominent Mason, having been initiated into the mysteries of the Order in Tri Luminar Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., of Oskaloosa, Iowa. He now affiliates with Eureka Lodge, No. 20, of Seattle, and of this lodge he is a past master. He belongs to Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., and to Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and in all of these he is a valued working member. In the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirtieth degree, and is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Afifi Temple, at Tacoma. Thus he has gained a knowledge of almost all that is to be learned in connection with the great fraternity and the teachings of the craft which promote all that is uplifting, ennobling and helpful in life. In politics he has always voted with the Democracy but is not bitterly partisan and desires the best interest of the country, no matter along what avenue the advancement is secured and promoted.

JOHN FIELD.

Among the citizens of Kent to whom is vouchsafed an honored retirement from labor, as the reward of a long, active and useful business career, is John Field, who through an extended period has been connected with the interests of King county. He was born in Kent, England, on the 20th of November, 1837, a son of Peter and Betsy (Sullow) Field, both also natives of that place, the father born in 1802 and the mother in 1817, and there they spent their entire lives, the father being called to his final rest in 1870, while the mother survived until 1885.

John Field received his early education in the parish schools of his native place, and later attended a private boarding school in that city. He remained on the old home farm with his parents until 1860, and in October of that year came to America, spending the first year here on a farm in New Jersey. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Sussex, Waukesha county, Wisconsin,

where in the following August he enlisted for the Civil war, joining the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served for three years, being mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, in August, 1865, while his discharge was received at Madison, Wisconsin, shortly afterward. After a short visit at his former home in Sussex, Wisconsin, Mr. Field located at Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas river, where he was employed as overseer of a large force of negroes on a cotton plantation during the winter of 1865-6. For the succeeding five years he worked in the lumber camps of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and for three months during the year of 1874 he found employment in the vineyards of Santa Cruz and San Jose, California. His next place of residence was at Port Gamble, Washington, to which place he removed in the fall of 1874, and for the following six months was engaged as a watchman in the sawmills there. In May, 1875, he took up his abode in Seattle, and in the fall of the same year rented a farm in the White river valley, four miles from the present town of Kent, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1890, and during this time also secured residence lots in Kent and Seattle and a small farm in Lewis county, but in 1891, on account of ill health, he sold his entire possessions and for the following two years was an inmate of the Soldier's Home at Orting. Since 1893, however, he has made his home in the beautiful little town of Kent, where he owns a pleasant and attractive home. His energy and enterprise, capable management and honorable dealings brought to him a comfortable competence, and therefore he is able to put aside all business cares and rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of former toil.

At Sussex, Wisconsin, in April, 1867, Mr. Field was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Greenland, who was born in Vermont in 1837, and was of English descent. Her death occurred at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1872, leaving one child, William T. Sherman Field, who is now engaged in agricultural pursuits in Waukesha county, that state. At Kent, Washington, in 1896, our subject was again married, Mrs. Georgiana Ziegler becoming his wife. She was born at Paducah, Kentucky, on the 12th of May, 1849, but when a child was taken to Indiana and afterward to Illinois, where, in Galatin county, in 1866, she was married to John N. B. Coombs, a farmer. He was called to his final rest in 1872, and at Harrisburg, Illinois, his widow was married to Eli Ziegler, who departed this life on the 3d of January, 1894. In the following year she came to Kent, Washington, and in this city, in 1896, she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Field. By her first marriage she became the mother of two children: Lillie, the wife of Ed Richardson, of Kent, and William, also of this city. Unto the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler

five children were born, namely: Eva, who became the wife of Edward Zeeum, of Kent; Anna, the wife of Oliver Cavanaugh, of this city; and Stella, Lulu and James R., at home. In his political affiliations Mr. Field is allied with the Democracy, but during Lincoln's second race for the presidency he supported the Republican party, his vote being cast at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he balloted with one hand while with the other he held his musket. During his residence in the White river valley he served for twelve years as constable. In his fraternal relations he is a member of Hiram Vernon Post, No. 76, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he is serving as senior vice commander. His reputation in business has ever been unassailable, and in all the walks of life he is found true to duty and to the trusts reposed in him.

WILLIAM ARNEY.

William Arney is the senior member of the firm of Arney Brothers, dealers in general merchandise and also extensively interested in dairy farming and other enterprises at Kent and Blaine, Washington. He was born in Somersetshire, England, on the 11th of April, 1862. His father, Jesse Arney, was born in the same locality in 1819, and his death there occurred in 1886. He, too, followed the vocation of farming, and he obtained an honorable position in the business of the community. The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Duckett, was also born in Somersetshire, in 1838, and in 1888 she came with her family to America, locating at Forest, Livingston county, Illinois, where she made her home until 1890. In that year the family came to Kent, Washington, and she now resides on the farm owned by her son William.

William Arney went to New South Wales, Australia, in 1880, where he was engaged in the dairy business for four years and after his return home he accompanied the family on their removal to the new world. In 1890, with the other members of the family, he came to Washington where during the first year he was employed on the Hewett farm, one mile south of Kent, and during the following two years he farmed that place as a renter. In 1902 he became the owner of one hundred and forty-five acres of land one mile south of Kent, where he and his mother still make their home. Forty acres of the place have since been sold in small tracts, and until May, 1902, the remainder of the place was devoted to dairying purposes, but since that time they have carried on general farming. This is one of the banner farms of the valley. In 1901 three of the Arney brothers, William, John and Frank, purchased

a dairy farm of two hundred and seventy acres near Blaine, Washington, where they keep one hundred milch cows and also carry on general farming, the place being under the management of John Arney. William and Frank, as partners, have a forty-acre farm on Suise creek, three miles from Kent, on which is a large cheese factory, established in 1901, and they there handle from four to five thousand pounds of milk daily. In 1896 the two brothers also established a general mercantile store on Front street, in Kent, and in 1901 they purchased their present handsome and commodious store building on that street, this being one of the most important mercantile establishments in the White river valley. With the exception of a prospecting tour to Alaska in 1900, William Arney has resided in Kent continuously for twelve years, and during all this time he has so lived as to win and retain the friendship and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. His political support is given to the Republican party, and in his fraternal relations he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Kent.

Frank Arney, the junior member of the firm of Arney Brothers, was born near Bristol, England, on the 14th of May, 1872, and he was there reared and educated. Removing with the family to the new world in 1888, he resumed his studies in Illinois for a time, and after completing his education he was employed at farm labor until he became established in business with his brother William. He was married at Kent, in 1896, to Carrie Reed, and they have two children, May and William Rodney.

The other members of the Arney family are: John, the manager of the dairy farm at Blaine; Rodney Jesse, an Episcopal minister at Seattle; Edward, a civil engineer at Perth, Australia; and George, a minister in the Methodist church and now located at Bremerton, Washington.

AUSTIN P. BURWELL.

Austin Peck Burwell, who for several years has been the president of the Scattle Cracker & Candy Company, occupies a foremost position in commercial circles in this city, having achieved splendid success through business methods that will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in the city of Mercer, in Mercer county, January 31, 1848. He is of English ancestry and the line of descent in this country can be traced back to John Burwell, who came to Massachusetts when the Mayflower made its second voyage. He located near Middletown, Connecticut, and Elias Burwell, the grandfather of our subject, was born in New Haven, Connecticut. When he had arrived at



Austin D. Burwell

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man's estate he married Miss Amy Platt, of Milford, Connecticut. In the Charter Oak state he engaged in business as a manufacturer of clocks. He held membership in the Congregational church and lived an upright life, but was called to his final rest at the early age of thirty-three years, dying of pneumonia. His wife long survived him and attained the advanced age of eighty-two years. Their son, Austin Smith Burwell, the father of our subject, was born on the 12th of February, 1814, and married Miss Susan Peck, of Orange, Connecticut. He, too, engaged in the manufacture of clocks and also conducted a cabinet-making business in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. In 1847 he removed to Mercer, that state, where he opened a large general mercantile establishment, continuing in business there until 1871, when he was succeeded by his two eldest sons, A. P. and A. S. Burwell. In 1885 he came to Seattle, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 23d of March, 1901, when he had reached the age of eighty-seven years. He was a most public spirited gentleman, taking a deep interest in every measure and movement calculated to advance the general welfare. For two terms he served as mayor of the city and was a most honorable and upright officer. Both he and his wife were consistent Christians and the influence of their characters is seen in the lives of their children. They had four sons and three daughters, all of whom became identified with Christian work at an early age. They lost one son, Harvey, when only seven years of age.

Austin Peck Burwell obtained his early education in the public schools of his native town and supplemented it by a five years course in Oberlin College, where he was graduated with the class of 1870. He then engaged with his brother in the conduct of the business which their father had established and in which they met with gratifying success. After conducting the enterprise for eighteen years they sold the store, and in 1885 came to Seattle, which was then a city of about ten thousand population. Here the three brothers, Austin P., Anson S. and Edward, became identified with business affairs. They organized the Seattle Hardware Company, carrying on a wholesale and retail business which grew to very large proportions. In fact, this is now the most extensive enterprise of the kind in the state of Washington. Mr. Burwell remained in the firm for nine years and then sold his interest to his brothers who still continue the store. In 1894 he aided in organizing the Seattle Cracker & Candy Company and was elected its president and manager, continuing in control of its affairs with marked success until 1899, when the business was sold to the Pacific Biscuit Company, a large corporation which now controls the greater part of the business in this line for the state, Mr. Burwell being retained as manager of the branch in Seattle and also of

the business throughout the state of Washington to western Idaho and to Alaska. They manufacture all their own goods, including a very large line of confectionery of every description. Mr. Burwell gives his entire attention to the management and operation of the important and extensive business which is under his control, yet has various other investments which materially increase his annual income. He is a member of the chamber of commerce of the city and for two terms served as one of its trustees.

On the 3d of August, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Austin P. Burwell and Miss Anna Nourse, who had been one of his classmates at Oberlin College. They have two daughters, Mary Elizabeth, now the wife of G. F. Waterhouse, of Honolulu, and Susan B., who is with her parents. All are valued members of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Burwell is a deacon. He is also active in the work of the Sunday-school, teaching one of the adult Bible classes and for several terms has served most acceptably as Sunday-school superintendent. He contributes liberally to the support of the church and does all in his power to promote the moral progress of the community with which he has allied his interests. His political support is given the Republican party but he has never been an office seeker. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and for a number of terms he has served as one of the school directors, several of the fine school buildings of the city having been erected during his official connection with educational interests here. He has never neglected an opportunity to do his city a good service. Mr. Burwell and each of his brothers have built expensive and beautiful homes which stand side by side, their lawns being undivided by fences. The business relations between them have ever been of the most harmonious character and all are regarded as upright and honorable men who have deservedly won a score of friends in the city of their adoption. Surrounded at his home by a large circle of friends who appreciate his true worth, and admired and esteemed by the citizens of the community, the name of Austin P. Burwell will be honored for many generations as that of one of the most enterprising business men of Seattle—a man who has acted well his part and who has lived a worthy and honorable life.

JAMES H. TITUS.

The name of James H. Titus is inscribed high on the roll of King county's honored pioneers and eminent men, and the part which he took in founding and developing the county well entitles him to prominent mention in this volume. He established the town of Kent, in which he has long made his

home, laboring for its promotion and welfare. He is honored and esteemed by his many friends and acquaintances, and the influence of his life upon the community has been most beneficial.

Mr. Titus was born in Kennebec county, Maine, on the 26th of September, 1823, and his ancestors settled in that locality when the territory was known as Massachusetts. They are of English descent. His father, James Titus, was born in the same house in which he first saw the light of day, his birth there occurring in 1792, and he died at old family home in 1880. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Gould, was of Scotch and English descent, and was born in Kennebec county, Maine, March 3, 1799. She passed to her final reward in 1870.

James H. Titus received his education in the district schools of his native county, and until his fourteenth year remained under the paternal roof, after which he spent one year as a shoemaker, while for a similar period he was employed in an oil-cloth factory. He next served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade at Augusta, Maine. In 1844 he left the ancestral home and removed to Michigan, where for a year he worked at the blacksmith's trade in Kalamazoo and Marshall, and for the succeeding four years made his home at Springfield, Massachusetts. Returning to Maine in 1849, he purchased a farm in Kennebec county, but in that year the gold excitement in California attracted him, and selling his possessions in the old Pine Tree state he made the journey, via Cape Horn, to the Pacific coast in the fall of 1849. During the first four years in the Golden state he worked at his trade in Marysville, while for the succeeding ten years he was the proprietor of a hotel at Oroville, and in 1872 he came to Seattle, Washington, purchasing and making his home on a farm on the Dwamish river for two years. In 1874 he took up his abode at Maddoxville, on the White river, where he followed the dual occupation of farming and blacksmithing for five years, on the expiration of which period he became the owner of one hundred acres of land, and on a portion of this place the town of Kent was afterward built. When the Northern Pacific Railroad was constructed through this section, in 1884, Mr. Titus disposed of a part of the farm on the east side of the track to parties who laid it out into town lots, but he has since held the remainder, consisting of about thirty lots, on which he has erected many residences, and the property is situated on the west side of the railroad track. He is practically the founder of the town of Kent, which stands as a monument to his enterprising spirit. In its infancy this place was given the name of Titusville, but at the request of the post office department the name was afterward changed to Kent. His political support has ever been given to the Republican party

and on its ticket he was made the second mayor of Kent, being elected to that position in 1892. While a resident of California he held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. In his fraternal relations he is a charter member of Titusville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been identified since its organization in 1886.

The marriage of Mr. Titus was celebrated in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1846, when Miss Sarah Ketchum became his wife. She was born in Brownhelm, Lawrence county, Ohio, on the 26th of June, 1828, and in the maternal line she is of English and Irish descent, while her paternal ancestors were of Dutch descent and were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. Eight children were born unto the union of Mr. and Mrs. Titus, but the family circle has been broken by the hand of death, George Henry, who was born in 1848, having died in California at the age of twenty-two years, while a daughter, Carrie L., born in 1857, died in Whatcom county, Washington, in 1893. The living children are: James Arthur, a resident of Kent; Edward Everett, a farmer near that city; Melvin, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Whatcom county; Edith M., the wife of James G. Jones, also of Kent; Lillie E., the wife of James Shoff, of Ladner, British Columbia; and Leroy C., at home. For many years this worthy couple has lived and labored to goodly ends among the people of King county, and they are leaving the impress of their individuality upon the public life, the substantial growth and material development of the region.

WILLIAM BREMER.

So composite is the social fabric of our republic that we can as yet scarcely be said to have developed a national type, and among the many elements that have entered into the makeup of our populace there is none which has been of more vital and valuable order than the German, from which America has had much to gain and nothing to lose. From the great German empire have come many of our most progressive citizens,—men of sterling worth of character and endowed with that pragmatic ability which has promoted advancement along all lines of material industry and has ever stood for social stability. Among the representative young men of German birth who have attained distinction in connection with the industrial life of the state of Washington is Mr. Bremer, who has maintained his home in the Puget Sound district for the past fourteen years and who has attained marked precedence as an able and enterprising business man,—one who has contributed in no small degree to the work of development and improvement

through legitimate lines of endeavor. He is well deserving of representation in this publication as one of that progressive type of men who have made the Evergreen state what it is to-day. He is the owner of the town site of Bremerton, was one of the founders of the village of Sidney and through his real-estate operations and well directed enterprise has done much to forward the material development of this section of the state, maintaining his home and business headquarters in the city of Seattle, where he commands unequivocal confidence and esteem.

William Bremer was born in the town of Seesen, duchy of Brunswick, Germany, on the 12th of June, 1863, being a son of Edward and Matilda (Mader) Bremer, representatives of staunch old families of the German fatherland. Edward Bremer was a man of prominence in his locality, having been engaged in the banking business and having attained considerable wealth and exercised notable influence in local affairs. He passed his entire life in his native land. He and his wife became the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this review was the fifth in order of birth. He received his educational discipline in his native land, having completed a course in the Jacobson Institute, at Seesen, the same being an institution of more than national reputation. In his youth Mr. Bremer became identified with the banking business, which he learned in all its details, this training having proved of inestimable value to him in his subsequent business career. After serving what may be termed an apprenticeship in a banking house in his native town he went to the city of Hamburg, where he was identified with a similar line of enterprise for a period of two years. When in his twentieth year Mr. Bremer bade adieu to home and native land and came to America, whither his elder brother, Charles E., had preceded him, being now a prominent capitalist and business man of Aberdeen, South Dakota. Our subject passed about one year in Minnesota and the following three years were spent in South Dakota. When but twenty-one years of age he was appointed state agent for the John Gund Brewing Company, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and was incumbent of this responsible position for a term of two years, and since that time he has never worked on salary, having attained a position of independence and conducted operations on his own responsibility,—a fact that is significant, as indicative of his exceptional business and executive ability, and the more notable by reason of the circumstance that when he came to the United States he had but slight knowledge of the English language. He was for a year engaged in agricultural operations in South Dakota, and at the expiration of that period, in January, 1888, he came to Washington. Here, associated with three others, he purchased the land upon which the town of

Sidney, Kitsap county, is now located, and they became the founders of the town, platting the same and placing the lots upon the market. The village is now in a prosperous and thriving condition and its further advancement is assured. It should be noted in this connection that Mr. Bremer has bought and sold land in nearly every section of Kitsap county, being one of the prime factors in its development and his straightforward and honorable course is shown by the fact that he has never been compelled to enter into litigation with any person to whom he thus sold property. Ever since his arrival in Washington Mr. Bremer's principal field of business operations has been in Kitsap county, which is on the western shore of the Sound, and he has been conspicuously identified with the development of its resources, the building up of its towns and the advancing of its material interests. It is a recognized fact that in his real-estate transactions in that county he had done more business than that representing the aggregate of all other operators in this line, and he is well entitled to the distinction of being designated as one of the founders and builders of that section of our great commonwealth, while the statement made affords an idea of the great scope and importance of his work. In 1891 Mr. Bremer platted the town of Bremerton, in the county mentioned, and through his energy, discrimination and far-sighted policy the development of this attractive village was brought about, while the town has an assuredly bright future before it, since he continued to be actively identified with its interests. At that point he sold to the federal government eighty-six acres of land at a sacrifice to himself of fifty dollars an acre, in order to insure the location of the naval station there, thus indicating his public spirit and showing his confidence that the future would justify his course, for a more eligible location for the navy yard on Puget Sound could not be found, and while he lost forty-three hundred dollars on the immediate transaction he firmly believed that his action was politic from a personal as well as general standpoint, and time is proving the wisdom of his attitude. This station has the only dry dock on the Pacific coast that will accommodate the largest type of war vessels, and the significance of this statement can not fail of appreciation even at a cursory glance. Mr. Bremer has not only thus brought about the development of town property, but he has also been extensively engaged in the handling of farming and timber lands in the county, usually buying the property outright and then placing it upon the market, while in numerous instances he has made valuable improvements before selling. He passes Wednesday and Saturday of each week in Bremerton, but maintains his home in the city of Seattle and has his office headquarters in the Bailey building, suite 404. In politics Mr. Bremer gives a staunch support to the Republican

party, but he has never had personal ambition in a political way and has taken no active part in public affairs of this nature. His success has been of pronounced type and he is known as one of the representative young business men of the state, in whose future and greater precedence he has the utmost confidence, while a more loyal and enthusiastic citizen of the commonwealth cannot be found.

On the 25th of March, 1891, in the city of Seattle, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bremer to Miss Sophia Hensel, who was born in Portage, Wisconsin, a daughter of William Hensel, a well known business man of Seattle, and of this union three children have been born, namely: Matilda, William and Edward.

LYMAN B. ANDREWS.

To the energetic natures and strong mentality of such men as Lyman B. Andrews, is due the success and ever increasing prosperity of the Republican party in this state, and in the hands of this class of citizens there is every assurance that the best interests and welfare of the party will be attended to, resulting in a culmination of the highest ambitions and expectations entertained by its adherents. Given to the prosecution of active measures in political affairs, possessing the earnest purpose of placing their party beyond the pale of possible diminution of power, the Republican leaders in Washington are ever advancing, carrying everything before them in their irresistible onward march. Certainly one of the most potent elements in the success of the Republican movement in Washington has been exhibited in the personality of Lyman B. Andrews, who throughout his life has been a loyal citizen, imbued with patriotism and fearlessness in the defense of his honest convictions. He is now filling the position of receiver in the land office at Seattle. Other positions of trust have been filled by him with marked capability. Most loyally he has advocated the cause of the party whose principles he believes will best advance the welfare of the Nation.

Mr. Andrews was born in Ontario county, New York, February 10, 1829. His father, William Andrews, was a native of Connecticut, born April 17, 1804. The ancestral line can be traced back to John and Mary Andrews, who emigrated from England to the new world, settling in Connecticut in 1640. The line comes down from John and Mary through Daniel, Daniel, Joseph, Joseph, George and William to our subject. George Andrews, the grandfather, was born in Connecticut and on leaving the state of his nativity took up his abode in Rutland county, Vermont, whence he after-

ward went to western New York. He was a ship carpenter, and also a house carpenter and joiner. William Andrews, the father of our subject, was married in the Empire state and was engaged in agricultural pursuits there but by trade was a brick layer and plasterer. He wedded Hannah Pierson who was descended from one of the old Holland Dutch families of New Jersey, whence representatives of the name came to the Empire state at an early day. Henry Pierson, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born May 16, 1752, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years, on the fifteenth birthday of his grandson, Lyman B. He was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war who fought for the independence of the nation and was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware on the bitterly cold Christmas night, surprising the troops at Trenton, and winning one of the glorious victories of the war. William Andrews died at his home in Seattle in 1871, at the age of sixty-nine years, the family residence standing on the present site of the Lincoln apartment building, corner Fourth and Madison streets. His wife survived him about seven years, passing away in 1878.

In the public schools of his native state and later in an academy in Michigan, Lyman B. Andrews pursued his studies, the family having removed to the latter state in 1832, but in 1841 returned to New York in order to care for the maternal grandfather of our subject. The year 1844, however, again witnessed their arrival in Michigan. Mr. Andrews, of this review, was reared upon the home farm in the usual manner of lads of the period and afterward entered a machine shop where he learned the trade, being for a number of years thereafter employed as a machinist and railroad engineer on what is now the Lake Shore Railroad. He spent four or five years in Minnesota and in 1859 the entire family came to the Pacific coast, journeying by way of New York and thence by steamer via the Isthmus of Panama to California.

In 1860 Mr. Andrews decided to go to a newer country and made his way to Seattle where, in connection with another man, he took contracts from the government for the surveys of public lands. He did considerable work of this character at a time when it was very hard to do surveying because of the dense timber growth. In 1863 he made the discovery of the coal property, now in possession of the Pacific Coal & Iron Company, near Gilman. He homesteaded and secured four hundred acres of land which he owned and operated for several years and then sold the property for forty thousand dollars. His work in this direction led to investigations as to the richness of the coal deposits in this section of the country and subsequently to the discovery of other coal mines near Gilman and Newcastle.

With the exception of the time spent upon the homestead at Gilman, Mr. Andrews has maintained his residence in Seattle and has seen it grow from a small place of one hundred and fifty white persons to its present extensive metropolitan proportions. He has also been a prominent factor in its industrial and commercial life and has contributed in no small degree to its improvement and upbuilding. In early years he conducted a repair shop, his mechanical ability enabling him to do any kind of repair work, from that needed to repair the mechanism of a clock, up to that in demand in placing in order the most intricate and enlarged machinery. He had brought with him many tools which he used in the conduct of his shop here. Mr. Andrews also built two residences in the city, but he spent twenty years at the corner of Fourth avenue and Madison street, the present site of the Lincoln apartment building. In 1890-91 he erected a fine residence on Queen Ann Hill, the grounds and house together costing about eighteen thousand dollars; which after four or five years he sold. He has purchased and sold considerable vacant and also improved property, both for himself and other parties, and in his real estate dealings he has met with creditable success.

Mr. Andrews has been prominent in public affairs and is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He advocated such principles even before the formation of this old political organization. He has always been active in party work and his services have been recognized in various ways. His first vote for president was cast in behalf of General Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate in 1852. He was elected the first county clerk of Brooklyn township, Hennepin county, Minnesota, after the admission of that state to the Union. After coming to the territory of Washington he was continuously connected with public affairs and was sent as a delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia when General Grant received the nomination for his second term. He also attended the national convention in Cincinnati, in 1876, as a national committeeman, having been appointed to the position in 1872. In 1878, at a constitutional convention at Walla Walla, he represented the county of King, and when the constitution was framed by this body, it was submitted to the people and ratified by a two-thirds vote, but congress did not act upon it and the work had to be gone over again. In 1864 Mr. Andrews received the appointment of clerk of the United States District Court and held the office for ten and one half years, acting under five different judges. In the territorial legislature he served as chief clerk for one term and he has been a member of the city council of Seattle for a number of terms, exercising his official prerogatives in support of every measure for the general good. For two years he was police judge. After

the formation of the state he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature in 1891-3. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate, representing the twenty-eighth district comprising the sixth and eighth wards of the city. He proved an active working member of the senate, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted during the session of 1899. He secured the passage of an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars by the state for an exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, New York. He was then appointed by Governor Rodgers one of the members of the state commission and elected by the other members to attend the exhibition and throughout nearly the entire period of the operation of the fair he gave the state his time and services without charge. He was much interested in the success of the state exhibit, labored earnestly to get it together and in seeing that it was properly shown. He also was able to give general information to visitors concerning the state and his work was of great benefit to the state. In 1896 he was on the Republican ticket as one of the presidential electors, and although it was the year of the Populist success, he led his ticket by several hundred votes. On the 29th of April, 1902, his name was sent to the senate as that of a nominee for the responsible position of receiver of public moneys in Seattle and on the 8th of May following the appointment was confirmed by the senate. He took charge of the post on the 1st of July. In addition to the duties which devolved upon him as receiver in the land office, he is also special disbursing agent of the government, having been nominated to this office by the secretary of the interior. He furnished surety bonds for both positions. Having had large experience in local departments both in Minnesota and Washington, he is specially well fitted to act as receiver of the land office and is thoroughly experienced in the routine of the work.

Of the four children of Mr. Andrews, all are yet living and are married. William R., is an attorney of southern California; Mrs Eva Patterson resides with her husband, near Gilman upon a ranch which was given her by Mr. Andrews. Judge R., a printer by trade, is largely interested in Seattle and is engaged in erecting buildings upon his property on Seventh avenue. Lyman Ralph also has extensive real estate interests in this city.

Such in brief is the life history of Mr. Andrews. He has taken an active part in the business that he has transacted, in the council chambers of his state, and his course has ever been above suspicion. The good of the public he places before partisanship and the welfare of his constituents before personal aggrandizement. He commands the respect of the members of the legislature, and at home, in the city of his adoption where he is

best known, he inspires personal friendships of unusual strength and all who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualifications of heart and mind.

FRED A. GASCH.

A man who has served the public long and well and been a highly respected citizen during his residence in Seattle is Mr. Fred A. Gasch, now retired from an active business life.

Mr. Gasch comes of a noted German family of musicians. His grandfather and his father, August Gasch, were both well known musicians, though the younger member of the family has not elected to follow in their footsteps. He was born in Hermstedt, dukedom of Brunswick, Germany, February 20th, 1843. He was reared and received his education in Germany until the age of eighteen, when he started out to make his own way in the world. He chose America as a future home, and having some relatives in San Francisco went directly to that place, where he immediately went to work in a machine shop, which trade he had learned in Germany. He enlisted in the Sixth California Infantry and served from August, 1864, until the close of the war. During this time he was detailed for special work on boats from San Francisco to Panama, guarding mail and treasure.

In 1870 he settled in Seattle, which was then a small village of six or seven hundred people. For a number of years he was employed in different mills and shops, until 1875, when he had enough capital to engage in business for himself, in which he continued until 1886. Foreseeing the future of Seattle he made some investments in real estate which have since proved very profitable. He believed in improving his property, and thereby showed his faith in its value. In 1889 he was elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket, which office he held for eight years, two years under territorial and six under state administration. He had previously held the office of city councilman in 1883, and refused to be re-elected. One of the most important things which came under his administration was the building of the county court house, which was started in 1889 and completed in 1901. When it came to deciding the location he was in favor of the best possible location, and used his efforts toward purchasing land where it would be convenient for the general public. His efforts in this direction met with no response, and it was finally built on ground owned by the county. He then turned his attention to conducting the county affairs, which he has always done to the entire satisfaction of every one, and has now retired from office-holding. The next important work which came

under his supervision was the reorganization of the poor farm. There was but a small building, insufficient to accommodate the patients, and the board set to work to put up a good alms house, which had rooms for one hundred and twenty-three patients with proper accommodations for both sexes. The poor farm had been run at a great expense to the county, as they were buying produce, etc., which should have been made on the place. Mr. Gasch set to work to inculcate some thrifty German principles into the economic methods of the farm, and very soon made a good farm of it, planting an orchard and improving it in many ways. There was some dissatisfaction on the part of tax payers, as every one did not consider such extensive improvements were necessary. Mr. Gasch invited an inspection of the building and the working methods. A thorough examination was made by men of standing in the building line, and it was pronounced to be in accordance with the plans and specifications, and later the movement was upheld by everyone. He earned the respect of every citizen of the county, and it was with deep regret that he could not be induced to continue in the administration of its affairs. King county owes a great debt to Mr. Gasch.

In 1890 he erected the double building, 608-10 Terry avenue, in half of which he makes his home. He fraternizes with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1869 he was united in marriage to Anna Landgrave, and to this couple have been born two children: Haibee, wife of Henry Sheabe, of Los Angeles, California; Fred, who has spent the last six years in the Klondike.

GEORGE W. WARD.

The life of George W. Ward is closely identified with the history of Seattle, which has been his home for many years. He began his career here when the population of the city did not exceed twelve hundred inhabitants, and throughout the years which have since come and gone he has been closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success which numbers him among the substantial residents of his adopted city.

Mr. Ward is a native son of the Empire state, his birth there occurring in Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus county, March 23, 1838, and he is of English and Irish descent, his ancestors having settled in New England prior to the Revolutionary war, in which his paternal grandfather was a participant. The

latter was born in Massachusetts, as was also his son, C. H. Ward, the father of our subject. The family subsequently removed to Cattaraugus county, New York, where the latter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hustetter, and in 1854 they removed to Illinois. He was a mechanic, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. His death occurred in Chicago when he had reached his seventy-seventh year, and his wife was called to her final rest at the comparatively early age of forty-five years. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, three of whom are residents of Washington. William H. is a resident of Snohomish and Mary E. is the wife of C. E. Brown, of Seattle.

George W. Ward received his education principally in the schools of Illinois, and in early life he began business career as an insurance agent. In the Prairie state he was united in marriage to Miss Louise Van Doren, a daughter of C. M. Van Doren, who was descended from an old American family. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ward in the Prairie state, Arthur C. and Susan E., both of Seattle, and the daughter is the wife of Henry D. Temple. With his family Mr. Ward came to Seattle in 1871, locating on a farm sixteen miles south of the city, where they resided for two and a half years, and on the expiration of that period, in order to give their children better educational advantages, they removed to the city. He had learned the carpenter's trade in Illinois, and he then engaged in contracting and building in this city and also in the manufacture of sash and doors, thus continuing for about five years. Since that time he has been engaged in the real-estate, insurance and loan business in company with Mr. Llewellyn. Mr. Ward is a man of splendid business and executive ability, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. Through the channels of trade he has greatly promoted the interests of Seattle, and at all times he is alert in his efforts to improve the conditions of all lines of business that the country may thereby become more prosperous and that all people may enjoy more of the comforts of life.

One child has been added to the family circle in Seattle, Mabel V., now the wife of W. M. Olney, of this city. The family are valued members of the Baptist church, in which Mr. Ward has served as deacon for forty years. In political matters he is a Republican and is a zealous advocate of the policy and principles of his party. Since his removal to the Pacific coast he served as a justice of the peace for a number of years. He is emphatically a man of enterprise, indomitable energy and liberal views, and is thoroughly identified in feeling with the growth and prosperity of the county which has so long been his home.

THOMAS SANDERS.

Thomas Sanders, president of the Bryant Lumber & Shingle Company, owning a mill at Bryant and one at Fremont, has attained to an enviable position in industrial circles and is now the owner of an extensive business which has been built up through the enterprise and ability of the partners. Mr. Sanders is a native of England, his birth having there occurred in 1856. His parents, John and Mary (Clements) Sanders, were both natives of the same country and in 1870 they emigrated to Petersburg, Canada, bringing with them their eight children, all of whom are yet living in Canada with the exception of the subject of this review. The father was a farmer. He belonged to the Methodist church and the family is one of the highest respectability.

Thomas Sanders attended school in England and through observation, experience and reading has constantly broadened his knowledge, keeping well informed on all matters of general interest. In 1875 he went to Saginaw, Michigan, where he engaged in lumbering, and in October, 1879, he arrived on the Sound. Here he was first employed for wages and later engaged in contracting. In 1889 he entered into partnership with Mr. Verd, under the firm name of Verd & Sanders, and in 1891 they incorporated the Bryant Lumber & Shingle company. They own the entire stock and in the business they have met with gratifying success. They first established a shingle mill at Bryant and in the new enterprise prospered, their output continually increasing to meet the growing demand of the trade. In 1894 they bought their large plant in Fremont and placed it at once in successful operation, at the same time retaining their mills at Bryant. After their arrival in Fremont they continued to increase their facilities until the mill now has a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber in ten hours. They also have a door and sash factory and do all kinds of work in that line, employing one hundred and ten men in Fremont and one hundred men in Bryant, when running to their full capacity. The plant at the former place is worth seventy-five thousand dollars and at the latter place fifty thousand dollars. They also have a large body of timber land, which will supply their mill for many years. This is worth fifty thousand dollars. The members of the firm are men of the highest honor in their methods of business and in that way have gained their splendid success. They have a large local demand for their manufacture and also ship to outside markets.

On the 1st of May, 1883, Mr. Sanders was united in marriage to Miss Mary Woodin, who was born in the city of Seattle, a daughter of Ira

Woodin, a resident of Woodinville, Washington, which place was named in his honor. He came to the Sound in 1852, soon after the arrival of the Dennys and is one of the honored and valued pioneers of this section of the country. He married Susan Campbell, who was born in Portland, Oregon, one of the first white people born in that district. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have seven children: Guy T., William, Howard W., Ellen, Allen McKinley, Ruth and Esther. They have a pleasant home in Seattle and the family attend the Congregational church. Mr. Sanders is a Republican in his political affiliations and has served as road supervisor and postmaster, but has never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. A self-made man in the best sense of the term, he has worked his way steadily upward in the business world, maintaining a reputation for honor and reliability that no man can question.

ERNEST B. HUSSEY.

Ernest Bertrand Hussey has had an eventful career, in which he has visited many sections of the globe, viewing many nations in their own lands and gaining broad knowledge of their ways of living. He has sailed twice around Cape Horn, once around the Cape of Good Hope, has twice crossed the Isthmus of Panama, four times crossed the United States and has been a resident of every continent, excepting Europe and Australia. In business, too, he has had a noteworthy career, and has attained to a position of distinction as a civil engineer. His labors in this direction have been of great benefit and value to Seattle and to-day he is accounted one of the prominent men of the city. He is now the general purchasing agent of the White Pass & Yukon route and is also engaged in private enterprises as a civil engineer.

Mr. Hussey was born January 10, 1865, at sea off the coast of south China at the mouth of the Saigon river, on the ship Lyemooon, of which his father, Peter Hussey, was commander. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was founded in Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1650, William Hussey being the progenitor of the family in America. Benjamin Franklin also came of the same line. Another William Hussey, the grandfather of our subject, married Phoebe Folger, of Nantucket, a member of the family to which the distinguished Judge Folger belonged. Mr. and Mrs. Hussey were members of the Society of Friends or Quakers and he served as one of

the selectmen of Nantucket. He went to California at an early day and died there at the age of fifty years.

Peter Hussey, the father of our subject, was born in Nantucket and early in life went to sea, where he was rapidly advanced until he became commander of a ship and in that capacity he was in the merchant marine service during the greater part of his life. He married Miss Lavina Doane, a native of West Dennis, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, also descended from an old New England family, of English ancestry. When our subject was but two years of age his mother died at sea, while the vessel was on a trip around Cape Horn. Both parents were members of the Episcopal church. Captain Peter Hussey died in Japan during the fall of 1894 at the age of sixty-six years.

Ernest B. Hussey was only three years of age when on a voyage with his father on the barque "Nellie Fogerty" the vessel burned at sea when three hundred miles off the South American coast, but they took to the boats and landed in Pernambuco, Brazil, where they were compelled to remain for six months before they could get means of returning. At length, however, they reached New York, and the father afterward went to California, taking his son Ernest with him. He had become tired of the sea and they settled on a farm in the San Joaquin valley, but after a year the father again entered the merchant marine service, going to China and then to Japan, continuing in command of a vessel until his death, which occurred in 1894.

Ernest B. Hussey returned from California to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and there began his school life, crossing the continent by the newly completed Union Pacific Railroad. After a year at school he returned to San Francisco by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and thence went to Japan, joining his father. He attended school for a time in Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, after which he made various extended trips to Corea, Siberia, China, the Philippine islands and India with his father. He was also with him during the campaign of the Satsuma rebellion in Japan. In 1879 he left Yokohama for New York, going by way of the Cape of Good Hope. He then spent four years in acquiring an education in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and later took up the study of civil engineering in Boston, in the office of E. S. Philbrick, the engineer who built the Hoosac tunnel. After this Mr. Hussey entered the employ of Charles A. Putnam, a civil engineer of Salem, Massachusetts, with whom he remained for six years. Here he advanced to the position of chief associate, acquiring wide experience in water works and sewerage construction, and in municipal and railroad work

throughout New England and also in various extensive harbor improvements along the Massachusetts coast.

In the Spring of 1889 Mr. Hussey started for the Pacific coast with Tacoma, Washington, as his objective point, and devoted several months to visiting all of the Puget Sound ports, finally giving his preference to Seattle as the city destined to become the greatest on the Pacific coast. He had just become a resident of this place when the great fire of 1889 swept over the city. In the fall of that year he entered upon the practice of his profession and for five months was engaged on various surveys, including the entire harbor frontage of Seattle and Elliott Bay. He was also engaged in various land surveys throughout the western part of the state, and in the spring of 1890 he opened an office as a civil engineer, continuing until the spring of 1892, at which time he accepted the office of general superintendent of the Union Trunk Line, constructing several of its extensions. He resigned that position in the spring of 1895 to again resume the private practice of his profession, opening his office in the Dexter Horton office building, where he has since remained. In the spring of 1898 the White Pass & Yukon route, with E. C. Hawkins as chief engineer, established headquarters in Mr. Hussey's office, and he immediately became actively connected with the purchase of supplies and the equipment for the entire system, and has since remained with the company in his present capacity. To him can credit be justly given for being instrumental in the establishment of Seattle as the base of supplies for that Company in the construction of its railroad in the far north, and the locating of their Pacific coast offices here. Mr. Hussey is also engaged in various other enterprises, in all of which it is his design to make Seattle headquarters, thus promoting the business prosperity of the city.

Mr. Hussey has taken a very deep interest in Freemasonry. He was made a Master Mason in Star King Lodge, of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1886, and was senior deacon of his lodge at the time of his removal from Salem. He attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Massachusetts Consistory of Boston, in 1887, and has held office in all of the branches of the order. He affiliated with the Scottish Rite branches in Seattle in 1894 and was elected to the thirty-third degree in the fall of 1897, but could not take the degree until he was thirty-three years of age, so that it was conferred upon him in 1898. He was one of the youngest Masons that has ever received this degree, it being conferred upon him by special dispensation of the supreme council. He received the decoration of the Grand Cross at the hands of the Supreme Council in 1895, there

being only three elected every two years. He is head of the order in this section and is deputy inspector general of the state of Washington and territory of Alaska. In politics Mr. Hussey has been a life-long Democrat, but is not an office-seeker or office-holder.

In December, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hussey and Miss Carrie Louise Brokaw, a native of Romulus, New York. She is of English and French Huguenot stock, and by her marriage she has become the mother of three sons: Bertrand Brokaw, Kenneth Peter and Wilfred Ernest. Mrs. Hussey is a valued member of St. Mark's Episcopal church, and is also a member of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Hussey received Episcopalian baptism in Japan and with his family attends that church. His record in all his undertakings is one of high honor and of successful accomplishment. He has become widely known as a reliable business man.

JOHN P. HOWE.

Probably no name is more widely known in connection with the theatrical business of the Pacific coast than that of John P. Howe, for through thirty-one years it has appeared upon the programs of different theaters of which he has served as manager. Mr. Howe was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 22d of August, 1849, and is of English ancestry. The family was founded in America during the colonial epoch in its history and representatives of the name loyally aided in the long war which brought independence to the nation. His grandfather, Samuel Howe, was born in Virginia, possessed splendid musical talent and was a very prominent and successful teacher of music. In 1818 he left the south, removing to Ohio. He was a cousin of General Robert E. Lee, and he attained the age of seventy years, while his wife lived to be about the same age. Their son, John Hiram Howe, the father of our subject, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1826, and was for many years a prominent dry-goods merchant, his careful conduct of his business bringing to him splendid success. He married Miss Matilda Shel- ing, of Pennsylvania, who was of German lineage, her ancestors having been early settlers of Pennsylvania. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howe were members of the Presbyterian church and shaped their lives by its teaching. His death occurred when he was fifty-two years of age, while his wife, long surviving him, reached the advanced age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of three children: R. N., a resident of Portland, Oregon; Noble P. and John P.



J. P. Howe

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The last named was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and in Seabury College, and has been continuously connected with theatrical business since 1869. He is one of the oldest theater managers west of the Rocky Mountains, having given his entire attention to the business through the past thirty-one years. He has probably controlled more theaters than any other man on the Pacific coast. Between the years 1884 and 1891 he had control of the Northern Pacific Theatrical situation, besides all the first-class theatrical business of Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Tacoma and Walla Walla, Washington, and Victoria, British Columbia, together with that of a number of smaller cities. He was lessee and proprietor of the Columbia and Alcazar theaters of San Francisco during the years 1894-5. He has also owned and controlled M. Quad's funny play, Yoke, which Mr. Howe brought to the Pacific coast in 1880. He afterward was manager of W. E. Sheridan, the great tragedian, in King Lear, Louis VII and a repertoire of Shakespearean plays, and since then he has assumed the management of the Seattle theater. His efforts have met with phenomenal success. The theater was built in 1892, at the northwest corner of Cherry street and Third avenue, at a cost of \$150,000, and is a beautiful structure. It is strictly a Seattle institution, being a product of the city's enterprise and capital. Fire-proof and substantially built, as well as being of a pleasing style of architecture, it is the equal of any first-class theater on the coast in both design and interior finishing and decorating. Mr. Howe assumed the management in 1898, since which time the citizens of Seattle have taken pride as well as pleasure in this excellent place of amusement and the play-loving people are to be congratulated that a manager of such ability as Mr. Howe is in charge of this attractive house.

In 1882 occurred the marriage of Mr. Howe and Miss Mary Ella Sheffield, who was born in Vancouver, Washington, and is a daughter of A. H. Sheffield, a pioneer who went to Vancouver with Captain U. S. Grant and was also well acquainted with General Sheridan, who was then lieutenant, while the future president was only commander of a company, both he and General Sheridan being stationed at Vancouver. Mr. Sheffield served as sheriff for some years and was one of the well known and leading pioneers of the state. Unto our subject and his wife have been born two children: John Pardee, Jr., now a student in the Washington Military College, and Queenie Bessie, at school. They have a nice home on Queen Ann Hill, and their circle of friends in the city is extensive. Mr. Howe is popular in business circles and is widely and favorably known all over the Pacific coast.

COLONEL ALDEN J. BLETHEN.

In this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy, the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities, persistence and courage lead them into large undertakings and assume responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective vocations. Success is methodical and consecutive, and however much we may indulge in fantastic theorizing as to its elements and causation in any isolated instance, yet in the light of sober investigation we will find it to be but a result of the determined application of one's abilities and powers along the rigidly defined line of labor.

America owes much of her progress and advancement to a position foremost among the nations of the world to her newspapers, and in no line has the incidental broadening out of the sphere of usefulness been more marked than in this same line of journalism. Seattle, the city marvelous, has enlisted in its newspaper field some of the strongest intellects in the nation—men of broad mental grasp, cosmopolitan ideas and notable business sagacity.

Prominent among the men who have given the city prestige in this direction must be placed Colonel Alden J. Blethen, the subject of this review. His identification with the "art preservative of all arts" is one of personal predilection, and though he has intermittently turned his attention to enterprises of a different nature, still, true to the instinct said to characterize every newspaper man, he inevitably returned to the work, strengthened and re-enforced by the experiences which were gained outside.

Colonel Blethen is the editor-in-chief of The Seattle Daily and Sunday Times and comes of one of the oldest families of this country, his ancestry tracing back to 1680, when representatives of the name located at Ipswich, Massachusetts.

As a rule the men of the family have devoted their energies to either agricultural or sea-faring pursuits. The paternal grandmother was a second cousin of Ethan Allen, the gallant Vermont general, who led the Green Mountain boys to victory in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga.

Again the family was represented by loyal service in the Civil war, three brothers of our subject joining the Union army. Allen served for three years in the Army of the Cumberland and participated in the notable battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Franklin.

Charles Edward died from the result of injuries sustained at the battle of Cedar Creek where Early surprised Sheridan "twenty miles away."

James L. was wounded at Gettysburg and served his country till the close.

Colonel Blethen is a native of Maine, having been born at Knox, Waldo county, on December 27, 1846, his parents being Alden and Abbie L. Blethen. After acquiring a common-school education he entered Wesleyan Seminary and College, where he was graduated in 1868, and in 1872 he won the degree of Master of Arts, at Bowdoin College. He then took up the profession of teaching and was lessee and principal of the Abbott Family School from 1869 until 1873.

At the same time he carried on the study of law and was admitted to the bar of the state of Maine in the latter year, establishing an office in Portland. He there engaged in practice until 1880, when on account of ill health he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered upon the vocation for which he is so admirably fitted. For four years he was editor and manager of the well known Kansas City Journal, at the conclusion of which time he removed to Minneapolis, where his field was enlarged by purchasing an interest in two prominent papers there—The Tribune and The Journal. He served as editor of the Tribune and manager of the Journal until 1888, when he sold his interest in those papers for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars spot cash.

Having a decided liking as well as a special ability for newspaper work, Colonel Blethen repurchased the Tribune the following year, but fire destroyed the building in November of the same year and he thus suffered a loss of one hundred thousand dollars. Nothing daunted, he set to work to build in 1890, erecting the new Tribune building at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, but the great financial panic of 1893 followed so closely after the fire that it brought disaster to him as it did to so many others and he lost all that he had saved.

While there he took an active interest in military affairs and served as colonel on the staffs of both Governor Nelson and Governor Clough. He had enlisted at the time of the Civil war, but as he was the youngest of the family and there were three other brothers at the front, his mother—a widow—induced him to remain at home.

After his financial failure, desiring to begin anew in the newspaper field, Colonel Blethen came to Seattle and in 1896 he purchased the plant of a bankrupt paper. It was housed on Yesler Way, in a room not adapted or adequate for the publication of a newspaper, and he soon removed the plant to more conspicuous quarters in the Boston block, with a circulation of thirty-five hundred of a four-page paper. He increased this over fifty-six per cent in the first year and The Times has since steadily grown until its

circulation is about thirty thousand of a twenty-paged paper. This rapid and steady increase again demanded more commodious quarters and in 1901 arrangements were made for the construction of a building erected specially for The Times. Realizing the trend of business northward, Colonel Blethen decided upon the corner of Second avenue and Union street.

Many of his friends laughed at him for going so far away from what was then considered the business center, but even the brief space of time which has since elapsed has proven the wisdom of his step. Here a building was erected four stories in height, including the basement, which is eighteen feet in the clear. The building is sixty by one hundred feet.

The business offices and mailing room are on the main floor. There are twenty offices on the second floor and the entire top floor is occupied by the editorial, news and reportorial department and the type-setting room.

In the last named are ten type-setting machines and in addition many men are engaged in compiling what is known as other than "straight matter." The large "Quad" Hoe press in the basement turns out a folded paper of thirty-two pages in a single run, and the supplementary press of twenty-four pages supply the additional pages of the great Sunday and magazine paper which it had long been Colonel Blethen's dream to produce.

The first copy was issued February 9, 1902, and thus he put into working force the idea which he had long entertained and which is the crowning glory of his other successes in building up such a splendid paper as he has made of The Times. Taking the month of May, 1902, for example, some idea of the magnitude of the business may be had from the fact that the expenses were twenty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and over two hundred and sixty thousand pounds of paper were used.

Employment is given to one hundred and fourteen persons, beside the services of eighty-three carriers which are required.

It would be a work of supererogation to attempt in this connection to enter into details concerning the history of The Times or to note the specific points which have marked the growth of the enterprise and the brilliant accomplishment of the man who directed its destinies. These matters stand forth in their own exemplification and further comment in that direction is unnecessary. A local publication said:

"With matchless energy and foresight Colonel Blethen has made it the greatest evening daily on the Pacific coast and has devoted it as a mighty instrument for the upbuilding of Seattle. There is not at this time a better or more elegantly equipped newspaper plant west of Chicago than that from

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ceptable members until called to his final home in 1897. Prior to coming to America he married Miss Jane Bruce, a lady of Scotch lineage, who was born in the north of Ireland. She too was a most earnest and consistent Christian and by her marriage she became the mother of seven sons and three daughters. Her death occurred in 1875 when she was sixty-four years of age. Three of the children have been called to the home beyond and three are living on the Pacific coast, while four are in Canada. One of the sons, Alexander B. Stewart, is prominently engaged in the drug business in Seattle. A. M. Stewart is a druggist in Tacoma, and our subject is interested in the undertaking business in Seattle, as a member of the firm of Bonney & Stewart.

In the public schools, George M. Stewart obtained his education and when fourteen years of age came to the Pacific coast, making his way to California, in order that a change of climate might benefit his health. He was small and rather delicate at that time and the change did prove advantageous. He developed a strong and robust manhood that has proved an excellent foundation for his business activity in recent years. He attended school in San Francisco and subsequently engaged in clerking in a store there. Later he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was engaged in general merchandising for eight years, meeting with gratifying success. He was married there in 1880 to Miss Mary Klupfer, but the wife of his choice and of his youth was only spared to him seventeen months and he was left with a little daughter, Mary Veronica, who is now in school at San Mateo, California. Two years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Stewart wedded Miss Katie Parkinson, a native of San Francisco. Her father, R. R. Parkinson, was a California pioneer of 1849, and for thirty-six years was the editor of a newspaper in Carson City. He was a native of England and in religious faith was an Episcopalian, while his political support was given the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart now have two daughters, Helen Margaret, and Gladys Mae.

For some time Mr. Stewart was a traveling salesman, representing Hall, Luhrs & Company, proprietors of a wholesale house of Sacramento, for which he traveled six years throughout the states of California, Nevada, Utah and Oregon, having a very large patronage which brought to the house an extensive business. In 1889 he came to Seattle and purchased the interest of Mr. Shorey in the firm of Shorey & Company, undertakers, at which time the name was changed to Bonney & Stewart. They were burned out in the great fire in 1889, since which time they have erected a large brick building, planned especially for their business at the corner of Third avenue and Columbia street. They have managed their business with great success and now

stand at the head in this line in Seattle. They have the best planned and most attractively furnished undertaking parlors in the west, or perhaps in the United States. They are men of much public enterprise, taking an interest in every laudable movement or measure in the city. It has been wisely said that "the liberal man deviseth liberal things and by liberal things he shall stand" and this has been verified in the case of Mr. Stewart and his partner. He is a man of resourceful business ability and his efforts have not been limited to one line, for he is interested in various other business enterprises. He is now the president of the Queen Oil Company of Kern county, California, and with the firm owns considerable stock in a gold mine in Sonora, which his partner, Mr. Bonney, is operating successfully.

Mr. Stewart is a valued member of several fraternal organizations, including the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Seattle, of which he is past chancellor. He has filled all of the chairs in both the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows society and is treasurer of the Grand Court of Foresters of the state of Washington. He also holds membership relations with the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Royal Arcanum. He owns one of the nice homes of the city, located at the corner of Seventeenth and Madison streets and he and his family are highly respected here, enjoying the hospitality of many of the best residents of Seattle. Every movement, measure or interest which elicits the approval of Mr. Stewart also receives from him earnest support and it is therefore that he is known as an active member of the Republican party, his labors making him a leader in the organization in the state. He was treasurer of the Republican state central committee for four years and for a number of years served on the central committee of the city, doing all in his power to promote the growth and secure the success of Republican principles. In consideration of his efforts for the party and his effective labors in its behalf, as well as his fitness for the office, President McKinley appointed him to the position of postmaster of Seattle, and the nomination being confirmed by the senate he took charge of the office on the 1st of January, 1900. The post-office is well arranged, and the service is highly satisfactory to the citizens of Seattle. The business is growing rapidly; in the year previous to his incumbency the receipts were ninety-three thousand dollars, and in the year 1901, amounted to two hundred and four thousand dollars, making an increase of more than double in two years, which is an excellent showing for the growth of the city, and also indicates that the duties of the postmaster are onerous. In his official course, however, Mr. Stewart is indicating that the confidence reposed in him and in his ability was not misplaced, for no more

capable official has ever been in charge of the postoffice at Seattle. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive and in private life he commands that confidence and esteem which is always accorded to true worth.

ELBERT F. BLAINE.

With many of the leading measures resulting in the rapid development of the city of Seattle Mr. Blaine has been identified, and his efforts have been such that they have not only won him a place among the prominent people of the city, but have also contributed in a large measure to the general improvement and development of the city along lines of substantial advancement.

At the bar and in the handling of business interests, Mr. Blaine has become a factor in the life of Seattle, where he has made his home since 1885 and where he is now a member of the Denny-Blaine Land Company.

A native of Romulus, Seneca county, New York, Elbert F. Blaine was born on the 26th day of June, 1857, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage, his ancestors on his father's side having emigrated from the old world to the state of Pennsylvania long prior to the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather lived at Milton, Pennsylvania, and at this place his grandfather and father were born. His grandfather emigrated to the state of New York when James Blaine, the father of this subject, was four years old. James Blaine was a farmer by occupation and a man of the highest respectability. He filled various offices of honor and trust, and while not a member of any church he was always an active worker therein. He married Amanda DePue, a native of New York, and they became the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are yet living. The father reached the venerable age of eighty-three years, passing away in 1893, and the good wife lately died in her eighty-third year.

Mr. Blaine, of Seattle, is the only member of the family residing on the Sound. He completed his literary education in the Valparaiso (Indiana) Normal School, and afterwards took up the study of law in the Union Law School, at Albany, New York, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1882. He was then admitted to the bar in New York, and removed to Huron, Dakota, and subsequently to Minnesota. He arrived in Washington in 1884, settling in Tacoma; the following year he moved to Seattle and took charge of the old Michigan sawmill at Belltown. On the first day of January, 1886, he took up the practice of law, entering into partnership with the Hon. John J. McGilvra, of Seattle, which relationship

was maintained for several years, during which time the firm enjoyed a large and important business. Lee DeVries became a member of the firm and some time afterwards Mr. McGalvra retired and the firm name was then changed to Blaine & DeVries, this continuing until 1899. During Mr. Blaine's early practice of law no case was too small or unimportant for his consideration. However small the case he never neglected it, his motto being that whatever one undertakes to do, do well. When he had determined that his client was on the side of right, he would never give up until he had employed every honorable means in his power to establish his position. He thus won a reputation as a painstaking, thorough and capable lawyer, and by degrees the practice of the firm increased until the time and energy of its members were taxed to the utmost. Through the influence of the late Arthur A. Denny, a very large clientage was secured from the old settlers of the city of Seattle and it fell to their lot to administer many of their estates. In the practice of his profession, Mr. Blaine says he was successful in a degree greater than he ever dreamed he would be, and his ability as a lawyer is indicated by the fact of the few cases lost to the many won for his clients, and the legal business entrusted to his care, for many years, has been of the most important character.

Owing to press of business, Mr. Blaine has given very little time to political work. In national and state politics he is a Democrat, but in municipal affairs he believes that there should not be too much partisanism. In the upbuilding of Seattle he has ever taken an active part, believing from the very beginning of his acquaintance with the town that it was destined to have a great future. In 1899 the Denny-Blaine Land Company was formed, composed of Charles L. Denny and Elbert F. Blaine. At this time the health of the Hon. Arthur A. Denny was very much impaired and the new firm practically took charge of his large estate and since his death Mr. Blaine has been the attorney for the estate, which is being managed in the office of the Denny-Blaine Land Company. Through the efforts of our subject the Yakima Investment Company was reorganized, the property being acquired by the Washington Irrigation Company, and since that time Mr. Blaine has given much of his attention and energy to the control of its affairs. For a number of years the firm operated the Grant street car line. The Denny-Blaine Land Company has purchased and improved a number of tracts of land, notably one which is now the Denny-Blaine Lake Park, one of the very finest additions to the city of Seattle, and they are interested in various other enterprises.

Mr. Blaine was married in 1882, to Miss Minerva Stone, a native of

Seneca, New York, a daughter of John R. Stone, of that county, and a representative of one of the old American families. They now have one son, James Arthur. Theirs is one of Seattle's beautiful and attractive residences, located in the Denny-Blaine Lake Park. Mr. Blaine is a member of several secret orders and his wife is a member of the Trinity Episcopal church. For a number of years Mr. Blaine has taken a great interest in the upbuilding of the University of the state of Washington. Lately he has become president of the board of park commissioners of the city of Seattle and he and his associates have succeeded in creating such a public sentiment in favor of parks that a large sum of money has been appropriated by the city council for the establishment of a magnificent park and boulevard system in Seattle and the commencement of work thereon. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a high measure of success. He is possessed of great energy, is quick of perception and forms his plans readily. He has the will power and the courage to carry them forward to successful completion and to-day he ranks among the leading business men of the northwest and capable of controlling interests of great magnitude.

J. W. GODWIN.

In past ages the history of a country was the record of wars and conquests; to-day it is the record of commercial activity, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are the leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, not man over man, and the victor is he who can successfully establish, control and operate extensive commercial interests. J. W. Godwin is one of the strong and influential men whose lives have become an essential part of the history of Seattle and the west. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense, guided by great will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. Connected with one of the wholesale commission houses of Seattle, the place that he occupies in business circles is in the front rank. He is president and manager of the J. W. Godwin Company, controlling one of the largest commission houses of this city, and is also president of the Fisher's Union of Alaska, largely engaged in the canning of salmon.

Mr. Godwin is a native of the Old Dominion, his birth having occurred in Bloxom, Accomack county, Virginia, on the 23d of August, 1860. He

is descended from one of the old families of that state of English lineage. Several generations of the family, however, have resided in this country and were well known as planters in Virginia. O. W. Godwin, the father of our subject, was there reared and educated and after attaining to man's estate married Miss Elizabeth Bloxom, a lady of Irish descent, also belonging to one of the old Virginian families. Both Mr. and Mrs. Godwin were members of the Baptist church. In his political faith he was a Democrat and a gentleman of sterling worth, reliable in all of life's relations. He was called to his final rest in his seventy-fourth year and his wife passed away in her sixty-fifth year. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom seven are yet living.

J. W. Godwin, who is the only member of the family in Washington, was educated in the public schools of his native city. He remained with his father until his twentieth year, after which he engaged in clerking in a store for two years and then went to the city of Philadelphia, where he became connected with the commission business, familiarizing himself with the methods of carrying on operations along that line. He had been associated with trade in the city for four years prior to his arrival in Seattle. Believing that there were good business possibilities in the northwest he resolved to become an active factor in trade circles in this state and removing to Washington he established a wholesale commission business, which has grown in volume and importance until it exceeds that of any other house in the city. Mr. Godwin is the president and manager of the company and its splendid success is attributable in a large measure to his efforts. He is likewise the president of the fisher's union of Alaska, extensively engaged in the canning of salmon. He has made large investments in city property and has been one of the builders of this attractive municipality of the northwest. He was alone in the commission business from the time of his arrival in 1890 until 1894, at which time the present company was incorporated and since that time he has been at its head. The firm has acquired extended popularity as well as a large business and its trade covers much of British Columbia and Alaska, as well as the state of Washington. The company largely imports bananas from central America, distributing them over the districts mentioned. His realty investments have been judiciously placed and he has bought and sold considerable city property. His block on First avenue is a brick one, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, which was built for stores and is thus occupied on the first floor, while the remainder is used for hotel purposes. Mr. Godwin has also built and sold a number of residences in the city and is credited with

having done his share toward the improvement and substantial progress of Seattle.

In 1892 occurred the marriage of our subject and Miss Ella Dickinson, the wedding being celebrated in Philadelphia, of which city the lady is a native. Her father, Lea L. Dickinson, belongs to the celebrated Dickinson family of the Keystone state. Mr. and Mrs. Godwin have a nice residence in Seattle and the circle of their friends is a large one. He is a Royal Arch Mason, having been a valued member of the craft since 1881 and at the present time he is a past master. In politics he is Democrat and sands high in the ranks of his party, but has never been an office seeker, as the claims which his business makes upon his time are too extensive to admit of much outside work. The character and position of Mr. Godwin illustrates most happily for the purpose of this work the fact that if a young man be possessed of the proper attributes of mind and heart he can unaided attain to a point of unmistakable precedence in the business world. His career proves that the only true success in life is that which is accomplished by personal effort and constant industry.

JOHN ARTHUR.

For a number of years a distinguished member of the legal profession, Mr. Arthur is a leader in thought and action in the public life of the state. His name is a familiar one in political and professional circles throughout Washington. By reason of his marked intellectual activity he is well fitted to aid in moulding the policy of a new state and forming its public opinion.

Mr. Arthur is a native of the Green Isle of Erin, his birth having occurred there near the town of Ennis, county Clare, on the 20th of June, 1849. He is of English and Irish ancestry. His father, Thomas Arthur, was also born in Ireland, and was descended from a prominent old English family, which, with the ancestors of the famous General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, the Whites, Melvilles, Stackpooles, Martins, and others, formed a strong colony of landholders in the counties of Limerick and Clare. President Arthur was a member of this family. Thomas Arthur, the father of him whose name introduces this review, removed in 1860 to England, and in 1863 to the United States. With his wife and seven children he settled in McKean county, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of eighty-five years; his widow is still living, aged eighty-seven years.

John Arthur received his education in Ireland, England and the United States. He began his legal studies in Erie, Pennsylvania, under the pre-

ceptorship of Hon. John P. Vincent, ex-Judge of the Erie judicial district. Later he became a student in the Columbian University, at Washington, D. C., where he completed both the regular and post-graduate courses, of two years each. At the close of his second year he received the degree of Master of Laws, and was awarded the first prize for producing the best essay upon a legal subject. The prize was delivered to him in the presence of the president of the United States and his cabinet and the judges of the supreme court; the presentation being made by the solicitor-general, in behalf of the attorney-general, who complimented Mr. Arthur on his able and scholarly production, and soon thereafter moved his admission to practice before the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Arthur resigned a legal position under the government and opened a law office in Washington, D. C., where he continued to practice until March, 1883, when he removed to Puget Sound to accept the attorneyship for the Tacoma Land Company, with headquarters at Tacoma, but passing a large part of the time in Seattle, where he has resided continuously since April 18, 1887. He has been for over fourteen years the secretary of the King County Bar Association, and has been president of the Washington State Bar Association. In Erie he was president of the city board of license commissioners. In Seattle, in 1891, he was elected president of the state board of University land and building commissioners. In politics he is a Republican, and has served his party as chairman of the King county central committee.

In the year 1880 Mr. Arthur was happily married to Miss Amy A. Lane, a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, but at that time a resident of Philadelphia. Their only child, Chester W., died in the city of Washington.

In Masonic circles Mr. Arthur has borne an active part. He was made a Master Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 9, of Seattle, and soon became its master. He has taken all the degrees in the York and Scottish Rite, and has served as potentate of Affi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. He is Grand Master of Masons in the state of Washington.

WILLIAM JAMES.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails in securing a due measure of success, and the well known and able business man of whom this sketch is written has given in his career an exemplification of the truth of the statement, and he is now incumbent of the responsible position of assistant superintendent of the Renton coal mines, representing one of the important industrial enterprises of King county. To Mr. James belongs

the distinction of being one of the sterling pioneers of the Pacific coast, and in this section of the Union he has passed practically his entire life, growing up under the invigorating environments and scenes of the pioneer epoch and developing that sturdy self-reliance and self-respect which have made for the attainment of success and which have gained to him unequivocal respect and esteem in an objective way.

Mr. James is a native of the island of Scilly, where he was born on the 18th of August, 1845, his parents dying while he was a mere child, having been of staunch old Welsh stock. He was taken into the home of relatives and with them, when but nine years of age, in 1854, he came to California, the trip being made by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and they settled at Marysville, where he received limited educational advantages, the school system in that locality at the time having been very crude and primitive. Thus he may be said to be self-educated, even as he has been distinctively the architect of his own fortunes, having been dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood. He became identified with the mining industry in Marysville and vicinity and there remained until 1862, when he went to Nevada, where he was engaged in a similar line of work for the ensuing six years, thus becoming thoroughly familiar with the wild life of the mining camps of the frontier during the early days when civilization maintained a precarious foothold in this isolated section of the Union. During the greater portion of his residence in Nevada he was identified with quartz mining, but he later passed two years in the coal mines of Mount Diablo, California. At the expiration of this period Mr. James went to Illinois and was for a time identified with coal mining in La Salle county, after which he returned to the west and was engaged in mining in different sections of Wyoming until 1876, when he came to the Newcastle coal mines, in King county, Washington. Here he opened the Franklin mine and was also employed as superintendent at the Gilman mine for about two years, and since that time has had charge of the operation of the Renton mine, which is now a very large producer, and he has also had charge of the development of other important coal mines in this locality. In fact it may be said without fear of contradiction that no man in the state of Washington has been more prominently and intimately concerned in the developing of the coal mining industry than has Mr. James, while his long experience and thorough technical knowledge have gained him a high reputation as one of the best mine operators in this section, and his able and faithful services have won for him the respect and confidence of those in whose service he has been enlisted and also of those over whom he has been placed in charge. The mine which he opened at Adaville, Wyom-

ing, had a vein of coal eighty-three feet thick, and this was one of the important coal propositions which owed its development to his effective labors.

In politics Mr. James is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in St. John's Lodge No. 9, which was one of the first organized in the city of Seattle. In 1868, Mr. James was united in marriage to Miss Mary James, the two families not being related. She was born in the state of Michigan, and of this union two children have been born, Richard H. and James W., both of whom are able and popular young tradesmen of Renton, where the family have a pleasant home and where Mr. James is the owner of several other residence properties, taking a due interest in all that makes for the advancement and material prosperity of his home town, where he has lived for so many years and where he is accorded the highest confidence and esteem. Mrs. James is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and she has proved to her husband a true and devoted helpmeet and companion during the happy married life of nearly thirty-five years.

CHARLES A. KOEPLI.

Charles A. Koepfli, now acceptably serving as county clerk of King county and ex-officio clerk of the superior court of the state of Washington for the county of King, is one of the leaders of the Republican party in his section, his large acquaintance and unbounded popularity giving him an influential following, while his shrewd judgment of men and affairs makes his counsel of value in all important movements. In business circles he also takes a foremost rank.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Koepfli was born in Dubuque, on the 10th of June, 1854, his parents being Theodore F. and Mina (Benson) Koepfli, who were born in Germany of Swiss ancestry. On his emigration to America the father located in Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in merchandising for several years. He departed this life in the sixty-third year of his age, but his wife still survives him and is now in her sixty-sixth year. Unto them were born two sons, the older being Adolph H., a resident of Dubuque.

Charles A. Koepfli, the younger son, was reared and educated in his native town, and there engaged in the grocery business with his father for some years. Coming west in December, 1889, he located in Seattle, Washington, and embarked in the undertaking business under the name of the Seattle Undertaking Company, of which he is still a stockholder, president and manager. His place of business is at 1012 and 1014 Third avenue, and

he is meeting with good success in that venture, being thoroughly reliable and honorable in all things.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. Koepfli a staunch supporter of its principles, and he has taken a very active part in promoting its interests. In 1900 his name was placed on the ticket as candidate for county clerk and ex-officio clerk of the superior court of the state of Washington for King county, and when the votes were counted it was found that he had been elected by a large majority, receiving the support of his many friends in both political parties. He is now filling the office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

Socially Mr. Koepfli is a valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Iowa Legion of Honor, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Bankers Association of Des Moines, Iowa, the Sons of Herman, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Washington Fraternal Congress, of which he is treasurer, but the order in which he takes the most active part is the Woodmen of the World, being one of the head managers of the organization for the nine states of the Pacific jurisdiction. This order is one of the best and most successful fraternal insurance societies and is receiving very large accessions to its membership every year, its management and methods being highly approved by all who have investigated the subject.

In 1876 Mr. Koepfli was united in marriage to Miss Maria Reynoldson of Dubuque, Iowa, and to them have been born three sons, namely: Albert E., T. Frank and Thomas R. The family are quite prominent socially and are held in the highest esteem by a host of friends in the city where they now make their home. In business, social and political circles Mr. Koepfli stands deservedly high, and is entitled to honorable mention in the history of his adopted state.

VITUS SCHMID.

Vitus Schmid is now living a retired life on Mercer island, where he was one of the first settlers, dating his residence from 1887. He has lived in the state of Washington, however, since 1870 and has therefore been a witness of much of its growth and development from early pioneer times when this section of the country was separated from the older east by almost impassable mountains and the limitless sand stretches of the plains. There was little or no railroad communication to bridge over time and space and the task that awaited the pioneers was a severe and hard one. In the work of

development and improvement in Seattle and the surrounding district Mr. Schmid has borne an active and helpful part.

A native of Hohenzollern, Germany, Mr. Schmid was born December 18, 1848, and is a son of Conrad and Theresa Schmid, the former a farmer by occupation. In the public schools of his native country our subject pursued his education until he was fifteen years of age, when he bade adieu to friends in his native land and sailed for America in company with his brother. He landed in New York and shortly afterward made his way to Philadelphia, where he served an apprenticeship to the wagon-making trade. He afterward followed that trade, gradually making his way westward. He crossed the plains as the railroad was built and assisted in constructing the snow sheds near Cheyenne, Wyoming. Eventually he reached California, but remained in that state for only two months, after which he came up the coast to Portland in 1869. There he was employed until April, 1870, but business was dull there, and he determined to continue his northward journey, sending his baggage on by stage. He then walked to Olympia and at that place took a boat for Seattle, where he arrived with only five dollars in his pocket. He aided in building the Alida, the first new boat built here. In August of the same year, 1870, he opened a wagon shop at the corner of Second and Washington streets and there built the first express wagon and also the first lumber wagon ever constructed here. For three years he conducted the shop and then returned to the east in order to marry the lady to whom he had previously become affianced. After spending four years in the east he again came to Seattle. Finding that another wagon shop had been established in the meantime, he worked at the carpenter's trade and also dealt to some extent in real estate, purchasing some farm land on Mercer island. He has erected a house at the corner of Ninth and Marion streets in the city, also his shop here. He is very active and enterprising in his real estate operations, and his efforts in this direction have led to the substantial improvement of this portion of the county. From his home on the island he has a fine view of Lake Washington and Seattle.

In politics Mr. Schmid is a Republican where questions of national importance are involved, but at local elections he casts his ballot independently of party ties. He has served as road supervisor and also as a member of the school board. Socially he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In pioneer days he belonged to the German Singing Society, but since he removed to the island he has not been associated with that organization.

Mr. Schmid has been twice married. On the 6th of April, 1874, he

wedded Sarah A. Chase, and they have had four children: Conrad G.; Victor J.; Theresa, who became the wife of Edward McMahan; and Caroline, the wife of Frederick Remick, who is proprietor of a newspaper at Woodstock, Illinois. Both Mr. and Mrs. McMahan are graduates of the State University and are now successful teachers; the two sons were also students of the State University, and in the summer of 1897 they went north in company with Professor Ingraham and made the ascent of Mount St. Elias with Count Luigi; the following year they were lost with the Jane Grey while on their second trip to Alaska. The mother died July 15, 1883, and on the 6th of August, 1888, Mr. Schmid was again married, his second union being with Ida Dryen. Their son, George Mercer Schmid, died in the spring of 1899, at the age of six years. Such in brief is the life history of our subject. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to make America his home, for in the opportunities of this land he has found the business openings he desired, and with appreciation for possibilities and with unflinching enterprise he has steadily worked his way upward.

JOHN STEWART BRACE.

John Stewart Brace is the president of the Brace & Hergert Mill Company of Seattle, extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles. Canada has furnished to the United States many bright, enterprising young men, who have left the Dominion and entered the business circles of this country, with its more progressive methods, livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. Among this number is John Stewart Brace. He has some of the strong, rugged and persevering characteristics developed by his earlier environments, which, coupled with the impulses of the Celtic blood of his ancestors, made him at an early day seek wider fields in which to give full scope to his ambition and industry. He found the opportunity he sought in the freedom and appreciation of the growing western portion of the country. Though born across the border he is thoroughly American in thought and feeling and is devoted and sincere in his love for the stars and stripes. His career is identified with the history of Seattle, where he has acquired a competence and where he is an honored and respected citizen.

Mr Brace was born in Canada on the 19th of August, 1861, being of English ancestry. Harvey Brace lived in Vermont when the Revolutionary war broke out, and he was a captain on General Washington's staff during the war. His son Bannister, born in 1764, moved to Auburn, New York, where

Harvey Brace, the grandfather of John Stewart, was born in 1808. This grandfather Brace moved to Toronto, Canada, in 1829, where he established an edged tool factory, later removing his industry to Goodrich, Canada. He married a Miss Fischer, a lady of German ancestry, and in his later life went with his son Lewis John Brace to Spokane, Washington, where he spent his remaining days, passing away at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. By his marriage he had a large family, and the children were reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, and as there was no church of that denomination in the neighborhood in which they lived the grandfather of our subject joined the Presbyterian church and remained identified therewith until his death. He was a man of sterling worth and unquestioned honesty.

Lewis John Brace, the father of our subject, was born in Goodrich, Ontario county, in 1838, and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Miss Mary Gibson, a native of Ireland, who went with her parents to Canada when only five years of age. Lewis John Brace became an extensive manufacturer of lumber and was also engaged in contracting for and constructing public buildings, bridges and roads. During a large portion of his residence in Canada he held the office of Queen's magistrate in the town of Wingham, this being an office very similar to that of justice of the peace in the United States. Removing westward to Spokane, Washington, he was there largely engaged in stock-raising and later turned his attention to the manufacture of lumber, but now he is retired from active business and with his estimable wife resides in the city of Seattle. During the whole of his business career he has been a prominent and reliable man, honored for his upright business methods as well as for his public spirited citizenship. He and his wife have had seven children, four of whom are yet living.

Of this number John Stewart Brace is the eldest. He pursued his early education in the public schools of Ontario and afterward completed a course in a collegiate institute in Gault. When seventeen years of age he joined his father in the lumber business and came with him to Spokane, Washington, when twenty-two years of age, in 1883, and since that time has given his undivided attention to the lumber business in the state of his adoption. For five years he was connected with the Spokane Mill Company and in company with his father was associated in conducting a mill outside of the city. In October, 1888, he came to Seattle and has since been associated closely with the city and her interests. Here he at first accepted the position of superintendent of the old Western Mills Company, with which he remained until it was absorbed by the Rainier Power & Railway Company, of which D. T. Denny was the largest stockholder. Later this business went into the hands

of a receiver and was closed out by him. In 1895 Mr. Brace and his partner, Mr. Hergert, leased the property and met with such excellent success in the conduct of their business that in 1899 they purchased the property and have refitted the plant with the latest improved machinery. The capacity of the plant is now sixty-five thousand feet of lumber in ten hours. They employ eighty men and have a large local demand for their product. Under their able management the business has steadily increased and the building is now worth seventy-five thousand dollars. Mr. Brace is a man of superior business ability and has not limited his efforts to one line. He is interested in several business enterprises and he has large logging interests, and has acquired considerable city property.

Mr. Brace was elected alderman of Seattle in 1892 and served for two years. In 1890 he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Frankland, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and a daughter of James Frankland, who was of English ancestry. They now have five children: Sarah Maude, Mary Eveline, Harry Dominick, John Benjamin and Alice Mildred. The parents hold membership in the Episcopal church and Mr. Brace is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. They have a fine residence in Seattle and are very highly respected citizens, while Mr. Brace is known as a successful business man. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which he has been accorded his due share of labor, and to-day he is numbered among the substantial residents of Seattle. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of the northwest, and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

ALBERT BUHTZ.

A representative of the industrial interests of Seattle, Albert Buhtz is the president of the Fremont Barrel Company and the manager of the business. A native of Germany, he was born on the 25th of September, 1846, his parents being William and Christiana (Pretzer) Buhtz, both of whom were natives of the same country. The father was sea captain and owned the ship on which he sailed. In religious faith he was a Protestant and was a man of sterling integrity who made many friends in his own land and in the ports to which he sailed. He died at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife passed away at the age of fifty-eight years. They were the parents of six children, of whom only two are living, a younger brother of our subject being still a resident of Prussia.



Albert Buntz.

Albert Buhtz was educated and learned his trade in his native land and when fourteen years of age he went to sea, following "a life on the ocean wave" for eight years, during which he sailed over all parts of the Atlantic ocean and the North sea. In 1868, when twenty-two years of age, he came to the United States and made his way inland to Cleveland, Ohio, intending to make this country his home. At the time of his arrival in the Ohio city he had but little knowledge of the English language, but he was determined and resolute and his self-reliance and energy have enabled him to steadily advance in the business world. He learned the cooper's trade in Cleveland and engaged in the manufacture of oil barrels, securing a good market for his product. He remained in that business in Cleveland until 1888 when he determined to come to Seattle, hoping thereby to benefit the health of his wife.

In 1871, in Cleveland, Mr. Buhtz had been married to Miss Susie Gramlich, who was born in Germany but was brought by her parents to the United States when she was but two years of age, her father being Jacob Gramlich. Eight children were born unto our subject and his wife in Cleveland and another child was added to the family in Seattle. All are yet living and are respected members of society in the city in which they have so long resided.

After arriving in this city Mr. Buhtz began work at his trade and being expert and capable he soon found that his services were in constant demand. In 1896 he established his present business and is now at the head of the Fremont Barrel Factory. He has a lot two hundred by two hundred feet, on which he has erected a building eighty by sixty feet and two stories in height. He has also built another building, twenty by thirty-six feet and a story and a half in height. In connection with the plant there is also a dry kiln forty by sixty feet. He has the facilities, tools and knowledge to enable him to manufacture the best cooperage of all descriptions. He makes a specialty of fish, vinegar and meat barrels, and the fish barrels are largely sent to Alaska. A large business is successfully conducted and the factory is so arranged that if exceptionally large orders are received an extra number of workmen can be employed to hasten the filling of the order. In the conduct and ownership of the factory Mr. Buhtz is now associated with his son, Albert J., who is the secretary and treasurer of the company. He is a well informed and capable young business man.

Albert J. Buhtz is now married and has one son. The other members of the father's family are William F., Emil R., Carl F., Minnie, Susan, Amelia, Matilda and Gertrude. Susan is now the wife of William Wagner. The family have a good home which Mr. Buhtz built on the hillside, overlooking his factory and the surrounding country and the beautiful lake near

by. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, having supported the party since casting his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. He and his family are members of the German Congregational church. The hope that led them to seek a home on the coast has been realized, for here the mother regained her health and still lives to bless the home by her cheerful presence. Mr. Bultz is a man of strong force of character, purposeful and resolute. He is still active in business affairs and his career has been remarkably successful chiefly by reason of his natural ability and his thorough insight into the business in which as a young tradesman he embarked. His word is as good as his bond and the better one knows him the greater the respect he entertains for him.

EDWIN R. BISSELL.

Edwin R. Bissell is engaged in the drug business at Auburn, his mercantile affairs being a prominent factor in the commercial activity and prosperity of the town. He was born near Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of February, 1855, and is a son of Gaylord G. Bissell, whose birth occurred in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 13th of February, 1825. When a young man the father left the Charter Oak state and removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently became a resident of Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he remained for about five years. In 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Montana, being one of the pioneers of that celebrated mining camp. He was chosen the first mayor of Virginia City and was afterward the first police judge of that place, filling those positions at a time when that section of Montana was overrun with outlaws. It required considerable personal courage and determination to occupy those offices, but he discharged his duties without fear or favor, and his son Edwin now has in his possession a star which was presented to his father while he was acceptably serving as police judge, and which the son prizes very highly. Gaylord G. Bissell was a practicing physician and had also been admitted to the bar in his younger days, but never followed the law as a profession. In Montana, when he was not engaged with his official duties, he devoted his energies to mining. In 1869 he returned to the east, locating at Lovilia, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of medicine until his life's labors were ended in death, on the 8th of July, 1879. In Litchfield county, Connecticut, he had wedded Emily Talmadge, who was born in Connecticut, April 20, 1828, and they were married in that state on the 7th of November, 1849. Mrs. Bissell survived her husband for a number of years, passing away in Lovilia, Iowa, on the 20th of April, 1898. Both the parents of our subject were of French

Huguenot extraction and their respective families were founded in America by those who belonged to the original Plymouth colony of New England.

In the schools of Torrington, Connecticut, and Lovilia, Iowa, Edwin R. Bissell pursued his education, becoming a resident of the latter place when thirteen years old. He continued his studies until he reached the age of eighteen, after which he engaged in teaching for two or three years, near Avoca, Iowa. He followed that profession through the winter months and during the summer season worked as a farm hand. During the mining excitement in Colorado he went to Leadville and entered the employ of the Little Pittsburg Mining Company, with which he was connected for a year. He then turned his attention to the cattle business in San Luis valley, in Colorado, raising cattle on the range for about four years. He went through all the experiences of a cowboy on the plains. He then returned to Iowa and after his marriage took his bride to Colorado, where he continued to make his home until 1884, when he sold his interests there and became a resident of Lovilia, Iowa, where he conducted a restaurant for a year. He next removed to Vining in Clay county, Kansas, where he accepted a position as clerk in a general store, acting in that capacity for four years.

In 1889 Mr. Bissell came to Washington, locating at Auburn, where in connection with his uncle, V. R. Bissell, he opened a drug store under the firm name of V. R. Bissell & Company. The uncle died in 1893, since which time the store has been owned and conducted by Edwin R. Bissell. He carries a large and well selected stock of drugs and other commodities usually found in first-class drug stores, and his patronage is extensive and brings to him a good profit.

In 1881 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bissell to Miss Alice Roberts, the wedding taking place in Lovilia, Iowa, where the lady was born in 1860. She died in Auburn in January, 1902, leaving one son, Gaylord Nathan, who is now thirteen years of age. Mr. Bissell belongs to King Solomon Lodge, F. & A. M., Douglas Lodge, K. P., Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, also to the National Union and Oriental Princes. He is a popular representative of those fraternal organizations and has many friends among the brethren in the ranks. His political support is given with unflinching purpose to the Republican party, and upon that ticket he was elected treasurer of Auburn in 1898, and has since been continuously in the office, proving loyal and faithful to the trust reposed in him. He is a man of enterprising and progressive spirit and has found in the business opportunities of the west the advantages which he sought for the purpose of acquiring a comfortable competence.

PERRY POLSON.

"Through struggles to success," has been the life record of Perry Polson. Difficulties and obstacles have barred his path to the goal of prosperity, but by determined and honorable effort he has worked his way steadily upward and to-day he stands in an enviable position on the plane of affluence, with a record of diligence, perseverance and business integrity that any man might envy. A native of Sweden, he was born in Halmstad on the 8th of July, 1854. His parents, Olof and Gunilla (Matson) Polson, were born, reared and married in Sweden and in 1868 came to the United States, bringing with them their seven children, three sons and four daughters. They settled in Iowa, and one more son was added to the family there, while one son was born in Washington territory. With the exception of two, all of the children are yet living and both parents survive at the age of sixty-eight years. They are respected and industrious farming people and are faithful and devout members of the Lutheran church.

Perry Polson is the only member of the family residing in Seattle. He received a common school education in his native land and was a lad of fourteen years when in 1868 he arrived with his father and the family in Iowa and began to earn his own living there as a farm boy. After three years spent in the Hawkeye state he came to Washington territory, being then a youth of seventeen years. Here he continued to work as a farm hand, being paid from thirty to forty dollars per month, which was the usual wages paid at that time. During the Cariboo excitement in British Columbia he went there and was employed by the firm of Meacham & Nason at Barkerville in the lumbering and mining business at seventy-five dollars per month and board. He had charge of one of the lumber yards and the accounts in connection with the business. On his return to Washington he purchased a farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Skagit county, for which he was to pay five thousand dollars. He paid one thousand dollars down, the remainder to be afterward paid, leaving a debt of four thousand, and at the end of the first year he found that he was five thousand dollars in debt and was paying fifteen per cent. interest on the same. That interest he continued to pay for six years.

In 1881 Mr. Polson was united in marriage to Miss Kate H. Hinckley, who was born in the old town of Shasta, California, a daughter of J. C. Hinckley, the publisher of the first newspaper in the then flourishing town and mining camp of Shasta. For three years after his marriage Mr. Polson continued on the farm and reduced his indebtedness, but the worry and anx-

iety were too much for him. His health failed and he was told by the physicians that he could not live unless he made a change. He then rented the farm, reserving a small piece of land, on which he intended to build and make his home, but in the meantime a party in the implement business induced him to engage in that line of commercial activity as a partner in Laconner, Skagit county, under the firm name of Pool & Polson. They did business together for a little more than a year and then Mr. Polson purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone for a year. On the expiration of that period he admitted his brother Nels Polson to a partnership and after two years of successful business a third brother, John Polson, became a partner, and the Polson Hardware Company was organized. The business grew to large proportions. They were buying their goods from Portland and San Francisco jobbers, but in 1886 Perry Polson went east and purchased goods, after which the Portland jobbers refused to sell them goods and also put their traveling men in Mr. Polson's territory to canvass his patrons and take from him his customers. This caused our subject to conclude that he would either have to go out of business or go to Seattle and open business there in competition with the Portland people. The firm incorporated under the name of the Polson, Wilton Hardware Company, Mr. A. Wilton joining the company, and a branch house in Seattle was opened with Mr. Wilton in charge. They were then in direct competition with their old friends and by careful management and honorable business methods they secured the business to such an extent that one of the Portland branches at Seattle was sold to them, and they were in control of the whole business. They became large wholesale dealers in this line and have the credit of being the pioneer jobbers of agricultural implements and vehicles from Seattle. They also have a store at Wenatchee, Chelan county, besides their store at Laconner which is now a branch store, their Seattle store now being their head office. After the last incorporation of the firm, Mr. Polson's brother, Nels, withdrew, and in February, 1901, his brother John died. He had been vice-president and secretary of the company. In 1897 Mr. Wilton withdrew and the following year Mr. Polson changed the name of the business to its present form, the Polson Implement & Hardware Company, of which he is the president and manager. Through all the years he has been the active moving spirit in the enterprise and to his business talent and honorable methods may be attributed the splendid success he has achieved. He has the good will and confidence of all with whom he has had business relations.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Polson have been born four children: Minnie, who is now a stenographer in her father's office; Helen, Olof Hinckley, and

Harold. Mr. Polson is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was secretary of his lodge in Laconner. He is also a representative of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in politics is a Republican. While on his farm he served as road supervisor and school director, but has never been desirous for official positions. Such is the life record of Mr. Polson, and his success has been most creditable. Like other business men he has not found all of the days equally bright. Indeed in his commercial experience, he has seen the gathering of clouds that threatened storms and disaster, but his rich inheritance of energy and pluck has enabled him to turn defeat into victories and promised failures into brilliant successes. Whether as a business man or in private life, he has always been the same genial, courteous gentleman, whose ways are those of refinement, and whose word no one can question.

ALVER ROBINSON.

Alver Robinson, who for the past ten years has been president of the Seattle Land Company and is now engaged on his own account in buying and selling real estate and loaning money, has been a very active factor in the improvement and upbuilding of the city in which he makes his home. He has been interested in a number of additions which have been made to Seattle, including Harrison Heights north of Lake Union, and Latone which is now well improved. He has also been interested in the Brooklyn addition, comprising one hundred and seven acres adjoining the State University, and in the Coffman addition, between Jackson street and Yesler Way, comprising twenty-three acres.

Mr. Robinson is a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred near Knoxville, on the 4th of August, 1857. The family is of Scotch lineage and was early founded in Virginia by ancestors who located there in pioneer days. Walter Robinson, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the old Dominion, and became a planter and slave-owner there, but did not believe in the system of holding people in bondage and at the time of the Civil war became a staunch Union man and a Republican. When a young man he left Virginia, removing to Tennessee, where he was married and in that state, in 1832, his son John C. Robinson, was born. After arriving at years of maturity the latter was united in marriage to Elizabeth B. Chisholm, a lady of Scotch lineage, who was born in Tennessee. He inherited his father's slaves, but he, too, was not in favor of the system of slavery as it existed in the south. Removing to Arkansas and afterward to Kansas, he has devoted

the greater part of his attention throughout his business career to agricultural pursuits and is now living in the Sunflower state at the age of sixty-nine years. He and his wife have long been acceptable and faithful members of the Christian church and are worthy and esteemed citizens of the community in which they make their home. Mr. Robinson served as assessor of his county and was a candidate of his party for the state legislature, but as his county has a Democratic majority he was defeated by a small vote, as he endorsed the Republican party and its principles. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson became the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are yet living and three of the sons are respected and worthy citizens of the state of Washington; namely, A. J., of Seattle; C. D., of Snohomish; and Alver.

In taking up the personal history of Alver Robinson we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in connection with business interests in Seattle. He pursued his education in Missouri and in Kansas, for during the period of the Civil war his family resided in the former state. Early in his business career he was engaged in farming and later turned his attention to the manufacture of carriages as a member of the firm of Cole & Robinson, in which industry he was interested from 1883 until 1887, meeting with a high degree of success in his undertakings. He was also to some extent engaged in real estate dealing and his experience in that direction proved a benefit to him when he began his real estate operations on the Pacific coast. In the year 1887 Mr. Robinson made his way to California and in the fall of that year arrived in Seattle, where he became one of the organizers of the Seattle Land Company, of which he was president for ten years. He has been very prominent and influential in promoting the growth and improvement of the city, doing all in his power to advance its interests. He is a business man of high integrity, of marked enterprise and keen discernment, and his well directed efforts have been the foundation of the success which has attended him. He is now a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a body composed of the most prominent and enterprising business men of Seattle.

In 1889, Mr. Robinson was happily married to Miss May Randolph, a native of Oregon and a daughter of S. P. Randolph, one of the honored pioneer settlers of the Sunset state, who later came to Washington, taking up his abode in Seattle in 1873. To our subject and his wife was born one son, Walter Randolph Robinson, who is now in school. In 1893 Mr. Robinson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 12th of March. She was a lady of amiable disposition, of culture and refinement,

and a devoted Christian woman. In the church she was an active and earnest worker, and her loss was deeply felt there as well as in her home and in the social circles in which she moved. On October 7, 1902, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Anna Campbell.

Soon after coming to Seattle Mr. Robinson placed his membership in the First Presbyterian church and later he became one of the organizers of Westminster Presbyterian church, with which he has since been identified. He is now one of its most active and influential representatives, is serving as one of its deacons and is a trustee, and in his contributions for its support he is most liberal and generous. His life has been honorable, and viewed in a personal light he is a strong man, strong in his good name and in the high reputation which has come to him through upright dealing in business and through fidelity to duty in every relation in which he has been placed.

CHARLES R. COLLINS.

Charles R. Collins was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 3d of January, 1863, and the blood of English and Welsh ancestry flows in his veins. The family of which he is a representative was founded in Virginia in colonial days and among its numbers were those who were active participants in events which shaped the early history of the Old Dominion and also of New Jersey. In religious faith they adhered to the Society of Friends. On the maternal side Mr. Collins is connected with the Harrisons of Virginia. Joseph Harrison Collins, the father of our subject, was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, in 1813, and married Martha Ann Judkins, a representative of an old family of Virginia, but later established in Ohio. Mr. Collins removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the lumber trade and in the building business. Under the old city government he served as a city commissioner and was a man prominent in public as well as business affairs. He adhered to the faith of the Presbyterian church and after an honorable and upright career departed this life in 1888, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife survives him and is now in the seventy-sixth year of her age, and she still resides in Philadelphia. In the family were six children, and with one exception all are yet living.

Charles R. Collins attended the public schools of his native city and received his instruction and training as a mechanical engineer in Stevens Institute of Technology. After completing the course he was for some years connected with the engineer department of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, where he remained until 1896, a period of ten

years. He then came to Seattle to accept the position of general manager of the Seattle Gas & Electric Light Company, in which capacity he served most acceptably until the 31st of December, 1900, when he resigned his position to engage in business for himself. He is now connected with construction work on the Pacific coast, his labors covering the territory of California, Oregon and Washington. He assisted in laying out the work for the new gas plant of Claus Spreckles of San Francisco, and is also building the gas works at Everett, Washington. He likewise has charge of the construction of the plant of the Citizens' Gas Light & Power Company of Seattle. He is an expert mechanical engineer, thoroughly familiar with the great scientific principles which underlie his work, having acquired a practical knowledge of the duties which devolve upon him in connection with the execution of contracts in this department of industrial activity.

Mr. Collins was happily married in 1891 to Miss Anna Chapin, a daughter of William Castner Chapin, of Philadelphia. They have three children, Elma C., Charles R., and William Chapin. The parents hold membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church, in which Mr. Collins is one of the vestrymen. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and is well informed on the issues of the day, yet has never been an aspirant for office. He has become interested in property of the city, owning some valuable real estate, and is also a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle. This is a utilitarian age, in which business interests are predominant, and when business affairs are assuming extensive proportions, and marked progress is being made along all lines of industrial work. Realizing that there is ever room at the top and that opportunity for advancement is never lacking, Mr. Collins has so qualified himself for his work that his skill and ability have continuously enabled him to progress in the line of his chosen vocation, and he stands to-day among the leading representatives in the department of mechanical engineering on the Pacific coast.

RALPH W. EMMONS.

Twelve years have passed since Ralph W. Emmons became identified with the interests of Seattle, and during all this period he has been recognized as one of its leading law practitioners. Time has but brightened his reputation in professional circles and among the leading men of the city has given him a prestige that is indeed enviable. His birth occurred in Orion, Oakland county, Michigan, on the 11th of December, 1854, and he is of English descent. The progenitor of the family on American soil was Rev.

William Emmons, an Episcopal minister, who came to this country in an early day took up his abode in New Hampshire. The great-grandfather, William Emmons, served in a New York regiment during the Revolutionary war. Elias R. Emmons, the father of him whose name introduces this review, was born near Sandy Hill, New York, and he was married to Miss Sarah Carpenter, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Rochester, New York, and were prominently engaged in milling pursuits there. Mr. and Mrs. Emmons became the parents of four children, of whom three are still living.

Ralph W. Emmons received his literary training in the schools of Michigan, while his professional studies were pursued in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and he was admitted to the bar of Oregon in 1882. Forming a partnership with his brother, A. C. Emmons, he then embarked in the practice of his chosen calling in Portland, Oregon, where they have maintained an office for the past twenty years, and for the past twelve years they have also practiced in Seattle, in both places meeting with a well merited degree of success.

The marriage of Ralph W. Emmons and Cornelia Harris was celebrated in 1890. The lady is of English descent, and her ancestors were among the early American settlers. Her father, Joseph Harris, was a Union soldier during the great Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Emmons were born three sons, Ralph, born in Portland, Oregon, and Harris and Arthur, born in Seattle. The family reside in a beautiful home on Beacon Hill, and Mrs. Emmons is a valued member of St. Mark's Episcopal church. On attaining mature years Mr. Emmons became identified with the Masonic fraternity, and he has ever since retained his membership therein, and he is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He has always been an ardent and active Republican, maintaining a high standing both in political and professional circles, and Seattle numbers him among her leading and influential citizens.

JOHN W. McCONNAUGHEY.

King county is fortunate in that it has a class of men in its public offices who are faithful to duty and have the best interests of the community at heart, placing the public welfare before personal aggrandizement and the good of the community before partisanship. On the list of public officials appears the name of John W. McConnaughey who is occupying the position of county treasurer. He is also well known in commercial circles, being engaged in the manufacture and sale of paint in Seattle. A native of Ohio, he was born in the city of Dayton in April, 1860, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry.



J. W. McConaughy

In the Keystone state David McConnaughey, the grandfather of our subject, was born and removing westward became one of the pioneer settlers of Dayton, Ohio, where he secured a farm from the government and placed the land under a high state of cultivation. To its development and improvement he devoted his energies up to the time of his death which occurred in his sixty-eighth year. John C. McConnaughey, the father of our subject, was born on the homestead farm near Dayton, on 1824, and after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Elizabeth A. Keplinger. Her father also was a pioneer of Ohio and for many years an owner of a flouring mill there. Mr. McConnaughey was a farmer and stock raiser who spent his entire life in his native town and died at the age of seventy-two years. His wife still survives him and is now sixty-nine years of age, her home being in Dayton, Ohio. This worthy couple were the parents of eleven children, all of whom are still living. Three of the sons are on the Pacific coast, C. K. McConnaughey, being the cashier in the treasurer's office of King county, while D. F. is manager of the Seattle Paint and Varnish Company, the stock of which is owned by John W., D. F. and C. K. McConnaughey.

To the public school system of Dayton, Ohio, John McConnaughey is indebted for the educational privileges he received. In 1885 he left home in order to enter upon an independent business career and making his way to the west was engaged in the brokerage business in Wichita, Kansas. He traveled all over the western part of that state and at length sought a home on the Pacific coast, removing to Portland, Oregon, in the fall of 1889. The month of July, 1892, witnessed his arrival in Seattle, where he continued in the brokerage and real estate business until April, 1898, when he organized the Seattle Paint and Varnish Company, under which name he and his brother, D. F. McConnaughey, are conducting a wholesale business, manufacturing all of the goods which they handle. They make everything in the paint line and their business is proving a very satisfactory one, bringing to them a good income annually. The product of their factory finds a ready sale upon the market owing to the excellence of quality as well as reasonable price and the reliability of the house. Our subject is also largely interested in city real estate, including both business and residence property, his investments having been so judiciously made that they have greatly augmented his capital.

Mr. McConnaughey is identified with all of the interests of Seattle and is well known not only because of his real estate dealings and his industrial and commercial interests, but also because of the active part which he takes in promoting movements and measures calculated to advance the general good. He is a valued member of the Rainier Club, the Athletic Club and of

the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican and in the fall of 1900 was elected to his present office by a good majority and is filling the position with much ability. He has thirty employes in his office under him and has given a surety bond of \$233,000. He sustains an unassailable reputation for integrity and honesty in all business transactions and the choice of the public in calling Mr. McConnaughey to office was certainly a wise one. Fraternaly he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a thorough representative business man, his standing being high in the community and he is both widely and favorably known in the city of his adoption.

CHARLES B. FORD, M. D.

Each calling or business, if honorable, has its place in the scheme of human existence, constituting a part of the plan whereby life's methods are pursued and man reaches his ultimate destiny. "All are needed by each one," wrote Emerson. The importance of a business, however, is largely determined by its usefulness. So dependent is man upon his fellow men that the worth of the individual is largely reckoned by what he has done for humanity. There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due than to those self-sacrificing, noble minded men whose life work has been the alleviation of the burden of suffering that rests upon the world, thus lengthening the span of human existence. Their influence cannot be measured by any known standard, their helpfulness is as broad as the universe and their power goes hand in hand with the beneficent laws of nature that come from the source of life itself. Some one has said, "he serves God best who serves humanity most." The skillful physician then, by the exercise of his native talents and acquired ability, is not only performing a service for humanity, but is following in the footsteps of the Teacher who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

A name that stands conspicuously forth in connection with the medical profession of Seattle is that of Dr. Charles Bickham Ford, one of the younger members of the profession. He is a native of Shreveport, Louisiana, born August 17, 1873, and on the paternal side is of Scotch and English ancestry, while on the maternal side he is of German and English ancestry. The Doctor's paternal great-grandfather removed to North Carolina in a very early day, and his son moved from that state to Mississippi, where he was a planter for a number of years, and was also a member of the Mississippi state senate. His son, William Pendleton Ford, was born in Mississippi, in 1847.

He was there married to Miss Clara B. Kline, a native of Shreveport, Louisiana, and a daughter of John Jackson, also of that state. They were of German ancestry, the progenitor of the family in this country having been among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and the Doctor's ancestry on both sides were active participants in the Revolutionary war. William Pendelton Ford joined the Confederate forces when but fourteen years of age, and was a brave and valiant soldier until the close of the great sanguinary struggle. He was wounded in battle, and his death occurred at the age of forty-six years. He removed from Mississippi to Louisiana, and served as cashier of the Merchants & Farmers Bank of Shreveport. To Mr. and Mrs. Ford were born three children, two sons and a daughter, and of these Edward G. now resides in Baltimore, Maryland. The daughter died in infancy. The mother still survives, and now makes her home with her son, the subject of this review, in Seattle. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Charles B. Ford received his literary education in the University of South Sewanee, Tennessee, and his professional training was acquired in the Bellevue Medical College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1895. In order to still further perfect himself in his chosen calling he spent a year and a half in the Brooklyn Hospital, and upon the expiration of that period he came to Seattle and entered upon his professional career. He soon secured a liberal and remunerative practice and won recognition as one of the leading physicians of the city. He has given special attention to the practice of surgery, in which he is considered an expert, and in addition to his large private practice he is also serving as assistant surgeon to the Marine Hospital. He is a valued member of the King County Medical Society and of the Washington State Medical Society, and his skill and experience along the line of his chosen calling far outreach his years. He is a genial gentleman, always courteous and considerate, of broad humanity, sympathy and tolerance, and possessed of that sincere love for his fellow men without which there can never be the highest success in the medical profession. His friends are legion, and the history of Seattle would be incomplete without the record of his life and work.

MRS. JOSEPHINE P. McDERMOTT.

This is an age in which woman's ability in many departments of business life has been widely recognized, because she has successfully entered the ranks of commercial and professional life and proved that her skill is equal to that of man. Mrs. McDermott is the efficient president of The Bon

Marche, Nordhoff & Company incorporated department store, which is one of the largest and most popular department stores in the northwest. It is located at 1419-35 Second avenue and 115-123 Pike street, and an office is maintained in New York city for the purchase of the goods. Four hundred employes are found in the Seattle establishment and there are twenty-five departments in the store, handling all such goods as are sold in the large department stores of New York and Chicago. Edward Nordhoff, now deceased, and his wife, who is now Mrs. McDermott, came from Chicago, where they had been employed as salespeople, to Seattle in 1890, and started a little store in North Seattle with quite limited means, but they worked together and their straightforward business methods and liberal policy, together with courteous treatment of their customers, brought them a large patronage, and their success from the beginning was almost phenomenal. The business increased rapidly each year, and in 1897 still larger quarters were required for the enterprise and they removed to the present store on Second avenue. But when Mr. Nordhoff was about to realize his highest dreams of success death claimed him. The business was then incorporated. R. G. H. Nordhoff, the brother-in-law of Mrs. McDermott, became her partner. He is a gentleman of exceptionally fine business ability and became the vice-president of the new company, while Mrs. Nordhoff was made president. They are conducting the business along the lines first planned, buying goods for cash, selling at a small profit and thereby making large sales. Absolute courtesy to all patrons is demanded from their employes, and the business has grown each year until it has assumed very extensive proportions. Each Saturday night they give concerts to which the customers are welcome, and the generosity and liberality with which they conduct the business has brought them hosts of friends.

Edward L. Nordhoff, who was the founder of this business, was born in Germany, pursued his education there and in that country became familiar with business methods. Emigrating to the new world he took up his abode in Chicago, where he secured a clerkship in one of the large stores of that city. His capability, keen insight and untiring energy continually brought him promotion until he became the manager of a large mercantile establishment there. After his marriage he removed from Chicago to the northwest to engage in business on his own account and met with the highest success in his undertaking. He was devoted to his business, was continually watching for opportunity to extend its scope, and yet he was ever found as a genial, generous, public-spirited and enterprising citizen and was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact through business or social relations. Shortly

before his death he induced his brother, R. G. H. Nordhoff of Buffalo, New York, who had been a successful business man of that place, to become identified with the commercial interests of Seattle, thereby adding a valued addition to its mercantile circles.

Mrs. McDermott was born and educated in Chicago and there gave her hand in marriage to Edward Nordhoff. Since their removal to Seattle she has given her entire attention to the business and has deservedly earned her position as the most popular and prominent business woman of the city. The policy maintained in the store has ever been a most liberal one, reflecting credit upon the owners. Mrs. McDermott has an individual interest in those who are in her service, and all know that fidelity will lead to promotion as opportunity offers.

On the 4th of June, 1901, Mrs. Nordhoff became the wife of Frank M. McDermott, a popular and prominent business man of Seattle, numbered among the extensive and successful merchants; both are widely and favorably known in this city, and their efforts have contributed to the business prosperity of Seattle. The success of the enterprise of which Mrs. McDermott is the head has been gained along the old time maxims such as, "Honesty is the best Policy," and that, "There is no excellence without labor." The large department store of Nordhoff & Company is to-day one of the leading commercial enterprises of the city and its representatives have been a valued addition to Seattle.

JOHN G. GRAY.

The ancestry of this Seattle lawyer is English, and his father emigrated to this country at an early age and became a Congregational minister. While in the service of the church he was pastor of churches in New York, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. His family consisted of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living.

John G. Gray was born in 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Whiteside county, Illinois, and at the age of sixteen years began teaching in Nebraska. His legal education was acquired in the law office of Abner W. Askwith, Esq., now a leading lawyer of Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1887 Mr. Gray was admitted to the supreme court of Iowa, and in 1888 he moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, and in 1890 became a member of the firm of Booth, Lee & Gray, which firm enjoyed a good practice. In 1898 he removed to Mountain Home, Idaho, and was engaged in business ventures outside of his profession. In September, 1899, he removed to Seattle and resumed the practice of the law.

July 1, 1901, he formed a partnership with Mr. Hugh A. Tait, formerly of Ogden, Utah, under the firm name of Gray & Tait, and the firm continued until January 1, 1903, when Mr. Tait accepted the appointment of assistant corporation counsel for the city of Seattle. The appointment was unsolicited upon the part of Mr. Tait, and came to him on account of his reputation as a careful lawyer acquired in the trial of cases confided to the firm of Gray & Tait. Mr. Gray retains the business of the firm, has a number of clients, and they have confidence in his ability. In 1893 Mr. Gray married Miss Nellie Strickley, and two daughters and a son have been born to them. In politics Mr. Gray has ever been a Republican.

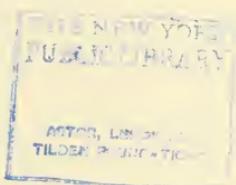
GENERAL J. D. McINTYRE.

There is no man in King county whose life, if it were written in full here, would make so thrilling a romance as that of Brigadier General J. D. McIntyre, of Seattle. He is fifty-one years old, by profession a mining engineer, and until 1890 had lived almost continuously on the outskirts of civilization. His life has been a part of the history of many of our western mining camps. He is a crack shot, and has had more sanguinary encounters with white men, Indians and wild beasts than could be recounted in a volume. It may be said of him that he does not know the sense of fear. For the past eleven years he has settled down to a quite home life, has acquired a large fortune and lives in his own beautiful home overlooking Lake Union, in Seattle. A visit to his home on Lake Union is well worth anyone's while. The originality of the architecture of the house and grounds is a reflex of the character of the man.

Gen. McIntyre was born at Point Fortune, Canada, on December 4, 1851, of Scotch parents. His great-great-grandmother was a daughter of a brother of the Duke of Argyle, and his great-great-grandfather was a real admiral in the British navy. His great-grandfather was a lieutenant in the British army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Quebec, and was with Gen. Wolff when he fell. The family, consisting of father, mother and three children, of which the General was the oldest, emigrated to the United States in 1858, and in 1859 the General's father (since dead) went to Pike's Peak, afterwards Denver, Colorado, but then a part of Kansas. He engaged in mining and took out a great deal of gold in Georgia Gulch. He built the first toll road in Colorado. The family followed in 1860, taking four months to make the journey by team. It was on this trip that first began the series of exciting adventures that has followed this boy's career ever since. The



J. D. M. Intyre.



whole route was infested with Indians. Their travels were often impeded by great herds of buffalo. Flocks of graceful antelope glided by them continually. This boy, naturally of a martial spirit, here got his first lessons in fighting Indians and hunting. The train consisted of one hundred wagons, and young McIntyre was rated as good a shot as any man in the train. When the train reached Loup's Fork, of the Platte river, it ran into five thousand Crow Indians on the war path, but how they escaped being all massacred is too long a tale to recount here. In crossing Loup's Fork a great cloudburst occurred, breaking the cable on which the ferry boat crossed the river, and some forty on board, including the boy McIntyre, were carried down the mighty flood at a violent speed, but, strange as it may seem, all were saved from this danger also.

Denver, at this time, contained only seventy-five houses and was surrounded by apparently a great desert. For about seven years young McIntyre never knew what it was to be free from the danger of an attack by Indians. Gen. McIntyre says his growth was stunted by the strain on his nervous system.

A public school was started in 1863 at Denver and one of the first boys to appear at this school was young McIntyre. In 1864 the negroes were admitted to the school, where many southern children attended, which caused a great riot. At a meeting young McIntyre was chosen captain, not because he was opposed to the colored children's attendance, but because he had the coolest head and seemed the best qualified for leadership, although he was scarcely fourteen years old, and many boys in the school were much older. Within an hour he had organized the whole school into three companies, appointed officers, secured a drum and fife, a flag and was marching down Laramee street, Denver, to the school board, which was in session. He told no one his plan, but marshaled the three noisy companies close around the offices of the school board. He selected two other boys as a committee to see the school board and went in, when he made the following speech:

"Mr. Chairman, we come to you as a committee of the Denver public school children, to say that owing to the prejudice growing out of the war many of our school boys and girls are opposed to occupying the same seats with the colored children, and, while we recognize the right of colored children to attend our school, we believe it would be wiser to put the colored children in a room by themselves, and give them a separate teacher for a while. When the prejudices, growing out of the war, have had time to die out, no doubt we will all look on this thing differently."

A hurried consultation was held by the school board, in which all agreed

that the boy was right. They then and there announced that they would give the colored children a separate teacher, until further notice.

In 1870 young McIntyre, then nineteen years old, was elected enrolling clerk of the eighth session of the Colorado legislature. During the session a concurrent resolution was passed almost unanimously through both Senate and House, asking the delegates in congress to give young McIntyre the first vacancy at West Point. This was done because of his special fitness and ability, and for certain achievements which were known only to a few. He went immediately to the Military Academy at West Point, but soon saw that the wild frontier life, hunting and fighting Indians, had not given him the requisite education to enable him to pass the examinations, and he must return home, greatly to his disappointment. About this time was the period of the worst hazing at West Point. They made a bronco of plebe McIntyre, and had another cadet ride him, greatly to the amusement of the first and second classes. He stood this hazing like a stoic, until one man asked to see his sweetheart's picture. This infuriated young McIntyre, and he whipped two men, a second and third class man dreadfully, before he could be overpowered and taken off. A number engaged in the melee, and pressed him back to the wall. He told them they were a lot of cowards, for a dozen to jump on one, and that he could whip the whole academy one at a time. They were very glad to let the young bronco go, and the word was passed around the academy that no man should haze him again, and they never did. It is a custom at West Point that a good fighter shall not be hazed. He then went back to Denver and studied for several years with civil and mining engineers.

In 1877 he went to the Black Hills, locating at Deadwood. This was a year or more before law and order had been established in the Black Hills and young McIntyre soon became a leader in the vigilance committee which ruled during all these wild times. Deadwood was crowded with desperate men and the vigilance committee dealt summary justice to all offenders. It was the rule of the committee to hang the offender and try him afterwards, and McIntyre says no mistake was ever made in hanging the right man.

He bought the Minnesota mine, near the Great Homestead, at Lead City. While away on a surveying expedition three desperadoes, led by Jim Levy, jumped his mine. When he returned, being informed of the situation, he immediately started for the mine alone, with nothing but his trusty revolver. He walked into the tunnel where the three desperadoes were at work, picked up all their guns and ammunition, threw them over his should-

er and drawing his own revolver ordered them to come out. They were completely cowed by the boldness of this move, and as he had the "dead sure drop" on them, and knowing that he was a dead shot and a bad man to fool with, they came meekly out. He ordered them to "hit the trail" for Lead City, which they did. The whole town got wind of the trouble, turned out to see the sight and young McIntyre became the hero of the camp. Many tales of this kind could be told of him if space would permit.

In many of the early mining camps he is known as Lucky Jack, because of his wonderful luck in mining ventures. He was for many years the leading mining engineer of the Black Hills. He was chief engineer of the Great Homestead mines, before he was twenty-seven years old. He examined mines in company with the greatest mining engineers of the nation at that time. There is no doubt that the knowledge acquired in such times was one of the sources of his success in mining ventures in Washington, Alaska and British Columbia. He is the owner of or interested in many paying mines, and will in all human probability become one of the bonanza miners of the Pacific coast at no distant day. He is the owner or part owner of several gold mines that had been wrecked by bad management, and has with those associated with him made them pay well.

In 1890, together with some Tacoma gentlemen, he formed the Montzuma Mining Company which owns the coking coal mines at Montzuma, now paying dividends. He, with Henry Hewitt, Henry H. Sweeney and Col. C. W. Thompson, of Tacoma, formed also the Pacific Coast Steel Company, which was a consolidation of the Tacoma Steel Company and the Pacific Steel Company, combining virtually all the steel and iron industries on the Pacific coast. He, with E. M. Shelton, of Seattle, and Charles Richardson, of Tacoma, formed the Bessie Gold Company, whose gold mines are near Juneau, Alaska, which company is now paying dividends. He formed the La Rica Consolidated and bought the Peshastin Gold Mine at Blewett, a rich property. He has raised more money from eastern investors than any man in the northwest. There are over six thousand stockholders in his enterprises. He has not only the ability to conceive great enterprises, like those mentioned above, but can organize them, raise money, build the enterprises and run them economically afterwards. This is a rare gift and one that finds a wide field in the development of the vast resources of the Pacific Northwest. He makes very strong friends and bitter enemies. No one ever accused him of going back on a friend. He is generous to a fault, and many a man will tell you how he helped him in times of trouble. He never drinks,

smokes or swears; a cultured gentleman and a good friend as well as a bitter enemy.

In 1882 he went from the Black Hills to Montana, and within eight years he had organized five different irrigation companies, raised the money and built over four hundred miles of irrigating canals. He built the great Gallatin canal, the big Muddy Storage reservoirs, the Chestnut Valley canal, the Sun river canal, the Florence canal and others, making a large amount of money out of them. He came to Washington at the request of the Northern Pacific railroad officials and organized the great Sunnyside Canal Company at North Yakima, and sold out to the Northern Pacific. He came to Seattle in 1891, and the following year surveyed the Okanogan Indian reservation for the United States government.

Gen. McIntyre has always taken a prominent part in politics. He is one of the immortal thirteen who organized the People's party of this state, in 1894, and stumped the state in that election. The People's party carried the state by a tremendous majority, electing nearly every man on the ticket. He was formerly prominent in the Prohibition party, and stumped the state for that party. He is a reformer in politics and, while he is socialistic in his views, can scarcely be termed a socialist.

General McIntyre was appointed brigadier-general commanding the National Guards of Washington, in 1896. The state force consisted of the first and second Washington regiments, two troops of cavalry and one battery of artillery. He served all during the Spanish war. The splendid record made by the first regiment in the Philippines was largely due to his training.

Gen. McIntyre is a born leader of men and is possessed of rare executive ability in the organization, financiering and development of great business enterprises, especially in mining. He is considered one of our ablest political organizers, but as he is a reformer in politics he usually starts with the minority.

General McIntyre's domestic life has always been of the most delightful and inspiring character, as he was possessed of those greatest of earthly blessings, a good wife and a good mother. In 1883 he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Professor A. Hull, one of the most learned men in Iowa. To the wisdom and foresight of this brave and accomplished woman her husband admits his great obligations, and never wearies of saying how much he owes to her encouragement for all the successes of his life. Her father was a great-grandson of Commodore Isaac Hull, who commanded the frigate "Constitution" in her famous battle with the British ship "Guerriere" during

the war of 1812. She is also a lineal descendant of General Hull, who commanded the military forces of the United States in the same war. During their early married life Mrs. McIntyre often accompanied her adventurous husband on his dangerous mountain trips, and looks back with pleasure to much of the camp life and other outdoor experiences. They have six children, all at home: Lucile, an accomplished musician; Marie, Cedric, Ralph, Marguerite and Phillis Yvonne. Of her to whom he owes his being General McIntyre always speaks as "my beautiful mother." She is living at Spokane with his two younger brothers. Laura S. Murphy, the portrait artist, is his sister. General McIntyre joined the Masonic order while living in Montana, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

GEORGE M. HORTON, M. D.

Dr. George M. Horton, a prominent member of the medical profession of Seattle, whose marked ability and careful preparation have gained him distinction in the line of his chosen life work, has spent almost his entire life in this city, for he was only five years of age when his parents removed to Seattle. He is a son of Julius Horton and a nephew of Dexter Horton, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and in whose sketch appears the ancestral history of the family. Julius Horton was born in New York and after arriving at man's estate he married Miss Annie E. Bigelow, a native of Michigan. They had a family of four children, three of whom are yet living. The father now resides in Georgetown, Washington, at the age of sixty-seven years. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist church and in his political affiliations is a Republican. At one time he served as assessor of King county. Both he and his wife are among the well known and highly esteemed early settlers of Washington, having located here at an early period in territorial days.

The Doctor was born in Shabbona Grove, De Kalb county, Illinois, on the 17th of March, 1865. He was only five years old when brought by his parents to the west and has since been a resident of Seattle. His literary education was begun in the public schools here and after he had completed his high school course he entered the territorial university, where he completed his general studies. He then began preparations for professional duties as a student in the Bellevue Hospital and Medical College in New York city, where he was graduated in 1890. He then returned to Seattle and at once began the practice of the profession for which he had received

excellent training in one of the best schools of the land. He entered into partnership with Dr. J. S. M. Smart, who had been his preceptor before he went east to college, but soon Dr. Smart died and Dr. Horton has since been alone, gradually acquiring an extensive and important practice among Seattle's best citizens. As a physician and surgeon he ranks among the most skilled in this part of the state and is constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency as a practitioner by reading, investigation and experiment. By his marked skill he has attained celebrity and is now meeting with excellent financial success as well.

During his practice here Dr. Horton served for four years as county coroner. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, belonging to St. John's Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., of Seattle. He is also a Knight Templar and has taken the degree of the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second. He is also a member of Affi Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Tacoma, and he holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In the line of his profession he is a member of the King county Medical Society, in which he has been honored with the presidency, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in all of which he is an active and valued representative.

In 1891 Dr. Horton was united in marriage to Miss Ethel G. Benson, a daughter of H. A. Benson, of Portland, Oregon. They now have two sons and a daughter, George M., Kenneth and Gertrude. The Doctor has a very wide and favorable acquaintance throughout Seattle, both professionally and socially, and he and his wife enjoy the high esteem of a host of warm friends.

WASHINGTON C. RUTTER.

The history of King county would be incomplete without the record of this representative citizen, whose career has ever been one in which business activity has been blended with unbending honor and unflinching integrity, and his course is well worthy of emulation by him who would justly command the respect of his fellow men. Mr. Rutter was born in Tarentum, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of May, 1854, and is of Puritan ancestry. His ancestors landed at Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower, and later his branch of the Rutter family settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and were active participants in the subsequent history and wars of the country. Our subject's grandfather, William Rutter, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but when a young man removed to Lawrence county, that

state, where he was married. As a life occupation he followed the tilling of the soil, and he lived to the good old age of ninety-three years.

John Rutter, the father of him whose name introduces this review, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, in 1850, he was united in marriage to Eliza Jane Horton, who was born in Tarentum, Pennsylvania, in 1824. He, too, followed farming as a life occupation, and became a prominent and influential citizen of his locality. During the dark period of the Civil war he volunteered as a one hundred day man in the Union army, and his brother, who was killed at Spottsylvania, Virginia, in May 1864, and cousins were also soldiers in that memorable struggle, all loyally aiding in the preservation of the Union. One family sent five sons to fight for the starry banner, and three of the number laid down their lives on the altar of their country. John Rutter passed to his final reward in 1895, at the age of sixty-nine years. He had been a staunch Republican since the formation of the party, and was an upright, loyal and worthy citizen. His wife was called to her final rest on the 3d of March, 1898, at the age of seventy-four years. In their family were three sons and a daughter, all of whom are still living. One son, Jesse W., is a mine owner and resides at Nome, Alaska, while the son James A. is engaged in the lumber business in West Virginia. The daughter, Mrs. Tillie J. Stoops, makes her home near Dayton, Pennsylvania.

Washington C. Rutter enjoyed the advantages afforded by the common schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the family having located in the latter state in 1856, where they resided for ten years, and then returned to Kittanning, Pennsylvania. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and after attaining to mature years he was engaged in coal mining in western Pennsylvania for twelve years. Since the spring of 1888 he has made his home in Seattle, and during his first year in this state he worked in the coal mines at Gilman, and while thus engaged, in 1889, he was nominated on the Republican ticket to the first house of representatives in the state of Washington. He was successful in the following election, and while thus serving he was made chairman of the committee on mines and mining, was a member of the committee on labor and labor statistics, and also served on the military committee. In 1890 Mr. Rutter was elected to represent the twenty-ninth district in the state senate, in which he served for two sessions, and in the first session he was again made chairman of the committee on mines and mining, was a member of the committee on labor and labor statistics, and also on the committee of public buildings and grounds. In 1893 he was appointed by the executive committee of the Washington World's

Fair Commission to make a collection of the different minerals of the state, which exhibit was shipped to the World's Fair at Chicago and exhibited in the Washington state building under his immediate supervision. In this collection was a mammoth piece of bituminous coal weighing twenty-five tons, from Roslyn, Kittitas county, from which he gave away ten thousand small pieces, properly labeled, and these were taken all over the world and thus they proved a great advertisement for the coal deposits of the state. Thus Mr. Rutter rendered a most valuable service to this commonwealth, and his efforts were highly commended in the final report of the executive commissioner from this state. In 1897 he was appointed clerk of the probate court of King county, in which office he served for three years, and he then became interested in mining and organized the Kittanning Mining Company, of which he is the president. Their property is located in the Red Boy mining district of eastern Oregon, and the mines of this company are proving very valuable because of their rich deposits.

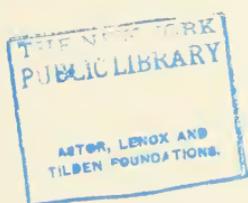
The marriage of Mr. Rutter was celebrated on the 3d of September, 1891, when Miss Emma Clow became his wife. She is a native of Buffalo, New York, and by her marriage she has become the mother of two sons, Fred C. and George J. The family occupy a beautiful home at South Park, Seattle, which Mr. Rutter erected in 1892. In his social relations he is a member of the Masonic order, having been made a Master Mason in Olive Branch Lodge No. 114, at Leesburg, Virginia, in 1882. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Seattle Aerie No. 1, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. On attaining to years of maturity he became allied with Republican principles, and he was an active worker in the ranks of that party until the time the Republican national convention convened at St. Louis, of which he was made a member. He left the party with Senator Teller and thousands of others and has since been independent in his political views. Since the year 1888 Mr. Rutter has been a resident of the Pacific coast, and he has nobly performed his part in bringing about the changes which have contributed to its present prosperous condition. As one of the public spirited and leading citizens he is held in high esteem.

AMOS O. BENJAMIN.

The day of small undertakings, especially in cities, seems to have passed and the era of gigantic enterprises is upon us. In control of mammoth concerns are men of master minds, of almost limitless ability to guide, of sound



A. O. Benjamin



judgment and keen discrimination. Their progressiveness must not only reach the bounds that others have gained, but must even pass beyond into new and broader, untried fields of operation; but an unerring foresight and sagacity must make no mistake by venturing upon uncertain ground. Thus continually growing, a business takes leadership in its special line and the men who are at its head are deservedly eminent in the industrial world, occupying a position that commands the respect while it excites the admiration of all. There is no one in Seattle who has done a larger business in the line of raising sunken vessels and in the buying and selling of steamboats than Amos Oscar Benjamin, who is president of the Alaska Company. He has been the owner of not less than thirty steamers, buying many disabled ones, putting them in repair, then sailing them for a time and afterward disposing of them at a profit. He, too, has been a successful and practical diver for many years and the splendid degree of prosperity which has attended his efforts is well merited.

Captain Benjamin was born in Rome, Oneida county, New York, on the 22d of June, 1843, and is descended from an old New England family that was early established in the colonies. His paternal grandfather was born in Vermont and emigrated to New York, rearing his family in Herkimer county, nine miles from Little Falls. There his son, Oscar Benjamin, was born in 1819. Later he married Emaline Cleveland, of Westerville, Oneida county, New York, and followed the business of a contractor and builder, meeting with creditable success. In religious faith he was a Methodist and in politics a Whig. He died at the early age of twenty-seven years, leaving two little children to the care of his widow. Mrs. Benjamin afterward became the wife of Francis P. Graves and three daughters were born of that union, of whom two are yet living. The mother died in North Dakota in 1888 at the age of sixty-six years.

In the public schools Captain Benjamin pursued his education. He was in his seventeenth year when the great Civil war burst upon the country. At once he endeavored to enlist but his mother objected to his entering the service at that early age and he was therefore rejected. In the following year, however, on the 4th of January, 1862, he succeeded in becoming an enlisted member of Company I, Eighty-first New York Infantry, serving in the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan in Virginia. He was in the seven days battle under that leader at Fair Oaks and at a later period was in the engagements at Cold Harbor, Fort Harrison and in front of Petersburg. The troops then proceeded down the south side road after the army of General Lee, and when the surrender came, Captain Benjamin

was acting as orderly under General Gibbons and prepared the room in which the articles of surrender were drawn up. He arranged the table and brought the pen and ink with which the terms of agreement were written and signed and he now has in his possession the table spread which was then used. His command was the first to enter Richmond and set at liberty the prisoners who were incarcerated in Libby. At one occasion in the battle of White Oak Swamp he was wounded in the ankle. He had re-enlisted in his old regiment in January, 1864, and was honorably discharged on the 22d of June, 1865. Efficiently and well had he served his country and to the north he returned as a veteran and victor.

The year following the close of the war, Mr. Benjamin was happily married to Miss Ann Wood, of Oswego, New York. For a short time he was engaged in the shipping and commission business in the east and on the 6th of April, 1867, he followed the advice of Horace Greeley and started westward, going by way of the Lakes and the railroad to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and on to South Dakota. He finally settled at Fremont, Nebraska, where he became engaged in the business of removing buildings. He was also prominent in public affairs there and served as constable and deputy sheriff for three years. Removing to Dixon county, that state, he secured a homestead claim upon which he resided for four years, becoming the owner of six hundred acres of land in that locality, but the grass hoppers destroyed all of his crops and he abandoned his property. After two years passed in Nevada he came by team to Seattle, bringing with him his wife and three children. They started on the 3d of July, and arrived on the 3d of September, 1878.

Here Captain Benjamin engaged in teaming for a year and later turned his attention to the work of moving buildings. In 1881 he began the wrecking business which he has followed continuously for the past twenty years. He succeeded in raising a locomotive for the Northern Pacific Railroad from the bay at Tacoma. It was under thirteen feet of sand and several parties had attempted the work without success. He took it out and for his work received a clear profit of ten hundred and fifty dollars. In 1897 the present Alaska Company was incorporated for the purpose of raising sunken vessels. Captain Benjamin became president and in the enterprise he is associated with his sons and his sons-in-law. They have taken a locomotive out of forty-eight feet of water and have raised many wrecked steamers. For the past eighteen years Captain Benjamin has also engaged in steamboat traffic and is now the owner of the Nellie Jenson and a brig which he is overhauling. Few men are more familiar with the waters of the Sound

than he. He had sailed on the Atlantic before coming west and since his arrival on the Pacific coast he has been master of the *Evangel* and the *Ferndale*, together with other vessels. He has owned as many as thirty steamers and several sailing vessels and his business has been an important one, proving of value to the public and at the same time bringing to him a good profit. He has become especially prominent as a diver and wrecker.

In his business Captain Benjamin is associated with his sons William S., Charles A. and Paul S. His daughter Bertha is the wife of D. Van Dyke, a master mechanic, and Annie Gertrude is the wife of A. H. Cogswell, of Seattle, while Martha Emeline resides at home. The sons-in-law are trustees in the corporation and Mr. Cogswell is now its secretary.

Captain Benjamin entered the war as a believer in the doctrines of Democracy, but before its close he became a Republican and has since staunchly adhered to the party. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and he and his wife are connected in membership relations with the Seattle Tabernacle church. Captain Benjamin is a man of pleasing address, courteous manner, unflinching principle and unquestioned integrity, and yet with all that practical common sense which never runs to extremes; and it is no wonder that wherever he goes he wins friends. His life has been well spent and his honorable and useful career is worthy of emulation.

RALPH COOK.

Ralph Cook, chief of the fire department of Seattle, with headquarters at station No. 1, on the corner of Seventh avenue and Columbia street, was born in Suffolkshire, England, on the 16th of October, 1865, and is a son of Edward and Jemima (Griffith) Cook, both natives of that county. Ralph is the eldest of their nine children, the others being: Daniel A., lieutenant of engine company No. 9; Edward, a member of engine company No. 4, both brothers being employed as plumbers; Joseph and Charles, who are engaged in mercantile pursuits in Seattle; Jemima, the wife of George Overton, a brick layer of this city; Susanna, the wife of A. Edwards, also of Seattle; Martha, the wife of John Richards, of this city; one son, Edward, died in England when only two years of age.

Ralph Cook was brought by his parents to this country when only five years of age, the family locating in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, where the father was employed as inspector of mines. There the son Ralph spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and to the public school system of the city he

is indebted for the early educational advantages which he received. At an early age he engaged in carpenter work, and was associated with his father in the work of the mines. In 1888 he accompanied the family on their removal to Seattle, Washington, where the father engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Fifteenth and Spruce streets, and the son received contract work for grading and excavating. In November, 1890, the season subsequent to the disastrous fire which swept over this city, the Seattle fire department was organized into a paid company, and our subject was made deck hand on the fire boat. Previous to his coming to Seattle he had spent five years in the volunteer fire department of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, two years of the time being president of the company, and after fifteen days of service on the fire boat his efficiency caused him to be transferred to company No. 1, where for a time he served as a pipeman. From October, 1892, until February, 1895, he held the position of lieutenant, was then promoted to the captaincy, and in July, 1895, was made the chief of the department. On the 11th of June, 1896, however, he resigned that position to engage in business for himself, and on the 31st of September of the same year he was tendered the office of assistant chief, which he accepted and filled until February 26, 1901, when he was again made chief of the department.

Chief Cook is without exception the most capable and efficient fireman on the western coast, and for a man of his years he has probably seen more active service than falls to the lot of those who engage in fighting this destroying element. He has been engaged in almost continuous service since his eighteenth year, and the efficiency of the fire department of Seattle reflects great credit on the worthy chief as well as to the brave fire laddies under his command. The headquarters of the department are at station No. 1, on the corner of Columbia street and Seventh avenue, where three companies and eighteen men are located; engine company No. 2 is stationed at Pine and Third avenue, where nine men are employed; company No. 3 is stationed between Seventh and Eighth avenue, south; company No. 4 is located at Battery and Fourth avenue, with eight men; company No. 5 is the fire boat, Snoqualmie, at the foot of Madison street, with eight men; company No. 6 is stationed at Twenty-sixth avenue, south, and Yesler Way with six men; company No. 7 is at Fifteenth avenue and Harrison street, with six men; chemical engine company No. 1 is stationed at Fremont street, with three men; chemical engine company No. 2 is stationed at Terrace and Broadway, with three men; and chemical engine company No. 3 is at Lee and First avenue, west. The company have seven steam fire engines; two of the most approved modern chemical engines; seven hose wagons,

equipped with chemical engines; two combination chemical engines and hose wagons; one fire boat, with necessary equipments; three hook and ladder wagons, of the Ariel turn-table patterns and a sixty-five foot extension ladder; seventeen thousand two hundred feet of hose in good condition and four thousand and five hundred and fifty feet in an inferior condition, kept for extra service. In the year 1901 they made three hundred and eighty runs, eighty-eight in excess of the previous year and one more than in any year since the company was organized. The department was organized with paid service in October, 1889, immediately after the great fire. It has ever been the aim and effort of Chief Cook to increase the working efficiency of the department by the adoption of the best methods and appliances, and through his exertions many improvements have been made and other important ones are under way. With the exception of San Francisco the company has not a superior on the Pacific coast.

On the 24th of January, 1893, in Seattle, Chief Cook was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Meade, a daughter of Thomas and Julia Meade. She was born in the city of London, but when a child was brought by her parents to Toronto, Canada, where her life was spent until 1890, and in that year she came with the family to Seattle; her father is a contract plasterer of this city, and Mrs. Cook is the youngest of his three children, the others being: Thomas, Jr., a brickmason of Seattle; and Mary, the wife of Richard Hays, also of this city. Four children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cook, but two have passed away, Ralph, the first born, and Grace, both dying in infancy. The two surviving children are Mary and Elline. In his fraternal relations Mr. Cook is a charter member and for several years was treasurer of Evergreen Lodge, No. 33, A. O. U. W., and is also a member of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E. He attended the Fire Chiefs' convention in New York, and visited the fire departments of all the eastern cities. He is one of the most honored and highly esteemed citizens of his community, and it is safe to say that no man in Seattle has a wider circle of friends and acquaintances than Ralph Cook.

WILLIAM M. RUSSELL.

William M. Russell is the popular manager of the Third Avenue Theater of Seattle. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, on the 22d of February, 1849. His grandfather, Peter Russell, came from France with Marquis De Lafayette and fought in the Revolutionary war. After its close he determined to make his home on the American continent, and subsequently re-

moved to Montreal, Canada, where his son, Peter Russell, was born in 1819. Throughout his business career the latter was engaged in contracting and building. In 1827 he left his native place, removing to Wayne county, Michigan, and settling near Detroit, and as the city grew his place was finally included within the corporation limits. There he built the Russell saw-mill on Grand River avenue. He married Miss Ellen Quigley, a native of Inverness, Scotland. Her father was a native of the Emerald Isle, born in Belfast, and her mother was born in the land of hills and heather. Mr. and Mrs. Russell continued to reside in Michigan, and he died in Detroit in 1878, at the age of seventy years, while his wife had passed away ten years before, and both were laid to rest in Mount Elliott cemetery of that city. They were members of the Catholic church. In their family were thirteen children and five of the sons and three of the daughters are yet living. One of the sons, Charles Russell, is an engineer in the Third Avenue Theater of Seattle.

William M. Russell attended school in Detroit until his eighth year, after which he had only three month's mental training within the school-room. In the school of experience, however, he has learned many valuable lessons and has continually obtained knowledge by reading, experience and observation. He entered upon his business career in connection with the lumber trade in Birmingham, Michigan, and later was an officer in the Detroit House of Correction, having charge of fifty of the convicts in the painting department. He was just in his twentieth year and he displayed such good judgment and efficiency in the discharge of his duties that after three years he was promoted to the position of deputy warden, which office he filled until 1871, when he resigned in order to go upon the road as collector for the firm of D. Appleton & Company of New York. He continued in that business for seven years, or until 1878, when he entered the theater business as a manager in New York city. He first was manager for the scout, Texas Jack (J. B. Omohundro), and Daniel McKay, the famous Oregon scout. Later he took out his own company and toured through Michigan until 1886. He not only managed his own company, but also speculated in various other theatrical enterprises. In 1887 and 1888 he managed Dan Morris Sullivan, "Mirror of Ireland," and in 1889 he organized a dramatic company under the firm name of the Russell and Jewell Dramatic Company. This company he brought to Seattle, it being the first popular attraction of any note ever in the city. It occupied the old Turner Hall and proved a valued addition to the amusement circles of the west. In 1890 he returned to Seattle with the same company and later toured Oregon, California, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado, Texas and Arizona. He closed

out his business on the 22d of February, 1893, and spent some months in southern California. On the 15th of May, 1893 he again arrived in Seattle and took charge of the Third Avenue Theater.

Not long after this the Merchants National Bank acquired the ownership of the theater, and in 1894 Mr. Russell became manager for the owners, and when the bank failed a receiver was appointed, Mr. Russell continuing in his position. In 1897 he formed a partnership with E. L. Drew and purchased the bank's interest in the theater. Since then they have been the lessors of the theater, which for a time played a stock company, but in 1896 Mr. Russell began placing traveling attractions and has brought to this house the leading popular attractions of the United States. The patronage for the last three years has been six times greater than that when he took charge. Attractions are all booked at least a year in advance. The house is represented by Stair & Havlin of New York, where it has become as well known to theatrical men as it has to the people of Seattle. Mr. Russell devotes his entire time to the management of the opera house and has made a marked success in this business.

CHRISTIAN N. SANDAHL.

Denmark has furnished her quota of good citizens to this country, and not the least enterprising among these is the subject of this review. Descended from a line of successful florists and seedgrowers, it is not wonderful that C. N. Sandahl's greenhouses and nursery are known throughout Seattle and even the county. He was born in Denmark on the 10th of May, 1857. His father was an extensive land proprietor and successful agriculturist, using his lands for the raising of flowers and seeds. Being bred in this atmosphere, our subject could do nothing else than engage in the business he now follows so profitably. He remained in his native country until he reached manhood, receiving a good education in the common schools, which he supplemented by a course at college. When he was twenty-one years of age he engaged in the floral business in Denmark, which he continued with profit until he came to America in 1881. He located in Grand Forks county, North Dakota, where he entered some government land, and remained there for some eight years. During this time he was not idle, and at the end of this period found himself proprietor of four hundred acres of land, which he cultivated in an agricultural way until 1890, when he disposed of his land interests in North Dakota and came to Seattle.

Here he rented land along the Columbia car line, and for a time was successfully engaged in market gardening. The inherent instincts of his race cropped out, however, and this business was gradually merged into floriculture. In 1897 he enlarged this business considerably, adding the nursery and seeds. This has grown and enlarged from year to year, until it has finally reached its present extensive dimensions. Mr. Sandahl gives especial attention to the quality of his flowers, and imports bulbs and seeds from France, Holland, Germany and Japan. He makes a specialty of imported ornamental shrubs from France and Japan, and one gains a knowledge of almost every kind of plant, bulb or seed, in going through his extensive greenhouses. He is proprietor and founder of the Puget Sound Nursery and Seed Company, whose store and distributing depot is at 1109 Second avenue. Their nursery and greenhouses are on 1011 Taylor avenue, while their main and largest nursery is at Renton. They have also a branch store at Tacoma, and supply many smaller houses, shipping as far east as New York. In politics Mr. Sandahl is a Democrat, and belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Danish Brotherhood. He is an industrious, energetic and intelligent citizen, and upholds all that stands for honesty and fair dealing. He is highly respected by his many acquaintances, and greatly admired and loved by his countless friends.

M. FRANK TERRY, M. D.

Seattle, the city wonderful, has enlisted in her professional ranks the services of many men of distinguished ability and sterling character, and among the representative physicians and surgeons of the metropolis of the great northwest stands the gentleman whose name initiates this review, and it is with marked satisfaction that we here incorporate a brief review of his career. Dr. Terry claims the old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, having been born in Terry township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of August, 1840, and being a son of Mynor and Susan (Lacy) Terry, both of whom were likewise natives of Pennsylvania, as was also the paternal grandfather who bore the name of Nathaniel Terry, while his father was born in the state of New York, thus bearing to us the assurance that the family has been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch. The last mentioned was one of the pioneers of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he figured as the founder of Terrytown. Mynor Terry, was a tanner by vocation, and he passed his entire life in his native town.

M. Frank Terry was reared to the invigorating discipline of the farm, and his early educational privileges were such as were afforded in the public schools, including a high school course. At the age of twenty years he began his technical study of medicine and surgery, under most effective preceptorship, and after fully qualifying himself he entered into practice in his native town, in 1864, and there remained for a quarter of a century, securing a representative support and attaining marked success in his professional work. The Doctor may well be considered also as one of the pioneer physicians of Seattle, since he took up his abode here in the year 1889 and has ever since carried on a successful general practice in medicine and surgery, gaining marked prestige and having a supporting patronage of representative character. He has thus been in the active practice of his profession for nearly two score years, and that these have been years of devotion and much self-abnegation none can doubt.

In 1897 Dr. Terry was appointed a member of the state board of health of Washington and he served in this capacity for a period of four years. For more than thirty years he has been prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand and has been a representative in the grand lodge of this fraternity in the state. In politics he has ever been independent. He has not been denied a due measure of temporal success during the years of his residence in Seattle, where he has accumulated valuable real estate, while he is also the owner of mining interests in the state. On the 8th of June, 1865, Dr. Terry was united in marriage to Miss Maria Sweeney, who was born in Vermont, the daughter of Dr. Daniel Sweeney, and they are the parents of one daughter, Mary, who is the wife of S. J. Stewart, of Seattle.

EDWARD M. RATCLIFFE, M. D.

There is no field of endeavor in connection with the countless activities of life that places so exacting demands upon those who serve in its confines as does the profession of medicine. There is demanded a most careful and discriminating preliminary training and unremitting and consecutive study and application through all the succeeding days, and, over and above this, the true physician, who in a sense holds life in his hands, must be imbued with that deep sympathy and true humanitarian sentiment which will bear his professional labors outside the mere commercial sphere. He whose name introduces this review is known and honored as one of the representative medical practitioners of Seattle, having gained distinctive

professional prestige and the confidence and respect of those to whom he has ministered, as well as of the community at large.

Dr. Ratcliffe, who has his office at 115 Yesler Way, is a native of the fair old state of Kentucky, having been born in Verona, Boone county, on the 10th of June, 1851, and being the second in a family of nine children. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits in his native state until he had attained the age of twenty-six years, his early educational training having been received in the public schools. At the age noted he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Findley at Crittenden, Kentucky, making very satisfactory progress in his technical study and finally being matriculated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in 1878. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, passing the intervals between the college terms in study and practice with his old preceptor. Shortly after his graduation the Doctor located in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until 1884, when he came westward as far as Kansas and located in Cimarron, which was then in Finney county, now Gray county, and there he accepted a position as land agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, retaining his incumbency until 1887, when he was appointed to the office of sheriff of Gray county by Governor Martin, but resigned the office at the end of one year. During his regime the county seat contest was at its height, and so bitter was the feeling engendered in the connection that his duties proved not only insistent and onerous, but also extremely dangerous at times. The Doctor made a record as a brave and discriminating officer, performing his duties with that distinctive courage and self-reliance which were so necessary in that new and wild section of the state at that time.

In 1888 Dr. Ratcliffe came to Pierce county, Washington, where he was engaged in the general practice of his profession until July 10, 1893, when he removed to Seattle, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has attained an enviable reputation as a skilled physician and surgeon, retaining a practice of representative character. During his residence in the state he has been identified with many business enterprises of importance, both in the city of Seattle and in connection with mining interests through the northwest, and he is known as an able and progressive business man as well as a leading member of the medical fraternity. In politics the Doctor gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he ever gives his aid and influence in the promotion of those undertakings which make for the general good of his home city and state. In the city

of Tacoma on the 29th of October, 1890, Dr. Ratcliffe was united in marriage to Miss Maude Garlough, who was born in the state of Iowa, and they are the parents of two sons, Robert G. and Charles E.

ISAAC WARING.

One of the substantial and representative business men of Seattle is Isaac Waring, the agent and manager of the Great Northern Express Company in Seattle. For a number of years he has been identified with the industrial development and public life of this section, and is widely and favorably known. A native son of England, he was born in Yorkshire on the 16th of August, 1867, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Russell) Waring, both natives of Yorkshire. The father, who was a prominent farmer and land owner in his native land, came with his family to America in 1881, a location being made at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he entered government land and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He still makes his home at that place, and is an industrious and highly esteemed citizen.

Isaac Waring is one of eight children born to Isaac and Mary (Russell) Waring, and is the only one of the family residing in the coast country. His primary education was received in a private boarding school in England, where he remained until his fourteenth year, at which time he was apprenticed to a grocer, but shortly afterward accompanied the family on their removal to America. His first occupation in this country was in a clerical capacity with a wood and coal company at Sioux Falls, and in 1885 he entered the employ of the American Express Company. During his seven years' connection therewith he passed through the various grades of promotion, and for one year was the company's agent at Grand Forks, North Dakota. While stationed there, in 1892, the Great Northern Railroad Company organized their own express company, and Mr. Waring then came to Spokane to assume charge of it, his territory extending from Havre, Montana, to the coast, and since 1896 he has had charge of the local office in Seattle. Throughout the period of his residence in this city he has taken an active interest in local affairs, and in his political affiliations is a stalwart Republican. Since 1900 he has been a trustee of the Seattle General Hospital, and is a trustee of the Co-operative Mining Syndicate, having been interested in mining operations for the past five years.

On the 12th of October, 1892, at Kasota, Minnesota, Mr. Waring was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Moses, a daughter of Thomas and

Louise (O'Dell) Moses, and to this union two sons have been born, Thomas G. and Earl Russell. The family reside in a pleasant and comfortable home at 970 Twentieth avenue, and in addition Mr. Waring also owns property in Minnesota and Wisconsin. He is a prominent member and active worker in the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle, in which he is holding the office of treasurer, and for the past five years has been a member of its official board. His excellent business ability, together with his affable manner, strict integrity and courteous treatment of his patrons, have advanced him step by step to the high position which he now occupies in the business world, and in every relation of life he has lived up to his high ideals.

WILLARD W. DE LONG.

The man of wealth is not the man whom the American citizens hold in highest regard, but he who can plan his own advancement and accomplish it in the face of competition and obstacles that are always to be met in the business world. The "captains of industry" are those whose business foresight can recognize opportunity and whose executive force can utilize advantages which are not given to one alone, but perhaps encompass the whole race. The life history of Willard W. De Long is simply that of a successful business man who owes his advancement to close application, energy, strong determination and executive ability. He has never allowed outside pursuits to interfere with the performance of business duties or the meeting of any business obligations and thus he stands to-day, one of the prosperous residents of King county, strong in his honor and his good name. He is to-day president of the Bank of Ballard, with which he has been connected since its organization. For thirteen years he has been a resident of King county and for more than eleven years has made his home in this town, his labors proving of the greatest benefit in the up-building of the place.

Mr. De Long was born in Lake City, Wabasha county, Minnesota, July 25, 1861, four days after the battle of Bull Run occurred. His paternal grandfather was a French refugee at the time of the Revolution. In his native country he attained great wealth but his estates were confiscated. At that time the name was spelled Da Longe. Fleeing to America the grandfather located in eastern New York and became connected with woolen manufacturing there.

James W. DeLong, the father of our subject, was a native of Ohio, but when only eleven years of age went to sea. He worked his way steadily upward in a seafaring life until he became the owner of a sailing packet, the



W. W. D. Long

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Eagle Wing, which he operated between California and Panama, during the years 1848, 1849 and 1850. The boat was lost in the spring of 1858, having been engaged in the coasting trade with the Sandwich Islands. It met destruction while rounding Cape Horn, after which Captain De Long retired from the sea and went overland to Minnesota. He had previously served in the United States navy as a machinist and he took up the same line of work in Minnesota and afterward was engaged in the same capacity in Chicago. In the early seventies, however, he returned to Minnesota, but later went to the east and was in business at different places; coming to Seattle on a visit, he died here on the 31st of July, 1893. While in Minnesota, Captain James De Long had married Miss Matilda A. Phillips, whose father belonged to an old Vermont family. After serving for four years in the United States navy, in Pacific waters and also engaging in chasing slave vessels in the Atlantic, Captain De Long entered the army and was wounded at San Francisco, while engaged in quelling a riot. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, and was afterward captain of a Wisconsin company. With the Minnesota regiment he served in the army of the Tennessee and was captured but was later paroled. Subsequently he was again in military service under the command of General Sibley, at the time of the Indian outbreak.

In the public schools of Chicago and of St. Paul, Minnesota, Willard W. De Long pursued his early education and after completing a high school course in the latter city he entered the business college in St. Paul. In the meantime he had learned the machinist's trade but after completing the course in the commercial school he took up teaching as a profession and for twelve years taught in the public schools. Later he was employed as an instructor in special branches in different schools and institutions. In 1889 he came to Seattle and was engaged in lecturing on educational subjects, just prior to the great fire. Later he taught school and then became president of the Acme Collegiate Institute of Seattle, which at that time was the largest school of the kind north of San Francisco. There were fourteen teachers and six hundred pupils in the institution. With the school Prof. De Long was connected until 1898, although he had given up teaching personally in 1896. In the year first mentioned he sold his interest in the institution. Prof. De Long left the office of county clerk in February, 1901, in order to establish the Bank of Ballard. He bought the lot where the bank is located, had the building erected and opened the institution for business on the 10th of June, 1901. It was capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars. By the 30th the bank had deposits of thirty-two hundred dollars. This sum was nearly

doubled by the end of the next month and has steadily increased every month since until on the 10th of April, 1902, the deposits were over fifty thousand dollars. Owing to the rapid increase of business it was found necessary to increase the capital stock, which was doubled just four months after the establishment of the bank. Mr. De Long's early training as an expert accountant and bookkeeper has proved of great service to him in his banking connections and his extensive acquaintance with bankers and business men throughout the west has been an important feature in building up the extensive business which is now enjoyed by the institution of which he is at the head. He has served as cashier of the bank and in March, 1901, he purchased the controlling interest in the stock and has since been president of the institution. The bank building is twenty-five by ninety feet, a brick structure, two stories in height, and of this twenty-five by forty feet is occupied for banking purposes. Mr. De Long is also agent and member of the board of directors of the Equitable Building, Loan and Investment Association, his identification therewith dating from its organization.

In 1882 occurred the marriage of Mr. De Long and Miss Belle Dakota Bridges, the wedding being celebrated in Minnesota. The lady is a daughter of Mark M. and Eliza Bridges, and was the first white girl born in the territory of Dakota that lived to mature years, and therefore she was appropriately named. Her father was engaged in fighting Indians there under the command of General Abercrombie and was at the head of the commissary department at the time of her birth. Mr. and Mrs. De Long are the parents of six girls, the two eldest being now employed in the bank, one as a bookkeeper and the other as a stenographer. His children are named as follows: Cleo, Alice, Maude, Beulah, Goldie and Frances Willard. The last named was so called in honor of her father and also of Frances Willard, who was for so long the national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the union of this state adopted this daughter as an honoray member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which her mother is an active worker, having served as treasurer of local union since the society was established here. Mrs. De Long has also served as president of the Women of Woodraft for a number of years, and is a loyal and devoted member.

In his political views Mr. De Long is a Republican and labors earnestly and actively for the growth and up-building of his party. He has served as a delegate to county and state conventions, but since taking charge of the bank he has found little time to devote to active political work. He served as deputy clerk for four years and three months, continuing in the office

through the changes of two administrations. He had charge of clerical work in connection with canal construction, in the purchasing of property for the government, and in keeping the record of the legal work. His course was extremely noticeable in this respect and when the report was turned over to the government the work was all checked over and no errors found. This required a vast amount of labor, as it demanded over ten thousand entries in the records and a direct expenditure by Mr. De Long of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen, with the Fraternal Brotherhood and with the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He has erected two residences in Ballard, and his own home, which was built in 1896, is a fine place surrounded by an acre of ground which is all set out to fruit and flowers and is an ornament to the city. Splendid success has attended the efforts of Mr. De Long, whose business interests have been of a character to benefit his community as well as to promote individual prosperity: He has left the impress of his individuality upon intellectual development in various communities and is now a representative of the financial interests of Ballard. He began his career under adverse circumstances, being compelled to make his own way and his success in life illustrates most forcibly the power of patient and persistent effort and self reliance. He has so conducted all affairs, whether of private interests or of public trusts, as to merit the esteem of all classes of citizens; and no word of reproach is ever uttered against him. As a man and citizen he enjoys the prosperity which comes to those genial spirits who have a hearty shake of the hand for all those with whom they come in contact from day to day, and who seem to throw around them in consequence so much of the sunshine of life.

CHRISTIAN MILLER.

Few men are more prominent or widely known in this section of Washington than Christian Miller, where for many years he has been an active factor in the building interests. Through his diligence, perseverance and business ability he has acquired a handsome competence and has also contributed to the general prosperity through the conduct of enterprises which have furnished employment to many. He is now serving as president of the Miller & Geske Construction Company, one of the substantial firms of King county. A native of Linfield, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Miller was born on the 14th of July, 1850. His maternal grandparents came to America as early as 1750, and his paternal ancestors were resi-

dents of this country prior to that time, although no records have been kept. On the maternal side two of his ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war, and two of his uncles gallantly defended their country in the war of the Rebellion. James Miller, his father's brother, who was imprisoned at Belle Isle, is still living, while his mother's brother, John Hause, laid down his life on the altar of his country. Jacob Miller, the father of our subject, offered his services to his country in her time of need, but was refused on account of a defect in his hearing. For over fifty years he served as a trackmaster for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. In the Keystone state he was united in marriage to Catherine Hause, by whom he had five children, three now living, namely: Charles F., who is employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company as superintendent of the coal docks at Salem, Massachusetts; Christian, whose name introduces this review; and J. W., who resides on the old home farm. The father of this family was called to his final rest when he had reached the age of seventy-four years, while the mother still lives in excellent health at seventy-nine years of age.

Christian Miller began the active battle of life for himself at the early age of thirteen years, at which time he learned the carpenter's trade, while later he took up the study of heavy building. When but twenty-four years of age he was given charge of the heavy work for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad when the company began buying coal lands, and he assisted in establishing their coal depots on the Atlantic coast, while later he held a very responsible position for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, ten years having been spent in charge of such work. Coming to the Pacific coast in 1881, Mr. Miller entered the employ of the Oregon Improvement Company, now known as the Pacific Coast Company, having charge of the establishment of their coal bunkers in San Francisco and later in Portland. He was next employed by the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad Company, which he represented for many years, and after the great fire of this city he had charge of the rebuilding of all their works here, including coal bunkers, warehouses, docks, shops, roundhouses. On the completion of this work, however, he resigned his position in order to spend some time in travel, and after his return four months later resumed his former connections and took charge of the construction of the company's buildings at Port Townsend, Anacortes and Olympia. Severing his connection with the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad Company, Mr. Miller then began the arduous task of clearing a tract of land which he had purchased near Seattle, and as time passed by he succeeded in removing its

dense growth of native timber, also placed the land under an excellent state of cultivation, planted an orchard and in many ways improved the farm. In 1897, however, he returned to his former occupation, and in 1901 organized the Miller & Geske Construction Company, of which he was made the president. Among the many important works which this company have constructed may be mentioned the power house at Leshi Park, the rebuilding of the Schwabacker dock and warehouse, the Broad street dock and the dock for the Chlopeck Fish Company, the J. B. Agen dock, the New Colman dock, the fire-boat slip and many foundations for bridges and other pile driving work in and around Seattle. They also erected the two large coal bunkers in this city, and had charge of all bridge work on the water front when the Seattle & International Railroad was being builded. In 1886 Mr. Miller had suffered the loss of an arm and he then purchased the old stand of John Sullivan, carrying on that business for several years, when he was induced by the Seattle & International Railroad Company to return and resume his former relations.

The marriage of Mr. Miller was celebrated in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of October, 1873, when Rebecca Savage became his wife. She is a daughter of Davis Savage, who for many years served as a squire, as did also her grandfather. Seven children have blessed the union of our subject and his wife, as follows: Davis A., a merchant of Seattle; Chanceford, a painter by occupation; Edna M., the wife of A. T. Schmidt, of Louisville, Kentucky; Ina C. and Marguerette, both attending school; two of the children have passed away, Charles Leroy, the first born, and J. Harley, both of whom died in early childhood. The political support of Mr. Miller is given to the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle.

EDWARD OTTO SCHWAGERL.

No foreign born citizen can become the president of the United States, but this is almost the only limit placed upon the ambitions and efforts of America's adopted sons. The field of business is limitless, and to-day many of the leaders of commerce, of manufacture and in professional and military life are those who have had their nativity in foreign lands and have crossed the Atlantic to ally their interests with this great and growing republic, where the path to public honor is the road of public usefulness and ability. One of the most distinguished landscape gardeners of all America is Edward O. Schwagerl. The beauty of the new world, especially in the cities,

has been largely enhanced and augmented by his efforts, as he has exercised his art, not in supplanting nature, but in supplementing it by the knowledge of a higher civilization and by directing the natural forces in a way that will present the most pleasing results of form, color, symmetry and entire harmony.

Mr. Schwagerl, after having been an important factor in the development of park and boulevard systems of the east and middle states, is now devoting his energies to a similar work of a very important character in the northwest, and Seattle is fortunate to have secured his residence and services in outlining a system of parks and driveways which, if completed, will be unsurpassed for scenic effects and natural beauties. A native of Wurtzburg, Bavaria, Mr. Schwagerl was born January 14, 1842, his parents being Leonard and Madaline Schwagerl. During his infancy his parents removed across the border to Paris, and at an early age his love of the beautiful in nature and art was strongly manifest and was gratified in many of the art palaces of France. It has been the dominant influence in his life, and through his development of his latent powers he has risen to a position hardly second to any in the United States. His early education was obtained from private tutors, and his leisure time not demanded by his text books was mostly spent in visiting the art halls and palaces and the parks and squares of the cities. At the age of twelve years he came alone to New York city to join his brother, with the purpose of accompanying him to Costa Rica, but his brother failed to meet him in the eastern metropolis and thus he found himself alone and penniless in the great city, unable to speak a word of English and with no friend to whom he could go for assistance. Making his way through the streets of the city he chanced upon a French restaurant at the corner of Fulton and Broadway, where he secured employment at nine dollars a month. While there he met Mr. Clapp, proprietor of the Everett House, who was impressed by the foreign boy and gave him employment, making him a member of the family. There he remained for a year, when he became the protege of George Dow, with whom he made his home until nineteen years of age, meanwhile being employed as salesman for several years in the stores of A. T. Stewart and Schwechard & Kessel.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Schwagerl entered a school at Tilton, New Hampshire, where he spent several years in pursuing a select course of study. His teachers believed he had a decided calling for the ministry, and used their influence to induce him to enter that calling, but after mature and conscientious deliberation he gave up that idea. Soon after leaving school

in 1865 he went to Paris with Messrs. Dows & Guild, of Boston, and while there was tendered a position by the French architect, Mons Mulat, who was laying out extensive public grounds in the Paris Universal Exposition. He remained with Mulat for a year and then returned to America, locating in Hartford, Connecticut, where he accepted a position with Jacob Weidenmann, a noted landscape architect, who had charge of the city parks of Hartford. He also prepared a treatise on landscape gardening, but received no credit for this work, as it was published under his employer's name. After remaining in Hartford for eighteen months he concluded to try the western country and located at Omaha, Nebraska, where he established himself in business and remained for a year. He was then called to St. Louis to take charge of the work of laying out and improving the parks and boulevards of that city. He laid out most of the parks there and was the organizer of the board of park commissioners. Included in his work there are the noted Lindell boulevard, Van Deventer Place and many other public and private parks and grounds, and in connection with Mr. Leffingwell he selected the grounds for Forest Park. In 1872 his services were solicited by Hon. William J. Gordon, of Cleveland, who wished him to assume charge of his private grounds which afterward became the public parks. He did all the engineering and artistic work for the Gordon park, since given to the city; also has since formulated the plan for a regular system of parks and boulevards in that city, and laid out the Wayne, Payne and Eels parks and Rockefeller grounds, all being evidences of his superior skill. He was likewise solicited to go to Chicago to assume charge of the park system there, but, unwilling to supplant its incumbent, he remained in Ohio until about 1888 or 1889, when he was chosen by Mr. Henry Failing, of Portland, Oregon, who has been searching the east for a competent and skilled architect to survey and make complete plans for the Riverview cemetery of Portland. He spent some six months in making plans and doing topographical work and then returned to the east, but after a brief period he again came to the Pacific coast, arriving in Seattle in September, 1889, stopping in the meantime in Lincoln, Nebraska, to take charge of some city work, which claimed his attention for four months.

After coming to the coast he decided to establish a high class horticultural business, and procured land at Kingston for that purpose, making a fine collection of foreign and domestic plants, trees and shrubs. He was called to Tacoma to take charge of public parks and make the plans for Point Defiance Park of six hundred acres; Wright Park of thirty acres; University Place, residence park of twelve hundred acres; and Olympic

boulevard. His public work so interfered with his private operations that he gave up his horticultural business, and many of his choice and rare plants and shrubs may now be found in Kinnear Park, which is one of the choicest gems in Seattle's crown. Removing to the city of Seattle, Mr. Schwagerl accepted the position of superintendent and engineer of the park and laid out Kinnear Park, made the plans for Denny Park and laid out the city park. All this has been done in addition to much landscape gardening at the homes of many of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Seattle. Indeed the city owes much of its adornment to the efforts of Mr. Schwagerl, who has devoted his entire life to this work, until it seems that he has almost reached perfection. Not only has he a most comprehensive and thorough knowledge of the great principles of mechanical science, as embodied in civil engineering and kindred subjects, but has a love of beauty and appreciation of color, form and harmony without which no one can hope to attain success as a landscape artist. His reputation extends throughout the entire country, placing him among the most prominent and original representatives in America.

On the 18th of July, 1894, Mr. Schwagerl was united in marriage to Miss Frances McKay, of Tacoma. In his political views he is a Republican, but as may be inferred he has no time or inclination to take an active part in political affairs. In addition to his work as a civil engineer, architect and landscape gardener, he is a painter of landscape plans and views and has a fine studio in his home. He is now interested in a work which for magnitude, scope and beauty will eclipse everything that he has already accomplished—the construction of a park and boulevard system for Seattle that will not only connect various parks of the city but will also embrace drives along the shore of Lake Washington and through some of the most scenic and beautiful scenery of which America can boast, the whole boulevard system to cover thirty-five miles. Already many of Seattle's most prominent and public spirited citizens are deeply interested in the plan, and Mr. Schwagerl seems in a fair way to realize what but a few years ago was deemed the dream of an idealist. However, there is nothing of the dreamer about him. He is intensely practical as well as a lover of beauty and art, and his work in the world in the establishment of parks has benefited thousands in the cities and will be a monument to him through coming ages, more enduring than any monument of marble or stone. Mr. Schwagerl claimed H. P. Blavatsky as his most esteemed and honored teacher in matters of ethics and philosophy, closely studying for sixteen years her invaluable works, such as "The Key to Theosophy" and her "Secret Doctrines,"

linked with her personal papers and teachings. He insists that pure theosophy is the proper bond between ethics and philosophy, the only solid basis for religion.

ELLIS DEBRULER.

Ellis DeBruler, who is filling the office of city attorney of Seattle and has long been an active member of the bar at this place, was born in DuBois county, Indiana, on the 25th of August, 1863. He comes of an old American family of French ancestry. His grandfather, Wesley DeBruler, removed from North Carolina to Indiana in the year 1816, and became one of the pioneer settlers of DuBois county, identified with agricultural work. There he cleared and developed a farm and became a leading citizen in his community. His son, John H. DeBruler, also carried on agricultural pursuits. He was a Republican in his political affiliations and had firm faith in the party principles, but never sought office. He married Elizabeth Downey, a daughter of the Rev. L. D. Downey, one of the first settlers of DuBois county, Indiana, and of this union five children were born, but the subject of this review is the only one now living west of the Mississippi river. The father died in the year 1891, at the age of sixty-eight years but the mother, Elizabeth A. DeBruler, is still living.

In the public schools of his native county Ellis DeBruler began his education, which he afterward continued in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, his mother's father being a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He pursued his literary education with the idea of entering the law, and won the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began practice in Rockport, Indiana, in 1889, remaining a member of the bar at that place for four years, but the reports he had heard of the Puget Sound country attracted him to the northwest, and making a trip here he was so pleased with the country and its future outlook that he decided to remain and formed a partnership. He has been a resident of Seattle since 1893 and for five years has served as city attorney. His practice is of a general character. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients, and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases, have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. His arguments have elicited warm commendation, not only from his associates at the bar, but also from the bench. He is a very able writer; his briefs always show wide research, careful thought, and the best and strongest

reasons which can be urged for his contention, presented in cogent and logical form, and illustrated by a style usually lucid and clear.

To some extent Mr. DeBruler is interested in property in the west, believing it a good investment, owing to the growing condition of this section of the country. He owns two residences in the city, one on Twentieth avenue and one at Green lake. He is a Republican in politics, active and diligent in support of the party and he has attended many conventions. While in Indiana he served as deputy prosecuting attorney. His long experience in connection with the city offices has made him invaluable in the position during the wonderful growth of the past five years. A large amount of legal business has been brought to the office and one not well informed concerning such duties could not capably attend to the extensive legal interests of which Mr. DeBruler has oversight. His ability and skill are widely acknowledged, and the public and the press accord to him a leading place in the ranks of the legal fraternity of Seattle. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a man of genial and pleasing disposition and wherever he goes he wins friends.

HANS J. CLAUSSEN.

It will assuredly be not uninteresting to observe in the series of biographical sketches appearing in this volume the varying national origin and early environment of the men who have made their way to positions of prominence and success in connection with the professional and industrial activities of life. In no better way can we gain a conception of the diverse elements which have entered into our social, professional and commercial fabric, and which will impart to the future American type features which cannot be conjectured at the present time. We have had an American type in the past; we shall have a distinctively national character in the future, but for the present, amalgamation of the varied elements is proceeding and the final result is yet remote. From the great empire of Germany have come to the American republic a class of citizens from which our nation has had much to gain and nothing to lose, and the extraction of the subject of this sketch may be sought for among the vigorous and intellectual natures which have made Germany what it is to-day, and he may well take pride in his ancestral record, for it has been one bespeaking strong and worthy manhood and gentle and earnest womanhood, as one generation has followed another. Mr. Claussen holds prestige as one of the essentially representa-

tive business men of the city of Seattle, being prominently concerned in industrial enterprises of marked scope and importance and having shown that inflexible integrity and honorable business policy which invariably beget objective confidence and esteem. Progressive, wide-awake and discriminating in his methods, he has achieved a notable success through normal channels of industry, and to-day is president, treasurer and manager of the Claussen Brewing Association at Interbay, a suburban district of Seattle, and also vice-president of the Diamond Ice & Storage Company, whose business has likewise extensive ramifications.

Mr. Claussen is a native of the province of Holstein, Germany, where he was born on the 13th of November, 1861, being a son of Cæcilia M. and Peter Jacob Claussen, representative of staunch old German stock. Our subject prosecuted his studies in the schools of his native province until he had attained the age of ten years, when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, the family locating in the city of San Francisco, California, where he continued his educational work, as did he later in Dixon, that state, the family home having been on a farm for the greater portion of his youth. After completing the curriculum of the high school he entered a business college, where he finished a thorough commercial course and thus amply fortified himself for taking up the active duties of life. In 1882 Mr. Claussen took a position as bookkeeper for the Fredericksburg Brewing Company in San Jose, California. In 1884 he began learning the details of the brewing business, and later he passed about two years in the employ of the National Brewing Company of San Francisco, gaining a thorough experience in all branches of the industry and thus equipping himself in an admirable way for the management of the important enterprise in which he is now an interested principal. In 1888, in company with E. F. Sweeney, Mr. Claussen effected the organization of the Claussen, Sweeney Brewing Company in Seattle, and business was conducted under that title until 1893, when the company disposed of the plant and business. In 1892 Mr. Claussen associated himself with Messrs. Charles E. Crane and George E. Sackett in the organization of the Diamond Ice & Storage Company, of which our subject became vice-president at the time of its inception and in that office he has since served, the enterprise having grown to be one of importance and extensive operations. In March, 1901, was formed a stock company which was incorporated under the title of the Claussen Brewing Association, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, which was later increased to two hundred and fifty thousand, and the company erected a fine brewing plant at Interbay and have here engaged in the manufacture of a very superior lager beer, the

excellence of the product and the effective methods of introduction having gained to the concern high reputation and a most gratifying supporting patronage; which extends throughout Washington and contiguous states. The equipment of the plant is of the most modern and approved type and in every process and detail of manufacture the most scrupulous care is given, insuring absolute purity, requisite age and proper flavor, so that the popularity of the brands of beer manufactured is certain to increase. The annual capacity of the brewery is sixty thousand barrels, and the plant is one of the best in the northwest, the enterprise being a credit to the executive ability and progressive ideas of the gentleman who inaugurated the same.

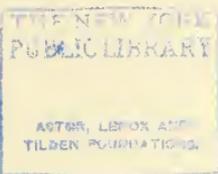
Mr. Claussen has been a resident of Seattle since 1888, and from the start he has maintained a lively interest in all that concerns the progress and material prosperity of the city, being known as an alert and public spirited citizen and able business man, and holding unqualified confidence and esteem in the community. He has been an active factor in the councils of the Democratic party, but in local affairs maintains a somewhat independent attitude, rather than manifesting a pronounced partisan spirit. In 1901 he was the Democratic nominee for member of the lower house of the state legislature, but as the district in which he was thus placed in nomination is overwhelmingly Republican in its political complexion he met defeat, together with the other candidates on the ticket. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Seattle Turnverein society and the German Benevolent society, in each of which he has held office. He was also one of the organizers of the Mutual Heat & Light Company in 1902, and has ever stood ready to lend his influence and definite co-operation in support of legitimate business undertakings and worthy projects for the general good. In 1892 he erected his fine residence on Boren avenue, and this he still owns, though he now makes his home at Interbay, in order that he may be more accessible to the brewery, over which he maintains a general supervision. He is a young man of forceful individuality and the success which has been his indicates most clearly his facility in the practical application of the talents and powers which are his. In the city of Seattle, on October 10, 1891, Mr. Claussen was united in marriage to Miss Emma Meyer, who was born in Hamburg, Germany.

REV. FRANCIS X. PREFONTAINE.

The tales of romance and adventure do not contain any more remarkable facts than does the history of the men who, in behalf of religious principles, carried their work into the wild districts of the west to reclaim it for



W. P. Fontaine



purposes of Christianity. Rev. Francis X. Prefontaine established the Catholic religion in Seattle and has been untiring in his work in behalf of the church. He is now the pastor of Our Lady of Good Hope, at Third avenue south and Washington street, which church was established by him and has been developed to its splendid proportions through his earnest and consecrated efforts.

Father Prefontaine was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1838, and his parents were natives of that country. He pursued his literary education in Nicolett College, which is located midway between Quebec and Montreal. He finished his studies there in 1859 and then matriculated in the LeGrand Seminary, of Montreal, pursuing a theological course, and was one of three hundred students. On the 20th of November, 1863, he was ordained at the seminary and afterward started immediately for the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama, six weeks being consumed in making the trip. However, he arrived safely on Puget Sound and was the first priest appointed to labor for the white people of this northwestern district, a few missionaries having previously begun their labors among the Indians. Father Prefontaine resided first in Steilacoom, where a military post had been established. After ten months spent at that point he removed his head-quarters to Port Townsend, and visited the entire Sound country from that place, traveling in canoes with the Indians and sleeping on the shores of the streams wherever night overtook them. A trip of this kind covered three or four months. In 1867 he decided that there was no bright future for Port Townsend and, although Seattle comprised only about five hundred inhabitants, he believed that there was a spirit of Christian development here that was bound to conquer in the end and he decided to locate at this place. He therefore rented a residence on Third avenue between Jefferson and James streets, a building containing three rooms, and he converted two of them into a chapel. At his first meeting there were but three people in attendance, but through personal effort he soon secured the attendance of many others and the church gradually grew both in numerical and spiritual strength.

In the winter of 1868-9 Father Prefontaine began clearing the ground upon which his church now stands. It was all covered with timber and it required the combined labors of three men for three months to clear the four lots. One tree which Father Prefontaine cut down himself towered to the height of two hundred and twenty feet and he used it in the foundation of the church. It required him two days, however, to fell this tree. There was a creek crossing the place and this fact had been recognized by the sailors of the Decatur, when, in 1856, that sloop of war came to the relief of the settlers

who were in sore straits because of the Indian attacks. The sailors set a barrel to catch some fresh water here, and when clearing the land Father Prefontaine found relics of their visit; not only the barrel, but a couple of rusty bayonets and a large key ten inches in length which he holds as a relic of these troublesome times. It had probably been the key to the storehouse aboard the boat. Bullets and shells were also found on the land showing that this had been the ground where serious work had been done in pioneer times. In March, 1869, Father Prefontaine secured the material here from which to build the first house of worship, which extended thirty-six feet on Third avenue at the corner of Washington and extended back a distance of sixty feet. When completed the house had a seating capacity for one hundred people and had been erected at a cost of three thousand dollars. The building is now the center of the present church of Our Lady of Good Hope. This building was a large one for the time and was entirely finished inside with stucco work. In the erection of the building Father Prefontaine took a very active part as a carpenter, as a painter and even in carving the stucco work. There is some carving still in the building that he did many years ago. The building completed cost four thousand dollars, which sum was raised by fairs up and down the Sound. Father Prefontaine held a fair in Seattle at which he raised eight hundred dollars and other fairs were held at Port Gamble, Port Ludlow and Utsaladdy, and within about four months the entire sum of money needed was raised with the exception of about one thousand dollars. In 1882 it became necessary to enlarge the edifice and Father Prefontaine remodeled and rebuilt it as it now appears, executing this work at an outlay of sixteen thousand dollars. He retained the former building and steeple, however, in the construction of the new house of worship. The building was completed in 1883. A pipe organ was acquired for it at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. This was the only parish in Seattle until 1889, when a new parish was formed and the church of the Sacred Heart was established and the building erected. In 1876 a contract to take care of the sick was secured from King county and Father Prefontaine called the Sisters of Providence to carry on the work. He then purchased a house and lot for the sisters and aided in transforming it into the first hospital, doing considerable work on the building himself.

In 1880 he persuaded the sisters of the Holy Name to come and take up the work of education, having in the meantime purchased a half block of land on Second avenue for sixty-eight hundred dollars. He then put up a building between Seneca and University streets, erecting this for the use of the teachers, at a cost of three thousand dollars. In 1883, owing to the en-

croachment of the business district upon the site of the school, it was sold for thirty-five thousand dollars and a block was purchased at Seventh and Jackson streets. Parochial schools were held in the basement of the church until 1890, when Father Prefontaine built the brick building on Sixth and Spring streets and then discontinued the holding of the school in the church basement. Along the lines of church work he has labored earnestly and his efforts have been of benefit in extending Catholic influence and work. He built the first church in La Connor, of which he was both the architect and the carpenter.

Father Prefontaine has a fine library, possessing literary tastes which have been met by extensive reading, making him a well informed man. In the early days he delighted to take a tramp through the woods with his gun and had not a little reputation as a successful hunter. It has been through this means and through reading that he has sought recreation from the strenuous duties of his pastorate, but his energies have been given in an almost undivided manner to his church work and the parish of Our Lady of Good Hope, now one of the strongest in the northwest, is the result of his energy and devotion to the cause of Christianity. He was a pioneer in introducing Catholicism into this city and this portion of the state, and the growth of the church here is largely due to his efforts.

MILO A. ROOT.

The ancestors of this gentleman were Englishmen and were among the early settlers of the Massachusetts Bay colony. His great-grandfather, Israel Root, was a Revolutionary soldier; he was a member of the Baptist church and lived to a good old age. His son Henry was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain, and one of the incidents of the war is family history. He had crossed the Niagara river with twenty companions to procure some fruit, but they were surprised by British cavalry and forced to a hasty retreat, tearing up the bridge to prevent pursuit; the enemy opened fire, and one of their bullets came so close to Mr. Root as to cut off a portion of his beard, but the Americans with the aid of their artillery finally obliged the British to retire. After the war Mr. Root resided in Allegany county, New York, for the remainder of his life. It was in this last named county that William H. Root was born, but he later became a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Barre Center, Orleans county, New York. He still resides there in his sixty-ninth year, and has passed a life of considerable influence in his community. His wife was Miss Cordelia Halroyd, a

native of Cortland county, New York, and daughter of Rev. William Halroyd, a minister of the Baptist church; this gentleman was a fine scholar, especially well versed in the ancient languages, and of English descent. His wife was Amelia Knickerbocker, who was descended from one of the oldest Knickerbocker families of New York. There were seven children born of this union, and five are now living.

The only member of the family residing on the Pacific coast is Milo A. Root, who was born to the above mentioned parents while they were residing in Bureau county, Illinois, on January 22, 1863. He accompanied the family on their removal to Orleans county, New York, in 1876, and it was there that he finished his literary education, being a graduate of the Albion high school in 1882. He at once took up the study of the law with the Hon. John H. White, a prominent jurist of western New York and also of high standing in the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in that state. Young Root also graduated from the Albany Law School, and also read law in the office of the present attorney general of New York, and in the fall of 1883 came to Olympia, Washington, and so thoroughly had he mastered his studies that in the following year, upon the report of the committee of examination, of which Judge Hanford was chairman, he was admitted to practice by Judge Hoyt. During the thirteen years of his residence as a practicing attorney in Olympia he served two years as probate judge of Thurston county, and was prosecuting attorney for a similar period. Judge Root came to Seattle in 1897, and during the following year was in partnership with Judge Hoyt, but from then till January, 1900, he practiced alone; at the latter date the firm of Root, Palmer and Brown was organized, of which Judge Root is the senior member. He has been very successful in his law practice and is the attorney for many large corporations. As a Republican he has taken an active part in the campaigns, has been a member of the state conventions and of the Republican state central committees. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

In 1890 Judge Root was married to Miss E. Lansdale of Olympia; her father was Dr. R. H. Lansdale, a prominent physician and one of the pioneer settlers of Whidbey Island, Washington; he was a warm friend and associate of General Isaac Stevens, the first governor of the territory, and assisted in negotiating many of the Indian treaties. Mr. and Mrs. Root are the parents of four children, Bernice C., Hortense M., Milouise and Anna E. Judge Root is the owner of considerable city property, and

is interested in several companies, and has invested money for eastern capitalists. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. He is an enthusiastic Sunday-school worker, having for some years taught an interesting class numbering over one hundred young ladies and gentlemen.

HARALD BLEKUM.

The rough and precipitous land of Norway has ever been productive of the world's best seamen, the earliest records of history recounting the daring adventures of the hardy Norsemen in their viking ships; and some of this blood still flows in the veins of Captain Blekum, all his life a sailor and now manager of the firm, Stevenson & Blekum Tug Company, proprietors of the tugs Mystic, Harry S., Doctor, Oscar B. and Magda, and doing a general towing and jobbing business, furnishing ballots, renting skows and barges, of which they have a large number. W. H. Stevenson is the secretary and treasurer of the company.

Captain Blekum was born at Horten, Norway, November 30, 1865; the blood of his ancestors asserted itself early in life, and at the age of fourteen he went to sea as a deck boy on a deep sea voyage lasting about thirty-five months, in the course of which he visited Scotland, England, Russia, the West Indies and Panama, and returned rated as a seaman before the mast. After his return he entered the school of navigation at Mandal, Norway, where he completed a thorough technical training and received first class papers. He then became mate of a vessel on a voyage to France and then returned to his home in Norway. His father, Olaus Blekum, had meanwhile removed to Lindesnaes, to take charge of the government lighthouse there. And here it may be well to speak a few words of the father of our worthy subject. He had started in the navy of Norway as a lad, and passing through all the various degrees he became an officer when King Oscar was yet a boy; he was afterwards promoted to the lighthouse department and until 1878 was traveling inspector of the lighthouses; he was then placed in charge of the lighthouse at Lindesnaes, one of the largest in the world, which position he still retains. Our subject, after the event last mentioned, served as second mate of three different vessels, cruising to France and Spain and in the Baltic; he was soon promoted to first mate and engaged in navigation in the North Sea until 1884, in which year he came to America. From here he made three voyages in the *Brittanic* from New York to Liverpool. In the fall of 1884 he came to the Pacific coast and engaged in navigation on

the Pacific until 1889. In that year Mr. Blekum took out his full naturalization papers, since which time he has been on the Sound; in 1890 he became master and commander of various vessels in the Sound coasting trade, among them the Michigan, Vulga, Chinook and the Mystic; and for the last three years he has been harbor pilot for all the large naval and merchant vessels. The present company was organized in 1890 as the Stevenson Tug & Barge Company, and Captain Blekum became a partner in 1893.

Mr. Blekum is one of the most thorough business men and highly respected citizens of Seattle; he bears an enviable reputation as an expert navigator, and his long and successful experience as a seaman makes him absolutely reliable. His marriage occurred on the 8th of August, 1891, Minnie Thomson becoming his wife, and she was the mother of four children: Oscar, Clara, Edna and Karen Petrea. In the same year he erected his comfortable and sightly residence at 1611 Tenth avenue, west, where he lives in the happy enjoyment of all the domestic comforts. Mr. Blekum was confirmed and reared in the Lutheran church; in politics he has maintained an independent position. He is now candidate for Norwegian vice-consul in Seattle.

DAVID W. BOWEN.

The honored subject of this memoir is closely identified with the business interests of Seattle, and is now holding the important position of secretary and treasurer of the Puget Sound Sheet Metal Works. He is a native of the state of Ohio, born on the 8th of December, 1867, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (James) Bowen, also natives of the Buckeye state. Of their three children our subject is the only one who grew to years of maturity, and the days of his boyhood and youth were spent in the state of his nativity, where he received a liberal education in its public schools. He also became a student in Mount Union College, in which institution he graduated in 1887. During the two years succeeding his graduation he found employment with the Lacock Mill Company as manager of their sales department. The year 1889 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, and during his first eight months in this city he occupied the position of bookkeeper. Returning thence to Cleveland, Ohio, he was there engaged in a similar capacity for seven months, and since that time he has made his home continuously in Seattle, the first year after his return being spent with the MacDougall & Sons Company. After filling various other positions he was made deputy collector of internal revenues for the district of Oregon, and after three years of service therein he resigned

his position to establish the Puget Sound Sheet Metal Works, which was organized on the 3d of March, 1901. This concern sustains an unassailable reputation in business circles and is one of the leading establishments of its kind in the city. Their large and well arranged factory is located on the water front at 1318-22 Western avenue, and their offices are at the same place. Mr. Bowen is a young man of exceptional business ability, and in trade circles he enjoys an enviable reputation.

The marriage of Mr. Bowen was celebrated in Seattle on the 25th of December, 1890, Miss Nettie V. Stevenson becoming his wife. She is a native of Pennsylvania. One son, Harry S., has come to brighten and bless their home. In his fraternal relations Mr. Bowen is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Modern Woodmen of the World and is past regent of the Royal Arcanum. His political support is given to the Republican party, and although since attaining to mature years he has been an active worker in the ranks of his party he has never been an aspirant for political honors. He has been many times a delegate to the central committee. His life thus far has been a busy and useful one, characterized by generosity and kindness, by honor and integrity.

CHARLES H. ALLMOND.

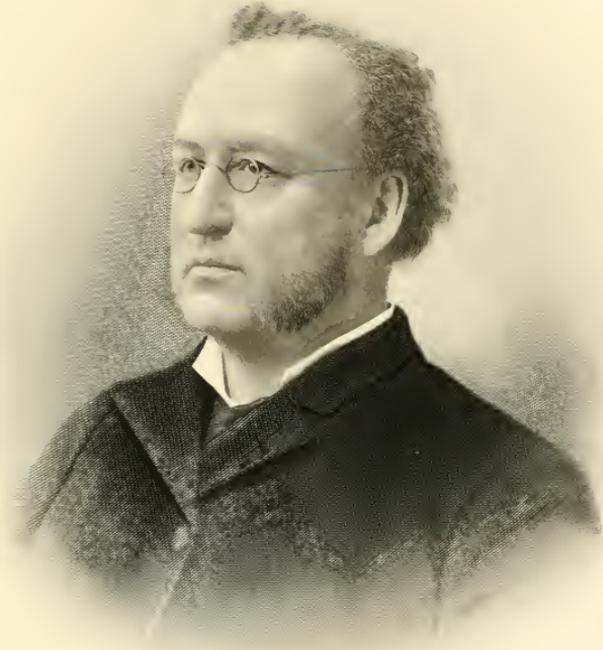
Throughout life Charles H. Allmond has been prominently identified with the interests of the Pacific coast country, and is to-day one of the leading business men of Seattle. A native son of the Golden state, his birth occurred in the city of Sacramento on the 15th of August, 1857, and he is a son of John G. and Lydia (Douglas) Allmond, natives respectively of Michigan and New York. The father remained in his native state until his twenty-third year and then made his way to California, sailing on the first screw-steamer which rounded the Horn, the Sarah Sands. In June, 1850, he engaged in mining and prospecting, which he carried on in connection with mercantile pursuits until 1852. In that year he returned to the east and was there married, returning thence with his bride to the Golden state, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his life's labors were ended in death, in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Allmond were born five children, namely: George D., a prominent rancher in California; Mary H., the deceased wife of A. C. Snyder; Charles H., the subject of this review; Katherine D., the wife of Mr. D. Hurlburt, of New York; and Douglas, editor and proprietor of the Anacortes American at Anacortes, Washington.

Charles H. Allmond remained with his parents on their ranch until

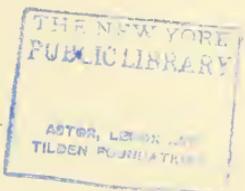
1867, when he accompanied the family on its removal to Sacramento, there making his home until 1880. His early educational training was received in the city schools of Sacramento, and when fourteen years of age he entered the old Sacramento Union office, in the capacity of a clerk, thus continuing for the following three years. When seventeen years of age he was given employment in the shops of the Central Pacific Railroad at Sacramento, where he remained for five years, and during that time mastered the various branches of the pattern maker's trade and became a proficient workman. The year 1880 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, his first work in this city being in the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad shops, under J. M. Coleman, from whence he entered the Washington Iron Works. In 1882, in company with W. R. Philips, he established a foundry and machine shop on Second and Jackson streets, but in 1889 Mr. Allmond disposed of his interest there, and the concern afterward became known as the Vulcan Iron Works. Returning thence to his native state, he was for one year engaged in prospecting and mining in the Cascades, and in 1897 he went to Alaska, where for three years he resumed his mining operations. Prior to his removal to Alaska Mr. Allmond had served as foreman of the Moran Brothers pattern department for about five years, and after returning from the north again entered the same occupation, thus continuing until March, 1901. At that time he established his present business at 519 First avenue, south, but in January, 1902, removed to his present location. As a draughtsman and pattern-maker Mr. Allmond has built up a large and lucrative business, and has furnished most of the patterns for the various shops and foundries of the city. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and has ever taken an active interest in all measures and movements pertaining to the advancement and upbuilding of the city of his choice, while on many occasions he has served as a delegate to conventions. He is widely and favorably known and is recognized as one of the representative men of his community.

RICHARD S. JONES.

Richard S. Jones is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He now has a very large practice, and his careful preparation of cases is supplemented by



R. A. Jones
M.A.



a power of argument and forceful presentation of his points in the court room, so that he never fails to impress court or jury and seldom fails to gain the verdict desired.

Mr. Jones is a native of the state of Minnesota, born February 2, 1861, and is of Welsh ancestry, the family having been founded in Virginia in 1652. The grandfather, Rev. S. Jones, was a leading bishop of the Methodist Protestant church and was born in Virginia in 1803. At an early date he went to Minnesota as a missionary bishop there and was a prominent and active factor in establishing the churches of his faith in that new country. He married Miss Isabel Robinson, a member of the noted Robinson family of Wisconsin, and they became the parents of five children, of whom one, Mrs. Samuel Foress, of Minnesota, is still living. Richard Asbury Jones, the father of our subject, was born in La Fayette, Indiana, on the 22d of October, 1831. He married Miss Sarah McClellan, the great-granddaughter of John Harris, the founder of the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who received the property there as a grant from the crown and was a pioneer settler of that state. At one time he was captured by the Indians, tied to a tree and a fire was kindled around him but fortunately he was rescued by another band of Indians. Mr. Jones, the father of our subject, was educated in Wisconsin, and in 1850 crossed the plains to California, settling in San Jose, where he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1853. He practiced his profession there until 1858, when he returned to the east, locating in Rochester, Minnesota. He became an eminent member of the profession in that state, taking an active part also in political work. He served his district in the state legislature of Minnesota and in 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National convention and seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency of the United States. The following year he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of chief justice of the territory of Washington. He had acquired the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in the state of Minnesota and in the discharge of his official duties in Washington he evinced a profound knowledge of the law, taking to the bench the very highest qualifications for the most responsible office of the state government. His last opinion, given just before his death, was to the effect that the Woman's Rights Bill which had been passed by the legislature was in conflict with the United States Constitution, Washington then being a territory. His record as a judge was in harmony with his record as a man, the same being distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem which presented itself for solution. Judge Jones departed this life August 11, 1888, dying of heart disease at the age of fifty-six years.

His good wife passed away in 1879. They lived and died in the faith of the Methodist church and their influence was ever on the side of progress, culture and intellectual and moral advancement. They left four children, of whom three are yet living. M. K. Jones is the superintendent of the Great Northern Road at Seattle. Isabel is residing in Rochester, Minnesota. The other daughter, Mrs. Edith H. Wheeler, died in Yakima, Washington, in 1898.

Richard Saxe Jones, the subject of this review, pursued his literary education in the public schools and in the University of Minnesota, after which he read law in his father's office for four years and in 1883 was admitted to practice. He then entered upon the profession in South Dakota and was elected prosecuting attorney of his county in 1884, but the following year he resigned and returned to his old home in Rochester, where the son took up the father's practice and remained there until 1892. In that year he came to Seattle and opened a law office here, practicing alone until 1894, at which time the Brinker, Jones & Richards law firm was formed. The senior partner was the United States attorney at that time. This business relationship was maintained until 1900 when Mr. Brinker and Mr. Richards went to Alaska, Mr. Jones remaining in Seattle in the enjoyment of a large practice. This has been his life work and he has attained a distinguished position in connection with his chosen calling. He is now the attorney of numerous corporations and makes a specialty of admiralty law.

In 1885 Mr. Jones was happily married to Miss Helen Maude Taylor, of Bethel, Connecticut, a descendant of an old American family. This union was blessed with one son, Richard S., who is now a student in the high school of Seattle. Mrs. Jones departed this life in 1889 and nine years later, in 1898, Mr. Jones was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret Barr, who was born in Indiana and was reared in Minnesota. Her father was John Barr, a banker of the latter state and one of her brothers is professor of mechanical engineering in Cornell University, while another brother is state senator in Minnesota and a member of the board of regents of the state normal school. He is also engaged in the banking business. Mrs. Jones was a successful teacher in the kindergarten department of the state normal school prior to her marriage. She has become the mother of one daughter, Margaret Isabel.

Mr. Jones has been a life-long Democrat and a prominent worker in the ranks of his party. He is also a leading Mason of the state of Washington having been made a member of the craft in Rochester Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., in 1885. Since then he has received all of the degrees in both the

York and Scottish Rites, the thirty-third degree having been conferred upon him in Seattle in 1898. He has filled nearly all of the subordinate offices in all the branches of the order and is a past deputy grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He is also an honorary life member and is past exalted ruler of the Elks. Both have a large circle of friends in the city and in his profession Mr. Jones has attained high honor. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument, all combine to make him a very successful advocate and his comprehensive knowledge of the law makes him a wise counselor.

CHRISTIAN HOFMEISTER.

Throughout the history of our country the German element in its population has been one of its best factors, and among those best known in Seattle is Christian Hofmeister, who for a number of years has occupied a very conspicuous place among the leading business men. He is the founder and proprietor of the Washington Floral Company, whose extensive greenhouses are located at Fortieth avenue and east Madison street. In Wurtemberg, Germany, on July 10, 1848, Christian Hofmeister was born to Matthew and Frederica (Kamerer) Hofmeister, both also natives of that place. When fourteen years of age the son Christian was apprenticed to a florist at Stuttgart, with whom he remained for three years, there laying the foundation upon which he has built the superstructure of his life work. In 1868, when he had reached the age of twenty years, he bade adieu to the home and friends of his youth and sailed for the United States, and after his arrival on American soil he made his way to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment with the large seed and floral company of J. R. & A. Murdock. So well did he discharge his duties which devolved upon him in this capacity that on the expiration of three years' service he was appointed to the position of foreman, which he continued to fill for the following eight years. In the year 1889 he made his way to Seattle, where he soon secured a tract of land and established his present business which has grown from a small beginning to its present large proportions, and the Washington Floral Company now occupies an enviable position in the business circles of the city. They make a specialty of the raising of choice flowers and plants, the furnishing of cut flowers being one of the principal features of the business. Their various greenhouses require a covering of fifty thousand square feet of glass and in addition to their large local trade they also ship extensively to the neighboring states. Mr. Hofmeister produces only the choicest varieties of plants,

carefully selected from the most reliable sources, and as a result of his years of experience and his conscientious dealings with his patrons he has established a satisfactory and constantly increasing trade both at home and in the surrounding towns.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in Seattle on the 28th of July, 1891, when Miss Anna A. Peterson became his wife. Three children have been born to brighten and bless their home. Annie Marie, Lillie Marguerite and Florence Catherine. The family reside in a comfortable and commodious residence in this city, which was completed in 1901. Mr. Hofmeister gives his political preference to the Republican party, but he exercises his right of franchise in the support of the men whom he regards as best qualified to fill positions of trust and responsibility. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, while religiously he is identified with the English Lutheran church. He has a wide acquaintance in this section of the state, and his honesty in all trade transactions, his reliability in discharging his duties of citizenship and his fidelity to the interests of private life have won him marked esteem.

FRANK E. PELLIS.

Frank E. Pells is the efficient postmaster at Ballard, and he has been a factor in the upbuilding, advancement and improvement of the town almost from the establishment of the place. He was born in Rockford, Illinois, in 1869. The ancestral history can be traced back through three generations, the first representative of the family in America coming from Germany. The grandmother on the paternal side bore the maiden name of Johnson and was a direct descendant of Commodore Johnson, who won distinction in the war of 1812, a man of remarkable size, as well as a brilliant naval officer. Samuel E. Pells was born in Rockford, Illinois, and became superintendent of the tack factory of that place. In 1888 he removed to the west and engaged in ranching until his death, which occurred in November, 1900. His wife bore the maiden name of Jennie Hart, and was a daughter of Charles Hart, who was born in Carlisle, Scotland, in 1818, and came to America when about twenty years of age. When passing through Chicago he was urged to locate there, but the town was so unprepossessing that he said he would not accept the location as a gift; instead, he took up his abode in Janesville, Wisconsin, and had a sheep pasture where the principal hotel and the park of that city are now found. He took a claim from the government,

and his patents are signed by James K. Polk, then president of the United States. Mr. Hart was one of the founders of both Janesville and Monroe, Wisconsin, and an honored pioneer settler of that portion of the state, and he died in 1897. By the marriage of the parents of our subject they had four children: Charles H., who is now manager of the Pioneer Laundry Company; Frank E.; Mrs. Cooper, of Ballard; and Fred, who is acting as bookkeeper for the Cedar Lumber Company of Seattle.

In the public schools of his native city Frank E. Pells pursued his literary education and afterward took a course in a business college. For four years he was connected with a tea company in Illinois and in Iowa and in the fall of 1889 he came to Ballard, the town having been founded in that year. He decided that the new hamlet was favorably located and that a good future was before it and he turned his attention to the real estate business. Later he became proprietor of a mill, which was afterward burned. Just prior to the great Klondike rush Mr. Pells took a trip to that region of Alaska, in 1898, and ran pack trains from Skagway to Lake Bennett. In 1898, however, he returned to Ballard and established a laundry and also purchased the store adjoining the postoffice. He conducted the latter enterprise until 1901, when he sold his store and organized the Pioneer Laundry Company and built the present building in which to conduct his business. He gives employment to fifteen people there and his patronage is large and profitable.

On the 1st of July, 1901, Mr. Pells was appointed postmaster of Ballard by President McKinley, and received a regular appointment on the 16th of January, 1902, the latter being signed by President Roosevelt, so that he holds commissions bearing the signature of our late martyred president and of the present chief executive of the nation. During his incumbency the business of the office has increased fully one third, and the capacity of the office has been doubled. Mr. Pells is a very efficient, popular and active postmaster, having systematized the work of the office, which he conducts along practical business lines. He is an active worker in the Republican ranks and was one of the nine men of the place who claimed to be a Republican when the Populist excitement of 1896 was at its height. He has served as a delegate to city and county conventions and takes much interest in city and county affairs. He belongs to the county central committee and has labored earnestly for the growth and success of his party, although up to the time of his appointment as postmaster he never sought or desired office for himself.

Mr. Pells was married in Ballard to Miss Florence French, whose father, George W. French, is one of the honored pioneer settlers of this place and now a resident of Seattle. Their union has been blessed with four

children, as follows: Samuel, Howell, Vera, and Louise, who died August 14, 1902. Mrs. Pells is connected with the Ladies of the Maccabees and with the Ladies' Relief Corps. Mr. Pells belongs to the order of the Knights of Maccabees and to the Modern Woodmen of America. During the years of his residence in Ballard he has manifested a public spirited interest in everything pertaining to the general good. He has put forth earnest and discriminating efforts to advance the welfare of the town, and yet his policy has been conservative and never favoring anything in the way of a "mush-room" growth. The town acknowledges its indebtedness to him for his efforts in its behalf and regards him as a most capable officer, worthy the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

REV. HERBERT H. GOWEN, F. R. G. S.

While it is true beyond peradventure that it is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained to a position of high relative distinction in the more important and exacting spheres of human endeavor; yet is it equally true that biography finds its most perfect justification in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of significant satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of the record of the character of the able and devoted rector of Trinity church, Protestant Episcopal, in the city of Seattle. He has been an indefatigable and zealous worker in promoting both the temporal and spiritual growth of the parish over which he is placed in charge, while his influence in diocesan affairs has been potent for good. A man of high intellectuality and unmistakable consecration to the work of the Divine Master, ever devoted to the mother church in all her gracious and beneficent functions, his life has been one of signal usefulness as a clergyman and a man, and this resume of his career cannot fail to be read with interest to church people and to all others who have had cognizance of his earnest and effective endeavors.

Herbert Henry Gowen is a native of England, having been born at Runham, Great Yarmouth, on the 29th of May, 1864. His early education was secured in the schools of his native place and effectively supplemented by a three years' course of study at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. His educational work was directed with a view to his entering upon missionary work in India, and he thus devoted special attention to the study of the ori-

ental languages, becoming proficient in Sanscrit and Arabic. He thereafter continued his studies and upon being examined as a candidate for holy orders, in 1886, he was at the head of the list of successful competitors on several subjects, including Hebrew. So closely did Mr. Gowen apply himself to study that his health became much impaired, and it became imperative that he should abandon his plan of going to India, but in July, 1886, he went to the city of Honolulu, Hawaiian islands, and in December of the same year he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, bishop of the diocese of Honolulu, and was forthwith made curate of the cathedral in the city mentioned. He entered vigorously upon the work, founded a mission church among the Chinese, becoming proficient in the Chinese language, and in his earnest endeavors in the various departments of the church work were attended with most gratifying results. Mr. Gowen returned to England in 1890 and became curate in Great Yarmouth, his native parish, while he also entered upon effective service as deputation for the society for the propagation of the Gospel, in which connection he proceeded to British Columbia in 1892. He was there appointed curate of the cathedral of New Westminster, and in that city eventually effected the organization of a new parish, that of St. Barnabas. In May, 1894, Mr. Gowen received the crown appointment as chaplain of the government penitentiary in British Columbia, and this incumbency he retained until 1896, when he resigned the same to accept his present charge, as rector of Trinity church, having since consecutively presided over the parish and having materially vitalized its work in all departments, extending its field of influence and usefulness, augmenting the list of communicants and ever showing himself to be animated by that deep human sympathy which is so essential in the makeup of those who minister to "all sorts and conditions of men" as God's chosen ambassadors. Since coming to Seattle Mr. Gowen has founded or maintained three missions in the city and suburbs,—the church of the Savior at Tenth and Dearborn streets; St. Luke's mission at Renton; and St. John's mission in West Seattle. The mother Trinity church has five hundred communicants, and its affairs were in most prosperous condition when, in January, 1902, the church edifice was totally destroyed by fire, and when the ruins were being razed the rector nearly lost his life, being struck on the head by a falling timber. As soon as he had recovered from his injuries he set himself vigorously to the task of raising funds for the erection of a new church, and he has been successful to such an extent that the new and modern building has now been completed, his parishioners and the citizens in general showing a desire to co-operate as far as possible in the work.

Mr. Gowen is a man of recondite attainments and high literary ability, and his published works and articles have gained distinctive recognition as valuable contributions. Of his more important works may be mentioned the following: "Temperantia," a volume of essays, published in 1891; "Paradise of the Pacific," 1892; "The Kingdom of Man," and a volume of sermons, 1893; and a series of articles in the Clergyman's Magazine (London), entitled "Palingenesia, or the New Heaven and Earth;" "The Revelation of the Things that are;" and "The Characteristic Symbols of the Apocalypse." He has also published a series of Hawaiian stories and has contributed various articles on antiquarian and philological subjects. Since 1899 Mr. Gowen has been associate editor of the American Antiquarian Journal, published in the city of Chicago. From 1893 to 1896 he was president of the Royal City Art and Science Association of New Westminster, and while residing in British Columbia he gave considerable time and attention to the exploration of Indian mounds and to investigating the botanical products of the province. In 1895 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical society. For the past two years Mr. Gowen has been president of the standing committee of the missionary district of Olympia and examining chaplain to the bishop. He represented the district of Olympia at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church at San Francisco in 1901. While in British Columbia Mr. Gowen became a member of the Masonic fraternity, being initiated in King Solomon's Lodge, and he now affiliates with Ionic Lodge No. 90, F. & A. M., in Seattle, and has held the office of chaplain of the same.

On the 7th of January, 1892, Mr. Gowen was united in marriage to Miss Annie K. Green, who was born in Great Yarmouth, England, the daughter of George E. and Mary (Burrage) Green, and the family circle of the rectory is graced by two fine sons, Vincent H. and Launcelot E., and one daughter Felicia Joyce.

IVAR JANSON, M. D.

As his name indicates, Dr. Ivar Janson is of Norwegian birth, and his course in life has been a credit to the land of his nativity and to the land of his adoption, for he has gained a very enviable reputation in the ranks of the medical fraternity in Seattle, where his marked ability and close adherence to the high standard of professional principals have won for him the respect, confidence and support of the public and of the medical fraternity.

The Doctor was born in Bergen, Norway, March 1, 1869, and is a son

of Christopher and Drude (Krog) Janson. The father is a poet and author, who came to America in 1882 and resided in Minneapolis, where he engaged in literary work. He became interested in the ministry of the Unitarian church and was made a minister of that faith. Becoming desirous of returning to his native land, he once more went to Norway in 1893 and is now residing there. The Doctor is one of a family of six children. His youngest brother, Arne K., is a dentist of Seattle. Eiliv came to this city in 1900 and is now engaged in the practice of medicine in partnership with Ivar.

Dr. Ivar Janson pursued a preliminary education in Norway and was thirteen years of age when the family crossed the broad Atlantic to the United States. He afterward attended school in Minnesota, pursuing an academic and a university course with the intention of later entering the medical profession. Accordingly he became a student in the medical department of the State University of Minnesota and was graduated in the class of 1892. He then engaged in practice in Minnesota, in the city of Minneapolis, for two years and for a few months was located in Madison, Wisconsin, but thinking that the opportunities of the west were better than those of the Mississippi valley he made his way to the Pacific coast, locating first in Portland, Oregon, where he lived for eight or nine months. Believing that Seattle had before it a very promising future, more so than any other city in this section of the country, he came here in 1895, and established his office. He started in here at a time when business was dull, but he soon gained a foothold and has built up a splendid practice. He has not made a specialty of any particular branch of medicine, but has given his attention to the general practice of medicine and surgery. In order to attain further efficiency in his chosen calling he has read and studied extensively. His brother, after spending a year and a half in study in Europe, came to Seattle, joining our subject in 1900. In the fall of the same year Dr. Ivar Janson went to New York and pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, also doing post-graduate work in the hospitals there. He also spent a short time in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. He has been on the staff of the Seattle general hospital for a number of years and he belongs to the King County Medical Society and the State Medical Association.

The home life of Dr. Janson has been very pleasant. His wife was formerly Miss Mamie E. Helm, a daughter of Louis Helm, who is now living a retired life in Seattle. They were married in Madison, Wisconsin, January 8, 1893. They have two daughters: Ellen Margaret and Marie Helen. The Doctor is a member of the Unitarian church and is serving as one of its trustees. In politics he is a Republican. In 1902 he erected his

present residence on Fifth avenue and West Galer streets, and there he and his wife extend the hospitality of their home to their many friends. Dr. Janson greatly enjoys yachting and fishing and in those lines he finds relaxation and rest from his arduous professional duties. He is a pleasant, genial and polished gentleman of the highest social qualities and is very popular, having an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem him highly for his genuine worth as well as professional skill.

JOHN W. DORMAN.

Ballard, the lively city which sprang up on Puget Sound almost in a night, like Jonah's gourd, is one of the young wonders of the northwest. Almost ten years ago it was only a straggling village of some four or five hundred inhabitants; to-day it numbers its population well up into the thousands and has all the appurtenances of a well ordered city. Nor is it a mere "boom" town, destined to strut its brief hours on the stage like a poor player and then be heard no more. Ballard rests on a sound basis of established industries, has fine advantages as a shipping point, and much capital has been invested there. At the present time it is the largest manufacturing point for shingles in the world, and its product is found not only in all the principal lumber markets of the Union but in foreign countries. This industry alone would be sufficient to build up a substantial city, but Ballard does not rely upon it alone. The place has been especially fortunate in the class of men who have made it the center of their operations. The men who have built up Ballard and are keeping it to the front as a manufacturing city include some of the most progressive lumber men in the northwest, and they are backed by ample capital. Several of these have been described in this volume, and now John W. Dorman is to be added to the list.

John Dorman, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1818, removed to Canada and there married Susanna Rosser, a native of Swansea, Wales. He established the first flour mill at Luken, on the Grank Trunk Railroad, was an active member of the Baptist church and a useful citizen in his community. At present he is residing at Muskegon, Michigan, where his wife died in the eighty-third year of her age. John W. Dorman, next to the youngest of their six children, was born at London, Canada, in October, 1851, and from early boyhood has been connected with the lumber business. He came to Michigan in 1859 and remained in the eastern part of that state until 1870, when he removed with his parents to Muskegon. He obtained employment at that point with the Stimsons, noted lumber dealers, and re-

mained with them until their removal to Chicago, when he went to Minneapolis. He remained in the Minnesota metropolis until the Stimsons established their plant at Ballard, when Mr. Dorman rejoined them as a stockholder in their mill company, and was placed in charge of the work as superintendent. With the exception of the shingle mill, which was put up by the Stears Company of Pennsylvania, all the buildings of the Stimson plant have been erected under the supervision of Mr. Dorman. The Stimson's Mill Company gives employment to nearly three hundred and fifty men, and in 1901 the output of their manufactories amounted to one hundred and fifty-six million shingles and forty-four million feet of other lumber. The firm owns a large amount of the fine timber of their section, and have spent much money in improving their facilities for conducting business on an extensive scale. The company manufacture more shingles than any other firm in the world, and thus becomes the leader in the industry in which Ballard excels all other cities. Mr. Dorman, who has been in the business all his life and understands every feature of it from the ground up, has entire charge of the gigantic operations of the Stimson Company, and it is needless to say that it is a place of great responsibility.

On the 21st of January, 1897, Mr. Dorman was united in marriage with Miss Clara I. Gonlet. His politics are Democratic, and his only fraternal connections are with Occidental Lodge, No. 72, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Dorman owns two residences, one on Leary avenue, erected in 1897, which he occupies, and the other adjoining it on the north, which he put up in 1902.

JOHN B. LUCAS.

The name of this gentleman is closely interwoven with the history of business activity in Ballard, where he is now extensively and successfully engaged in conducting a real estate and insurance business as the senior member of the firm of J. B. Lucas & Company. He has lived in the town since it was a place of about two hundred population, having located here in 1890. Mr. Lucas was born west of the Mississippi river, and the true western spirit of progress and enterprise has dominated his career. His birth occurred in Wayland, Clark county, Missouri, in 1864. His father, William B. Lucas, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and when young removed with the family to Missouri. In 1849 he joined a company that crossed the plains with ox teams to California, being attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast. The trip consumed six months and there were about three hundred people in the emigrant train when they started, but only three families re-

mained together until the completion of the long trip. Mr. Lucas spent ten years in California. On the expiration of that period he returned to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until his removal to Washington in 1890. His death occurred here six years later. In his mining operations he met with a fair degree of success. Upon his return to Missouri from California he was united in marriage to Maria Agnes Brown and to them were born five children, of whom three are yet living, two brothers being residents on the coast.

The educational privileges which John B. Lucas enjoyed comprised a common and high school course. He was reared to farm life until he was twenty-five years of age and then went to the town, where he was employed in different branches of mechanical work until his removal to the northwest in 1890. Desiring to locate in a new country with its broad opportunities and almost limitless possibilities he came to this state and after following carpentering in Seattle for six months decided that Ballard offered good opportunities to its citizens because it promised to become a thriving and enterprising place. Accordingly he purchased property here and became identified with the building interests of the town. He erected the second house east of Railroad avenue and to some extent engaged in contracting, following that pursuit for about three years. Subsequently he conducted a furniture store until 1896, when he began his real estate operations, which have occupied his attention continuously since. In 1900 he also extended the field of his labors until they embraced an insurance agency, and he now represents a number of the leading companies of the country, including the Phoenix of Brooklyn, the Connecticut of Hartford, the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Massachusetts, the German-American Insurance Company of New York, and the Pennsylvania Underwriters. The firm of J. B. Lucas & Company is composed of our subject, E. B. Cox and T. A. A. Siegfriedt. While they are largely engaged in handling city property they also control some farm lands as well. Their office is located in the fine new building which was erected by Mr. Lucas and J. W. Peter in the spring of 1902. This building is two stories in height and is twenty-five by ninety-four feet. Mr. Lucas has erected a number of residences in the city, including his present home at 12 State street, which was built in 1900 and is one of the attractive dwellings of the town.

As a companion and helpmeet for life's journey Mr. Lucas chose Mrs. Lucy L. Lansing, *nee* Price, the wedding being celebrated May, 9, 1899. They have one daughter, Mildred, and by her former marriage Mrs. Lucas had two sons, Earl and Verne. The Democratic party receives Mr. Lucas's

political endorsement and he has been actively interested in promoting its growth and success. In 1896 he was elected a member of the city council and was one of those who favored the sinking of the artesian well from which the water supply of the city is obtained. He is now serving his third term as justice of the peace and in his decisions manifests strict fairness and impartiality. At the last election the city gave a Republican majority, but he was elected by fifty-six votes, while the other Democrats on the ticket were defeated. This is an indication of his personal popularity and of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. His social relations connect him with the Improved Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He possesses the spirit of business enterprise which has developed and is developing the marvelous resources and wealth of the western states, and Ballard claims him as one whose efforts in its behalf have been of great benefit to the town.

BRYON D. SMALLEY.

The ancestral history of Bryon D. Smalley traces back to colonial days. Prior to 1700 two brothers, Benjamin and David Smalley, came to America, the former settling in New England, while the latter established his home in Virginia, and it is to David Smalley that the subject of this review traces his ancestry. His great-grandfather removed from the Old Dominion to New Jersey and in the latter state Lewis Smalley, the grandfather of our subject, was born. Hiram H. Smalley, the father, was a native of the Empire state, born in Friendship, Allegany county, in the house where Bryon D. Smalley first opened his eyes to the light of day, July 2, 1849. The father became a member of the medical profession and engaged in practice in New York until about 1852, when he removed to Houston, Texas. Later he served as president of the medical board of New Orleans for a number of years and was there living when the Civil war broke out. He was a staunch Abolitionist and because of his views on the slavery question he was advised to leave the south. Together with twenty-five or thirty other Union men he was smuggled to Galveston, and on a very dark night arrangements were made to get them aboard a man of war. Two boats were filled, but when they were some distance out from shore lights were turned upon them from land, cannons were fired and all were killed. Dr. Smalley was married in New York to Miss Lenora A. Cunningham, whose father came to America from Ireland.

Bryon D. Smalley attended private schools in Texas, but at the time

when excitement over the slavery and secession questions was running high in the south he and his mother were sent back to New York and he then attended Friendship Academy. In 1866 he was appointed attorney and general agent of the Clay Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Newport, Kentucky, although but seventeen years of age at the time. He studied law with his uncle in Newport, and later entered the Cincinnati Law School, in which he was graduated in 1873. He then opened a law office in Newport, making a specialty of insurance law, and as a representative of that department of jurisprudence he tried cases in nearly every state in the Union. In 1875 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, as general agent of the Cooper Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Dayton, having jurisdiction over Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and in 1880 he went to Chicago. For several years he was superintendent of agencies at Chicago of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of that city, but his health broke down and he was advised to go to the Pacific coast.

Acting on this advice Mr. Smalley arrived in Seattle in November, 1889. He established himself here as an independent adjuster of insurance losses and has done business over all parts of this state, Montana and Idaho, as well as British Columbia, and probably has a more thorough knowledge of the state than any other man residing within its borders. In March, 1900, he established a new industry here. Entering into partnership with C. M. Coe he organized the Puget Sound Paper Box Company, of which he has since been the president. This is the only industry of the kind on the Pacific coast outside of San Francisco. They manufacture all kinds of work in their line, including regular and folding boxes, and use the latest machinery for this work. They began business with one man and two girls in the factory, but have gradually increased the number of their employes to meet the growing demands of their trade and now employ five men and twenty girls and occupy the two floors and basement of a building one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet. Their trade extends through Washington and Montana and also into British Columbia. They do all kinds of embossing and printing in their own plant and turn out the finest candy boxes known to the trade. The new industry is fast becoming a prominent one, and though its existence hardly covers two years the volume of business has increased manifold.

On the 6th of May, 1875, Mr. Smalley was married in Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Lottie Fisher, a daughter of A. C. Fisher, one of the pioneers of that city. They had one daughter, Charlotte, now the wife of Martin Chamberlain, of Detroit. On the 4th of July, 1882, Mr. Smalley was joined

in wedlock to Mary E. Bell, of Howell, Michigan, and they have four sons, Royal D., Bryon, Jr., Robert B. and George H. In politics Mr. Smalley is independent with Republican tendencies and is a strong advocate of temperance principles. He belongs to the National Union and the Manufacturers' Exchange and is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served in the position of deacon, while for many years he has been president of the congregation. His influence has ever been exerted in behalf of intellectual and moral progress as well as for the material improvements of the city, and in his life he has manifested a strong desire for the betterment of mankind.

THOMAS C. REED.

In the history of honorable achievement is the record which elicits the earnest attention and commendation of the American citizen. Inheritance or environment count for little in the estimate of character in this country, and it is the man and his accomplishments upon which public opinion passes its comment. Thomas C. Reed stands as a worthy representative of a high type of American manhood, for from a humble financial beginning he has worked his way steadily upward until he now stands as one of the leaders in the great ship-building industry of the northwest.

A resident of Ballard, he has made his home here since 1890 and has been engaged in the development of his present business since that time. He was born in southern Wales, February 19, 1862. His father was a farmer there, but Thomas was apprenticed to the ship-building trade when fourteen years of age and served for a term of indenture of five years. On the emigration of the family to the new world they settled at Toronto, Canada, and the father continued his farming operations. Thomas C. Reed remained at home until 1887, when he decided to seek his fortune in the west and located at Port Madison, Washington, because of the ship yards there. He was employed there for a year and a half and then built a couple of boats at Pasco, after which he went to Portland, Oregon, where he made his home until his removal to Ballard in 1890.

Mr. Reed was engaged in building a ship there and later went to Gray's Harbor, where he built the City of Aberdeen, after which he returned to Ballard and was engaged in repair work here until 1893. In that year he returned to Gray's Harbor and built the steamer Josie Burrows. He next came back to Ballard and did the repair work for the Stinson Mill Company for three or four years, following which he went to Shelton and built

the vessel City of Shelton, in 1896. Repair work again claimed his attention in Ballard until 1898, when he returned to Gray's Harbor and built the steamer T. C. Reed, now owned at Seattle. When that task was completed Mr. Reed once more came to Ballard and established his ship yard, in which he has built the largest schooners that have ever been constructed on the coast. In 1897 he built seven boats for the Columbia Navigation Company for work in the Yukon. The present yards were established in 1900 and are equipped so completely that Mr. Reed can build a boat of any size desired. He was the builder of the four masted schooner Stimson, the four masted schooner Nottingham, the Tillicum and a three masted schooner now on the stocks. Two of the schooners are one hundred and ninety-six feet in the keel, with a forty-two-foot beam, with a tonnage of one thousand and sixty-two, and have a carrying capacity of a million and a half feet of lumber, for which they are especially designed, being built particularly strong for this purpose. In his yards Mr. Reed furnishes employment to eighty men, securing the best skilled labor in this line, and he has ways for the construction of three vessels at one time. His plant is splendidly located, not only because of its proximity to the sea, but also because of the nearness of the great forest, which enables him to secure timber of any size desired. In the boats now building he has used some very large and long timbers, forty-four by fourteen inches, the keel eighteen by thirty inches and one hundred and ten feet in length.

While in Portland Mr. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie I. Twigg, a daughter of William Twigg, a merchant of that city, and to them have been born two children, Ethel and Percy. In 1894 Mr. Reed erected his fine home on C street. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics is an earnest and active Republican. In November, 1901, he was nominated and elected mayor of the city and is now serving in that office in a most commendable manner, discharging his duties so that his labors have resulted to the benefit of the city along many lines of usefulness and improvement. Socially he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and with Occidental Lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M., Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and with Washington Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite and the Order of the Eastern Star. His is a well rounded character, not so abnormally developed in any direction as to become a genius but due attention has been given to the various labors and interests of life that result in a well balanced mind; he looks at life from a reasonable standpoint and while caring for his individual interests is also mindful of his duties and obligations to his fellow men.

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A. B. Wyckoff

AMBROSE B. WYCKOFF.

Lieutenant Ambrose Barkley Wyckoff, who will long be remembered by the citizens of Seattle and King county for his services in connection with the starting of the Puget Sound navy yard and other public enterprises in this vicinity, was born in Delhi, Illinois, on the 29th of April, 1848. He is the ninth in descent from the Holland progenitor, Cornelius P. Wyckoff, who located on Long Island in 1636, and with his wife now lies buried under the pulpit of the Dutch Reformed church in a suburb of Brooklyn. The parents of our subject, Ambrose Spencer and Sarah (Gelder) Wyckoff, were natives, respectively, of Schoharie county, New York, and of Yorkshire, England. The father was reared in the city of New York, where he was engaged in a wholesale mercantile business until about 1830. In that year he moved westward and became a pioneer of Jersey county, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and also took a prominent part in the early history of that county. His death occurred in the Prairie state in 1872, and his widow survived until 1899, when she, too, passed into eternal rest. In their family were seven children, five of whom still survive.

On the 29th of September, 1864, when sixteen years of age, Lieutenant Wyckoff entered the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from which he was graduated June 10, 1868, ranking twelfth in a class of eighty-seven members. On the 19th of the following April he was promoted to the position of ensign, and on the 12th of July, 1870, was made a master, while two years later, October 25, 1872, he rose to the position of lieutenant. His first service was on board the Portsmouth, while later he sailed to the island of Hayti on the Nantasket, thus continuing until 1870, when his health became so impaired that he was obliged to remain at home on a sick leave for two years. From 1872 until 1874 he served on the Wyoming and Wachuset in the West Indies and in surveying the coast of Mexico, while from 1875 until 1876 he was on the training ship Portsmouth. In May, 1877, he was ordered to the United States coast survey schooner Yukon, at Seattle, Washington, and while making a hydrographical survey of Puget Sound he became convinced that the great navy yard of the Pacific coast should be on the shores of these waters. Accordingly he began a correspondence with the authorities at Washington and succeeded in impressing Captain E. P. Lull, hydrographic inspector of the coast survey, Commodore Whiting, chief of the bureau of navigation, and the Hon. R. M. Thompson, secretary of the navy. He urged that two hundred thousand acres of the most accessible timber lands should be selected as a naval reservation, and that amount of

selected timber would now be worth several millions of dollars and the finest equipped navy yard in the country could be developed without cost to the government. A bill was actually introduced in 1880 for a commission to select land on Puget Sound for naval purposes and was favorably considered by the house naval committee, but Mr. Wyckoff was then ordered to China and the prevalent ignorance in congress and among the naval authorities regarding the resources and natural advantages of Puget Sound was so great that no measure was passed. However, in 1880, Lieutenant Wyckoff went to Washington at his own expense and interviewed the naval authorities, but the department insisted on his going to sea, and it is believed that had he remained in Washington the naval station would have been started ten years sooner than it was. During the subsequent seven years he kept up his appeals, both by correspondence and personal solicitation, and was so persistent that he became known in the service as the "Puget Sounder."

Lieutenant Wyckoff was a member of the commission in 1890 to select a site for a dry dock on the Pacific coast north of California, and in the following year he was ordered by Secretary Tracy to select a tract of land not exceeding two hundred acres in extent suitable for the purposes of a dry dock. Under that order he selected and purchased the present navy yard and located and started the construction of the dry dock. On the 16th of September, 1891, his daughter, Selah, hoisted the flag for the first time, and Lieutenant Wyckoff read his orders to take command of the Puget Sound Naval Station, the name of which he had suggested to the navy department. On December 19, 1892, his daughter Stella dug the first shovel full of earth for the dry dock, which has always been such a complete success, and the navy yard is generally acknowledged to have more natural advantages than any other in the United States.

From 1881 to 1884 Lieutenant Wyckoff served on the *Swatara*, *Ashuelot*, *Richmond* and *Monocacy* in China, Japan and Corea, and when the *Ashuelot* was sunk off the coast of China, in February, 1883, he left his own boat and took the Chinese sick, servants and other idlers out of three boats into a small unmanageable steam cutter, which was adrift without a boiler in the thick fog and darkness, and sent the three empty boats back to the sinking ship for the captain, officers and men remaining on board. Thus thirty-three men were with difficulty saved in the steam cutter. During the following day and night he pulled with a volunteer crew through the fog about forty miles to the mainland and procured assistance for the survivors on the island. During the years 1884-85-86 Lieutenant Wyckoff was in charge of the hydrographic office at Philadelphia, and while in that city he

was made a member of the American Philosophical Society and an honorary member of the Franklin Institute, being thus honored on account of his services rendered as judge of the electrical exhibition and in the competition tests of dynamos and electrical machinery. In 1884 he was the first naval officer to propose and urge the use of oil in storms at sea, and although this was much ridiculed at the time its use has since become almost universal and has saved many vessels and innumerable lives. In 1887-88 he served as flag secretary to Rear Admiral Braine, of the South Atlantic Station, and in 1889 was made assistant to the chief of the bureau of yards and docks in the navy department, having special charge of the installation of electric plants in the navy yards. Under the law of March 2, 1891, he was ordered by the secretary of the navy to proceed to Puget Sound and select and purchase the lands for the Puget Sound naval station and locate the dry dock, and having satisfactorily performed this responsible duty he was ordered, on the 15th of September, 1891, as the first commandant of the new station. In 1891, however, soon after going on board the Yukon, Lieutenant Wyckoff had been stricken with rheumatism. The honor and responsibility of such an assignment to a junior officer was unprecedented in the navy and his professional pride made him remain until the duty was fully accomplished, notwithstanding his painful illness. As soon, however, as the dry dock was begun he asked for detachment and was relieved in January, 1893, after which he went at once to the army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas. His promotion became due June 26, 1893, and he was ordered to Washington. When he appeared before the examining board it was thought that he would never again be fit physically for duty at sea, and he was accordingly placed on the retired list July 3, 1893. So while he eventually saw his cherished project of a naval station on Puget Sound started it proved the means of his own undoing and prevented his reaching the high rank which is every naval officer's ambition.

After his retirement, in 1893, Lieutenant Wyckoff for three years was interested in the development of the Yakima valley and was a contributor to numerous eastern magazines in favor of establishing a system of irrigation, which has proved such a valuable enterprise for that section of the state.

In the family of Lieutenant Wyckoff are three children: Mary, the wife of George E. Wright, a prominent attorney of Seattle; Selah, the wife of Myron Westover, an attorney of St. Louis; and Carrie Wyckoff, the adopted daughter of Governor E. J. Ormsbee, of Brandon, Vermont. Mr. Wyckoff's reminiscences of his services on Puget Sound are contained in "The Washington Historian of January, 1901." He has written numerous

articles for eastern magazines and papers regarding the state of Washington and has been an enthusiastic "boomer" of Puget Sound in many parts of the world. Perhaps no other citizen has contributed more largely to the development and prosperity of the state. But his devotion and enthusiasm have cost him dearly, as his residence for nearly two years on an old rotten schooner while starting the navy yard caused the serious disease which led to his retirement and loss of the high rank which he would have attained in the naval service. Since his retirement in 1893 he has been a resident of Seattle. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the American Philosophical Society and an honorary member of the Franklin Institute and Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia and the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle. In all local affairs the Lieutenant is public-spirited and an enthusiastic promoter of all enterprises for the advancement of Seattle and the Sound country and is an ardent Republican in politics.

PATRICK D. HUGHES.

A practitioner at the bar of Seattle, Patrick D. Hughes has gained prominence as a member of the legal profession, and his advancement reflects credit upon him, for without outside aid or influence he began life here in the west and without previous preparation for a business career; he had been reared in the lap of luxury and had never known the necessity of earning a dollar until he was twenty-three years of age, when owing to financial reverses he was thrown upon his own resources, and that he has worked his way upward to an enviable position is due to no assistance, but to a strong determination to overcome all obstacles and win success, retrieving his lost position in financial circles.

Born in Toronto, Canada, August 5, 1863, Mr. Hughes is a son of Patrick Hughes, who was a prominent wholesale merchant there and a man of marked influence and force of character, known throughout the entire dominion. His extensive interests in important business concerns were no hindrance to his activity in affairs for the public good, and he took a prominent part in all matters intended for the betterment of the community and country in which he lived. He was a director in the Imperial Bank of Canada, and was a leader for many years in financial circles of that country. He married in Boston, Massachusetts, Miss Mary E. Donoghue, a daughter of Patrick Donoghue, of the Boston Pilot, and to them were born six children.

Patrick D. Hughes, the only representative of this family in the west, pursued his education in private schools of his native country and attended

the Upper Canada College, after which he was connected with his father's business until 1887. Then thrown upon his own resources, owing to the financial reverses which encumbered his father's property, he determined to begin life anew in the far west, and though he had not been trained to meet hardships and adversity, the strength of a manly character was now manifest, in the way in which he faced new conditions and set to work to gain an honest, if humble, living.

He arrived in the west in 1888 and took up his residence in Seattle. He did not know where or how to find work, but was willing to perform any labor that would give him a start, and was first employed on a pile-driver for Dunham & Collins. Soon afterward he obtained a position in the post-office under J. M. Lyon, and later secured a situation in a grocery store. He began there in a very humble position, but it was not long before he gave proof of his ability for higher service, and he was promoted to bookkeeper and later was given charge of the business. When he severed his connection with that house he became connected with real estate dealing as a representative of the firm of Crawford & Conover. But in the meantime he took up the study of law, and when Thomas Gordon became clerk of the courts he appointed Mr. Hughes to the position of deputy, and the latter served in that capacity through the entire term of four years, at the same time keeping up the study of law, which, together with the work in the courts, gave him an excellent understanding of jurisprudence and the methods of applying legal principles to the points in litigation. He passed an examination and was admitted to the bar in 1897 and since that time has been engaged in general practice in Seattle. He has won considerable prominence as a criminal lawyer, but recently has given up most of his practice in that department. His success has been gratifying, both from a professional and financial standpoint, and already he has gained a clientage that indicates that he is classed among the able lawyers of the Seattle bar.

In 1890 Mr. Hughes returned to his former home and married Gertrude, a daughter of Charles Crookall, of the Berlin (Ontario) branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada, and they have three children, Ursula, Harold and Monica. Mr. Hughes is an active member of the Republican party and has attended every convention here during the past ten years. He was appointed a member of the civil service board in 1899, from which he resigned in 1902, owing to the press of his private business affairs. Upon the breaking out of the Rice rebellion in Canada, Mr. Hughes entered the army and for gallant conduct was promoted to the rank of captain. He had command of a half company at Cut Knife in 1885 and was awarded the queen's medal and clasp

in recognition of his meritorious service in the campaign. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks. He was formerly an active member of the Athletic Club, was a member of its board of trustees for several years and belonged to the four-oared crew, rowing with some of Yale's former oarsmen. He is still interested in athletic matters, although not so actively as he was formerly because of lack of time. Mr. Hughes is a man of strong force of character and sterling worth, as is indicated by the way in which he bravely met the situation when financial reverses overtook him. Adversity has been called the character test, and through the ordeal Mr. Hughes came out triumphantly, his course winning him the respect and honor of all who have regard for upright manhood, for unfaltering diligence and for upright principles.

ALBERT W. HIGHT.

In all communities especial honor seems to be accorded him or her who did "first" things. The first arrival, of course, becomes perforce a historical celebrity, the first builder of a house gets honorable mention in all the local history, and the first baby born, especially if it were a girl, is made the fruitful theme of song and story. Naturally, therefore, the pioneer of a place who not only did see one but many "first" things becomes a notable and is entitled to a front seat at all old settlers' meetings. This subject is thus mentioned for the purpose of entering a claim to the last mentioned honor in the name of Albert W. Hight, the genial superintendent of the Washington Pulley Company at Ballard. A simple enumeration will show that Mr. Hight has so many "firsts" to his credit that no strain will be put upon words to call him No. 1 in most of the early events of the bustling burg by the bay. He was one of the first arrivals in the town, served in the first two councils, received the first car-load of freight shipped to the town, built the first residence in the place, and one of his children was the first child born at Ballard. Under the impression that an interest will be felt in a busy life of this kind something will now be told of Mr. Hight's origin, what he did before coming, and more specific details given of the part he has taken in building up Ballard.

The Hights were settled in Pennsylvania at what the pioneer historians call a "very early day," and in that state, October 24, 1820, was born John R. Hight, father of the Ballard mechanic whose biography is being traced. About the time he reached manhood a great tide of emigration was setting in from the east and south toward the rich and rising state of Ohio, and

young Hight, having all to gain and nothing to lose, abandoned his old home and joined the surging throng. Destiny directed him toward the shores of Lake Erie, and eventually he found a location in Lucas county, not far from the present thriving city of Toledo. John R. Hight was a carpenter by trade and possessed considerable mechanical talent, which doubtless has been transmitted to his more successful son. He seems also to have been of some consequence in his community as a leader in local politics on the Republican side, and he served for sixteen years as justice of the peace in his township. After coming to Ohio he married Asenoth Barkestoam, who died at a comparatively early age after giving birth to two children.

Albert W. Hight, the younger of these, was born in Lucas county, near Toledo, October 24, 1848, and was one of the boys destined, in the language of the farm, to have "a hard row to hoe." In fact it was a case of hard struggling almost from the cradle, and he has made his own living ever since he was eight years of age. His father was a soldier in the Sixty-eighth Ohio Regiment until incapacitated from service by a wound, and Albert W., though less than fifteen years of age, joined the same command about the middle of January, 1863, in time to see some very lively service in the great campaigns of the southwest. He was one of the mighty multitude that cut loose from their base of supplies at Atlanta and started overland under "Old Tecumseh" on that memorable march to the sea, which will ever shine in history as one of the supremest achievements of military genius. Being honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, after the close of hostilities, young Hight saw the urgent necessity of doing something for a living and with all the wide world before him where to choose, he chose, like many another fortune-hunter, to go west. He spent four years in Illinois as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, later was in Iowa for awhile, and about this time, having decided to take Horace Greeley's advice and go further west, he returned to Chicago to make necessary preparations for the trip. Taking passage on one of the overland lines to the Pacific coast, he arrived in a few days at San Francisco, thence decided to push on to the newer sections in the northwest. His trip up the coast, always a refreshing experience for a land-lubber, was taken on the old Tidal Wave to Port Madison, and from there he crossed over to Seattle on a tug. When Mr. Hight arrived on the scene there was little to indicate the appearance of a thriving city in that locality. Here and there might be seen some scattered buildings and a few humble shacks occupied by fishermen or lumber laborers. Most of the town site, however, was covered with timber, and the primeval forest stretched in unbroken majesty in all directions away from the Sound. The manufacture

of lumber being the principal industry of the place at that time, Mr. Hight naturally drifted into the same channel and became interested in sawmills. The mill he erected at Ballard was the nucleus around which subsequently grew the present thriving city. When Mr. Hight came no town was in sight or anything to indicate that there would ever be one on that particular spot. A few brave spirits, however, saw the possibilities and were willing to risk their money on the prospects of eventually building up a thriving community at this point. After the pioneer blazes the way it is comparatively easy for others to follow, and in the course of time lots were for sale, incipient industries got under way, a church, schoolhouse and newspaper gave unmistakable indications that a town was growing up in the rapid style typical of America. In 1893 Mr. Hight abandoned the manufacture of shingles and other kinds of lumber to devote himself to making pulleys. He met with success, and by degrees built up a trade which extended as far away as San Francisco and Salt Lake City. As a kind of side line he manufactured a good many floats for fishermen's nets, but his chief energies were put forth in producing the split-wood pulley, which has the reputation of being the best of its kind on the market. April 1, 1902, the Washington Pulley Company was organized to conduct the business more energetically, and as they own the patents covering their output they enjoy a practical monopoly in this particular product.

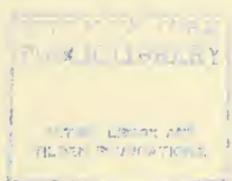
Mr. Hight married Clare Blackstone, of Portland, and has five children: Martha, wife of Charles J. Wicker; Laura, a teacher in the public schools; John R.; Albert; and William Henry. His religious belief is in line with the Unitarians and his politics those of the Bryan Democracy, though he does not seem to have wasted any time seeking office from any party. Mr. Hight may be said to have rocked the cradle at the birth of Ballard, and when it took on corporate existence he acted as one of the city fathers by serving in the council two terms, and looked carefully after the embryo metropolis. He was one of the prime movers in having the twelve-inch pipe line laid, through which salt water may be pumped in large quantities when needed for fire protection.

HARRY A. BIGELOW.

The state of Washington, with its pulsing industrial activities and rapid development, has attracted within its confines men of marked ability and high character in the various lines of business, and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review



A. A. Bigelow



has gained recognition as one of the able and successful business men of Seattle, and by his labors, his capability and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the public in general as well as by his friends and associates.

Mr. Bigelow is the youngest of ten children born to Townsend and Diana H. Bigelow, November 1, 1848, in Hillsdale county, Michigan. His early life was spent in the rural district where school advantages were few, and possessing a desire to acquire knowledge and see more of the world, at the early age of sixteen he bade farewell to the home of his youth and went to Illinois. This was the year 1864, when the nation was trembling in the balance and the last call for troops so filled his enthusiastic heart that he offered his services to the government in subduing the rebellion, enlisting in Company M, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. His service was with the Army of the Tennessee under the command of General Thomas until he was discharged at Montgomery, Alabama. Returning to Illinois he resumed his studies; but the knowledge he had gained by his experience in the south imbued within him a spirit of restlessness and a determination to realize the possibilities of the far west. On October, 1869, in company with his sister, Mrs. Julius Horton and family, he came by way of the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco thence north by sailing vessel to Seattle. In the spring of 1870 he engaged in merchandising with one of Seattle's leading firms and continued with that firm for several years.

In September, 1873, he was united in marriage to Emma K. Hall, only daughter of W. B. and S. E. Hall and three children were born to them, Lillian Floy, Clair Vivian and D. Earl Bigelow.

He was connected with mercantile interests from 1870 until 1890, when he was appointed deputy United States marshal under President Harrison and was chief deputy of the state for three years. He performed his duties as deputy in an efficient and forcible manner. Retiring from the marshal's office he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, with which he was associated until July, 1897, when he sailed for Dawson, Alaska, by way of St. Michaels, but was destined not to reach the great gold metropolis on account of low water in the Yukon river, and was forced to try his fortune in Rampart City on Manook Creek in American territory. After a year's prospecting and securing an interest in twenty-one claims, he resolved to return to Seattle, and in company with his son and three others embarked in a row boat and by traveling day and night made the one thousand miles in twelve days to St. Michaels, thence by steamer to Seattle. In November, 1898,

he again engaged in the real estate business and carried on operations along that line until March 1901, when he became one of the incorporators of the Queen Oil Company with valuable landed interests in Kern county, California.

In his political views he is a strong Republican, having constantly supported that party up to the present time. He is truly American and reckons nothing that concerns Americans to be unworthy of his notice. Thrown in early life upon his own resources he has ever followed the dictates of his mind and through years of rugged toil has earned the position among men he now holds.

For years he has taken an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and is one of the charter members of the first post formed in the state, known as Stevens Post No. 1, serving three terms as Commander of his post and in June, 1901, he was elected department commander of the department of Washington and Alaska.

He has attended nearly all of the national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, serving on many of its very important committees, and figures prominently in the relations between the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Veterans. Since 1872 he has been a member of the Masonic Order and now belongs to St. John's Lodge No. 9, F. and A. M., Seattle Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., Seattle Council No. 6, R. and S. M., Seattle Commandery No. 2, K. T., Lawson Consistory No. 1, Affi Temple of the Mystic Shrine; also a member in good standing of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. In 1884 he took part in the organization of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and was elected sitting past grand chancellor. In 1885 he was chosen supreme representative of the state of Washington to the Supreme Lodge and has attended every session of that body having been elected to responsible offices. He organized the military branch of that order in this state and was elected brigadier-general, which position he held for eight years.

Few men have a more intimate knowledge of Seattle's growth and upbuilding than Harry A. Bigelow, whose identification with the city dates from the year 1869 and throughout the intervening years he has labored earnestly, not only for his own financial advancement, but for the city's welfare and progress, and his efforts have been an important factor in promoting the general good. He has attained an enviable position in business as well as fraternally, and in social circles he commands the high regard of all with whom he is brought in contact, and enjoys the warm esteem of hosts of friends.

CHARLES GESKE.

From the age of seventeen years Charles Geske has been dependent upon his own labors for all that he has acquired and enjoyed in life, and as the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well. To-day he is a member of the Miller & Geske Construction Company, incorporated, of Seattle, and since 1885 has been connected with the industrial life of this city. Mr. Geske was born in Taylors Falls, Minnesota, in 1856. His father, Frederick Geske, was a native of Germany, and after obtaining his education in that country he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1854 he crossed the "briny deep" to the new world, locating in Minnesota, whence he afterward removed to Iowa, and there followed his trade. In politics he was a Democrat. In his native country he married Gretchen Kostman, who was born in Berlin, and they became the parents of eight children, but our subject is the only one living in Seattle.

In the schools of McGregor, Iowa, whither the family had removed when Charles Geske was only five years of age, he pursued his education, and at the age of seventeen he started out to make his own way in the world, following harvesting. In the following winter he went to Minnesota, working in the forests there and in the succeeding summer he was employed in a wholesale house. When about twenty years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he has followed in one or more of its branches continuously since, most all of his work having been done for corporations. He was one of the first carpenters who crossed the Missouri river on the ice at Bismark, North Dakota; working for the Northern Pacific Railroad when they began building their lines west from Mandan. He was with the road until after Henry Villard, President U. S. Grant and Jay Gould drove the last spike, an act which he witnessed. Mr. Geske afterward came through to Oregon and then went down the coast to California, but soon returned to Portland and entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Subsequently he went to British Columbia and worked for about a year on the Esquimault & Nanaimo Railroad. Later he returned to the Northern Pacific Company and was employed on the division work from Tacoma until 1885, when he came to Seattle. Here for four years he occupied the position of foreman for the Great Northern Railroad Company, working out from this point. He afterward entered into partnership with Mr. Miller, a relationship which has since been maintained. They began the contracting business, which has steadily grown in volume and importance until it has reached mammoth proportions. They have two scow pile-drivers and three land

drivers with hammers weighing from twenty-eight to forty-five hundred pounds. Their work has mostly been in this city and they have also done some work at Bremerton and other places on the Sound. During the busy season they furnish employment to one hundred men, most of them skilled workmen commanding high prices, none receiving less than three dollars per day and some as high as five dollars per day.

Mr. Geske has invested to some extent in property here, but sold all with the exception of some real estate in West Seattle and a forty acre ranch between this city and Issaquah. He also erected his own residence here in the fall of 1889, after the great fire. His home is presided over by a most estimable lady, whom he married in 1897, and who bore the maiden name of Catherine Pluitt. She is a native of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and they have one son, Frank. Mr. Geske has usually voted the Democratic ticket at state and national elections, but at local elections casts his ballot independently of party ties. He is an enterprising man, who, in his life displays many of the sterling characteristics of his German ancestry and though he started out upon his business career with no capital, he realized that success could be earned through persistent effort and honorable dealing, and it has been along these lines that he has gained his standing in industrial circles.

LIVINGSTON B. STEDMAN.

From the classic walls of Harvard—the oldest university of America—have come some of the most distinguished men of the nation, and it has usually been found that her graduates have by upright lives, by leadership in business and activity in the world's affairs reflected credit upon their alma mater. Many times has Mr. Stedman joined in giving the old Harvard yell, as with his college mates he has taken part in some of the exercises of the institution. He completed his law course there and to-day is a member of the firm of Hastings & Stedman, lawyers of Seattle.

Livingston Boyd Stedman was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, February 2, 1864. His ancestral line traces back to an early day in the history of this country. The Stedman family is of Scotch origin and was founded in America in 1638. Its representatives have been largely found in mercantile life, although there has been one physician and one lawyer. Daniel B. Stedman, the father of Livingston, was also born in Boston, where the family is yet represented, and he is still actively engaged in merchandising there at the age of sixty-two years. Throughout his entire life he has been identified with church work and his influence and efforts in that regard have

been very beneficial. He married Susan L. Boyd, a daughter of the Rev. George Boyd of Philadelphia, in which city she was born. She too came of one of the old families of America, her ancestors having located in this country prior to the Revolutionary war. Her great-grandfather, Robert H. Livingston, was a lieutenant in Henry Lamb's Second Regiment of Artillery in the Continental army from 1781 until 1783. Her father was a minister of the Episcopalian church.

In the family to which Livingston Boyd Stedman belongs there were four children, but he is the only one upon the Pacific coast. In early boyhood he was a student in the old Mather school at Dorchester, which was the first public school established in the United States. Later he entered the Roxbury Latin school to prepare for Harvard and subsequently matriculated in the university, in which he was graduated with the class of 1887, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him, while in 1890 his alma mater bestowed on him the degree of Master of Arts.

In the same year Mr. Stedman came to Seattle and entered the office of Colonel Haines, desiring to thus gain a start as a member of the legal profession of this city. He remained with Colonel Haines until the latter's death in 1892, when he entered into partnership with E. C. Hughes and H. H. A. Hastings, this relation between them being maintained for about eighteen months. Since that time Mr. Hastings and Mr. Stedman have been associated in practice together and since the first few months have continuously occupied the same offices in the Haller block. They largely practice mortgage and corporation law, and during the hard times through which the city passed they had more business in those lines than any other firm of attorneys in Seattle. They are now attorneys for the Scottish-American Mortgage Company of Oregon, the Port Blakeley Mill Company and many others. While Mr. Stedman has made the practice of law his real life-work, he has also extended his efforts into other lines and is one of the organizers of the Snohomish Logging Company, the Snohomish Investment Company, the American Lumber and Shingle Company, the Standard Investment Company and the J. T. Steeb Shipping Company, of all of which he is the secretary. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and has been very active in promoting enterprises which have contributed to the city's good.

In April, 1891, in Chester, Pennsylvania, Mr. Stedman was united in marriage to Ann B. Leiper, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and they have three sons: Daniel B., Lewis L., and Livingston B. In the fall of 1891 Mr. Stedman erected his present residence. The summer months are spent across the Sound, near Port Blakely, where he has built an attractive summer

home. In politics he is a Republican, taking an active interest in local affairs as well as the important issues of the party. He has served as a delegate to most of the city and county conventions. While not a politician he has the welfare of the party at heart and has done considerable to secure its success. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, is secretary and one of the organizers of the University Club, and is also identified with the Firloch Club, the Country Club, the Harvard Club and the Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was one of the charter members of the Seattle Athletic Club, although he is not now identified with the organization, and he is a member of the Trinity Parish church, of which he formerly served as vestryman for a number of years.

GEORGE E. HALLOCK.

George E. Hallock is the general agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company and is a member of the firm of Hallock & Smith, real estate and investment brokers, doing business in the Boston block in Seattle. His life history began on the 26th of February, 1854, when he first opened his eyes to the light of day in Kent county, Michigan. His father, Aaron E. Hallock, was born in New York in 1827, and in early life followed the miller's trade. About 1837 he became a resident of Michigan and spent the greater part of his remaining days in Montcalm county, that state. He was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church and an earnest Christian man, honored for his fidelity to his professions. He died at the age of forty-seven years. His wife bore the maiden name of Harriet Stevens, and they became the parents of four children, George E., being the only son. Abel Hallock, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in New York and at an early day emigrated westward, locating in the lower peninsula of Michigan when it was a very wild and unimproved district. There he engaged in hunting to a large extent, finding it a source of pleasure as well as of profit.

A public school education was accorded George E. Hallock in Michigan. He was afterward engaged in business in his father's mill until he was twenty-four years of age, when he went to Hillsdale county, Michigan, and took a course in electricity and telegraphy in Griffin Hall. He afterward removed to Illinois, where he engaged in railroad work with the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad Company, acting as telegraph operator and station agent. Fifteen years of his life were thus spent, and then he sought a home in the northwest, which has proved to him a good field of labor.

On coming to Seattle in 1893, Mr. Hallock assumed the general agency

of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. He had purchased a return trip ticket on leaving home, intending to return, but after a couple of months spent in Seattle he resolved to remain. The company with which he had become connected was so well pleased with his services that they made him an excellent offer and he has since remained in charge of the business. While the company has since offered to him other positions probably more lucrative, he has preferred to make Seattle his permanent home. He has, however, taken up the business in other offices, and looks after the heavy interests of the company here. This company owns all of the sewer and water bonds of the city, and this item alone amounts to a very large figure. They also have in risks about eight hundred thousand dollars, most of which has been written since Mr. Hallock located here. In 1900 he formed a partnership with Mr. Smith and engaged in the real estate business as a member of the well known firm of Hallock & Smith. He has built and sold several mills in the northwest; one in Whatcom, another in Skagit county and a larger one in British Columbia. He has not given much of his personal attention to this, as he sold the controlling interests in the enterprises. He has also been identified with the building interests of the city and his residence at 1515 Summit avenue is an attractive home. He also has two residences on Twenty-first avenue and one on Twentieth avenue.

In Michigan, on the 25th of February, 1878, Mr. Hallock married Amelia D. Oakley, who is a graduate of Hillsdale college, having completed the scientific course. She was also an expert telegrapher and often assisted her husband in that work. They now have two sons and two daughters: Mattie L., who for five years has been a successful and popular teacher in the schools of Seattle; Edna, who taught for two years in this city; Raymond, who is a graduate of the high school of Seattle and is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association; and George Oakley, who is yet in school here. All of the family are members of the Congregational church, contributing liberally to its support and taking an active part in the work. In politics Mr. Hallock is a strong Republican and has been a delegate to nearly every city convention since his arrival in Seattle, but he has declined to accept office because it would demand too much of his time and attention. He has, however, served as notary public for ten years. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced, although his legal knowledge is of great benefit to him in his business affairs. The Masonic fraternity finds in him a prominent and leading member, and he belongs to Sycamore Lodge, F. & A. M., of Sycamore, Illinois. He is also a Knight of Templar and holds membership in the Oriental Consistory of Chicago and in Zurrah Temple of the Mys-

tic Shrine at Minneapolis. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Hoo-Hoos No. 2420, of the Lumbermen's Union. He has membership relations with Tent No. 8 of the Knights of Maccabees, with the Modern Woodmen of America and with Loraine Chapter of the order of the Eastern Star. His has been a successful career, and the enviable result that he has attained may be attributed to his own indomitable energy and the close and assiduous attention he has paid to the minute portions of his affairs.

FREDERICK K. STRUVE.

Frederick K. Struve of the firm of John Davis & Company, real estate and loan agents of Seattle, is one of the native sons of Washington, his birth having occurred at Vancouver on the 17th of June, 1871. He is a son of Judge H. G. Struve, one of the prominent pioneers and eminent residents of this state, having located here at a very early day, since which time he has been an active factor in the substantial improvement and progress of this portion of the state. The family having removed to Seattle, the subject of this review attended the public schools here and afterward spent two years as a student in the University of Washington. He then matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he also remained for two years. In November, 1889, upon the organization of the Boston National Bank, he entered that institution in the capacity of clerk, and later as assistant cashier and thus served until April 1, 1898. He afterward spent two years in the First National Bank and in 1899 he formed a partnership with John Davis in the real estate, loan and insurance business. The firm of John Davis & Company is now one of the best known in the city, and the volume of business annually transacted by them has reached extensive proportions. Since 1896 Mr. Struve has represented the German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco, which does the largest loaning business in Washington. The company also have a large mortgage loan clientele and their operations in real estate annually reach a high figure. They have platted the Highland addition, and Mr. Struve himself platted the Pettit addition, while the firm has platted the Yesler estate addition and built thereon the residences which have improved that section of the city. The general business of the firm, however, has been transacted in the down-town properties, many of which they handle, having managed important sales and also attended to the rental of many of the leading business blocks. The renting department has become an important part of their business and requires eighteen employes, all of whom are employed on stated salaries. Each de-

department of the business is managed by a competent superintendent, and all is systematized and in splendid working condition. Their transactions involve the handling of many thousands of dollars within the course of a month, and the business is hardly second to any in this line in the city.

In his political views Mr. Struve is a Republican, and he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle. He is also a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and became one of the organizers of the Seattle Athletic Club. He was chosen the first captain of the athletic team and later elected the vice-president of the society. He belongs to Rainier Club, Firloch Club, and the Golf & Country Club, being the secretary of the last named. He is also treasurer of the Assembly Club.

On the 17th of November, 1897, in this city, Mr. Struve was united in marriage to Miss Anna Furth, a daughter of Jacob Furth. She is well known as one of the leaders of the social world of Seattle, her home being celebrated for its gracious hospitality and for its pleasing social functions. She belongs to the ladies' adjunct of the Golf Club, to some of the literary clubs of the city and is a member of the executive committee of the Assembly Club. She is also a member of Trinity Parish church. From the arduous cares of an extensive business Mr. Struve finds pleasure and rest in golf and in travel and has visited all sections of his own country and has also gone abroad to Europe and Cuba. He is widely known as a young man of marked executive force. Intricate business situations he readily comprehends, he forms his plans quickly and is prompt and accurate in their execution. Thus he has gained a wide reputation as a capable and successful man of business, a typical representative of the enterprise that has led to the marvelous development of the northwest.

JOHN WENZLER.

Much of the civilization of the world has come from the Teutonic race. Continually moving westward, they have taken with them the enterprise and advancement of their eastern homes and have become valued and useful citizens of various localities. In this country especially have they demonstrated their power to adapt themselves to new circumstances, retaining at the same time their progressiveness and energy, and have become loyal and devoted citizens, true to the institutions of the "land of the free" and untiring in promoting all that will prove of benefit to their adopted country. The German element in America forms an important part of American citizenship, and while they cannot attain to the highest civil office in the gift of the people of

this land, they have given ample evidence of their power to sustain and uphold the government of the republic and to become the factors in various communities to whom the locality owes its progress and prosperity.

When John Wenzler was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 27, 1842, his parents may have hoped that a brilliant future lay before their son, but they did not dream that he was to become a leading and influential citizen of a large city of the American republic, and that his labors would bring to him a capital sufficient to enable him to put aside his business and live retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He was a son of Alois and Katrina (Zeph) Wenzler, who had six children. He was educated in the schools of Germany and there learned the trade of a shoemaker. He afterward spent one year in France and three in Switzerland, and in 1865 came to America, crossing the Atlantic on a sailing vessel which consumed thirty-eight days in making the voyage. After two months spent in New York, he made his way westward to Ohio and for four years was with his brother-in-law at Troy, Ohio, but because he suffered with fever and ague there he decided to leave that place.

The Southern Pacific Railroad had just been completed across the country and he determined to make his way to California. He located in Sacramento and soon afterward entered into partnership with his employers, but being again troubled with fever he once more sold out and went to San Francisco. Thinking that he would like to go north either to Oregon or Washington, he strolled down to the wharf one day, and seeing a boat there inquired where it was going. On being informed they were bound for Washington, he took passage on the vessel and was landed at Yesler wharf in Seattle, after a voyage of thirteen days. Part of the passage had been very stormy, and thinking he had traveled enough, he decided to locate here.

Seattle was then a town of about seven or eight hundred inhabitants. Mr. Wenzler determined to engage in business for himself and established a shoe store, which he successfully conducted until about fifteen years ago, when he sold out. He had enjoyed a very large trade, increasing with the growth of the city, and had acquired a handsome capital. On disposing of his store he became connected with real estate dealing. He platted five acres and bought and sold other property. In 1890 in connection with three others he purchased and platted one hundred and fifty-five acres, known as the York addition to Whatcom. He has also erected a number of residences in Seattle. In October, 1890, he erected his present home on Seventh avenue, at the corner of Cherry avenue, and in 1889 he built the two houses in the rear, on James, which he yet owns, besides unimproved property. His in-

vestments have been carefully made and have resulted successfully, so that he is to-day one of the men of affluence of the city, having acquired a desirable capital that now enables him to live retired.

On the 17th of October, 1878, Mr. Wenzler was married to Rosa Boehler, who was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1877. Their union was blessed with eleven children, five of whom are yet living, while two died in childhood. Those who still survive are Lena, Julia, Sophie, John and Karl. Socially Mr. Wenzler is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is the oldest German representative of the society here. A Republican in his political affiliations, he has served as a delegate to the conventions of his party and has aided in the work which has extended the influence and promoted the success of the organization. As a citizen his interest in and loyalty to Seattle has been manifest in many ways. He came here and found a village; he has lived to see it take on metropolitan proportions, and his own energy and enterprise have supplemented the progressive spirit and unfaltering labor which have wrought this splendid result. When he came to America he readily adapted himself to the changed conditions of the new world, and as the years have passed he has prospered. He is wholly worthy the respect which is everywhere tendered him, for his name is synonymous with honorable dealing and with all that is beneficial to the city of his adoption.

ALONZO HULL.

The task of writing the biography of a living representative man is a most difficult one, because the prevailing modesty of American manhood shrinks from personal prominence and invariably discourages even the most friendly attempt to uncover the secret of his success or popularity in life. The subject of this sketch is a typical representative of the fast-growing class of American landed proprietors, deriving his income from that safest of all investments, real estate. He is now quite extensively engaged in real estate operations in Seattle, which he has made his home since 1889. He has been closely identified with the improvement of the new city, since it, phoenix-like, rose from its own ashes in the year of the great conflagration.

Mr. Hull was born in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, near the city of Scranton, January 12, 1844. The family was founded in America by three brothers who came from England, settling in Rhode Island, at an early period in the development of this country. John Hull served as a valiant soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary war. William Hull,

the father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts. When a young man, however, he removed to Pennsylvania and there engaged in farming and in the operation of a sawmill, and owned six hundred acres of good farm and coal land in that state. He also engaged in the mining of coal in the Lackawanna valley to some extent before the railroad was built in that locality. In his political affiliations he was a Whig and was a member of the Methodist church. He married Rebecca Parker, a daughter of Stephen Parker of Rhode Island. Her father was a man of influence in his community and highly respected for his sterling worth. Mr. and Mrs. Hull had seven children, of whom one died in infancy. George M., the oldest, resides in Blakeslee, Pennsylvania, where he is extensively engaged in farming and in the real estate business, having large landed interests and owning his own property. William H. is now living a retired life in Scranton, Pennsylvania; he served in the Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil war. John L., for three years a member of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry during the war of the Rebellion, is now engaged in merchandising. Stephen P., who was also a member of the Fifty-second Regiment, yet makes his home in Scranton; Alonzo is the next younger; Orestes T. follows farming nine miles north of Carbondale, Lackawanna county; he was in the signal service of the armies during the Civil war.

Alonzo Hull pursued his education in the public schools of East Hampton, Massachusetts, in Williston Seminary and in the Lewisburg University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He served in the Thirtieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Civil war. He was afterward in the employ of his brother and later engaged in quarrying slate in Bangor, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the slate-roofing business in Scranton. He and his brother went to St. Louis in 1872, and there engaged in the slate-roofing business for thirteen years, conducting a very extensive and profitable business. At length, however, Mr. Hull met with an accident which kept him from labor with his brother for three years. He was obliged to sell out his business interests there, after which he spent some time in Arkansas, but he realized that the chances of recovering his health were slight in that state and decided to try the far west. Having heard favorable reports of the Sound country, he came to Washington and after viewing the district he was so pleased with Seattle and its prospects that he decided to locate here. He then returned to close out his affairs in the south, selling off all his property with the exception of eight hundred acres of land in Arkansas.

In 1889 Mr. Hull became a resident of Seattle. He purchased a lot at the corner of Battery street and First avenue and also two lots on Queen Ann

Hill. He had just let the contract for the erection of the Hull block at the time of the great fire in 1889. The contractor was not able to complete the building, so Mr. Hull personally undertook the work and with the assistance of builders here he continued the work until the building was ready for occupancy. In consequence of this his building was completed much sooner than many others that were started immediately after the fire. It proved a profitable investment because business property was so much needed, and he immediately rented it. It is a three story structure, built of brick and is sixty by seventy feet, and there is also a basement under the entire block. There are offices and living rooms above while the first floor is used for store purposes. Mr. Hull has invested largely in real estate both improved and unimproved and has done considerable work in remodeling his property, placing it in marketable condition. He has also charge of some property for others and his attention is given to the supervision of his own interests as well. His real estate deals are now quite extensive and yield to him a good financial return.

Mr. Hull has also been a most important factor in public affairs in the city and has done much for the general good. He votes the Republican ticket, and was elected by his party member of the city council, where he was prominent in the fight to secure the water works system for the city. Later, when he was not on the council, and another proposition to get control of the water supply came up, he took an active part in the contest to save the system to the city. It was a hard and bitter fight, requiring much time as well as money, to awaken the people to the danger; but notices were printed on wagons which were driven through the streets, meetings were held at various places, Mr. Hull acting as chairman at some of these meetings, and thus the attention of the public was awakened to what it would mean to have the water system pass from the control of the city. He also took an active part in defeating the scheme of the Northern Pacific Railway and in having the streets vacated on the water front, and thus preserved the control of these in the city, and his efforts have been untiring in behalf of any measure for the public good.

While at St. Louis Mr. Hull was married on the 16th of May, 1877, to Miss Miriam F., a daughter of Stephen A. Bemis, a member of the largest bag manufacturing firm in the world, known as the Bemis Brothers Bag Company of St. Louis, with branches in Boston, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, Minneapolis, West Superior, New Orleans and Indianapolis. To Mr. and Mrs. Hull have been born seven children: Stephen A., who is engaged in the grocery business on Broadway in Seattle; John S.; Herbert, who

attends the high school of this city; Miriam; Alonzo, Jr; Farwell; and Ruth. Mrs. Hull is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is an active and influential member of the Baptist church. She also belongs to the Queen Ann Club and is a leader in social circles. Mr. Hull is a charter member of the North Seattle Baptist church and is serving as one of its deacons and was active in the erection of the house of worship, contributing liberally to the support of the church and doing everything in his power to advance the cause of Christianity. Although charitable and benevolent, he is entirely without ostentation in work of this character. Among Seattle's business men none are more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than Mr. Hull, who has made his home here for more than a decade. For many years he has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions and his clear-headedness, discretion and tact as manager and leader. He ever places the general good before personal aggrandizement, and Seattle owes not a little to his efforts in her behalf.

FRANK H. FOLSOM.

It is given to but few men to say that in their line of business they stand pre-eminent, but in the case of the subject of this memoir it can readily be done, for, as a shipper of telegraph and telephone poles and piles, his business probably more than doubles that of any other person in the state. Brought up in the logging business, he has made it his life work and the success he has attained is the result of untiring industry and application. A resident of the Sound country for the past fifteen years, he has had his share of financial trouble, but while he lost heavily in the great panic, he made a record that may well be envied, as instead of settling his debts at a discount he began working with unremitting zeal and thus labored until he paid off dollar for dollar every claim there was against him when the crash came, and thus to-day his credit is above question.

A native of Maine, Mr. Folsom was born in Burlington, December 4, 1863, in the same house in which his father had been born. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Folsom, served in the Revolutionary war and attained to the remarkable age of one hundred nine years. John Folsom was engaged in logging and lumbering and died when his son, Frank H., was but three years of age. He had wedded Mary Sanborn and left a family of eight children, of whom the subject of this review is the seventh in order of birth.

Frank H. Folsom pursued his studies in the public schools, but at that time educational institutions were very limited as to their scope. He after-

ward pursued a short course in a business college and was only fifteen years of age when he began logging. When he had reached the age of nineteen he went to Boston, where he had many relatives and after two years spent in business there he made his way westward to Minnesota, where through the following three years he was engaged in logging. Looking to the future he realized that it would be but a comparatively short time when timber would be scarce in that country, so in 1887 he decided to come to Washington. He first located in Tacoma and engaged in electric construction in addition to conducting a hotel. His operations were very gratifying from a financial standpoint until the great panic, when all business was tied up and he could not meet his obligations for the time being. He then went to Everett and engaged in outside electric construction work and was the contractor on the street-car lines and electric light lines, and in fact set every pole that was put in at that place during the five years of his residence there. Believing that Seattle had a bright future in store for it he decided to make this city his permanent headquarters. He had spent considerable time here before and in 1897 he took up his permanent abode here. While in Everett he began construction work in Los Angeles, California, but soon received such large orders for poles that he gave up construction work and began shipping telephone poles. Since that time he has devoted the most of his attention to shipping poles and piles, which he has sent as far east as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, as far south as California, as far westward as the Hawaiian islands, Australia and Japan, having built up a business in this line of over thirty thousand dollars a month. He now has an order on hand for filling a contract that will amount to fifty thousand dollars, first cost at this end. He has invested largely in timber land, owning over four thousand acres in Kitsap county, where he maintains a number of logging camps and during the busy season gives employment to four hundred men. In addition he purchases about three-fourths as many poles and piles as he is able to get out himself. He furnished the first poles for building the roads both in Portland and Tacoma, and supplies the traps for the salmon fishers as far as the Gulf of Georgia. He keeps two tugs employed throughout the year, and during the busy season four or five tugs. Mr. Folsom has done considerable work for telegraph companies and took a contract to cut the right of way and furnish the poles for the Western Union line from Seattle to the British Columbia line, a work that he completed in sixty days, although most of the way lay through a heavy timber region.

In June, 1890, at Olympia, Mr. Folsom was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Hays, a daughter of John P. Hays, a retired ranchman who came to the

northwest in 1852. He served as Indian agent in the early days and took part in the Indian war of 1857. He was born in Missouri and made the trip to California at the time of the excitement over the discovery of gold in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom are the parents of three children, Hazel, who is now a student in the public schools and stands at the head in singing, and is president of the Junior Christian Endeavor society; John Hays; and Irbe. Mrs. Folsom is a member of the Plymouth Congregational church. Their home is located in Eighth avenue between Seneca and Spring streets and Mr. Folsom intends erecting a fine residence on Madison street in the near future. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but he has never taken a very active part in politics, as his extensive business interests require his close attention, and therefore he has refused to accept a nomination to any office. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of a number of fraternal organizations, chief among which are the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World.

Such in brief is the life history of one of a class of men who have been instrumental in the rapid development and improvement of this wonderful country. He stands as a worthy example of what may be accomplished here by close attention and energy combined with laudable ambition. After the financial panic he was left with a large indebtedness on his hands, and the profits which accrued from his work at Everett were all used in meeting his obligations at Tacoma, so that when he began business in Seattle he had practically no capital. He has, however, built up an enterprise the profits of which have never fallen below ten thousand dollars any year and have reached as high as fifteen thousand dollars. The greater part of this he has invested in timber land, so that he will realize more largely in the future from his property. His office is in the new Colman dock building and consists of a fine suite of rooms which are conveniently furnished and arranged for the discharge of his business duties. Mr. Folsom is to-day one of the most prominent representative business men of the northwest, possessing marked enterprise, keen discernment and capability.

FRANK H. OSGOOD.

In the past ages the history of a country was the record of wars and conquests; to-day it is the record of commercial activity, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are the leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, not of man over man, and the victor is he, who can successfully establish, control and operate exten-



F. H. Osgood

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sive business interests. Frank H. Osgood is one of those strong and influential men whose lives have become an essential part in the history of Seattle. As president of the Seattle & Renton Electric Railway he occupies a front rank in business circles.

Mr. Osgood was born in Charleston, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, on the 2d of February, 1852, and belongs to an old New England family of English origin, which was founded in this country in colonial days, his ancestors having fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and the Colby Academy. Throughout his active business life he has been a railroad builder and has built a number of electric railways in the northwest. He has the distinction of building and having put in operation one of the first successful electric roads in the United States. Since 1884 he has been a resident of Seattle and is today the owner of the Seattle & Renton Railway, having purchased the road in 1895. At present, it is the only road outside of the combination, and under his able management it is now in successful operation. Mr. Osgood has other heavy interests in the northwest, principally in mining, timber lands, etc. He was one of the incorporators and was treasurer of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, a line originally designed to give Seattle a connection with some trans-continental road from the east. It was purchased by the Northern Pacific and is now being operated as a part of that system. He was president of the Seattle Street Railway Company from its inception to the organization of the Seattle Railway & Power Company, and was president of the latter company which is now a part of the Seattle Electric Railway Company. Mr. Osgood's railway building marks a distinct period in the history of the state as he was the builder of the first street railway in Washington territory.

In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Georgina Arquit, of Brooklyn, New York, who presides with gracious dignity over their elegant home. They are members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Osgood is also a member of the leading clubs of the city. He is prominent in social, as well as business circles, being a pleasant, genial and polished gentleman, of high social qualities, and has an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem him highly for his genuine worth.

ELEAZER P. WHITNEY.

Eleazer P. Whitney and his estimable wife are widely known in Black Diamond and throughout the surrounding district. He was born in Harrison, Cumberland county, Maine, on the 15th of February, 1846. His an-

cestors were descendants of John Whitney, who came to the New England coast in 1641. Many representatives of the family have figured prominently in the industrial or political history of this great country since that period. Direct ancestors of Eleazer P. were in the Revolutionary war, and his great-grandfather, Daniel F., was one of the twelve who drove the British out of Portland, Maine, in 1812. Eleazer P. Whitney was educated in the common schools of his native county, and in the academy at Bridgton, Maine. In 1873 he went to Chicago and was employed in the offices of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Company for two years, and for the succeeding two years he was stationed at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the employment of the same corporation. In 1877 he went to San Francisco, California, where he was engaged in the teaming and transfer business for two years.

Mr. Whitney was married in September in 1875, to Mary E. Dwyer, and in 1879 they came to Washington, settling on a section of school land at Stuck, King county, where they lived for five years. On the expiration of that period they sold their property and removed to the Green river valley in 1884, taking up a homestead on the beautiful farm on which they have since lived. By purchase they have added to the original tract until they now have a very valuable and extensive farm of three hundred and nine acres located on Green river about nine miles from Auburn, and on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is also four miles from the gold mining town of Black Diamond. This farm is devoted to dairying and to general agriculture. All of its products find a ready sale on the market of Black Diamond, which has a population of about five hundred people.

Mr. Whitney votes the Republican ticket and has firm faith in the platform of the party. He belongs to Diamond Lodge No. 83, F. & A. M., and to the Eastern Star chapter at Black Diamond. He has met with success in his business affairs and is to-day accounted one of the progressive and enterprising agriculturists of this locality.

Mr. Whitney has been ably assisted by his estimable wife, who has had a long career of notable activity and is well known not only in the west but in the eastern and middle states. She was born in Syracuse, New York, January 22, 1838, and received her early education in the public schools of Syracuse, and the Pompeii Seminary, and Fayetteville Academy, near there, her education being completed under the direction of her father, who was an accomplished scholar, and he well prepared his talented daughter for the battle of life. She engaged in school teaching in the vicinity of her girlhood home for about twelve years. In 1873 she went to Chicago and for three years was employed there as a drygoods clerk. During that time she first became

known as a forcible writer of much ability, being a contributor to the old Chicago Times, then edited and published by Story. She won the warm personal friendship of that gentleman, who remained her friend until his death. From Chicago Mrs. Whitney went to San Francisco, California, in 1875, and there engaged in dressmaking for three years. As above stated, she came with her husband to Washington in 1879 and has since been identified with the interests of King county and of this state, principally as an earnest and forcible reform writer for various newspapers and periodicals, both of the east and of the west. For many years her home has been visited by prominent people throughout the country, who delight in the lavish hospitality bestowed by herself and very excellent husband.

HARRY A. RASER.

Harry A. Raser is one of the busy, energetic and prominent business men of Seattle, representing insurance and loan interests, with an office at 210 Pioneer building. He has been a resident of the city since 1889, arriving just after the great conflagration which swept over Seattle, and has contributed in no small manner to its upbuilding and since that time he has taken an active part in its progress and improvement. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Lewisburg, Union county, on the 16th of December, 1852. The origin of the family in this country is not distinctly known, but the records can be traced back in an unbroken line to Baltus Raser, who, on the 6th of February, 1743, married Mary Lucken, according to the custom of the Society of Friends. Mr. Raser has a copy of the original certificate, which is attested by the congregation then present, fifty-five signatures being appended in addition to those of the contracting parties. Their son Bernard Raser was married in 1790 to Mary Heyl, a daughter of Phillip Heyl, who served in the Revolutionary war as an ensign in the regiment of Philadelphia Associates under command of Colonel John Cadwallader. Bernard Raser joined this company February 2, 1775, and was a noted member of the same. He was the great-grandfather of our subject. His son, Bernard Raser, served in the war of 1812, holding the rank of captain. Of the six children born to him, Thomas Raser was the second in order of birth. The youngest was a daughter, Mary, who became the wife of John H. Vincent. Their son, Reverend John H. Vincent, of Topeka, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, is one of the most prominent divines, not only of that denomination, but of the entire country. He is a leader of great ability, of strong mentality, and moreover an earnest Christian gentleman, who stands

as a type of honorable manhood, developed by Christian principles. In the summer of 1899 he visited Seattle, and was entertained in the home of Mr. Raser of this review.

Thomas Raser, the father of our subject, was born in Philadelphia August 26, 1793, and at Chillisquaque, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of September, 1841, he married Elizabeth Knight Brown, who was born in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1819. In early life he was a contractor and also engaged in carrying on a grist and sawmill at Chillisquaque as well as conducting a farm there. In all his business affairs he was very successful and was a man of influence in his community. When he closed out his industrial interests there in 1854 and removed to Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, the community in which he had lived felt that it had lost one of its most valued representative men. After taking up his abode in Waterford he lived a retired life until called to his final rest on the 8th of December, 1857. He left a comfortable estate, but the trustee appointed by the court, after paying the interest on the principal for three years, failed and left the widow helpless with the care of seven children.

Harry A. Raser then started out to gain his own education. While the family was at Waterford he pursued his studies in the public schools and the Waterford Academy, paying for his tuition at the academy by serving as janitor and performing other duties in the school. In 1866 the family moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he attended the Erie Academy for two terms and in April, 1867, he started out to earn his own way, becoming messenger boy in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Erie, at a salary of fifteen dollars per month. He was then fourteen years of age. While thus engaged he learned telegraphy and afterward accepted a clerkship, becoming shipping clerk for the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad at Newcastle, Pennsylvania. In 1869, when the Pennsylvania Company leased the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, he was employed by the new corporation and filled various positions, such as telegraph operator, ticket and freight agent. He was stationed at various places on the Erie & Ashtabula divisions of the Pennsylvania Company's system and remained with that corporation continuously until 1889, with the exception of the years 1873 and 1874 spent as bookkeeper in the employ of the Shenango Furnace Company at West Middlesex, Pennsylvania.

In 1889 Mr. Raser took a vacation of two months, and made a trip to San Francisco. There he met a friend who gave such glowing accounts of business opportunities for young men in the Puget Sound country that Mr. Raser decided to sever his connection with the Pennsylvania Com-

pany, go north and locate with his friend in Tacoma. Going to Seattle a few days later, and noting its great business activity, he concluded "Seattle was good enough for him." He at once engaged in the loan and general insurance business, a little later becoming a partner in the W. L. Gaggan Company. The business was afterwards reorganized under the firm name of Goodwin, Raser & Fiskén, under which title operations were continued until 1895, when Mr. Goodwin sold his interest to his partners. They continued the business under the firm name of Raser & Fiskén. Since 1899 Mr. Raser has had no partner, conducting a general insurance and loan business at 210 Pioneer building. The insurance department embraces fire, life, marine, accident, burglar, plate glass, surety bonds, liability and excess credit.

On the 25th of July, 1897, Mr. Raser joined the first rush to the Klondike, taking passage on the steamship "Mexico." He reached Skagway before the White Pass trail had been blazed through. Those who accomplished that perilous journey that year know only too well the hardships endured and difficulties encountered during the two months required to make the trip to Bennett. At Bennett, with his partner, he whip-sawed lumber and built a boat in which they made the trip to Dawson, accomplishing what, at that time, was considered a great feat, namely, going through Miles canyon and shooting the White Horse rapids without a pilot, and with all their goods on board. On the morning of November 10th they found themselves opposite Dawson in mid-stream, their boat wedged in an ice gorge which was moving rapidly down the river. Before them lay the objective point of those weeks of toil and hardship, but they were powerless to reach it. No mortal hand could stay the on-rushing of that field of ice. Anxiously watching the shore, they noticed a lessening of their speed and when exactly opposite the sawmill in Dawson, to their great surprise and rejoicing the gorge stopped, attracting the attention of those on shore; boards were laid across the ice to them and their goods were carried to land. No sooner had they reached the land than the gorge broke away, carrying off their boat, and it seemed that the temporary stoppage was providential. This was the last boat to reach Dawson that year. Mr. Raser had a varied experience in the Klondike. He secured a lay claim on No. 7, below Bonanza, and performed all the various duties incumbent upon miners on those days. In August, 1889, with two others, he started down the Yukon for St. Michaels in a double end scow, making two thousand miles in twenty days, reaching St. Michaels in time to catch the Humboldt on her last trip to Seattle that year.

At Greenfield, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of October, 1875, Mr. Raser was united in marriage to Miss May W. Iddings, a daughter of Dr. Warren Iddings, of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, and a granddaughter of Thomas Denny Webb, a noted attorney of the western reserve, in which he served as a circuit judge. Mr. and Mrs. Raser have three children, Carrie Beth, Laura, and Charles Iddings. In his political views Mr. Raser is a Republican and has served as a delegate to party conventions, but has never sought or desired office. He is quite prominent in social and fraternal circles, and his wife is a valued member of the Queen Anne Fortnightly Club, of which she is now serving as treasurer. Mr. Raser belongs to St. John's Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M. He has taken an active interest in Masonic work and holds membership in Seattle Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., Seattle Commandery No. 2, K. T., of which he is a past eminent commander and is a member of Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. He is also connected with the order of the Sons of the American Revolution. In religious views he is a Presbyterian and has been an active and energetic member, filling various offices in the past. Since coming to Seattle Mr. Raser has been numbered among the representative citizens, taking a deep interest in the progress and upbuilding of the northwest. Prominent and reliable in business and popular in social circles, he well deserves mention in this volume.

SYLVESTER GOODRICH.

Sylvester Goodrich has resided upon the Pacific coast almost continuously for a half century, having taken up his abode in California in 1852. He is therefore largely familiar with the history of the improvement and settlement as also of the upbuilding of this portion of the country. The width of the continent separates him from the place of his birth, for he was born in Rome, New York, on the 16th of November, 1831. He came of an old New England family, his father, Isaac Goodrich, having been born in Connecticut, where he was reared by an uncle, his father having died when he was but a child. When seventeen years of age, Isaac Goodrich removed from Connecticut to Oneida county, New York, where he became a prosperous farmer. He was united in wedlock to Miss Mary Hollister, a native of the Empire state, and, like her husband, of English descent. He died on the old farm in 1860 and she continued to make her home there until called to her final rest in 1870.

To the public school system of Oneida county, New York, Sylvester Goodrich is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his

youth. At an early age he was trained to habits of industry, economy and honesty. He worked in field and meadow, thus assisting his father until he was twenty years of age, when, with a desire to see some of the world and gain a fortune, he left home in 1852 and went by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, attracted by the discovery of gold in that state. For six months after his arrival he was engaged in mining at Placerville, and then made a short visit to Portland, Oregon, after which he returned to California and spent three years in the various placer mining districts of that state. About 1872 we went to Colorado and was engaged in mining in the regions of Leadville and Denver, Pueblo and Durango, for about ten years. In 1888 he went to Seattle, and erected a business house on Jackson street, which, however, was destroyed in the great fire which swept over the city in 1889. Mr. Goodrich then came to Auburn, which has since been his home. He and his two step-sons, Walter and Arthur, keep a public house in this town. Mr. Goodrich has also accumulated a considerable amount of town and farm property, having a tract of thirteen and one-half acres a mile and a half from Auburn, together with a valuable farm adjoining the town and lying on both sides of White river. This he purchased in 1901, laid it off in town lots and this addition to Auburn is destined to be a popular building district of this growing place.

Mr. Goodrich has been twice married. In Canajoharie, Montgomery county, New York, he was joined in wedlock in 1856 to Mary E. Thorp, who was born in that place in 1831, and died in Durango, Colorado, in 1884, after traveling life's journey with him for twenty-eight years. In February, 1895, occurred the marriage of Mr. Goodrich and Mrs. Anna Rummel, who was born in Germany in 1858. By her former marriage she had four children: Walter, Arthur, George and Viola.

Mr. Goodrich exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and takes an active interest in local political affairs, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the principles in which he believes. He became a member of the Masonic order in New York, and since locating in Auburn he has become a member of the order of Red Men. The story of mining experiences in the west from the early days of the development of the gold regions of California is familiar to him through actual experience. He has witnessed much of the substantial upbuilding and progress of this section of the country and has ever been deeply interested in what has been accomplished here. In his own career he has shown that industry and determination are valuable requisites in winning success.

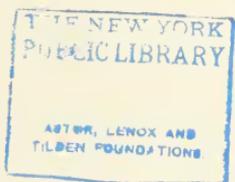
MRS. S. J. BOGART.

Deeply engraved on the pages of pioneer history of King county is the name of Mrs. S. J. Bogart, for she was one of the first to locate in the Evergreen state. Her history forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the enterprising present, from the days of dugouts, sod houses and unimproved farms to those of marked prosperity, and during all these years she has so ordered her life as to gain the love and esteem of all who have had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Mrs. Bogart bore the maiden name of Nancy Matilda Hembree, and her birth occurred in Springfield, Missouri, on the 3d of May, 1837, being a daughter of Captain A. J. and Nancy (Dodson) Hembree, who were well known residents of Tennessee. In 1843 the family started on the long and tiresome journey to the west, being piloted across the plains by the noted Marcus Whitman, and their objective point was Oregon. The journey was full of perilous adventures and miraculas escapes, not only from the hostile savage, but by loss of stock, for the want of water and food as they slowly wended their way across the sandy deserts. Sometimes there would come up a terrific storm, the tents would be torn from their fastenings, their contents scattered to the four winds, and the poor women and children would stand huddled together or crouched beneath the wagons, their only protection from the pitiless rain. There were both deaths and births on the road. One boy was run over by a wagon and killed. The dead were tenderly laid away in rude caskets, made of boxes or whatever could be procured, and companies following would find the graves desecrated by the Indians, the bodies being left to the mercy of the prairie wolf. They were a forlorn and weary crowd when they arrived on the Columbia river, where Dalles City now stands. Learning that they could go no farther with their wagons, they hired Indians to take them down the river in boats. Any one that has ever seen the rocks, whirlpools, and cascades for which the Columbia river is noted between there and Portland can have a faint idea of the dangerous undertaking before them. Often the water would dash over the boat, completely drenching the occupants, when they would land, build bonfires and dry their clothes and bedding. The men would then tow the boats until they reached smoother water, while the women would climb over the rocks and logs along the shore, carrying and dragging their little ones with them until they could take passage again. Six months were consumed ere the little party arrived in Oregon City, then a trading post of the Hudson Bay Company. During the journey down the river a young girl died and was buried on the present



M. M. Boyart



site of Portland, then a dense wilderness. After remaining one year in Oregon City, Mr. Hembree secured a claim in Yamhill county, that state, and there the daughter, Nancy Matilda, attended the district schools, her instructor being the well known Judge Deady. Her father served as captain of a company during the Indian war of 1855 and 1856 and was killed in battle near where Yakima now stands. His mutilated body was brought home and laid to rest with Masonic and military honors at the homestead, which he had given his life to obtain. His widow after surviving him twenty years, rejoined her beloved husband in the home beyond. In Yamhill county, Oregon, Miss Hembree gave her hand in marriage to H. H. Snow, a merchant, and in 1877 they came to Renton, King county, Washington, where Mr. Snow established a mercantile business, thus continuing until his death. This union resulted in the birth of ten children, of whom three are living, namely: Algenora, who became the wife of F. W. Martin, of Oregon; Izella, who married J. A. Morris, of Renton; and Willard R., a resident of Minnesota. In 1891 Mrs. Snow was united in marriage to S. J. Bogart, and they now reside in a beautiful home in Renton, where they dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Bogart is a member of the Pioneer society and as far as can be ascertained, there are none in Washington and but few in Oregon that crossed the plains at the time she did. The emigrants of 1843 were the first to cross the plains in wagons. She is well known as a writer and has contributed many interesting articles to the local papers and magazines of early reminiscences of the pioneer days.

JOHN MUELLER.

The subject of this review has well earned the proud American title of a self-made man, for in the active world of business he has overcome difficulties and obstacles, and unaided has worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the most prosperous representatives of the business interest of the commonwealth. With signal consistency it may therefore be said that he is the architect of his own fortune, for through his own exertions he has attained the honorable position he now occupies as superintendent of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company. Mr. Mueller was born in the Rhine-Pfaltz district of Germany on the 4th of November, 1861, his parents being Adam and Eliese (Blaesi) Mueller, both also natives of the fatherland. In this family were eight children, all of whom came to America, and seven of the number are still living, namely: Daniel, Theo-

dore, John, Adam, Katie, Lottie and Jacob. Adam Mueller, the father, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of toys and in clay work in his native land.

John Mueller, the third child in order of birth in the above family, left the parental home at the age of twelve years and became an apprentice at the brewer's trade, at which he served for two years, the latter part of which was spent in the city of Kaiserslautern. About this time Mr. Mueller was imbued with a desire to seek a field of broader opportunities for his labors and accordingly came to America, making the journey alone, but in Chicago, Illinois, he joined two of his brothers who had preceded him to the new world. After his arrival here he found employment at the brewer's trade in Blue Island, Illinois, where he remained for two years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Ottawa, Illinois, being at that time eighteen years of age. In the latter city he assumed the position of foreman of a brewery, and in 1880 he went to New York to enter the brewers' academy, where he completed a year's course in general studies, together with the technic of the brewer's trade. Returning thence to Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Mueller was employed during the following four years as foreman for the Ernst Brothers brewing house, while for the succeeding three and a half years he was foreman for the firm of Lutz & Son at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1891 he came to Seattle and assumed the position of foreman for the Claussen & Sweney Brewing Company, soon securing an interest in that industry. In 1893, however, the company was consolidated with two others, and the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company was organized, of which Mr. Mueller was chosen superintendent in 1893. The company soon began remodeling and enlarging their old plant at Georgetown, and within the last two years two new buildings have been erected, which occupy about five acres of ground and represent an outlay of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is the largest as well as the most modern and best equipped establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi river. In addition to his interest in this valuable establishment Mr. Mueller is also financially connected with the firm of Mueller Brothers of Chicago, the business of which is conducted by three brothers, Theodore, Daniel and Jacob. Mr. Mueller of this review is interested in many local improvements in Seattle, and for four years has served as a member of the school board. The application of his thorough business methods has resulted in the removal of a heavy debt from this district and has resulted in general improvement.

On the 28th of May, 1889, occurred the marriage of Mr. Mueller and

Miss Bertha Diesing, and this union has resulted in the birth of three children, Minnie, Chester and Margery. The family reside in a pleasant and commodious residence in Georgetown, which was erected in 1892, and there hospitality reigns supreme. Religiously Mr. Mueller was reared in the Lutheran faith, and in his political relations he is allied with the Republican party. He is an active worker in the ranks of Republicanism, and has many times served as a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party, but he has never been an aspirant for the honors or emoluments of public office. His character and position strongly illustrates the fact that if a young man but possesses the high attributes of mind and heart he can readily attain to a point of unmistakable precedence and gain for himself a place among the leading business men of his community, and it proves that the road to success is open for all young men who have the courage to tread its pathway. His life record should serve as an inspiration to the young of this and future generations and teach by incontrovertible facts that success is ambition's end.

ANDREW HEMRICH.

With a deep and abiding interest in the city of Seattle, in its progress and improvement, Andrew Hemrich has done much for its advancement, laboring earnestly along lines that have contributed to its material upbuilding. He is therefore known as one of its valued citizens. He is furthermore prominent in business affairs and a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party, on whose ticket he was elected to the office of state senator in 1898, so that he is now serving.

Mr. Hemrich was born in Alma, Wisconsin, October 31, 1856, and is a son of John and Catherine (Koeppel) Hemrich, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father having been born in Baden, while the mother's birth occurred in Bavaria. In youth they came to America and the father traveled across the country in a covered wagon from Rochester, New York, to Iowa, stopping for a while at Mount Vernon, Indiana, thus making his way to Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in the brewing business. He followed that pursuit until 1852, when he loaded his brewery appliances and fixtures upon a barge which was towed to Alma, Wisconsin. There he again established a brewery, which he successfully conducted for thirty years. In 1884 he came to Seattle, where his son Andrew had previously located, and joined him in the organization and incorporation of the Bay View Brewing Company, which was conducted under the firm name until 1893, when it became the Bay

View branch of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company. About 1891 John Hemrich retired from active business life, enjoying a well merited rest until called to his final home in 1897. His wife still survives him and resides at the old home in Bay View. He was a very active and energetic business man, reliable in all his trade transactions and his industry and capable management brought to him splendid success. In politics he was a Democrat and during the war of the rebellion served as sheriff of Buffalo county, Wisconsin. To him and his wife were born ten children: Edwin, who died at the age of six years; George, who passed away at the age of eighteen; Louise, who became the wife of John Lick, and died at the age of twenty-four; Matilda, who married John Lick, and died at the age of twenty-nine years; Andrew, whose name introduces this review; John, who is living retired; Emma, the widow of Frederick Kirschner; William, who is connected with the Bay View Brewery; Alvin and Louis, who are members of the firm of Hemrich Brothers.

During his boyhood days Andrew Hemrich pursued his education in the common schools, which he attended until fourteen years of age. He then left home and went to the wild mining regions of the west, spending about ten or twelve years on the prairies of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and Montana. He was there engaged in mining and was also connected with brewing interests, establishing a brewery at Glendale, Montana, which he conducted for several years. He then sold his plant there and accepted a position as manager superintendent of the Bozeman Brewing Company of Bozeman, Montana. He occupied that position for two years and upon resigning he came to Seattle in accordance with plans perfected to establish a brewery business in company with John Kopp.

Mr. Hemrich arrived in this city February 18, 1883, and has since been one of its residents, active in its business affairs and a recognized leader in political circles. The same year he established a business at Bay View under the firm name of Kopp & Hemrich, which business was conducted for two years, at the end of which time he was joined by his father, John Hemrich, and his brother-in-law, Frederick Kirschner, in the organization and incorporation of the Bay View Brewing Company, which was conducted under that style until 1893. The business was then merged into the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company, whose trade has grown from a modest beginning to mammoth proportions, and it is now the largest establishment of the kind on the coast. In addition to the plant at Bay View, there has been a colossal new brick structure erected at Georgetown. It required three years in its construction and has just been completed. It now has a capacity of three

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John P. Hartman

hundred thousand barrels per year. The brand "Ranier" is as famous on the coast as the Pabst and Schlitz brews are in the middle and eastern section of the country. Mr. Hemrich was chosen president on the organization of the new company and still serves in that capacity. He has excellent business ability and executive force, his plans are readily and substantially formed and he is determined in their execution and carries forth to a successful conclusion whatever he commences, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by persistent, honorable and earnest effort.

Mr. Hemrich has long been deeply interested in important measures for the improvement and upbuilding of Seattle. He was one of the organizers and is vice-president of the Seattle and Lake Washington Water-way Company, and many other interests of importance owe their successful existence to his wise counsel and active co-operation. No movement or measure calculated to prove of benefit to the city solicits his aid in vain, for he has ever been a generous contributor to every interest for the general good. In political affairs, too, he is well known, and has labored earnestly and effectively for the improvement and growth of the Republican party, of which he has long been a stalwart and earnest supporter. He was elected in 1898 on that ticket to the office of state senator and is still occupying this position. He has given due consideration to all matters which have come up for action and has left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted during his term.

In November, 1884, Mr. Hemrich was united in marriage to Miss Maria Huckle, a native of Germany, and to them have been born five children: John, Alvin, Ernest, Katie G. and Charles. The family have a fine residence at Bay View, which was erected by Mr. Hemrich in 1892. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage and a most determined individuality have so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and director of things.

JOHN P. HARTMAN.

The profession of the law, when clothed with its true dignity, purity and strength, must rank first among the callings of man, for law rules the universe. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society and control the varied relations of men. As thus viewed there is attached to the legal profession a nobleness

that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer, who, rising to the responsibilities of the profession, and honest in the pursuit of his purpose, embraces the richness of learning and the purity of morals, together with the graces and modesty and the general amenities of life. Of such a type John P. Hartman is a representative. He has resided in the Sound country for eleven years and during this time has made rapid progress in his chosen calling.

Mr. Hartman was born in Fountain county, Indiana, July 3, 1857, and comes of a family of German lineage that was established in America two hundred and fifty years ago, the first representatives of the name in this country being among the pioneer settlers of the Carolinas. They followed agricultural pursuits. George Hartman, the great-grandfather of our subject, and one of his brothers were soldiers of the Revolutionary war, serving under General Francis Marion, the noted "Swamp Fox." They had to live upon acorns and sweet potatoes and when visited by a British officer the latter remarked that men who lived in such a way could not be defeated. John P. Hartman, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Carolina and carried on agricultural pursuits and in 1822 removed to Indiana, casting in his lot among the first settlers of the part of the state in which he located. He secured land from the government and had a patent which bore the personal signature of President Andrew Jackson. This land is still in the possession of his descendants. The father of our subject also bore the name of John P. Hartman and was born upon the family homestead in Fountain county, Indiana, and reared to farm life, carrying on agricultural pursuits throughout his entire business career, but at the present time he is living retired. He served in the Sixty-third Indiana Infantry for two years during the Civil war. He then entered the regular army and was mustered out with the rank of colonel in 1865. He joined the army as a private, but his meritorious conduct and his valor won him promotion until he became the commander of his regiment. He was with the Army of the Tennessee for two years and afterward with General Sedgwick's corps in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in most of the engagements with which those divisions of the army were connected and was at the head of the first regiment to enter Richmond. He was never captured or seriously wounded, although he was often in the thickest of the fight and had many close calls. On one occasion there were twelve or fifteen bullet holes in his clothing and in his hat. In the year 1873 he went to Nebraska, where he took up land and engaged in general farming and stock business for a number of years. Later he sold his property interests in that state and removed to Indiana once more. He is a very active and in-

fluent member of the United Brethren church, serving as one of its officers, and his life has ever been in harmony with its teachings. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sines, and unto them were born seven children, of whom three died in infancy, while only two are yet living, the sister of our subject being Mrs. Mary Torger. The mother has also passed away.

In the public schools of his native state John P. Hartman gained his early education, which was afterward continued in the state university of Nebraska. He went to that state with his father in the year 1873. It was then a wild district, buffalo ranged over the prairies and Indians were numerous. The land was wild and uncultivated and the work of development and progress had scarcely been begun. There were few farms, but over the broad prairies were seen large herds of cattle in charge of cow-boys, and Mr. Hartman became one of their number. Later he attended the state university and subsequently was connected with the engineering corps of the Union Pacific Railroad for a year, but thinking that he would prefer the practice of law as a life work he began studying for the profession in Kearney, Nebraska, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He then practiced in that place until 1891, when he came to the west, settling first in Tacoma, and in 1896 he removed to Seattle. Since his arrival upon the coast he has been very successful in the practice of his chosen profession, devoting his time almost exclusively to corporation law. He has a well selected and extensive library and is the representative of many of the large firms and business houses of this city. He has studied closely and carefully the great questions of jurisprudence, and in the handling of his cases demonstrates his superior skill and ability. To some extent Mr. Hartman has been engaged in real estate dealing and has erected some buildings in the city, both residence and business property. He also has farming interests at Kent. He was reared upon a farm and has always had a liking for the occupation. His investments have been judiciously and carefully made and have brought him a good financial return.

On September 16, 1883, Mr. Hartman was married at New Helena, Nebraska, to Miss Caroline E. Dryden, the daughter of a Wisconsin pioneer, and their children were: Eva, deceased; Dwight, aged fourteen; Harold, twelve; and Robert, who is five. In his political views Mr. Hartman is a stalwart Republican, active in the ranks of the party and has attended county, state and national conventions. He is also a campaign worker and has made a wide acquaintance among the leaders of the party in this portion of the state and elsewhere, but has never sought or desired official preferment for himself. He is an active member of the Westminster Presbyterian church,

was one of its organizers and is now a member of its session. Nature bestowed upon him good gifts. He possesses a mind of broad compass, and the industry that brings forth every spark of talent with which he has been endowed. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of the personal character which impresses itself upon the community.

H. R. CORSON, M. D.

Since 1888 Dr. H. R. Corson has been a member of the medical fraternity of King county, and his ability has enabled him to advance to a position among the successful representatives of the profession. He is now located in Issaquah, where he is enjoying a large private practice, in addition to acting as physician for some important corporations.

The entire width of the American continent separates Dr. Corson from the place of his birth, he being a native of Alton, Maine, born November 13, 1848. His parents were V. R. and Angeline (Rand) Corson, both of whom were natives of the Pine Tree state. The father, who was born in Canaan, Maine, in 1812, was of English descent, while his wife, whose birth occurred in Poland, Maine, in 1818, was of Scotch lineage. A farmer by occupation, he followed that pursuit in order to provide for his family, and his death occurred in New Brunswick in 1887. His wife had passed away some time before, having died in Alton, Maine, in 1868.

In the public schools of his native town H. R. Corson acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the Maine Central Institute in Pittsfield. His choice of a vocation fell upon the medical profession and he began preparation for practice as a student in Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine. He applied himself closely to the mastery of the branches forming the curriculum there and in 1876 was graduated. Well equipped for his schosen work, he then opened an office in New Sharon, Maine, where he remained for twelve years, constantly broadening his knowledge by further reading and by practical experience. The possibilities of the northwest, however, attracted him, and in 1888 he severed the ties which bound him to his native state and made his way across the country to Seattle, where he opened an office and practiced for seven years. In 1895 he came to Issaquah and since that time has been the physician and surgeon for the Issaquah Coal Company, which in its mines employs a large force of men. Since 1899 he has also been the surgeon for the Seattle division of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and in addition he has a large private prac-

tice, which is accorded him in recognition of his thorough understanding of the science of medicine and his accuracy in applying its principles to the needs of those to whom injury or disease have made the aid of the physician or surgeon essential.

Dr. Corson was married in Madison, Maine, in 1874, to Miss E. S. Paine, who was born in North Anson, Maine, in 1853, a daughter of Hiram and Mary (Barton) Paine, who were early settlers of New England. They became the parents of four children: The oldest, Warren B., died soon after he came to Seattle, aged thirteen; W. H., Eva May and Kenneth P. are all with their parents. In his political views the Doctor is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his support of the party and its principles and has taken an active part in promoting its work and success. While in the Pine Tree state he was elected to represent Franklin county, Maine, in the general assembly, serving in 1886-87, and was school supervisor for about ten years in New Sharon, Maine. He has also been prominent as a party worker in the west and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office here. He was school director for one year and in 1900 was elected mayor of Issaquah, and re-elected for two years more in 1902, proving himself a loyal citizen by the promptness and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of these various positions. For almost a quarter of a century Dr. Corson has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the order in New Sharon, Maine, in 1878. He was one of the organizers of Issaquah Lodge, F. & A. M., and he also belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 51, K. P. Although he has been a resident of the north-west for a comparatively brief period, he is fully imbued with the progressive spirit which dominates this section of the country and has labored to promote the welfare and advancement of this locality, while at the same time giving close attention to the varied and important duties of his profession.

W. F. ECKHART.

W. F. Eckhart is the secretary and treasurer of the Webster-Eckhart-Sims Company, dealers in general merchandise at Enumclaw. He possesses marked enterprise and determination, qualities which would make him an active factor and valued representative of the business interests of any progressive town. He is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Tippecanoe county on the 29th of January, 1865. His father, Balser Eckhart, was born in Germany in 1837, and when twenty years of age came to this country, locating near Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he has

since carried on extensive farming operations. A few years after arriving in the United States, he was united in marriage to Louise Snyder, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1842, and died at her home in Indiana on the 6th of June, 1902.

Under the parental roof W. F. Eckhart was reared and in the public schools of Tippecanoe he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the Central Normal college at Danville, Indiana, where he remained as a student for two years. From 1883 until 1885 he engaged in teaching school in Coburn, Indiana, and in the fall of 1886 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was engaged in general merchandising for three years, his first venture in this direction. In 1889 he came to Washington, attracted by the business possibilities of the rapidly developing northwest. For two years he was identified with educational work here as a teacher near Kent, and for five years he taught at Wabash, King county. In January, 1895, he came to Enumclaw, and accepted a position as clerk in the general store of Webster & Nickerson, remaining with the house for two years, on the expiration of which period the firm was succeeded by Nickerson Brothers, Mr. Eckhart remaining as a representative of the new firm until 1901. He then became superintendent of the new building of the Webster-Eckhart-Sims Company and has since been a member of the firm in a general mercantile business, holding the position of secretary and treasurer, with Mr. Webster as president and Mr. Sims as vice-president.

On the 26th of July, 1890, Mr. Eckhart was happily married to Miss May Gray, who was born in California, and they now have two interesting children, Louisa and Robert. Theirs is a pleasant home, noted for its hospitality, which is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Eckhart was a charter member of Crescent Lodge, F. & A. M., of Enumclaw and served as master during the year 1902, and also belongs to the Eastern Star chapter of the same organization, and to the Independent Order of Red Men. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and while he is strong in his endorsement of the party, he has no time for public office, nor does he desire political preferment.

M. HARWOOD YOUNG.

There is probably no man in Seattle who occupies a more enviable position in mercantile and financial circles than M. Harwood Young, not alone on account of the success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untir-

ing energy, is quick of perception, forms plans readily and is determined in their execution; and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of success which is to-day his.

Mr. Young was born at Groton, Massachusetts, on the 21st of September, 1846, and is descended from a good old New England family, his grandfather Young being a respected resident of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and who attained a ripe old age. Lemuel D. Young, his son, was born in Plymouth, as was also his wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Marston. He lost his life by accident at the age of forty-three years. By occupation he was a merchant, and both he and his wife were earnest and consistent members of the Methodist church, exerting a wide influence for good throughout the community in which they lived. The father always took a deep interest in his town and county, and was very highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. His wife, who was a most estimable lady, died in 1865, at the age of thirty-nine years. In their family were three sons, namely: Henry D., Edwin and M. Harwood. Henry D. was drowned with the wreck of the Portland, in November, 1899, at the age of thirty-eight years. Edwin is a manufacturer residing in Lowell, Massachusetts.

It was during the infancy of M. Harwood Young that the family removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and seven years later to Laconia, in the same state. In 1864 he passed his examinations to Harvard college, but the urgent need of the government for more volunteers to assist in putting down rebellion led him to give up the course and he responded to President Lincoln's call in August of that year, entering the ranks of the Union army. At the beginning of the war he had tried to enlist but was rejected on account of his age, being at that time only fifteen years old. He was at length accepted as a member of Company I, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, but his regiment was subsequently mounted, and accompanied General Banks on his famous Red river expedition. Mr. Young participated in all the engagements in which his company took part. While in Mississippi they were sent to break up a forage train, and when making an attack he received a severe saber wound across his thigh and came very nearly losing his life, being in the hospital for four months. He then rejoined his regiment, and for some time before the close of the war he was regimental clerk under Lieutenant Colonel Flanders.

On receiving his discharge from the service Mr. Young returned to his old home in the north, and soon afterward accepted a clerkship in a Boston wholesale dry goods house. In 1868 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he and a friend purchased twelve horses, one barouche, three prairie schoo-

ers and four light wagons, and then started across the plains. At Leavenworth, Kansas, they secured the services of three men to assist them on their way to California by way of the Smoky Hill route. While crossing the plains they learned that the Indians were troublesome and applied to General Custer for a detail of soldiers to protect them, but the General said there would be no trouble, and they proceeded on their way alone, but had gone only a short distance when they were attacked by the red men, who either killed or captured all their horses. Going to a watering station four miles away Mr. Young and his party secured a guard of soldiers, but found on their return that the Indians had burned all that they could not carry away, leaving the little party in a very bad plight. They traveled on, however, from station to station until reaching Denver, Colorado, and from there proceeded on their journey by stage and rail, at length reaching San Francisco. While at Denver, Mr. Young was taken ill with mountain fever, and was advised by a physician to go to the coast if he hoped to recover. On regaining his health he returned to Boston, and not long afterward accepted a position in the auditing department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa.

In 1872 Mr. Young went back to Massachusetts and became cashier for the Boston Manufacturing Company located at Waltham, his employers being the proprietors of the first complete cotton mill erected in that state. He continued with them as their cashier and confidential man for eighteen years, or until 1890, during which time he was also engaged in active business in Waltham on his own account, being one of the organizers of the Waltham Co-operative Bank and its first secretary and treasurer. After capably filling those positions for two years he resigned, as the increasing volume of business of the bank demanded more of his time than he could spare, and he afterward served as one of its directors. He also assisted in organizing the electric light company, of which he was elected a director, and after its consolidation with the Waltham Gas Light Company still continued in that position. On the incorporation of the city of Waltham in 1884 he was elected a member of its first board of alderman for a term of two years, and so satisfactorily did he fill the office that he was elected for three years to the sinking fund commission, of which commission he was chairman.

Visiting Seattle in 1889, Mr. Young became convinced of its great possibilities for profitable investments and future growth, and on his return to Waltham severed his connection with the corporation with which he had been for so many years, and at once assisted in the organization of the New England-Northwestern Investment Company. In January, 1890, he located

in Seattle as the western manager of that company and has since filled that position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has had charge of the erection of many residences and business blocks and a number of other very paying investments. For several years he was president of the Union Trunk line, one of the principal street railways of the city, and became a large stockholder in the consolidated roads of Seattle, also a director in the Seattle Electric Company and the Puget Sound Electric Company, the line connecting Seattle and Tacoma. He was also vice-president of the gas company for a number of years; is a director of the National Bank of Commerce; and manager of the Pacific coast interests of the Planters Compress Company of Boston, large manufacturers of presses for baling in round compact bales both cotton and hay. Mr. Young has shipped large quantities of hay baled in this way to the Philippine islands and also to Alaska. Among the property of Seattle improved by him and his company is Beacon Hill. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, whose sound judgment, unflagging enterprise and capable management have brought to him a well merited success.

Mr. Young was married in 1872 to Miss Josephine Richardson of Belmont, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Richard Richardson. Of the five children born of this union the two sons died in infancy. The daughters are Edith R., Ethel D. and Josephine. The family have a beautiful home on Beacon Hill, the culture and artistic taste of its occupants being reflected in its appointments, while a gracious hospitality adds a charm to its material comforts. They are connected with the Episcopal church, and Mr. Young is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated into the mysteries of that order at Revere Lodge, Boston, one of the oldest lodges in that state if not in the United States. In manner he is pleasant and cordial, which, combined with his sterling worth, makes him one of the most popular citizens of his adopted city.

REV. MICHAEL FAFARA.

Rev. Michael Fafara is a well known representative of the Catholic priesthood of King county, his home being in Enumclaw. He was born in Krakow, Austria, on the 25th of September, 1865. His parents, Casper and Frances Fafara, were born and reared in that country and the father has always followed the occupation of farming. The mother has now passed away, having died at her home in her native country in 1892. Their son, Rev. Fafara, was splendidly educated, first in the gymnasium schools of his native town, where he remained as a student for eight years, and afterward

spending four years in the theological schools of Rome, Italy. When he had completed his preparation for the priesthood he returned to his home, and in a few months was appointed by the propaganda of Rome as a missionary to the state of Washington.

On his arrival here he spent a month with Bishop Yunger at Vancouver, Washington, and received instruction from him concerning methods of work as conducted in this country. He then went to Tacoma, where he arrived in April, 1892, remaining at that place for nearly six years, during which time he was chaplain of the St. Joseph Hospital. In 1898 he located at Enumclaw, King county, where he purchased a pleasant cottage home and has since had charge of the missions of Enumclaw, Wilkinson, Franklin, Carbonado and Krain. At all of these places except Enumclaw he has built new churches and in this town he has remodeled the church edifice, which was already in use at the time of his arrival. This work has required a great deal of patient labor, but through his energy and personal popularity and the co-operation of the good people of his missions, he has been able to command ample means to place all in a prosperous condition. He visits each one of the missions monthly. The total membership of the five missions is seven hundred, and in his influential position he has added largely to the development of the southern portion of King county.

ISAAC P. CALHOUN.

Isaac P. Calhoun is one of the leading representatives of the lumber industry of the northwest. The dense forests of great trees in this portion of the country have furnished a wide field of labor for the logger and the lumber manufacturer and the business has become one of the most important sources of income to the residents of Washington. Isaac P. Calhoun entered this field of activity and in the prosecution of his business affairs has met with splendid success and has become one of the recognized leaders in his line.

Mr. Calhoun was born in La Grange, Stanislaus county, California, on the 11th of January, 1858, and has spent his entire life upon the coast. His father, Rufus Calhoun, was born in New Brunswick, about 1827, and went to the Golden state in 1853, making the trip around Cape Horn in a fishing schooner. The family remained at La Grange from that year until 1866 and then removed to Port Townsend, which has since been the family home. On coming to Port Townsend he built a schooner there in 1866-67, and on its completion he operated it in the service of the merchants for several years. Later he became part owner and was master of several vessels employed in

the Puget Sound and Pacific coast trade, and subsequently he was employed by the firm of Corbett & Maclay of Portland, Oregon, as master of the Sparrowhawk, running to Australia, China and the Philippines and other oriental countries. He was thus engaged for a number of years and finally sold the vessel in Australia. For the past twenty years he has been employed as master on the Spreckel line of vessels owned in San Francisco and used in the sugar-carrying trade between San Francisco and Honolulu. He was united in marriage to Sarah Filmore, who was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1827, and is yet living at the family home in Port Townsend. To this worthy couple were born five sons and a daughter.

Isaac P. Calhoun was educated in the schools of Port Townsend, to which place he went with his parents when a youth of eight summers. On leaving home he became an active factor in the business world. He went to Newcastle on Lake Washington, where he was employed as a clerk in the store of the Oregon Improvement Company and continued to fill that position for seven years; a fact which indicates his fidelity to duty and the confidence reposed in him by his employers. In May, 1887, he went to Tacoma and was manager of the store owned by the Tacoma Mill Company for about two years. For the succeeding six months he occupied a similar position with the Seattle Coal & Iron Company at Issaquah. He then received the appointment under Charles M. Bradshaw as special deputy collector of customs for the Puget Sound district and filled that position for a year. In June, 1890, he went to Black Diamond, Washington, where he entered into partnership with J. M. E. Atkinson under the firm name of Atkinson & Calhoun, being there engaged in general merchandising for eleven years. The enterprise was attended with a gratifying degree of success and after disposing of his interests there Mr. Calhoun went to Nome, Alaska. Later he returned to Kent, Washington, in October, of the same year, and in company with Joseph Kraus, he purchased the sawmill plant of the Sousie Creek Lumber Company. This mill has a capacity of twenty-five thousand feet of lumber daily, and the demand for its product is greater than can be supplied. This shows a very gratifying condition of business affairs and indicates that the firm is enjoying a well merited prosperity.

Mr. Calhoun was married on San Juan island, Washington, September 18, 1881, to Lexie Firth, who was born at Victoria, British Columbia, in 1861, and is of Scotch descent. Their union has been blessed with eight children, as follows: Inez, aged twenty years; Fillmore, aged eighteen years; Jessie, aged seventeen years; Millard, aged twelve years; Lenora, aged ten years; Ruth, aged eight years; Sarah and Lexie, aged respectively six and

two years. Mr. Calhoun belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Seattle, and to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Black Diamond. He supported the Republican party in early life, but when William Jennings Bryan first became a candidate for the presidency, he gave to him his allegiance and has since voted the Democratic ticket. Entering upon his business career without capital, but with a strong determination to succeed and a laudable ambition, he has steadily advanced in the business world until he now has attained an enviable standing as a representative of the industrial interests of the northwest.

DAVID T. DENNY.

No inhabitant of Seattle has so long resided in the city as David T. Denny. He has witnessed its growth from the beginning and more than that he has been an active factor in its development and progress, his efforts proving of great value in the substantial upbuilding of the beautiful city which he aided in founding. Seven additions have been platted by him and through his business activity he has contributed to the general prosperity and improvement. His career has been so inseparably interwoven with its history that to give a detailed account of his worth would be to largely compile the annals of Seattle. To the pioneer settlers who have braved dangers, hardships and trials to reclaim wild land for purposes of civilization, who have sought to carry progress into frontier regions, a debt of gratitude is due which can never be repaid but we can hold in grateful remembrance their lives and works, giving them the honor and praise which is their just due.

More than half a century has passed since David T. Denny came to Washington. He is a native of the state of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Putnam county, March 17, 1832. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage and is a very ancient one, representatives of the name emigrating from Scotland to Ireland and thence to England. The first to establish a home in America were David and Margaret Denny, who settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and Robert, their sixth child, became the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Berks county in 1753 and at a very early period in the history of Kentucky went to that state, being a contemporary of Daniel Boone and other famous pioneers of Kentucky who first settled on the "dark and bloody ground." His children were people of strong religious convictions, of pronounced anti-slavery principles and of Christian faith and practice.

John Denny, the father of our subject, was born in Mercer county, Ken-



D. F. Senny



tucky, May 4, 1793, and when a boy he enlisted in a Kentucky regiment to provide for the defense of the frontier against the Indians, who made raids against the settlers of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. He thus traversed those states before much settlement had been made and a little later he was a member of Colonel Richard M. Johnson's regiment of mounted volunteers, serving through the war of 1812. He was also with General Harrison at the battle of the Thames when General Proctor and the noted Indian chief, Tecumseh, were killed. John Denny afterward married Sally Wilson, who was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, February 3, 1797, the wedding taking place August 25, 1814. They became pioneer settlers of Indiana, where they resided for a number of years, and they went to Knox county, Illinois, in 1835. The father became a very prominent and influential citizen there and for several terms represented his district in the state legislature as a member of the Whig party. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and was also well acquainted with other distinguished men of that time. His wife died in Illinois March 21, 1841, and ten years later, in 1851, John Denny crossed the plains with his sons, Arthur A., James N., Samuel S., David T. and Allen W., but our subject is now the only survivor. They left their old home on the 10th of April, and were ninety-seven days in making the journey, arriving at Portland on the 22d of August. They accomplished the trip in safety but were almost ambushed by the Indians near the American Falls of Snake river, a family of the name of Clark being entirely wiped out by the Indians at that place only a little while after the Dennys had passed there.

John Denny located in Marion county, Oregon, and became quite active in the public affairs of the new territory. He was a prominent factor in the organization of the Republican party and was its first candidate for governor in 1858. The following year he came to Seattle, where he departed this life July 28, 1875. He was a typical pioneer, of resolute purpose, unfaltering courage and with the ability to become a leader in molding public affairs in a new locality. He was also a man of high moral character and his influence was ever on the side of progress, improvement of justice and of the right. In his early life he was a member of the Methodist church but later joined the United Brethren church, and continued one of its most faithful representatives until his death. In the Denny Genealogy, page 235, the following estimate of his character is given: "He was a man of large information and ready wit, served with Abraham Lincoln in the legislature of Illinois and their friendship and mutual respect continued throughout life. Mr. Denny going from Washington territory to visit President Lincoln at the time of the Civil war. He lived a faithful Christian and was a man of large

influence for good in the community in which he lived. By his first marriage he had ten children. After the death of his wife he was married in Illinois to Sally Boren, who crossed the plains with him and died in Seattle, leaving a daughter, Sarah, who still resides in this city."

David T. Denny was the seventh son of the family. He acquired his education in the public schools of Illinois and was nineteen years of age when he accompanied his father to the Pacific coast. He drove a four horse team, hauling their provisions. There were fourteen in the family and after they crossed the Missouri river they joined a train of twenty-two wagons. Near Fort Hall they were fired upon by the Indians, but all escaped unhurt. Had their horses been hit and thus disabled, probably every one would have been massacred. The party suffered from mountain fever but there were no deaths. Toward the last of the journey their supply of provisions became exhausted, but fortunately they found an emigrant who sold them some. Mr. Denny of this review drove the horses across the mountains and after remaining at Portland for about a month started for the Sound country, on the 10th of September, 1851. He drove the stock, accomplishing the entire journey on foot to Olympia, which was then a hamlet, containing but three small houses. Mr. Denny continued on across the country to the present site of Seattle and then wrote to his brother, Arthur A., telling him what he had discovered and advising him to come to this region. He realized that there was a good shipping point here and hoped that a town might eventually spring up. His foresight has been proved by time. Mr. Denny first worked at Alki Point, helping to load a ship with piles, cutting the timber at the water's edge, for which he was paid seven cents per foot, running measure. The country was then full of Indians, but they were friendly.

In the spring of 1852 Mr. Denny secured a claim of three hundred and twenty acres of government land, where the city of Seattle now stands. On the 23d of January, 1853, he was married to Miss Louisa Boren, a sister of his brother Arthur's wife. She was born in White county, Illinois, and was a daughter of a Baptist minister. Her mother belonged to the Latimer family. Mr. Denny built a log house in North Seattle, at the foot of what is now Denny way. He lived there less than a year, as the Indians began to be troublesome, and feeling unsafe at that place he removed to a new house which he built near his brother's on the present site of the Stevens Hotel. In the fall of 1855 the Indians, noting the greatly increased emigration to this portion of the country, determined to destroy the settlers who were coming into what they regarded as their own domain, but some friendly red men warned the white people of their danger and they built a block house, for

which Mr. Denny furnished a lot of hewn timber. Into this the white people moved on the morning of the 24th of January, 1856. The Indians came on in large numbers and surrounded the settlement. The fight continued from nine o'clock in the morning until dark when the savages withdrew. There were probably one hundred and fifty white men and the ship of war Decatur landed its blue jackets, who shelled the Indians and thus the little settlement was saved. A band of the Indians were afterward captured and tried and Mr. Denny acted as the interpreter for he had picked up some knowledge of their language, in which he later became quite proficient.

For a number of years Mr. Denny carried on farming and stock-raising and prospered in this work. When the town began to grow and the land accordingly rose in value, he platted portions of his property at different times and thus laid out seven additions to the city. He was the owner of the western sawmill and was also very extensively engaged in real estate dealings, but becoming involved in some financial obligations, when the great financial panic of 1892-3 came on it was impossible for him to raise money and with conduct in harmony with the honorable business methods that he has always followed he lost quite heavily, but now he is retrieving considerable of his lost possessions through his mining operations. He is one of the owners of the Esther gold and silver mines in the Cascade Mountains, which assays rich ore. He is also one of the owners of the Gold Creek mine in the same locality and is the president of both companies. At smelter test the ore has yielded ninety-three dollars to the ton and the prospects seem bright for Mr. Denny to retrieve much of his lost fortune—a consummation which his many friends greatly desire. He was at one time connected with street railroad interests here.

Mr. and Mrs. Denny have had a family of seven children, all born in Seattle, and five reached mature years, as follows: John B., an attorney of Alaska; David T., Jr., who resides on a farm; Victor W. S., who is associated with his father in mining operations; Emily J., at home; and Abby D., the wife of Edward L. Lindsey. There are also thirteen grandchildren. Almost a half century has passed since Mr. and Mrs. Denny started out upon life's journey together as man and wife and as the years have passed their mutual love and confidence have increased as together they have met the adversity and prosperity, the sorrows and joys which checker all earthly pilgrimages. Mr. Denny and his family are most worthy and consistent members of the Methodist church, in the work of which he has taken a very active part, and he has twice been a lay delegate from his church to the general conference, attending the session in New York city and the one in Omaha. He

has taken a very deep interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the city along material, social, intellectual and moral lines. He was the first treasurer of King county, appointed to complete a term made vacant by a resignation, then elected to the office on the Republican ticket and re-elected by the Democratic party, filling the position for eight years in a manner which reflected credit upon himself and gave satisfaction to his constituents. For two terms he was probate judge of the county and for twelve years he was a school director in division No. 1. He has also been a member of the board of regents of the Territorial University of Regents and was treasurer of the same. For a number of years he was an advocate of the Republican party but his strong temperance views have led him to ally his strength with the Prohibition party and to do all in his power to promote its noble work of redeeming men from bondage to the use of intoxicants. In 1878 he became a charter member of Good Templars Lodge No. 6, the first organized in Seattle. He has ever been fearless in defense of whatever he believes to be right. It requires both moral and physical courage to face the conditions of pioneer life but this Mr. Denny did and he bore all the hardships of the frontier without complaint. His strong character and resolute manhood also inspired others and his efforts contributed in marked degree not only to the material development of the city but also to its growth along those lines which tend to the cultivation of the noblest manhood.

GEORGE W. DILLING.

There is need of remarkable confidence and clear foresight in many realms of business; it is the men who have possessed these qualities in large measure who have amassed fortunes and have come to be designated as "captains of industry." The career of Mr. George W. Dilling shows occasions when these characteristics were valuable to him. One in particular, when in the midst of the financial depression attendant upon the panic of '93, when industry was paralyzed, when values were at their lowest ebb, and none had the courage to venture in the work of upbuilding and development, at this time Mr. Dilling started the pulsing beat of real estate activity and communicated his confidence to others until building and improvement soon resumed their normal condition. This gentleman has been identified in many other ways with the progress of Seattle, and a short sketch of his life would certainly prove of interest to the readers of this volume.

When General Lafayette came to America to aid in the cause of independence of the colonies, there accompanied him two brothers who bore the

name of Dilling, and from these early settlers and patriots have descended the later members of the family. Thus on the paternal side the family is of pure French stock. George Dilling, the father of George W., was the first of the family to come west to the state of Illinois, coming through to that state from Indiana by wagon. He settled on a farm in Champaign county, at a time when there was only one building in the present thriving intellectual city of Champaign; this was in 1857. He was a prominent citizen of the county and was active in the work of the German Baptist church. He died at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife, whom he married in Indiana was Margaret Rhodes, who, though born in France, was of German ancestry. She was but seven years old when she came with her parents to America, and she lived in Baltimore until she was thirteen, when she was brought by her parents to Indiana, the trip being made by wagon. They had eleven children, and the youngest of these was George W.

His birth occurred at Urbana, Champaign county, Illinois, on January 25, 1869. After receiving a fair education in the public schools and in the Decatur Business University, he started out for himself at the age of fourteen and for ten years carried on farming on a place of one hundred acres. He then moved to Cerro Gordo, Illinois, and engaged in the retail shoe business. Three years later he sold out and in 1898 came to Seattle, having been called here to take charge of the estate of the late John H. Nagle, and he then decided to make this his permanent home. He engaged in the real estate business, and within two months after his arrival property began moving and investments became free and confidence restored. The properties which he has had control of have been improved and have increased to such an extent that they have been sold four or five times with profit to the seller each time. Mr. Dilling has become interested in the general real estate business and has much business and residence property in the city, having erected a number of residences since coming here.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Dilling has been interested in the advancement of the party, and served as a member of the county central committee of Macon county, Illinois, for a number of years. He possesses special adaptability to work in the political field, and was one of the organizers and the first president of the Young Men's Republican Club of King county. He was also a delegate to the state convention held in Tacoma in 1902. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Dilling received the nomination for representative of the Forty-fifth district, and was successful in the election which followed in November. Mr. Dilling is identified with other affairs of the city, being one of the directors of the Seattle Athletic club. He became a Mason in Illinois

and is the high priest of Seattle chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; he belongs to the Seattle Commandery No. 2, K. T.; and Affii Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Tacoma.

JOHN H. NAGLE.

A half-century in the history of a country in the long established east and the much more ancient lands across the Atlantic is almost an inconsiderable point of time, a period in which the people and the development of their material resources would seem, even to the keen observer, to have made little progress; but how different we find conditions in the new states along the Pacific coast, where communities, cities and larger political divisions have sprung up with the suddenness of the mushroom but with greater promise of permanence and stability. To whom must most credit be given for this phenomenal growth and upbuilding, such as all the centuries have never witnessed? Surely all the honor is due to those who first came and blazed the way for others, who laid the foundations upon which others should build, and who assumed the risks and responsibilities, and incidentally the rewards, which always fall to the lot of the pioneer. The gentleman of whom we now write was one of these early settlers, and came to the vicinity of Seattle in the fifties and was very prominent in the subsequent improvement of that prosperous city.

John H. Nagle was the son of German parents and was brought by them to this country in 1833, when four years old. The family lived in Maryland for a few years, then moved to Indiana, where John was reared and received his education. He learned the trade of paper making and followed it in Indiana for some time. In the latter half of the fifties he joined a colony of emigrants who were preparing to cross the plains. When he arrived at Seattle he decided to locate there, although at that time there was little prophecy of the city which was eventually to grow up there, and the inhabitants could have been kept in mind by one person. He was a very industrious man and cleared and improved much property that is now within the corporate limits of the city. He took up a section upon which the high school and the low-service reservoir are now situated, and when the city began to expand in his direction he laid out two additions to the city. The first was platted in 1884 and the second in 1890, each containing eighty acres.

Mr. Nagle never took an active part in political matters, but was an active worker in church affairs and devoted much time to helping along the cause of religion. He aided in the establishment of several churches in this

city, and is remembered as a man of unimpeachable integrity of character and a thoroughly good man. His death occurred when he had passed the sixty-seventh milestone of life's journey, on February 12, 1896. His memory will always be revered as one of the founders of the city of Seattle, and such a man should receive due consideration in this historical volume.

CLARENCE D. HILLMAN.

Clarence D. Hillman is known throughout Seattle and the northwest as a promoter and capitalist. The development of business interests has given him the first denomination. Men of marked ability and breadth of business scope have taken hold of the existing conditions in various towns and localities and have been the instigators of many enterprises which have developed the natural resources of the country and materially promoted its growth and development along the line of substantial and lasting improvement. No name is better known in connection with real estate transactions in Seattle than that of Clarence D. Hillman, nor is there another man in the city or county who has been more largely instrumental in platting land, in disposing of city lots, or in founding homes than he. With firm belief in his fellow men, with firm faith in the future, he has worked with and for his fellow citizens, and at the same time has promoted his individual interests until to-day he stands among the successful few, having long since left the ranks of the many.

Mr. Hillman was born in Pontiac, Michigan, August 12, 1870, and is a son of Erastus D. and Adella Hillman, the former a native of New York and the latter of the Wolverine state. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the live stock business. His death occurred in 1875 and his wife, surviving him for a few years, passed away in 1879. Clarence is the eldest of their three living children, the others being Lillie M., and Homer L. Only common school privileges were afforded to Clarence D. Hillman, but though fortune did not seem to favor him particularly in his youth, his was an energy and determination that would brook no obstacles or opposition that could be overcome by honorable and persistent effort. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in real estate operations and speculations. In 1896 he came to Seattle and here continued in the same business. He had taken note of the business situation here, recognizing that Seattle was destined to become the metropolis of the northwest, and that its rapid growth offered an excellent field for the real estate dealer. In 1898, realizing advantages which the Green Lake property possessed as a resident location and also foreseeing its

future possibilities, he began operations there with his usual energy, and during the past four years has given to the Green Lake district his undivided attention. In the meantime he has demonstrated what can be accomplished by indefatigable energy intelligently directed. He has platted and sold land which extends almost entirely around the lake. Among the tracts of which he has disposed may be mentioned Hillman's school-house addition, Hillman's division of the Green Lake addition and Hillman's Lake Front addition, comprising ninety acres. He also owns the Kilbourne addition, the South Shore addition, the supplemental plat of Woodland Park addition, and the Stinsons & Evans additions, comprising seven thousand lots in all. As a result of his enterprise Mr. Hillman has assisted more than four thousand people to secure homes of their own, selling them property on terms that enabled wage earners to become property holders. He has built over seven hundred houses, which have been sold upon easy payments and he has vouched for the payment of lumber sold to those wishing to build homes. In fact he has rendered all assistance possible to people of limited means who were deserving, to enable them to secure and pay for homes of their own. He deserves great credit for this and many of the residents of this section of the county entertain for him gratitude for what he has done. The Green Lake district is one so well known as a residence portion that it needs little comment here, and its rapid upbuilding is proof of the fact that the public commends the business judgment which Mr. Hillman displayed in placing this land on the market. The last addition which he platted, Hillman's Lake Front addition, was practically all sold within sixty days after it was placed upon the market. As a result of his Green Lake operations he has made some three hundred thousand dollars. His elegant modern residence at Kenwood, erected in 1900 at a cost of seven thousand dollars, is a conspicuous feature of the Green Lake landscape. It occupies a commanding position on the lake front with beautiful and spacious grounds sloping to the waters. In November, 1902, he bought three hundred acres adjoining Seattle on the southeast, and has platted and sold over two thousand lots, also built over three hundred houses and sold them. This new addition is called Hillman City addition to the city of Seattle. He is now building a twenty-five thousand dollar house at Hillman City.

In Michigan, in August, 1895, Mr. Hillman was united in marriage to Bessie O. Kenney of Toledo, Ohio. Three children have blessed this union, Warren H., who died in infancy, and Clarence D., who is a son of whom the parents have every reason to be proud; he won the first prize in the Toledo baby show in 1900. They also have a daughter, Bessie O. K.

Hillman. Fraternally Mr. Hillman is connected with the Masonic order and with the Woodmen of the World, and both he and his wife hold membership in Palm Circle. The wise system of industrial economics which has been brought to bear in the development of the property which is placed upon the market has challenged uniform admiration, for while there has been steady advancement in material lines there has been the entire absence of the inflation of values, that erratic "boom" which in the past proved eventually the death knell to many towns of the west. Mr. Hillman has certainly contributed much to the healthful growth and advancement of the city of Seattle and he stands to-day a splendid example of what can be accomplished by untiring energy and perseverance. He commenced life with no capital, but obstacles and difficulties in his path seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed effort. He has been unflagging in his work and undaunted in the accomplishment of his purposes. His labors, too, have been of a character that commands respect and admiration because they have proved of marked benefit to his fellow men as well as to himself.

JAMES BOTHWELL.

Among the representative business men of Seattle none are more deserving of representation in this volume than James Bothwell, who is now successfully engaged in the mortgage, loan, fire insurance business, and care of property and estates in that city. He has made his home here since 1883, and is prominently identified with its growth and upbuilding. A native of Illinois, Mr. Bothwell was born in Clay county, on the 23d of April, 1858. His paternal grandfather, James Bothwell, Sr., was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and at an early day removed to Ohio, where he followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. He married Charlotte Potter, whose father served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. James K. Bothwell, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio in 1818, and about 1840 went to Illinois, settling in Clay county, where he carried on business as a merchant for a half century. When he located there, there was no railroad through that section of the state and he had but little money with which to embark in business. He sold goods in exchange for farm products and hogs, which he shipped down the Mississippi river to New Orleans. Although he became one of the leading and influential citizens of his community, he could never be prevailed upon to accept public office, the only public position he would hold being that of school director. He was held in the highest regard by young and old, rich and poor, and his death was widely and deeply mourned. He

passed away in 1899, at the age of eighty-one years, five months and two days. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary A. Brissenden, was a daughter of John Brissenden, who came to this country from England.

The primary education of James Bothwell was acquired in the public schools near his boyhood home, and he later attended Kemper's family school at Booneville and higher institutions of learning at Champaign, Illinois. After leaving school he was employed in the First National Bank of Flora, Illinois, for three or four years, and at the end of that time went to Boulder, Colorado, being offered the position of teller in the National State Bank at that place. Later he decided to cast his lot with the people of Seattle, but on his arrival here in 1883 he found business in a very depressed condition. Realizing the advantages of this section, however, he resolved to remain, and at once secured a position in a furniture store, of which he was made manager a year later, it being the property of the Hall & Paulson Furniture Company, and afterward of F. A. Chadbourne & Company. After two years' connection with that establishment he was offered the position of teller in the Puget Sound National Bank by Mr. Furth, and as he was more familiar with that line of work he accepted it. He had come to Washington on account of ill health and the work of the bank soon proved too heavy for him, owing to the rapidly growing business, so that he was finally obliged to resign his position just as the prospects there seemed brightest, being unable to stand the close confinement.

Upon the organization of the Holmes Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Bothwell was asked to take the position of secretary, which he did and remained with them a year and a half. Desiring to be more independent, he then embarked in business on his own account in his present line as a financial agent. Owing to the general depression in business at that time, many companies and individuals who had made loans on property had to take the same to protect their loans, and it was in the settling up of such loans and the disposing of the property that he has since been mainly engaged. His connection with banks and his well known honesty and reliability have caused large numbers of these properties to be placed in his hands for settlement, and the attention he devotes to it, looking to the ultimate interests of his clients, gives him a large clientage not only among the citizens here but among eastern people and corporations. This necessitates a trip to the principal cities of the east about every other year, and in 1900 he extended it to Europe. Mr. Bothwell has now been in this business for fourteen years and has met with remarkable success. For eight years he has also been interested in the fire insurance business, and now represents the National Fire Insurance Com-

pany of Hartford, Connecticut. He also acts as agent for eastern life insurance companies and individuals, as well as local parties, in making mortgage loans, and is a stockholder in one of the leading national banks of Seattle, of which he was a director for a time. By untiring industry and sound business judgment he has won a merited success in all his undertakings, and is in all respects worthy of the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

On Thanksgiving day in 1888 Mr. Bothwell was united in marriage to Miss Minnie C. Thorndyke, a daughter of Captain Eben Thorndyke, of South Thomaston, Maine, who was a sea captain and navigator of great experience and a man of splendid business ability as well. Our subject attends the Plymouth Congregational church, of which his wife is a member, and they are interested in charitable organizations. Mr. Bothwell is a worthy member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree, being a member of Lawson Consistory No. 1, and Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. He also belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club and is a trustee of the Economic Club, which has been instrumental in securing some of the leading professors from eastern colleges to deliver lectures here. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never cared for office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs. He has accumulated property since coming to Seattle, and is accounted one of the most reliable, energetic and successful business men of his adopted city, as well as one of its most popular citizens.

PHILIP L. RUNKEL.

Philip L. Runkel is engaged in the grocery business at 707 Seventh avenue and is the vice president of the Alaska Fisheries Union and has built up a splendid trade in this city. He occupies a store building with a frontage of forty-eight feet on Seventh avenue and gives employment to seven men. He has been a resident of the city since the fall of 1889 and has therefore been closely associated with the new Seattle which rose from the ashes of the old city, after its destruction by fire thirteen years ago.

Mr. Runkel was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 25, 1857. His father, Henry Runkel, was born in Gunderblum in the Rhine province of Germany, July 9, 1824, and is still living. He was a contractor and builder in Milwaukee for some years and later conducted a brewery, but for the past ten years he has lived retired. He came to America in 1842, being one

of the first settlers of Milwaukee, taking up his abode there when the place was but a village, containing a few log buildings. He served as county treasurer of Juneau county, and although a Democrat he was endorsed by the Republicans as well as the members of his own party, a fact which indicates his standing in the city and the regard and confidence reposed in him. He took a great interest in public affairs and always co-operated in any movement which he believed would contribute to the general good. He was married in Milwaukee to Maria Schaezel, who was also a native of Germany and born in the same province as her husband. They became the parents of eight children, of whom two sons and three daughters are yet living. Two of the number died in infancy and a brother passed away at the age of twenty-nine years.

Philip L. Runkel entered the public schools at the usual age and continued his studies there until he was fourteen years of age, after which he assisted his father until he had attained his majority. Then he started out in life on his own account and accepted a clerkship in a wholesale and retail grocery store at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He remained with one firm for three years, after which he removed to Salem, South Dakota, and established a store of his own in connection with L. V. Snyder. They opened a general mercantile establishment and Mr. Runkel remained in Salem from the spring of 1882 until the fall of 1889, when he sold out in order to go to the coast. He had conducted an extensive wholesale trade, also did a retail business to some extent, and his large sales annually returned to him an excellent income. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to the legislature of Dakota in 1885. He was attracted to the west by the business possibilities of the Pacific coast. His wife's people had previously come to this section of the country and in the fall of 1889 Mr. Runkel brought his family to Seattle, where he embarked in business in connection with his brother-in-law, Louis Gilbert. This relation was maintained for a year, and since 1891, when Mr. Runkel bought out Mr. Gilbert's interest in the grocery store on Seventh avenue, his trade has constantly increased until he now occupies two large store rooms at No. 707-709. His patronage is steadily increasing and his trade is now very profitable. A man of resourceful business ability, he has enlarged the scope of his labors, extending his efforts into other fields. He is likewise interested in real estate here, owning different tracts in the city, some of it improved, while some is vacant property. In 1901 he erected his residence at 303 Broadway. In connection with other interests he is the vice president of the Alaska Fisheries Union, in which he is a large stockholder. A man of keen dis-

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D. B. Ward-

cernment, of sound judgment and marked sagacity in business affairs, he has carried forward his undertakings in a way that has gained a high measure of success, and at the same time his course has been one which would bear the closest investigation, and his methods are so honorable that they are well worthy of emulation.

In Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on the 1st of June, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Runkel and Miss Maria A. Gilbert, a daughter of Herman Gilbert. Their union has been blessed with one son, Henry G. In politics Mr. Runkel affiliates with the Democratic party and taken quite an active interest in local affairs. Although urged to accept the nomination of mayor, he declined. Two years ago, however, he was nominated by acclamation for the office of city treasurer without his knowledge or consent. After several days' consideration he accepted the nomination, although he realized that the party had no chance of electing its men. While not successful, he ran far ahead of his ticket, a fact that indicates he is personally popular and has the unqualified regard of many of the adherents of the opposition party. Prominent in the fraternal circles of the city, he has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. There is no exciting or sensational chapter in his life history, for he has pursued the even tenor of his way, looking for advancement in the business world to energy, perseverance and diligence rather than to fortunate circumstances. Thus he has worked his way steadily upward until he is now well known as a successful merchant of his adopted city.

DILLIS B. WARD.

Forty-one years have passed since Dillis Burgess Ward came to Washington. This state was then a wild district, its land unclaimed, its resources undeveloped. A few courageous frontiersmen had dared to locate within its borders, but the work of progress and improvement remained to the future and there was little promise of early development. In the years which have since passed Mr. Ward has not only witnessed a wonderful transformation but has largely aided in the labors which have resulted in the upbuilding of this great commonwealth. He has been particularly active in the work of progress in Seattle, his business affairs contributing to the general prosperity as well as to his individual success.

Mr. Ward is a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Ohio county, on the 30th of June, 1838. The family is of English and Irish line-

age and was early founded in Maryland, where the grandfather of our subject was born. He removed to Kentucky in 1798, only six years after the admission of that state to the Union. There he improved a large farm and reared his family of eight sons and two daughters. He attained to an advanced age and was an important factor in the pioneer development of the state. The father of our subject, Jesse Ward, was born in Maryland in 1797, and was therefore but one year of age when his parents removed to Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood and married Miss Elizabeth Ford, by whom he had three children. After her death he wedded Miss Elizabeth Railey, a native of Kentucky, who became the mother of our subject. When only eighteen years of age Jesse Ward volunteered for service in the war of 1812 and fought under General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. After the cessation of hostilities he engaged in trading, in the winter constructing flatboats, which in the spring he loaded with pork and tobacco and floated down the Mississippi river to the Crescent city. He would then sell his produce and boat in New Orleans and return to his Kentucky home. He made a trip each season for eighteen years, sometimes making the return trip on foot—a long and hard trip. After he abandoned that pursuit Mr. Ward turned his attention to farming, which vocation occupied his attention throughout the remainder of his business career. For eight or ten years he filled the position of constable of his district, an office similar to that of sheriff now. Eventually he removed to the Indian purchase in Kentucky and after two years went to Arkansas, where he remained for seven years. He had married a third time and on the 29th of March, 1853, he started with his wife and nine children across the plains to Oregon, locating near Salem, arriving at his destination about the 1st of October.

The subject of this review was then about fifteen years of age. His father had given him a saddle horse and he was in the saddle throughout the entire journey, assisting in driving the stock which made quite an extensive herd. He had a boy's keen delight and interest in everything that transpired and vividly remembers the incidents of the long trip. After they had proceeded on their journey several hundred miles they passed the only United States fort on the western plains that they saw on the trip. Some little distance before reaching the fort they noticed Indians and the night before going into camp they were met by a detachment of six United States soldiers who informed them of the proximity of the fort and advised them not to camp where they were but escorted them to the fort. Several thousand Indians were there and were holding a council, and the soldiers thought it unsafe for the travelers to remain any ways distant from the protection of the

army guns. They also told them not to turn their cattle out, but to corral them, fastening them to the wagons, the fort furnishing them with hay. This was done to keep them from the Indians. The emigrants remained at the fort until the red men had gone and then moved on as before. They crossed the North Platte river when it was a raging torrent. Securing a rope they managed to fasten it across the stream and then fastened two of their wagons on boxes together, in which they ferried their provisions and outfit across and swam their stock. Just previous to this time they had come across a party of Indians who had been on the war path against the Crow tribe. They had secured a number of scalps, which were tied to the bridles of their horses. The chief made them a speech, interpreted by a renegade white man who was with the Indians. He said they had made a treaty with the government which they displayed. From this the emigrants concluded that they were all right and started on, going down the side of the butte. At this the Indians became very hilarious, shouting and waving their blankets. It seemed to be their intention to stampede the cattle and teams. As they got to the foot of the butte three hundred warriors were drawn up in line in front of the emigrants. The latter had with them a buffalo calf which they had captured and which one of the cows had adopted and fed. The Indians, however, claimed it and took it out and killed it. They then demanded pork and flour, saying they needed food. As there were but twenty well armed men in the company they decided to divide with the Indians who outnumbered them so greatly and when this was done they were permitted to pass on. The Indians, however, saw a young white woman with red hair in the company and another bright young woman, driving a pair of mules, and fancied and wanted the young ladies. The emigrants put the two girls in a covered wagon out of sight and said they would shoot the first Indian who molested them and they were let alone. In such ways the party were annoyed at various times. Other hardships and difficulties had to be encountered and they had much trouble in crossing the streams. Later they lost many of their cattle from drinking alkali water and on the Snake river their stock was all stampeded. They were amid hostile Indians, far from civilization and without means of going forward. The outlook was indeed a very dark and dreary one, but after getting breakfast the following morning they saw one of their horses returning, which gave them hope, and a number of the men then went on the trail and succeeded in recovering considerable of their stock with which to proceed. Mr. Ward's father, however, was obliged to leave one of his wagons with its load. The family made their way into Oregon and located on a farm, where the father continued to reside throughout his remaining

days with the exception of a year spent in Seattle. He was a devout Christian man, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in that faith at the age of seventy-six years. His third wife had five children by a former husband and of the nine children Mr. Ward, a step brother and step sister are all that survive.

The subject of this review continued his education, begun in the east, by study in Salem, Oregon. He also assisted in the arduous task of developing the new farm and cultivating its fields. For twenty-two years he engaged in teaching in the territory of Washington and left the impress of his individuality upon the intellectual development of the communities with which he was connected. He was a most capable instructor, inspiring his pupils with the zeal and interest which he had in the work. For a time he had charge of an industrial school for Indian boys and girls at the Sko-komish Indian reservation. He also became connected with journalistic work in the west and for two years was manager of the old Post, afterwards consolidated with the Intelligencer, now the Post-Intelligencer, published in Seattle. Since 1880 he has engaged in dealing in real estate and in mining brokerage business, with an office in the New York block, and in this line he is meeting with well deserved success, having an extensive clientage. He served his state as emigration agent for five and a half years, his term ending on the 1st of April, 1901. In this regard he rendered valuable service.

On the 24th of September, 1863, Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Isabella Byles, a daughter of the Rev. Charles Byles, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, who crossed the plains from Kentucky in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have six children, five daughters and a son. Sarah Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Professor Edmond, of the state university; Kate W. is the wife of James S. Bushnell, formerly of Poughkeepsie, New York; Maud W. married W. A. Dickey, a graduate of Princeton College, formerly a resident of Manchester, New Hampshire; Agnes W. married Karl V. Lively, of Portland, Oregon; and Mable, whose husband is Charles A. Penington, of Seattle. The son is C. C. Ward, a civil engineer of note, who is now in charge of the construction of the Wenatchee high line irrigation ditch.

For years Mr. Ward has been a strong temperance man by precept and example, laboring to promote the cause. For thirty-four years he has been a member of the Good Templar's society and has served in all the offices of the order from the lowest to the highest in his jurisdiction. He also has membership relations with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has filled all the official positions in subordinate lodge in that fraternity. Through

a long period he has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Protestant church and his influence has ever been on the side of the right, the true and the beautiful. Since attaining his majority he has given his political support to the Republican party, has been an active worker in its ranks and his influence and labors have proven a potent element in its advancement in this state. He was honored with an election to the general assembly and during his term supported all legislation which he believed would redound to the good of the commonwealth. Thus along political, educational, moral and business lines he has contributed to the upbuilding of the state. He came to this city when it contained but eleven families and from that time forward has put forth every effort in his power for its advancement, rejoicing in its growth and aiding in shaping its policy along those lines which bring the greatest good to the greatest number. High on the rolls of honored pioneers is his name inscribed, and the pages of Seattle's history are adorned with the record of his work.

JOHN L. ANDERSON.

Captain John L. Anderson is the owner of the steamers Xanthus, Cyrene and Elsinore, plying on Lake Washington, and has been connected with navigation in the northwest for a number of years. For fifteen years he has made his home in Seattle. A native of Sweden, he was born in Guttenberg, November 11, 1868. His father, A. Jacobson, was a seafaring man throughout his entire life, being connected with the merchant marine service, in which capacity he visited almost every port of the world. His record on the water was a remarkable one, for although he was only fifty-two years of age at the time of his death, he had spent forty years on the high seas. His wife still survives him and is yet living at the old home in Sweden. In their family were four children: John L.; Albert, who is engaged in halibut fishing on the Pacific coast; Adolph, who is upon one of his brother's boats; and Clara, who makes her home with Captain Anderson. The Captain is a self-made man and when only fourteen years of age began to earn his own living. He had, while attending school, picked up many a stray dollar in various ways, but from the age of fourteen he depended entirely upon his own resources. At that time he became connected with the coast trade and after two years spent in that way crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel. On his second trip he contracted smallpox and was left in the hospital at Quebec, the boat returning without him. After his recovery he went to the west and was with a contractor in Canada for a few months.

At that time he was unknown and could not speak the English language. He found it a pretty difficult situation, but he readily picked up a knowledge of the American tongue and thus found it easier to obtain employment. He spent some months in a hotel, after which he secured work as a painter on the Canadian & Pacific Railroad. Soon afterward he was given charge of a gang of men, but owing to his youth and his foreign nationality, his position was made a very unpleasant one to him by the men who served under him, and he at once gave up his position; but his capability and fidelity had so pleased the superintendent that he was given a pass to the coast and a letter of recommendation, which he still retains.

In 1887 Captain Anderson came across the country to Seattle and with the exception of a few months spent at Whatcom he has since made his home in this city. He first worked in a mill here and afterward followed various pursuits which would yield to him an honest living, but soon obtained a position on a boat, for he had a liking for the sea. After being employed on a tug for a time he secured employment on boats running between San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Alaska. He afterward secured a position on a Lake Washington boat and soon after was given charge of the C. C. Calkins, a new boat then being built for lake trips. He was in command of that for three years and then became interested in the Winifred, a new boat, in which he purchased a half interest. This he operated in the line to Newcastle and found that his business was proving a profitable one. After running this boat for two years it was destroyed by fire, and Captain Anderson then chartered the Quickstep, which he afterward purchased. He next built the Lady of the Lake, which he afterward sold. He for a time was in charge of a boat at Whatcom, but returned to Seattle and again engaged in business on the lake. He has bought and sold several boats and is now operating the eleventh. He has transferred more boats from the sound to Lake Washington by way of the river, and from the lake to the sound, than any other man. This work demands extreme care and a great amount of labor, but he has been extremely successful in this undertaking. Captain Anderson built the Acme, and of all the different boats he has sold, this is the only one still used on the lake. He has purchased boats at Tacoma and Ballard and put them on the lake in addition to those he has built. He purchased the City of Renton, which he ran on the lake for some time and in 1901 he bought the Cyrene and in the high water of the following year he brought it from the sound to the lake, at which time he sold the City of Renton. In 1901 he purchased the Inland Flyer at Portland, but soon afterward sold his interest in that vessel. In August, 1901, he became the

owner of the *Elsinore*, and ran that on the sound to Port Orchard points until the winter, when he also brought it to Lake Washington, and in the fall of 1902 purchased the *Xanthus* and also brought her to the lake. He now operates the *Xanthus*, the *Cyrene* and the *Elsinore*. He has been on the lake so long that he has gained a most enviable reputation as one of the most skillful and capable sailors. He now has a plan for building a fine excursion steamer for the lake. In all the years in which he has commanded vessels he has never had a man hurt either in building or operating his boats, and his honesty is proverbial, while his genial nature and social disposition have made him popular at all points at which he stops. To some extent the Captain has been interested in real estate, and in 1895 he erected his present residence, overlooking the lake at the end of the Yesler cable line.

In 1895 Captain Anderson was united in marriage to Emilie Matson, a daughter of Charles Matson, a machinist of this city. She is a native of Meriden, Illinois, and has been a resident of this locality since 1884. Fraternally the Captain is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a Republican. In October, 1901, he made a trip to his old home in Sweden, and spent nearly five months abroad, visiting England, France, Norway, Sweden and Germany. He went as a passenger on the ship *Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse*, and returned on the American liner *St. Paul*, and while he greatly enjoyed the trip and his visit to the home of his boyhood, he could never be content to live elsewhere than in the land of the free—the home of his adoption.

CHARLES OSNER.

King county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Washington, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to secure development and advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs, have promoted its business interests and thereby contributed to its prosperity, and in this connection the subject of this review deserves representation. The growth of any community, town or city depends upon its commercial activity and its industrial interests, and therefore the real up-builders of a town are those who stand at the head of its leading enterprises. Mr. Osner is actively connected with real estate dealing, both on his own account and as a broker, and his labors have been effective in promoting the growth and attractive appearance of Seattle, to which he has laid out two additions.

Although born in Germany, Mr. Osner is of American parentage. His father, Ferdinand Osner, was an importer and wholesale leather dealer of Philadelphia, but was abroad at the time of Charles's birth, which occurred in Baden on the 20th of January, 1858. In Philadelphia Charles Osner acquired his early education and then returned to Germany to continue his studies. On putting aside his text books he became associated with his father in the leather business and so continued until twenty-one years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career as a leather broker in Chicago, which pursuit he followed for ten years. Believing that there were better business opportunities on the Pacific coast, in 1888 he came west, and for a year was a representative of the Gambrims Brewery of Portland, Oregon. Visiting Seattle, he became convinced that this was to become the leading city of the northwest and determined to make it the base of his future business operations. Accordingly in 1890 he made a permanent location here, and time has proved the wisdom of his decision. For the first year he was the Seattle representative of the Portland Company, after which he engaged in the hotel business, but in 1898 he retired from that and became a member of the real estate and investment firm of Groll, Damus & Osner. Following the financial panic which swept over the country in 1893 Seattle suffered considerable depression, but Mr. Osner maintained firm faith in its future, made the best of his opportunities during the dark period and in course of time saw Seattle emerge into a new growth, which has made it the leading metropolitan center of the northwest. In January, 1902, in connection with Mr. Damus, he purchased Mr. Groll's interest in the firm, and under the style of Damus & Osner business is now carried on. While they do some fire insurance business, representing the Philadelphia Underwriters, the business is mainly the buying and selling of real estate, which they carry on on their own account, also acting as brokers. They also superintend the negotiation of loans and investments and now have a large clientele in their line, for both gentlemen are known as reliable and trustworthy business men of large knowledge concerning realty values. Mr. Osner has erected some residences in Seattle and has also laid out two additions on Green lake, one inside the city limits and the other just outside the corporation confines. Sixty acres have been divided into city lots and he also holds another sixty acres within the city limits which has not yet been subdivided.

While at Portland Mr. Osner was united in marriage to Miss Bielenberg, whose father is now living retired here, and in 1898 erected his residence at 326 Bellevue avenue, where they have a pleasant home in what

is known as the Broadway district. In his political affiliations Mr. Osner is independent, although he usually votes the Democratic ticket. He does not consider himself bound by party ties and is a man of independent spirit, self-reliant and always outspoken in defense of his honest convictions. He belongs to the chamber of commerce and is a member of several fraternal organizations, and he withholds his co-operation from no movement or measure calculated to advance the general welfare. To him there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the material industries of the state, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point.

AXEL H. SOELBERG.

Some historians have gone so far as to believe that the physical aspect and character of a country are primary causes in determining the nature of its inhabitants, and although this cannot be proved in its entirety, no one will dispute the fact that climate and environment exert much influence upon the temperament of people. This can be stated with certainty of the land of Norway, whose stern, rocky, rugged shores have been the nurturing place of men who in all ages have found their delight in the fiercest of the conflicts against the elements and the less material but real difficulties of life. While these influences may have had no appreciable effect on the firm and upright character of Mr. Soelberg, he is proud to claim that northern country as his birthplace and ascribe to its hardy soil much that has made for his success in life.

He was born in Norway on March 2, 1869, and spent the first nineteen years of his life there, receiving a good education meanwhile and preparing himself for the future. The stories of the wonders and the prosperity to be enjoyed in the United States had often come to his ears, and in 1888 he came to this country. He located in Minneapolis and found his first employment in a sash and door factory. But four years later he came to Seattle. Some of his friends were interested in the establishment of the Scandinavian-American Bank, and when it was opened he obtained the position of bookkeeper. After holding this place for two years he was chosen cashier, and in May, 1902, was elected vice president, which position he now fills and is very active in making this one of the foremost financial institutions in the city; he is also a director in the bank. He is also connected

with other interests in the city and holds various positions; among these he is secretary of the Seattle Clearing House. But he devotes most of his time and attention to the business of the bank.

Mr. Soelberg has found the Republican party representative of his political views, and he has been honored with being chosen as delegate to the county conventions. He holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor. He belongs to the Lutheran church. For recreation during his vacation he made two trips to Alaska, and thus added to his fund of knowledge concerning the world. Mr. Soelberg was married in January, 1898, to Miss Olga Wickstrom, who is the daughter of one of Seattle's pioneers, Peter Wickstrom. They have one daughter, Adene. They are now living in their fine new residence, which was erected during the past year. It is situated on Capitol Hill, and has a charming location at the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Aloha street.

FRANK HANFORD.

Almost fifty years have elapsed since this gentleman arrived in Seattle and he is justly numbered among her honored pioneers and leading citizens. He has been prominently identified with her business interests, and is to-day a member of the well-known insurance firm of Watson, Hanford & Company. Not alone is there particular interest attaching to his career as one of the earliest settlers of this state, but in reviewing his genealogical record we find his lineage tracing back to the colonial history of the nation and to that period which marked the inception of the grandest republic the world has ever known.

Mr. Hanford was born in Winchester, Van Buren county, Iowa, January 9, 1853, and is a descendant of Eglin Hanford, who came to this country from Sudbury, England, on the Planter, April 10, 1635. She was a widow at that time and brought with her two daughters, leaving one son, Thomas, and a daughter, Eglin, in England. Later, about 1637, Thomas also emigrated to America and became the first minister at Norwalk, Connecticut, where he lived from 1652 to 1693. He was married October 22, 1661 to Miss Mary Ince, daughter of Richard Miles, who was one of the original settlers of Milford, Connecticut, but later became a resident of New Haven, being one of the seven founders of the church there. Thomas Hanford, Jr., son of Thomas, was born in Norwalk, July 18, 1668, and married Hannah Burwell. Their son Theophilus was the father of Theophilus Han-



Franki Hansford

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

ford, Jr., who was born April 26, 1724. The latter's son, Ebenezer Hanford, born October 1, 1757, was the father of Thaddeus Hanford, the grandfather of our subject. The last named was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, November 21, 1780, and in 1802 removed to Ohio, locating on a farm on the Little Miami river, nine miles from the city of Cincinnati. He was urged to accept the nomination for governor of the state but always refused to accept any political office. A devoted Christian, he was for more than thirty years a class leader in the Methodist church.

Edward Hanford, the father of our subject, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10, 1807, and was educated in the schools of that city. During his minority he remained upon the home farm, and then in company with a brother went to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he purchased four hundred acres of land. There he was married December 4, 1845, to Miss Abby J. Holgate. She traces her ancestry back to William Holgate, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, who came to this country with William Penn and erected the first brick house in Philadelphia, importing the brick from England. This building was torn down in 1833 and some of the relics found in the corner stone are now in possession of the family. Members of the family took a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war and one served as judge of the court of common pleas. Abraham Levering Holgate, the father of Mrs. Hanford, was of the fifth generation in direct descent from William Holgate. He was born in Philadelphia, March 1, 1791, and with his brother served as a soldier in the war of 1812, belonging to the Chestnut Hill Rifle Rangers. In October, 1819, he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the manufacture of edged tools until 1824, and then removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where Mr. Hanford was born. In October, 1839, he went still farther west to the new territory of Iowa, where he made his home until called to final rest November 7, 1847. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hanford were born five sons, namely: Thaddeus, now deceased, who was a graduate of the University of Rochester (New York) in the class of 1870; Cornelius H., United States district judge of Washington; Frank, the subject of this sketch; Arthur E., a member of the abstract firm of Booth, Whitely & Hanford; and Clarence, a member of the firm of Lowman & Hanford Company.

Edward Hanford continued his residence in Van Buren county, Iowa, until his wife's poor health made it advisable for the family to seek another climate. As her brother, John Holgate, had come to Oregon in 1847, they decided to remove to the Pacific coast and started for the west, crossing the Missouri river in May, 1853. They drove across the plains and arrived at

their destination in November. On the 1st of January, 1854, Mr. Hanford and his brother-in-law came north and selected a claim near Seattle, returning for his family in May. He found this part of the trip more severe than crossing the plains, as they had to travel by water much of the way. Canoes were at first used, but the latter part of the journey was made on a scow. Mr. Hanford engaged in logging until the Indian war broke out, when the red men killed all his cattle and destroyed his orchard of two hundred choice fruit trees. He then enlisted in the Home Guards under Captain Hughett and served until hostilities ceased. He went to Port Madison, and after a year removed to San Francisco in order to give his children better educational advantages than the schools of this state afforded at that time. At the end of six years, however, he returned to Seattle, and bought land at what is now the corner of Fourth avenue and James street, turning his attention to fruit raising. Politically he was a strong Republican, but never held office. When a young man he was an active member of the Methodist Protestant church, but after coming west united with the Baptist church which was organized at his house. Generous and hospitable he made many warm friends, and he was honored and respected by all who knew him. His death occurred in Seattle on the 25th of September, 1884. His wife still survives him and now makes her home with our subject.

It was during the infancy of Frank Hanford that the family crossed the plains to Portland, Oregon, and after stopping for a time with his uncle, John C. Holgate, came to Seattle in August, 1854, since which time our subject has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the city. He was reared upon the frontier and his early education was obtained in a district school which was very good for those early days. Later when the family were driven away by the Indians in 1855 they took up their residence in Seattle, where he attended school for six years. During their stay in San Francisco he was a student in the Washington grammar school two years, and for three years was employed in a mining and real estate office, there gaining his first knowledge of business methods. Returning to Seattle in 1866, at the age of thirteen, he spent the following two years on the home farm, and then entered the State University, where he was a student from 1869 until 1872. He next engaged in teaching school at Seabeck for three months, and at the end of that time took charge of a store for a year. Subsequently he was in the employ of Crawford & Harrington for fourteen years, and at the end of that time embarked in the insurance business on his own account as a member of the firm of Pumphrey & Hanford. Later the business was at different times conducted under the firm

style of Frank Hanford; Hanford & Beach and Hanford & Stewart until 1898, when the present firm of Watson, Hanford & Company was established. This is one of the leading concerns of the kind in the city and they are doing a large and profitable business which is constantly increasing. Mr. Hanford is also interested in several mining companies and is a director of some of them. At one time he was a director of the Meyers Packing Company but has since retired. He is part owner in the bark Hesper and has considerable real estate, both farm land and residence property. His pleasant residence in Seattle was erected by him in 1886, and later he bought ten acres of land on Lake Washington with the view of building there but never did owing to his wife's death.

At Canby, Oregon, Mr. Hanford was married in 1886 to Miss Eva Waite, a daughter of ex-Chief Justice Aaron E. Waite, of that state. She died in July, 1894, leaving one son, Frank Waite Hanford. An older child had died previously.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Hanford has always affiliated with the Republican party, and has taken quite an active and prominent part in local politics.* In 1890 he was elected to the city council and served two years, during which time a large amount of work was accomplished by that body as it was right after the fire. He was called upon to represent his district in the legislature in 1895 and became a prominent and influential member of the house. He was instrumental in securing the amendment to the corporation law, by which a majority of directors may be residents of other states, and was active in having the arson law passed. He also succeeded in having the bill, relieving ships in foreign trade from local tax, pass through the house but it could not be reached in the senate, owing to the great amount of legislation at that session. His speech on this won him great renown. Mr. Hanford was chairman of the house committee on investigation of penitentiaries, and was connected with other important work. He has been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions of his party and takes a very active interest in politics but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. Fraternally he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and when younger filled all the chairs in the different branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the offices of noble grand and chief patriarch. He attends the Episcopal church, of which his wife was an earnest member.

As a pioneer Mr. Hanford has taken part in every event of historical interest to the city of Seattle, and although quite young he well remembers when the Indians made their attack on the place. At that time he was living

where Hotel Seattle now stands. When the Chinese riots occurred in 1886, Mr. Hanford was sworn in as a deputy sheriff and took an active part in the maintenance of law and order. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Ranier Club, having been connected with the latter for fifteen years. It will thus be seen that Mr. Hanford has ever been prominently identified with public affairs in Seattle, and as one of its leading and representative citizens deserving of honorable mention in its history.

AUGUSTUS MUCHMORE.

Success comes not to the man who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler whose work is characterized by intelligence and force; it comes only to the man who has the foresight and keenness of mental vision to know when, where and how to exert his energies, and thus it happens that but a small proportion of those who enter the "world's broad field of battle" come off victorious in the struggle for wealth and position. Mr. Muchmore is a member of the leading printing company of Seattle, the Mensing-Muchmore Company, of which he is the founder. He is a worthy representative of the younger element that has appreciated and improved the business opportunities that Seattle offers. Starting in with a small printing office, in 1892, with only thirty or forty fonts of type, he has built up a business that is the most complete in its line on the coast.

A native of New Jersey, Mr. Muchmore was born near Madison, of that state, in 1867, and in both paternal and maternal lines comes of ancestry that has long been connected with America. The Muchmore family is of Scotch lineage and the first of the name in this country came to the new world between 1730 and 1740. Our subject was the fourth generation born in New Jersey, the records showing that his great-grandfather, his grandfather, John Muchmore, and his father, Joseph Eli Muchmore, were all natives of that state. John Muchmore was engaged in agricultural pursuits; his home adjoined Washington's headquarters, and the army on its memorable trip from Valley Forge encamped on his land. There were a number of Indian mounds there, and Augustus Muchmore has found, by excavating them, many arrow-heads and other Indian relics. Joseph E. Muchmore was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1819, and spent his entire life in that locality. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and followed it all his life, and was also interested in educational matters, filling several local positions in connection with the schools. He married Margaret Cook Kitchell, and of their children seven attained maturity and six are yet living, but

Augustus is the only one west of Chicago. The Kitchell family is of English descent, and a complete record of the family can be traced down to 1500. Representatives of the name were on the second boat to reach American shores from England. Several of the family served in the Revolutionary war, and one of these was a direct ancestor of our subject. The old Kitchell home was retained in the possession of the family until 1897. The maternal grandfather of our subject was born in 1797, and both his wife and the wife of John Muchmore were born in 1800. Joseph E. Muchmore passed away at the age of seventy-three years and his wife when fifty-four years of age.

In the public schools and in a preparatory school at Williamstown, Massachusetts, Augustus Muchmore pursued his education and then started upon his business career as an employe in a printing office. For nineteen years he has followed this pursuit. After a time spent at Madison, New Jersey, he went to Pennsylvania, and was employed in Carlisle and afterward in Bedford. In 1889 he came to the west, remaining in California until the fall of the following year, when he returned to the Atlantic coast, but in 1891 he again came to the Pacific coast. In 1893 he embarked in business on his own account, in Oakland, California, where, in connection with Frank Jordan, now clerk of the supreme court of the state of California, he established the Jordan Printing Company. He has always felt a deep interest in the Woodmen of the World, and while at Oakland he established the first paper setting forth the important object of that order and promoting its growth and development; it is still published. In 1898 he decided to go to Skagway and establish a paper there, but upon reaching Seattle he was so pleased with the city and its prospects that he decided to locate here permanently. He started a small printing establishment in a room in the Collins building, and in November he admitted Mr. Mensing to a partnership under the firm name of the Mensing-Muchmore Company. They have steadily increased their business until they now have all of the work they can handle. In the spring of 1899 the company was incorporated under the name of the Mensing-Muchmore Company, Mr. Muchmore becoming the secretary and treasurer. The business grew so rapidly that it became necessary to increase their facilities, and in June, 1901, they removed to their present location, at 714 Third avenue, and put in a lithographing press. Since that time their business has steadily increased and will necessitate a removal to larger quarters in the near future. They have the most complete plant on the coast, as they do their own printing, lithographing and copper plate work, all of which is executed under the one roof. Their business has been very satisfactory and tests the capacity of the plant and facilities to the ut-

most. Mr. Muchmore established the Forest Echoes here, and Head Consul Falkenburg of the Woodmen of the World says it is the best paper published in the interest of the order. Mr. Muchmore is serving as editor of this publication, which was begun shortly after his arrival here.

Mr. Muchmore is also very active and prominent in political circles, has been a close and earnest student of the questions and issues of the day, and has been active in support of the principles of the Republican party since, as a lad, he marched in the campaign when Grant was a candidate for the presidency. Since his arrival here he has been an active factor in local political circles and is now serving as a member of the city central committee and has frequently been a delegate to both city and county conventions. In 1895 he joined the Woodmen of the World, and his labors in behalf of the order have been far-reaching and very valuable, being fruitful of good results. He was a representative of the head camp section which met in Cripple Creek, Colorado, in July, 1902, having been elected unanimously to that office. He has been consul commander here for two terms. He also belongs to the Royal Arcanum, to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to the Modern Woodmen of America, and is identified with the Women of Woodcraft. He likewise holds membership relations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men, in which he is a past sachem and as a delegate attended the great council of the state of Washington in 1899. He has further membership relations with the Foresters of America and the Degree of Pocahontas. In Oakland, California, in 1893, occurred the marriage of Mr. Muchmore and Miss Florence Harrison Chick, a daughter of Harrison Chick, who was an attorney of San Francisco. They have one daughter, Dorothy Kitchell. Their hospitable and comfortable home is a favorite resort of their many friends throughout the city. From a humble beginning in business circles Mr. Muchmore has steadily worked his way upward until the position which he now occupies is alike creditable and honorable to him.

SAMUEL LEROY CRAWFORD.

Born near Oregon City, Oregon, June 22, 1855, of a family connected on both sides in the first settlement of Oregon. Samuel LeRoy Crawford is one of the few descendants of the pioneers of the northwest that are distinguishable among the "che-chacos" that make up the larger part of the population of the northwest to-day. His parents crossed the plains to Ore-

gon in 1847; the father, Ronald Crawford Crawford, to join his brother, Medorem, who had settled in the Willamette valley in 1842; and the mother, then a young girl, Elizabeth Moore, with her parents to join her grandfather, Major Robert Moore, who had come across the plains in 1842 and taken up a donation claim at the falls of the Willamette river opposite Oregon City. Major Moore was one of the organizers of the first civil government west of the Rockies, the provisional government of Oregon, established in 1843. Medorem Crawford also took an active part in forming that government and was during the remainder of his life a prominent figure in the political and civic history of the state.

After receiving a common school education in the schools of Oregon City and Salem, in 1869 Samuel Crawford moved to Olympia, Washington, with his father's family. While there he learned the printer's trade and worked for several years on the Washington Standard and the Daily Echo. Visiting Seattle and becoming convinced that it was the most promising place on Puget Sound, Mr. Crawford came here in June, 1876, and took charge of the mechanical department of a newly established paper, the Daily Intelligencer. In a few years his instinct for news and his ability for newspaper work cropped out and he was placed at the head of the local department. In 1880 he and Thomas W. Prosch purchased the Intelligencer and by enterprise and hard work made it the leading journal of the territory. In 1882, when the Intelligencer was consolidated with the Post as the Post-Intelligencer, Mr. Crawford sold his interest, but remained for six years in charge of the news department. In November, 1888, he and another employe of the Post-Intelligencer, Charles T. Conover, quit its service and entered the real estate business. Their co-partnership, later incorporated under the title of Crawford & Conover, gave this state its soubriquet "The Evergreen State," and has spent large sums of money in advertising the wealth and advantages of Seattle and the state of Washington. Mr. Crawford is president of this corporation and is also a member of the firm of Crawford, Conover & Fiskien, general insurance agents.

For many years a trustee of the chamber of commerce, Mr. Crawford has always been one of its chief workers, particularly in receiving and entertaining visitors, for which he is especially fitted by his knowledge of what Seattle has done and is doing. Because of this knowledge and his familiarity with values of real estate in and about Seattle Mr. Crawford is frequently called upon to appraise property for the federal and state governments and the large corporations having interests here.

Mr. Crawford has a fine collection of interesting and valuable photo-

graphs of pioneer men and places, and his memory is a treasure house of anecdotes of early days on Puget Sound. He was a member of the first baseball nine of the sound; in fact, he introduced baseball to Seattle, and was for years one of the best amateur players on the sound. He was also a member of the volunteer fire department, which served Seattle well for many years, and was a charter member of Seattle Hook & Ladder Company No. 1.

Princess Angeline, Chief Seattle's daughter, counted Mr. Crawford, who speaks Chinook, one of her "tillicums," and used to go to him for advice and assistance, and he often acted as interpreter when a prominent visitor to this city wished to interview the old princess. After her death Mr. Crawford raised a fund among the children of Seattle and erected a monument over her grave in Lake View cemetery. He appealed to children rather than adults in the hope that contributing to this fund would make them feel linked in some measure to the early history of their city, which he believes should be made familiar to the rising generation, that, knowing from what small beginnings and by what struggles Seattle has attained her present position, they may appreciate what Seattle means to the old residents.

A genuine westerner, hearty, generous, hospitable, "Sam Crawford," as he is familiarly known to thousands of the old residents of the Puget Sound country and to many of the new, is the type of the men that have made the "Seattle spirit" famous by their pride and confidence in the city and by their united and untiring efforts to advance her interests. Of this spirit, which was undaunted by a fifteen million dollar fire and which carried the city through the great financial panic without the loss of a bank and with a steady increase in wealth and population, no other Seattleite has more than Mr. Crawford, no other has a deeper love for Seattle or a firmer belief that the future for which he has helped to lay the foundation will gloriously fulfill the promise of the present.

H. A. NOBLE.

The above named gentleman, who is well known in business circles in Seattle on account of his prominent connection with the Kirkland Land Improvement Company and the District Telegraph Company, is an eastern man with a distinguished genealogy, both on the side of his father and mother. Thomas Noble, the emigrant ancestor, crossed the ocean from England in the wake of the Pilgrims in the early half of the seventeenth century, bought

land in Massachusetts and became the progenitor of a vigorous line which in future years ramified throughout the various states of the American Union. Passing over the numerous generations down to the present era, we find a branch of this family strongly entrenched in Monroe county, New York, on the borders of Lake Ontario. From there, in 1832, Theron A. Noble removed to Ohio and engaged in the mercantile business at Cleveland, but on account of an outbreak of the cholera subsequently changed his location to the neighboring city of Akron. His experiences as a pioneer merchant at that point are interesting to this age of rapid transportation. It was his custom to ride annually to New York on horseback to purchase his stock of goods, and such a journey in those days was longer and more tedious than a trip now around the world. The return merchandise was transported to Ohio in those clumsy vehicles called "prairie schooners," and the arrival of these caravans in the scattered Ohio towns was always an event of moment. This Akron merchant married into a distinguished family at Rochester, New York, his bride being Miss Lydia, daughter of John Acer, and on the maternal side a granddaughter of John Quincy Adams. This lady, who is described by those who knew her as possessed of remarkable strength both of mind and character, lived to an unusual age, only lacking two years of having completed a century of existence when the final summons called her to eternal rest.

H. A. Noble, son of this worthy couple, was born at Rochester, New York, May 16, 1829, and was consequently but three years of age when his father located in Ohio. He grew up in his new western home and received his education principally in the schools at Akron, but inherited his father's fondness for mercantile pursuits and at an early age engaged in the milling business. We find him thus employed, at the inception of the great Civil war, whose momentous incidents changed careers for so many of the youths of the land. Mr. Noble, like other young men of Ohio, felt the patriotic impulse and was anxious to go to the front, but the wretched condition of his health at that time, added to the difficulties of a domestic nature, prevented his enlistment in the army. He was liberal with his means, however, and as a donation to the Union cause paid nine hundred dollars to clear his township from a draft for the army, and was offered the quartermastership of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Regiment. In hopes of recuperating his health Mr. Noble went to Iowa and was for some time engaged extensively in the cattle business near Des Moines. With regained strength and vigor, as a result of a change of climate and outdoor exercise, he subsequently embarked in the barbed wire business and carried this on energetically for some

years in that section of the state. In 1886 he removed his headquarters to Chicago, established a mill at Lockport and entered vigorously into the manufacture of barbed wire, which at that time was much in demand throughout the farming sections of the west. At first his ambition extended no farther than the turning out of some fifty carloads of his product annually, but in a short time his firm was manufacturing at the rate of one thousand two hundred and fifty carloads a year. Ill health, however, again interfered, and in 1890 Mr. Noble found himself compelled to leave Illinois in search of a more salubrious atmosphere and a complete change of employment. His attention had been attracted to the rising young city on Puget Sound, and eventually he found himself located and engaged in an entirely new business at Seattle. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Leigh Hunt, he assisted in organizing the Kirkland Land & Improvement Company, of which he has been president since its incorporation. This company owns about two thousand acres of land, situated on the shores of Lake Washington, and the original intention was to establish a large iron plant in that locality, but unexpected difficulties prevented the carrying out of this design. Owing to the hard times then prevailing in the west as the result of the panic of 1893, and felt with special severity in the state of Washington, some of the heavy eastern stockholders were unwilling to proceed, though a large amount of money had already been expended in the enterprise. When Mr. Noble reached Seattle he found the American District Telegraph Company in a languishing condition, but being elected president he reorganized it with his usual energy and executive ability, and in time brought about such marked improvement that the success of this undertaking now seems assured.

Turning to the social side of Mr. Noble's life and his relations aside from business, a few additional remarks will be pertinent. He was married at Massilon, Ohio, to Miss Mary F. Cummings, and by this union has two sons and two daughters. Miss Jessie, the eldest, is the wife of the well known Leigh Hunt, now engaged extensively in mining operations in Korea. Mr. T. A. Noble, the oldest son, is a civil engineer by occupation. His younger brother, C. H., is engaged in the lumber business at Leahy, Washington, and Josephine, the other daughter, married Frank H. Brownell, an attorney at Everett. It has been the custom of Mr. Noble for years to spend his summers at his pleasant rural residence across Lake Washington, while his winters are usually passed in southern travel, last season being devoted to a delightful trip to old Mexico and the previous one to a journey through distant Japan. Mr. Noble was affiliated with the Whig party until its merger with the Republicans as a result of the great slavery agitation, and since then

has been an ardent advocate of the principles of Lincoln, Sumner and the other great apostles of freedom. His fraternal connections are confined to the Masonic fraternity, of which ancient and honorable order he has long been a member.

ZEPHANIAH B. RAWSON.

In this enlightened age, when men of industry, energy and merit are rapidly pushing their way to the front, those who, by their own individual efforts, have won favor and fortune may properly claim recognition. In no calling to which man gives his attention does success depend more largely upon individual effort than in the law, and that Mr. Zephaniah B. Rawson has achieved distinction in the field of jurisprudence at once attests his superior ability and close application. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact, is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English. His powers as an advocate have been demonstrated by his success on many occasions, and he is an able lawyer of large and varied experience in all the courts. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts and he conducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics.

Mr. Rawson was born in Paris, Maine, in 1858. The ancestral line can be traced back to a very early period in the colonization of America. The first of this family to come to America was Edward, a native of England, who crossed the Atlantic in 1636. He became a very prominent and influential man and served his country as secretary of the Massachusetts colony from 1650 until 1686. He was also one of the founders of the Old South church of Boston, and bore an important part in the establishment of the policy of the colony in the early days. The family is one well known and honored in England to this day, and its members yet hold high offices in the navy, while one is a member of the House of Lords. At the time of the Revolutionary war the branch of the family that had been founded in this country was represented by loyal soldiers in the colonial army. In civic affairs and in various important walks of life members of the family have figured honorably and conspicuously in both the New England and central states. The name of Rawson has ever been an honored one and in civil and military life its representatives have commanded the respect and confidence of the communities in which they have lived, and have borne their part in the work of public progress and improvement. Frank M. Rawson, the father of our subject, was born in Paris, Maine, and followed agricultural pur-

suits. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. He married Vesta A. Whitman and died when the subject of this review was only six years of age.

Zephaniah B. Rawson remained at home until he was twelve years of age. He prepared for college in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and, earning his own way through school from the time he was thirteen years of age, he thus early showed the elementary strength of his character, which has been developed with the passing years. His natural aptitude in his studies, supplemented by his earnest desire to secure an education, made him a good scholar. He resolved to devote his attention to professional life, and to this end he read law under the direction of Judge Enoch Foster of the supreme court of Maine, and subsequently entered the Columbian University, at Washington, D. C., and was graduated in that institution with the class of 1888.

He practiced in the Pine Tree state until 1889, and, as he had resolved to become a resident of Washington when the state should be admitted to the Union, he started for the northwest as soon as this was accomplished. He had heard more of Tacoma than of Seattle, but on looking over the situation and viewing the possibilities of the two cities he decided to locate in the latter, although friends and relatives urged him to establish his home in Tacoma. Time has proved the wisdom of his choice, for in this great and growing city he has risen to an enviable position in the ranks of the legal fraternity. On locating here he entered into partnership as a member of the firm of Lovejoy & Rawson. A year later he formed a partnership with Mr. Waller, which was continued for two years, since which time Mr. Rawson has been alone. He has engaged in the general practice of law, though to some extent he has made a specialty of real estate litigations. He has had a large volume of probate practice, but he does not desire to make a specialty of any one line and has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence in all its departments. He practices before all the courts, and in 1896-97 was city attorney of Seattle. He is quick to master all the intricacies in a case and grasp all the details, at the same time losing sight of none of the essential points upon which the decision of every case finally turns. He has a ready flow of language and as a speaker is fluent, forcible, earnest and logical as well as convincing in argument. His knowledge of the law, it must be conceded, is hardly second to that of any other member of the bar of Washington.

Mr. Rawson has taken an active interest in military affairs, having been identified with the national guards since 1893, when he became a member of

Company D, and was soon afterward appointed to the position of sergeant major of the First Washington Regiment. As this office was in the line of staff duty, and he desired active work, he resigned just prior to the Spanish-American war and re-enlisted in Company D. This regiment was mustered into the United States service and he has the distinction of having been the first enlisted man sworn into the service from the state of Washington. He received honorable mention for distinguished and meritorious service on five different occasions, while acting as first sergeant in the Philippines. He was later promoted to the second lieutenantancy for his commendable gallantry and capable work. He was in every engagement in which his company participated except one, and that was while he was in the hospital, thirty miles away, but twenty minutes after he had heard that the battle was in progress he started to join his company. He was also in many of the scouting expeditions and was twice away from his company for so long a time that he was reported dead among his comrades. He participated in eighteen definite engagements outside of the scouting expeditions, and served continuously with the regiment until mustered out with the rank of second lieutenant at San Francisco on the 1st of November, 1899. Soon after his return he was appointed brigade inspector with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and held that position until he became a member of the legislature.

Mr. Rawson has also won honor and distinction in political circles. His study of the issues and questions of the day and of the attitude of the parties concerning the same has led him to ally himself with the Republican party, and in the fall of 1900 he was nominated on its ticket as representative from the forty-first district to the state legislature. His opposition to the bill increasing the salary of adjutant generals and decreasing that of the enlisted men won him considerable notoriety. In aiding in the defeat of the administration bill he also took a prominent part. He labored as earnestly for the bill providing for the return of the penalty on city taxes to the city instead of to the county, and was of material assistance in obtaining the passage of that measure. While in the house he served as chairman of the military committee and was a member of the committee on appropriation, in which capacity he was instrumental in wrecking some of the unjust bills. He was also a member of the judiciary and horticultural committees and was widely recognized as one of the active working members of the house, fearless in defense of what he believed to be right and as fearless in his opposition to what he believed would be detrimental to the weal of the state.

In Maine, in January, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Rawson and Miss Nellie F. French, a daughter of Edwin R. French, who for two terms

served as state senator in Maine. They now have two interesting sons, Ralph F. and Erroll W. Mr. Rawson is a member of the Woodmen of the World, of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Unitarian church. His has been a most creditable record, characterized by a fidelity to duty in private life, in military circles and in political matters. He has been recognized here for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in public affairs, together with his clear-headedness, discretion and tact as a manager and leader. His career at the bar has been one of great honor, and throughout his entire life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. He is a gentleman of strong purpose, who from the early age of thirteen years, has depended upon his own resources and by sheer merit and ability has gained the honorable position which he now occupies in public affairs.

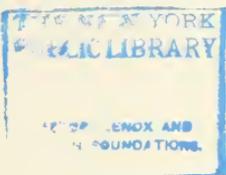
ARCHIBALD L. HERREN.

The above named, a retired real-estate dealer and capitalist of Seattle, has through the control of extensive property interests been the promoter of growth and development in more than one section of this country. Possessing keen discrimination, which enables him to readily recognize opportunities for colonization, having also marked energy and business capacity, his labors have proven of benefit to the localities in which he has operated and at the same time have brought success that ranks him among the capitalists of his adopted city. Mr. Herren deserves great credit and commendation for what he has accomplished, for at the close of the Civil war he found himself destitute as the result of the exigencies of that struggle, his interests at that time having been in the midst of the country over which passed the contending armies.

Mr. Herren was born at Waynesville, North Carolina, July 19, 1833, a son of Eli B. and Jane (Yarbrough) Herren, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. He comes of an old and prominent family of the south that has been represented in all of the wars of the country from the time of the early Indian outbreaks. Representatives of the name were found among those who fought for liberty in the Revolution and for American rights in the war of 1812. They were also in the Texas revolution and when the contest arose between the north and the south two brothers of our subject joined the Confederate army. The great-grandfather of Mr. Herren was a native of Virginia, but became the founder of the family



A. G. Herren



in North Carolina, where Berry Herren, the grandfather, was born. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, but Eli B. Herren, his son and the father of our subject, turned his attention to merchandising and trading, and in his business affairs prospered. In his religious faith he was a Baptist and a man of prominence and influence in his community in ante-bellum days. In the family were ten children, of whom Archibald L. is the eldest. Seven of the number are now living: A. J., a farmer of Cowlitz county, Washington; J. P., who is a millman and farmer residing in North Carolina; William A., who is engaged in farming and manufacturing at the old home in North Carolina; S. C., an attorney of Moscow, Idaho; Josephine, the wife of Thomas S. Siler, of North Carolina; and Sarah J., the wife of W. E. Miller, of North Carolina. Those who have passed away died in childhood.

Archibald L. Herron was reared in North Carolina, but his educational advantages were rather meager and it has been by study at home, through broad reading and observation that he has become a well informed man. Possessing an observant eye and retentive memory he is continually adding to his knowledge facts gained in the school of experience. At an early age he became his father's assistant in the store and afterward was admitted to a partnership in the business, this relation being maintained until the beginning of the war. As a result of that terrible struggle his store, like many other enterprises of the south, was destroyed and his business utterly ruined. Two of his brothers joined the southern army but Archibald L. Herren remained true to the Union cause and upheld the supremacy of the government at Washington. He had served as postmaster of his own town and after the cessation of hostilities he took a prominent part in public affairs during the reconstruction period, doing all in his power to establish peace and to place his district in harmonious relations with the government. He was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of state senator and filled several federal positions, including that of postmaster. He was also the chairman of the first board of county commissioners of his county after the restoration of peace. He had served as magistrate from 1855 until 1866 and was one of the five magistrates of the county constituting a "select court."

While taking an active part in public affairs during the reconstruction period and rendering valuable aid to the government in public office, Mr. Herren, in business life, was doing what he could to retrieve his lost possessions. He found himself at the close of the war destitute of funds, but with commercial reputation and credit that enabled him to secure a

stock of goods worth ten thousand dollars from New York city, and with this he resumed business in Waynesville, North Carolina, where he remained in successful trade until 1870. He then removed to Greenville, South Carolina, and during the next ten years became interested to a considerable extent in Texas lands and also in city lots in Austin, that state. In 1880 he returned to his old home in North Carolina. Prior to his removal from there in 1870 he had become largely interested in lands in that state and owned and controlled between fifty and one hundred thousand acres. He remained continuously in North Carolina until 1890, when he came to Seattle and after investigating the possibilities and resources of this region he organized the Puget Sound Colony Company, of which he became the president. The object of this company was to organize colonies and thus induce settlement of the Sound country. He has retained large land interests in North Carolina, but has been disposing of these since taking up his residence here, believing that the northwest has a brilliant future before it. He has made extensive and judicious investments in real estate in Seattle and now has very valuable property here, his attention being given to the supervision of his interests.

On the 21st of March, 1875, Mr. Herren was married to Iola Jones, a daughter of Dr. W. R. and Elizabeth (Parkins) Jones, the parents and daughter being natives of South Carolina and representatives of an old southern family of distinction. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Herren have been born eight children: Jennie, who is an artist of local prominence; Elizabeth, who is a graduate of the State University of Washington and a successful and popular teacher; Ellen, Archibald, Lyda, Iola, Mattie and Maude, all with their parents. The family have a fine modern home at No. 512 Highland Drive, overlooking Lake Union from an advantageous site on Queen Anne Hill. The family attend the Baptist church, of which Mr. Herren has been a member for many years. In business circles he is regarded as a man of unusually good judgment, quick perception and decision. He yet has large interests in the south, which he supervises from this point, in addition to the management of his investments in the northwest. A little more than a third of a century ago left almost penniless as the result of conditions arising from the Civil war, he is to-day numbered among the capitalists of Seattle, and his life history stands in splendid exemplification of the fact that the road to success is open to all in this free land of ours and that merit, close application and sound judgment, arising from a thorough study of a business situation, are the elements necessary in gaining prosperity.

WILLIAM H. BRINKER.

The man who achieves success in the legal profession is even more strictly the "architect of his own fortunes" than is the average self-made business man, there being in the keen competitions of the lawyer's life, with its constantly recurring mental duel between eager and determined antagonists, no chance for the operation of influences which may be called to the aid of the merchant, the manufacturer or financier. Among the men of Seattle who have demonstrated their abilities in this difficult field William H. Brinker holds a leading place, and his history affords an interesting example of ambition rightly directed and pursued with a zeal which overcomes all obstacles.

Mr. Brinker was born in Missouri on the 23d of December, 1851, and belongs to a good old southern family, being a grandson of Abraham Brinker, a Virginia planter, who at an early day went to the Louisiana territory and was given a grant of land by the king of Spain in what is now Washington county, Missouri. He was afterward killed by the Indians on the present site of Kansas City in 1818. John B. Brinker, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, but when a mere boy was taken by his parents to Missouri, where he was reared to manhood. He became a merchant and planter of that state and died there in 1854. In politics he was a Whig and was a staunch supporter of Henry Clay. He married Sarah B. Murphy, and to them were born eleven children, of whom our subject was the ninth in order of birth. Only two representatives of this family now reside in Seattle, our subject and his sister, Mrs. S. W. Hutchcraft.

In early boyhood William H. Brinker attended the public schools of his native state, but at that time the country was involved in civil war, and when thirteen years old, but large for his age, he laid aside his text books and joined the Confederate army. As a member of Shelby's cavalry he participated in Price's raid through Missouri in 1864, and was in all of the engagements in that state after the battle of Pilot Knob. He also went with his command to Texas and remained in the service until hostilities ceased. He had two brothers, John D. and Abraham Brinker, who were killed during the war.

At the close of the war our subject drove a six-mule team from Independence, Missouri, to Fort Union, New Mexico, and later took a drove of cattle from Texas to Salt Lake City. He next engaged in railroad work on the Union Pacific, at first as a section hand, but he worked his way upward to the position of foreman. In the performance of the duties of that posi-

tion he was injured and had to give up railroad work. Returning to Missouri, he was employed on a farm during the summer months and attended school for two winters. For one year he was a student in the Missouri University, and subsequently engaged in teaching school, during which time he devoted his leisure moments to reading law, and was admitted to the bar on the 12th of June, 1873. He was engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at his old home in Missouri for a year, and then went to Nebraska, but was there only six months when the great grasshopper plague visited that state, making the outlook very gloomy, so that he returned to Missouri in the fall. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Johnson county, and so acceptably did he fill the office that he was re-elected in 1878 and 1880.

In 1885 Mr. Brinker received the first territorial appointment made by President Cleveland, that of associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico, and he held that position until President Harrison's election, when he resigned. Upon his resignation, in May, 1889, he returned to Missouri, but in December of the same year came to Washington, locating first at South Bend, Pacific county, where he was engaged in practice until taking up his residence in Seattle in 1892, having become a candidate for the supreme judgeship on the Democratic ticket. Here he has made his home ever since. In 1893 he was appointed district attorney by President Cleveland, without solicitation on his part, and he held that office until November, 1897, since which time he has engaged in private practice in Seattle, with the exception of a part of two summers spent in practice at Nome, Alaska. He practices before all the courts and has a good clientage.

At Warrensburg, Missouri, April 27, 1874, Mr. Brinker was united in marriage to Miss Lillian M. Hutchinson, a daughter of O. H. P. Hutchinson, and to them have been born three sons, namely: Jesse E., who is now with the engineering corps of the United States army at Luzon, in the Philippines; Robert H., bookkeeper for the Fox Saw Works at Seattle; and William H., Jr., a student at the State University of Washington. Fraternally Mr. Brinker is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum and Woodmen of the World, and is a non-affiliated Mason and Knight of Pythias. A Democrat in politics, he was active in the councils of the party until its departure from the old established principles of law and justice and went to seeking after new gods, since which time Mr. Brinker has been at sea. Socially he is deservedly popular, as he is affable and courteous in manner and possesses that essential qualification to success in public life, that of making friends readily and of strengthening the ties of all friendships as time advances.

ENOCH E. BREECE.

A feeling of the deepest regret and consternation spread throughout Seattle when the news of the tragic death of Enoch E. Breece was received. He was one of the most faithful representatives of the city's public service, his loyalty being above question. Seattle had no truer friend and he manifested his belief in her future by investing his means in city property. In every way possible he aided in the improvement and progress of the city and was widely known as one of Seattle's representative men. In private life, too, his characteristics were such as gained for him warm personal regard, and the circle of his friends was extensive.

Enoch E. Breece was born in Licking county, Ohio, July 5, 1856, a son of Benjamin and Martha (Randalls) Breece, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. The Breece family is of Welsh origin and was founded in Philadelphia at the time William Penn established the colony which was named in his honor. The grandfather of our subject, leaving Pennsylvania, removed to Virginia and later to Ohio, and it was during his stay in the former state that Benjamin Breece was born. The latter was one of twelve children and was left fatherless at the early age of seven years. Accordingly he was bound out to a man of the name of Murray, who was to give him a horse or one hundred dollars in money when he was of age. He began farming in Ohio on his own account at the age of twenty-two years, renting a tract of land which he cultivated until 1865, when he removed to Effingham county, Illinois, where he purchased a tract of land, but because of a defective title lost all that he had invested in the property. In 1882 he removed to Robertson county, Texas, but after a short time went to Lincoln county, New Mexico, where he entered land from the government and engaged in agricultural pursuits. From there he came to Brooklyn, Washington, a suburb of Seattle, and made his home with our subject for a time, after which he purchased the property now occupied by his widow. He died in May, 1899, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his widow is now seventy-one years of age. In their family were four children: William L., who is engaged in mining at Nome; Adam A., a resident of Brooklyn, King county; Enoch E.; and Deborah, the wife of Elijah Peebles of Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

Enoch E. Breece was a child of nine years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, where he was reared to manhood upon a farm. He acquired a liberal education and at the age of eighteen years engaged in teaching school, which he followed for three years, two years of that time in Moccasin, Illinois. In 1878 he removed to Madison county,

Iowa, where he followed school teaching for a year, and then went to Cass county, where he attended the normal school. He was married in Afton, Union county, Iowa, February 26, 1879, to Miss Hattie Yarnall, a native of Moccasin, Illinois, in which place they had become acquainted. It was his desire to secure a home for them, and on the day of their marriage they started in a covered wagon for Norton county, Kansas, Mr. Breece having previously secured the team and wagon for the journey. As it was February and cold and wintry, the trip was not a very pleasant one, but after traveling for a month over bad roads they reached their destination, locating three miles from the Long Branch postoffice in Decatur county, Kansas, their home, however, being across the boundary line between Decatur and Norton counties.

Mr. Breece pre-empted a quarter section of land and at the same time secured a timber claim in Decatur county, making a half-section altogether. This claim was one of a thousand which proved a success. Mr. Breece complying not only with the letter but with the spirit of the law, in cultivating the timber. He owned the property up to the time of his death, and it now has upon it fifteen thousand good ash trees. He made his home in Kansas until after he proved up his claims, and in 1882 he returned to York county, Nebraska, and taught two terms of school there, also attending the county normal school. His purpose was to prepare for college, for he had an unsatisfied craving for knowledge, but eventually he abandoned the plan of pursuing a collegiate course and in 1883 embarked in the photographic business in Girard, Kansas, where he secured an extensive patronage and had a home of his own. There he remained until the fall, when his wife's mother died. She had long been in delicate health, and Mrs. Breece, who was the eldest of her children, had taken the mother's part to the younger members of the family. The father desiring to keep his children together, Mr. and Mrs. Breece decided to go with him to Red Willow county, Nebraska, and our subject established a photographic gallery at Indianola, the county seat. There he carried on business until the spring of 1885, when he removed to a homestead adjoining his timber claim in Decatur county, Kansas, having laid claim to the land the previous fall. His first home in that state had been a sod house and now he moved into a dugout. For five years he made his home upon his new place, breaking one hundred and ten acres of land on both claims, and fencing the two hundred and twenty acres with wire fence. He engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising on quite an extensive scale, and having proved up his claim in October, 1890, he decided to take a vacation after years of hard and continuous labor and make a trip to Seattle.

So well pleased with this locality was Mr. Breece that he never returned to Kansas, and disposing of his property in that state, with the exception of the timber claim, he purchased eighty acres of timber land in Snohomish county, Washington, and engaged in the business pruning and trimming orchards, for which his previous experience with the cultivation of trees had well qualified him. He followed that business for several years and then, having traded some live stock for a residence and two lots in Brooklyn, he settled in Seattle, in what was the Brooklyn addition to the city. In order to encourage the settlement of this locality the owners of the land offered one lot free to each of the first twenty settlers who would buy one lot and erect a residence worth one thousand dollars. Mr. Breece was among the number who complying with the request thus received the extra lot. In the spring of 1891 he erected the home which is now occupied by his family.

A man of scholarly tastes, Mr. Breece never satisfied his thirst for knowledge and not only by broad reading and research did he improve his mind, but even after coming to this city he spent one year as a student in the University of Washington, taking up a normal course, and after the new university buildings were erected he spent another term there as a student, but again he was obliged to give up his studies on account of business complications caused by an effort to assist a friend in procuring a home. This left him with obligations to meet which forced him to discontinue his studies. He then accepted a position under Professor Russell of the State University of Michigan and a United States geologist, and went on a geological expedition to Mount Stewart, Washington, and other parts of the state, for the purpose of securing specimens of minerals for the government. He was thus engaged for one season and in the fall he took the civil service examination for a position on the police department of Seattle. Being appointed to a position on the city patrol, he acted in that capacity until his death. From the time of his arrival in Seattle he had the deepest interest in the welfare of the city and its upbuilding. He invested his money here, becoming the owner of twenty-two lots.

In politics Mr. Breece was a Democrat and fraternally was connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. He held membership in the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal church, was one of its trustees, and his family also attended services there. To Mr. and Mrs. Breece were born three children, Albert O., who is in the mail service of Seattle, and Cora M. and Dora F., at home.

Mr. Breece was one of the successful and enterprising citizens of Seattle. His comfortable home, which he erected near the university, gave evidence of

his enterprise and his care for his family. The attractive residence was surrounded by many varieties of choice fruits and a profusion of flowers and there Mrs. Breece and her children are still living. In 1902 Mr. Breece erected a fine new business block, with stores below and a hotel above, which is a credit to the suburb of Brooklyn. In the performance of duty he was prompt, reliable and entirely loyal, and it was due to these characteristics that he lost his life at the hands of a notorious desperado and escaped convict, Harry Tracy, whom he fearlessly faced in his attempt to arrest him. Mr. Breece could have shot him down, but he humanely sought to arrest him without taking his life, and the criminal shot him. He died as he had lived, true to duty, but his death came as a telling blow to his family and friends. He leaves behind him an untarnished name and a reputation over which there falls no shadow of wrong. He was true to the attributes of an upright manhood, was brave, loyal and true, and because of these traits he was uniformly honored by his fellow men.

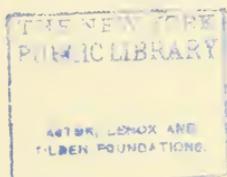
AMOS BROWN.

Among the residents of Seattle once prominent in her public affairs who have now passed to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," is numbered Amos Brown, one of the honored pioneers of the city, whose labors were of material benefit in the improvement and upbuilding of this beautiful metropolis. A feeling of the deepest regret spread through the city as the news of his demise was received by those who knew him, not so much because of the part which he took in business life, not so much for the aid which he gave to public enterprises, but because the sterling traits of his character had endeared him to those with whom he was associated and because his benevolent spirit and generosity were so often and yet so unostentatiously manifested.

Mr. Brown was born in Bristol, Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 29th of July, 1833, and died April 8, 1899. His parents were Joseph and Relief (Orduray) Brown. The father was also a native of New Hampshire and was of Scotch and English ancestry, the family, however, having been founded in America at a very early day in the history of the old Granite state. Joseph Brown was a prominent lumber manufacturer with extensive mills on the Merrimac river, where he dealt in masts and spars and conducted a general milling business, which he superintended until sixty years of age. He was then succeeded by his sons, who carried on the business for many years, the enterprise proving a very profitable one.



Amos Brown



Amos Brown was reared to habits of industry and as work was considered more important than study in those days, his opportunity for acquiring an education was extremely limited, although in the school of experience he gained much valuable knowledge. At the early age of ten years he began work in the lumber camp and later was employed at driving the logs on the river, becoming a hardy, fearless and daring youth. He soon excelled in this occupation, became an expert in this line of business and was thus enabled to command the highest price for labor of that character. Subsequently he worked in the mills and rose from one position to another until he was made superintendent and possessed a thorough and practical knowledge of the business in all its departments, both in principle and detail. Leaving home at the age of twenty-one years, he followed lumbering up to 1858, when the Fraser mines gold excitement broke out, and desirous of rapidly acquiring a fortune in the gold fields he left for the northwest, after selling his interests in the east. Going to New York he secured steerage passage, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, to Victoria, British Columbia, paying two hundred and twenty-five dollars for a continuous passage. The voyage was uneventful save for the discomfort of over-crowded vessels, but suffering no accident and little delay, he eventually reached Victoria, there to find that the gold bubble had exploded and that the hopes of thousands were doomed to bitter disappointment. The town was crowded with suffering, starving humanity. Disappointed but not disheartened, Mr. Brown began looking about for work, and believing that he might utilize his knowledge of lumbering, he at once sailed for Port Gamble, where he found ready employment at seventy-five dollars per month and expenses. During the first year he had charge of a logging camp, and then purchased an interest in logging teams and secured contracts with the milling companies to furnish them with logs. This business he carried on successfully for two years and then sold his interest and returned to the employ of the company with which he had previously worked on salary. He occupied various positions of trust until 1865, when he resigned in order to visit his old home in New Hampshire.

In 1859, without visiting Seattle, Mr. Brown had been induced to purchase property on Spring street, between Second avenue and the water front, and in 1861 he made his first visit to the town. In 1863, in connection with M. R. Maddocks and John Condon, he built the old Occidental Hotel, on the present site of the Occidental block, and this hotel was conducted for two years by Messrs. Maddocks, Brown & Company, at the end of which time he sold his interests to John Collins. In September, 1867, following his visit

to his old home in New Hampshire, Mr. Brown returned to Seattle and entered into partnership with I. C. Ellis, of Olympia. He conducted a lumber business in that city until 1882 and was very successful in the conduct of the enterprise, a large business bringing to him an excellent financial return. For ten years he was in partnership with Mr. Ellis and after that was alone. In 1882 he sold out and from that time until his death practically lived retired, merely giving his supervision to his invested interests, which, owing to increased values and extensive operations in real estate, had grown to considerable proportions. Up to the time of his death he retained large interests in Seattle property, in addition to having extensive tracts of timber land in several counties adjoining the sound.

In his political views Mr. Brown was an enthusiastic Republican and in his early life was an active participant in political work, doing everything possible to promote the success of his party and secure the adoption of its principles, but in later years he left the party work to younger men. He was very public-spirited and co-operated in many movements and measures for the general good and for the improvement of Seattle. He served the community in various positions of responsibility and no trust reposed in him was ever betrayed to the slightest degree. He served as a member of the city council and for two years was a state official, acting as a director of the Steilacoom Insane Asylum. He was most generous and benevolent, his generosity amounting almost to a fault. Any tale of distress awakened his ready sympathy and was immediately followed by an impulse to assist in any way which he could.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Peebles, a native of New York, and the same fall they erected their cottage on the corner of Front and Spring streets, which district was then almost an unbroken wilderness. In the family were five children: Alson L., of the firm of Kinnear & Brown, real estate agents of Seattle; Brownie, the wife of R. M. Kinnear, her brother's partner; Ora, Anna and Helen, all at home. The children were provided with liberal educations and the success of the father enabled him to leave his family in independent financial circumstances. Mrs. Brown has erected a magnificent residence in one of the best districts of the city and this handsome abode is celebrated for its attractive social gatherings.

When death claimed Mr. Brown, one who knew him wrote of him: "In the passing away of Amos Brown the sound country loses one of its best pioneer citizens. For over forty years a citizen and actively identified as he was with the growth of the country, his death cannot be considered in

any other light than as a loss to the community. He was public-spirited and interested in any movement for the promotion or advancement of measures for the general good and he was scrupulously honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow men. The punctual liquidation of a debt or obligation was one of the cardinal principles of his character. Liberal and benevolent, he was well known for his generosity, yet his giving was always without ostentation or display. When but a boy he exhibited this same generous spirit and kindly solicitude for others, and often when wet, cold and hungry himself, he would carry wood and food to a poor widow, who lived neighbor to his parents, before providing for his own comfort. He always took a lively interest in young men and aided many in securing positions where they could advance their own interests through diligence and ability. In the early days of his residence in the northwest he was known as the friend of the Indians and as he never took advantage of them or betrayed their confidence he was loved and trusted by them. He always had a kindly feeling for the unfortunate and erring and often when men were arrested for vagrancy or trifling offences he secured their release, pledging himself to furnish them employment and become responsible for them. It is pleasing to know that his kindness was appreciated and seldom abused." Fraternally Mr. Brown was connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, but he had few ties of that character. He found ample opportunity to do good through other channels, and many have reason to remember him with gratitude and love. He belonged to that band of strong, self-reliant, energetic and courageous men who laid the foundation for the wonderful development of the northwest, and Mr. Brown also lived to take an active part in building the superstructure of the great commonwealth through the advancement of one of the leading cities west of the Rockies.

ROBERT WOOD.

For nearly a score of years Mr. Wood has been identified with mercantile activities in Renton, and thus may well be considered one of the pioneer merchants of the city, where he located when it was but a small hamlet, and where he has contributed his due quota to the legitimate advancement of public and commercial interests and has built up one of the most important business enterprises in the place, the same having had a modest inception but having expanded in scope and importance with the growth of the town; and now it stands a credit to the able and discriminating methods brought to bear and bespeaks that unswerving integrity and honor through which

alone are begotten public confidence and support. Such is Mr. Wood's position in the community that he is peculiarly entitled to definite consideration in this compilation, which has to do with the representative men of King county.

Mr. Wood is a native of Northumberland, England, where he was born on Christmas day of the year 1836, coming of stanch old English stock. His parents, William and Catherine (Tate) Wood, were born in the same section of the fair English isle, where the father was engaged in mining during the greater portion of his active business life, having been a man of true Christian piety and noble character and having instilled into the minds and hearts of his children the valuable lessons of honesty, industry, sobriety and integrity. To the precepts and examples of his honored parents the subject of this sketch feels that he is indebted for all that he has made of his life, and that it has been a worthy one none who know him can deny. The mother of our subject passed away in her sixty-first year and her husband at the age of sixty-two, and of their two sons and four daughters Robert is the only representative in the state of Washington.

Robert Wood was reared and educated in his native land, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until coming to America. In Northumberland county, England, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Susan Henderson, who was born in the same parish as he was, and in 1882, in company with his wife and their ten children, he came to America, believing that here were to be found better opportunities for the attaining of success through individual effort and that here wider advantages would be afforded his children. They proceeded at once to the state of Texas, where Mr. Wood was engaged in the sheep business for two years and also in farming, but his success was of a rather negative order and he finally disposed of his interests in the Lone Star state, whence he came directly to Renton, Washington, where he opened a small grocery store, the town having then but few inhabitants. With the era of development and prosperity his business grew in scope and soon demanded larger quarters, while the careful and honorable methods have continued to hold to the establishment a representative patronage. To pass through the commodious and well equipped department store now conducted by Mr. Wood and his sons, it would be difficult for the average observer to believe that the business had been developed from so small a nucleus, for the establishment would do credit to a much larger city. Four stores are utilized in the accommodation of the enterprise and these afford a frontage of one hundred feet, with a large floor space, while all classes of merchandise demanded by the trade of Renton and its tributary territory are

handled, the stock being at all times select and comprehensive in the various departments.

As his able coadjutors in conducting the business Mr. Wood has his three sons, William, Edward and Joseph, and they are known as active and capable young business men, sharing in the esteem which is so uniformly accorded their father. The other children are: Susan, the wife of Robert Harris, of San Diego, California; Annie, the wife of John Marlow, of Renton; and Catherine, Richard, Mary, Ellen and Robert, who remain at the parental home. The family all hold membership in the Christian church, of which Mr. Wood has been for many years an official, while he has also rendered most effective and devoted service as Sunday-school superintendent, having been a deacon of the church prior to his removal from England, while his interest in the cause of religion and morality has ever been shown by goodly words and deeds. His sons have made an excellent business record and enjoy the good will and esteem of the people of the community in which they have so long maintained their home and in which they have ably cooperated with their father in the building up of a successful and noteworthy business. Mr. Wood has from time to time made investments in local realty and is the owner of a number of valuable properties in the town to whose upbuilding and material advancement he has so largely contributed. He has a high appreciation of the dignity of honest toil, and with him character is the significant thing, not mere wealth or social prestige, which are so often the result of fortuitous circumstances. He takes a proper interest in public affairs of a local nature and is one of the representative citizens and business men of Renton, which now holds precedence as one of the attractive and prosperous little cities of the beautiful Evergreen state.

FRANK M. DUGGAN.

The subject of this sketch, one of the best known lumbermen on Puget Sound, was born in Gardiner, Maine, September 22, 1856. He came from a pioneer family, his father having resided at Gardiner for many years. Mr. Duggan came to Mendocino county, California, in 1874, and for one year worked in the woods of that state. Coming to Washington in 1875, he was for six years in the employ of W. S. Jameson of Port Gamble, one of the leading loggers of the state. The five years following he had charge of the operations of the Pacific Boom Company on the Skagit river. Locating in Seattle in 1893 he has since followed continuously the occupation of log scaler until to-day he is probably the best known scaler on the sound.

In addition to the work in scaling, Mr. Duggan in conjunction with Messrs. William and Hugh Studdert and M. F. Brown established the Seattle Tug Company, of which Mr. Duggan became manager. This company operates boats on the sound, engaged principally in towing logs, and has built up a most profitable and successful business. Mr. Duggan can point with pride to a proof of his well known integrity and fairness, in this, that there is scarcely a mill or logger in the state who will not accept his scale without question.

In 1886 he was married to Miss Kathryn Kiernan of Port Gamble. They have one child and reside on Fourteenth avenue in Seattle. Mr. Duggan is a firm believer in the future greatness of his city and state, and evidences the fact by judicious investments in real estate.

MILTON DENSMORE.

The fitting reward of a well spent life and useful business career is retirement from labor so that in a season of rest one may enjoy the fruits of former toil. This has been vouchsafed to Mr. Densmore, one of the early settlers of Seattle. He arrived in this city on the 22d of December, 1872, and from that time to the present has taken a deep and helpful interest in its welfare and progress.

Mr. Densmore was born in Chelsea, Vermont, October 30, 1839, and is of English lineage. Joel Densmore, his great-grandfather, emigrated from England to Deering, Massachusetts, and Henry Densmore, the grandfather, was born there. He became one of the first Methodists living in that part of the country and was a man of considerable prominence and influence in his community. His son, William Densmore, was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Ann Davis, who was born in Chelsea and was the daughter of Nathaniel Davis, descended from an old New England family. By trade he was a stone mason, and in religious faith was a Methodist. To the parents of our subject were born four sons: Jason, now residing in Hanover, New Hampshire; William, of Royalton, Vermont; Milton; and Colonel Edson S., youngest of the family, for twenty-one years served as officer and usher in the executive mansion, Washington, D. C.; he died during Harrison's administration. The mother died in 1854, and the father passed away in 1858.

Milton Densmore was educated in the public schools of Chelsea, Vermont, and was reared upon his father's farm, working hard in the summer months amid field and meadow, while in the winter seasons he pursued his studies. By the time he was nineteen years of age he had lost both of his

parents, and since that time has provided entirely for himself. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well and deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in the business world. He continued to work upon the home farm until the 1st of September, 1862, when he volunteered for service in the Union army as a member of Company D, Twelfth Vermont Infantry, and was with the First Army Corps in the army of the Potomac. He was in the battle of Fairfax Courthouse and Rappahannock, and also in the great decisive battle of the war at Gettysburg, escaping without injury in that sanguinary struggle where so many brave soldiers fell, although he was in the thickest of the fight. His brother Jason, who was a member of the Tenth Vermont Infantry, was wounded in the hip at Petersburg. Mr. Densmore's term of enlistment having expired, he re-enlisted in October, 1863, and from orderly sergeant was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of the company. After this the regiment was held in reserve in Vermont until the close of the war. He returned to his home a veteran and victor and resumed the peaceful vocation of farming.

In the year 1867, however, Mr. Densmore left New England and removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he was married on the 25th of September, 1867, to Rosamond S. Merwin. They lived in Beloit until 1871, at which time they came to Seattle, bringing with them their first-born child, Herbert Milton, who was the joy of his parents' hearts for twelve years and then passed to the home beyond. James Worth, their next son, was born in Seattle, received an excellent education and is now a professor of music; on the 28th of August, 1901, he married Miss Olivia C. Peck; they are prominent young people of the city and have many friends.

After his arrival in Seattle Mr. Densmore aided in laying the first iron rail in the Puget Sound country. After a short time he engaged in steamboating for the Seattle Coal Company, as captain of the *Ada* and other steamboats, being connected with that work for four years. He then opened a grocery store at the corner of Union and Third streets, conducting that enterprise for twelve years, meeting with gratifying success, a liberal patronage being accorded him. He safely passed through the hard times and had the satisfaction of being able to pay one hundred cents on the dollar when many men were forced into financial ruin by the stringency of the money market at that time.

Mr. Densmore has been a life-long Republican and served for two terms on the Seattle city council, while for seven years he has been a member of the school board. He has always taken a deep interest in the educational advancement of the city and his efforts in this direction have not been without

result. In 1891 he built the pleasant and commodious home in which he is now living with his family, spending the evening of a useful, active and honorable life there in practical retirement from labor. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in George Washington Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M., in Chelsea, Vermont, in 1860. He is also a charter member of the Grand Army, Stevens Post, of Seattle. A loyal soldier, a faithful and enterprising citizen, a reliable business man, a trustworthy friend, a devoted husband and father and a consistent Christian,—such is the life record of Milton Densmore.

IRVING T. ALVORD.

Irving T. Alvord is one of the native sons of Washington and for a number of years has been prominently identified with the interests of King county. His well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him a handsome property, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of seemingly discouraging circumstances. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and the history of King county would be incomplete without the record of his career.

Born on his father's farm near Kent, Washington, on the 6th of August, 1865, Mr. Alvord obtained his elementary education in the public schools of that place, after which he received a four years' course in the Washington State University at Seattle. Returning to Kent in 1886, he worked one year for his father, after which he started for himself as a renter. Although Mr. Alvord is now possessed of a two hundred and seventy acre farm, and owns a dairy of two hundred and forty cows, he still rents two large farms in connection with what he has. He early made dairying his specialty, although doing some general farming on the side, and from a paltry beginning has built up a handsome business, whose general sales exceed twenty thousand dollars per year.

Mr. Alvord is possessed of great determination of character, and is essentially a self-made man. He was married at Kent in 1891 to Miss Dora M. Jones, a native of Georgia. Two children have graced this union, Eugene and Dorothy. Mr. Alvord is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and has at all times a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow man.

WILLIAM J. COLKETT.

The name of William John Colkett has been inscribed high on the roll of Seattle's honored pioneers and eminent citizens, and the part which he has taken in the development of the city well entitles him to prominent mention in this volume. During the past twenty years he has held the position of assistant postmaster of Seattle, and throughout this long period his fidelity to the public trust in the discharge of his official duties has been most marked. Mr. Colkett was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1857, and is of English and Scotch ancestry, but for six generations members of the family have resided in the United States. Joseph Colkett, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of New Jersey, was a life-long farmer, and was one of the prominent early Methodists. His son, Goldy Colkett, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, and was there married to Miss Mary Ann Engle, also a native of Burlington county, and they were worthy and consistent members of the Methodist church. He was a painter and decorator by occupation and was called to his final rest at the age of sixty years, and his wife reached the age of sixty-four years, when she, too, was called to the home beyond. This worthy couple became the parents of five children, but only two of the number still survive, the daughter being Sarah, now the wife of J. S. W. Shelton of Shelton, Mason county, Washington.

William J. Colkett received his early education in the schools of his native county, and later supplemented the knowledge there gained by a one year's business course in the University of Washington, he having been the first male graduate of that institution, the year of his graduation being 1880. His father had settled in Washington in 1866, and on the 3d of November, 1876, he joined the family in this state, making the journey by rail to San Francisco, and thence by boat to Port Madison. In the town of Coupeville he at once secured employment in the store of Major Haller, in which the postoffice was also located, and it was there that he first became familiar with the duties of that position, continuing in that capacity for two years. After the completion of his business course in the university he had charge of the postoffice of this city for five months during the absence of the postmaster, and for a time thereafter he clerked in the store of Corliss P. Stone. From that time forward he was employed at intervals in the office, each time receiving a raise in his wages, and he finally became a permanent employe therein, in which he has acted in every capacity with the exception of that of letter carrier. When he first assumed the duties of his present position the office was allowed twenty-seven dollars a month for clerk hire, and Mr. Colkett re-

ceived the entire amount, he performing the entire work in the office, including that of sweeping the floor. Close study has given him a keen insight into the important duties of his position, and he has literally "grown up" with the office and is now the able assistant of this great office, with its immense business and its many clerks and letter carriers. He has witnessed the growth of Seattle from a town of thirty-six hundred inhabitants to one of over one hundred thousand, and during this time he has labored to goodly ends and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon the public life, the substantial growth and the material development of the city.

The marriage of Mr. Colkett was celebrated on the 28th of August, 1884, when Miss Clara E. Lombard became his wife. She is a native of Maine and a daughter of R. R. Lombard, who came to Washington in 1860. They have four children, Emory E., Marion L., William J., Jr., and Burton R., all born in the pleasant home in Seattle which their father erected about seventeen years ago. Although Mr. Colkett was reared in the faith of the Democracy he now votes independently of party ties, casting his ballot in favor of the men whom he regards as best qualified to fill positions of trust and responsibility. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend, and for six years he has served as a member of the school board, while for two years of that time he was president of the board. He aided materially in the erection of the school buildings, one hundred rooms having been added during his two terms of office, and was active in adding to the city schools the department of manual training. For a number of years he has also been an active member of the chamber of commerce, of which he is now a trustee. In his social relations he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while religiously he is a member of the First Baptist church. Devotion to his family and friends, fidelity to every trust reposed in him and advocacy of all that tends to benefit mankind,—these are the salient characteristics of William J. Colkett.

HARRY R. JACOBS.

Throughout his entire life Harry R. Jacobs has been a resident of the Pacific coast, and he is now accounted one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of King county. His integrity and uprightness are beyond question, and every public measure having for its object the betterment of mankind in general and this state and vicinity in particular is certain to receive his earnest support.

He was born near Salem, Oregon, on the 2d of October, 1864. When but four years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Seattle,

Washington, and to the public school system of that city he is indebted for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed. Later, however, he became a student in the Washington State University, leaving that institution at the age of twenty years. After putting aside his text books, he served a two years' apprenticeship at the plumber's trade, while for the succeeding four years he followed that occupation as a journeyman. His father, Judge Orange Jacobs, a well known pioneer of King county, purchased in 1884 a small farm in the White river valley, near Kent, as a home for his family, and since 1894 our subject has made his home thereon, devoting his time and attention to general farming and fruit-raising. In political matters he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and is an active and influential worker in its ranks. For a number of years he has served as a delegate to the nominating conventions, while for a period of seven years he was school clerk of school district No. 12. For two years he was also a member of the drainage commissioners for drainage district No. 1, of King county. Thus it will be seen that he has long been identified with the public interests of the county, and he stands to-day as one of its most honored and highly esteemed citizens.

The marriage of Mr. Jacobs was celebrated in Seattle in 1894, when Miss Helen R. Young became his wife. She is a native of Nova Scotia, born in 1874, and since 1890 she has been a resident of Washington. Three children have come to brighten and bless their home, Lucinda Margaret, a maiden of six years; Rolland Davenport, a promising lad of three years; and Helen June, a babe of one year. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs is an attractive one, and their numerous friends are always made welcome.

HENRY FUHRMAN.

In the extension of Seattle's boundaries and the improvement of its property interests a number of business men have been concerned. Among this number is Henry Fuhrman, who has platted one of the additions to the city and who in the control of his real estate interests has manifested marked business ability and executive force. He was born in Germany in 1844, belonging to one of the old families of that land. In his native country he acquired his education and then when nineteen years of age crossed the Atlantic to the new world, believing that he might have better business opportunities in this country where labor is not hampered by caste or class but where every avenue is open to diligence and enterprise. He located in Fremont, Nebraska, and he not only had no capital but had very little knowledge of the language of

his adopted country. He followed the Union Pacific Railroad to Ogden, selling goods along the line and meeting with fair success in his undertaking. He then opened a store in Fremont, Nebraska, where he conducted a successful mercantile business for twenty years. The enterprise constantly grew in volume and importance until he found himself at the head of a large wholesale drygoods business, and he left Fremont with a comfortable fortune. From there he came to Seattle in 1890 and invested in Seattle real estate, purchasing an undivided half interest in one hundred and sixty acres of land on Lake Union. The Denny-Fuhrman addition was then platted by our subject and Mr. D. T. Denny, and Mr. Fuhrman still has a large amount of the property, which has greatly increased in value since he made the original investment. From the time of his arrival in Seattle he has been engaged in the improvement and sale of his property and his interests are now valued at two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Fuhrman was married in Chicago in 1873 to Miss Carrie Mayer, a native of Germany. He has erected one of the nicest homes in Seattle, where he now resides in the enjoyment of deserved peace and plenty. In politics he is a Republican and is a citizen of high integrity of character. In youth and manhood many a man has been buffeted by fortune, and almost unsurmountable obstacles have seemed to stand in his path, but perseverance has overthrown these and the man has gone forward to success. Such has been the history of Henry Fuhrman, who, at the time he attained his majority, came to the new world empty-handed and to-day is classed among the substantial citizens of the northwest.

FRANK A. HILL.

The lineage of the subject of this review, who is superintendent of the Renton mine, bespeaks long and prominent identification with the annals of American history, while representatives of the name have shown that intrinsic loyalty and patriotism which has led them to take an active part in the great conflicts through which the republic was established and has been perpetuated. Mr. Hill has been conspicuously identified with the development and management of industrial enterprises in this state and elsewhere, is an expert in the line of his profession and is one of the distinctively representative citizens and business men of Renton, being thus peculiarly entitled to definite consideration in a work of this character.

Mr. Hill is a native of Iowa, having been born in the city of Muscatine, on the 29th of June, 1852. He comes of old Puritan stock, the original



J. A. Hill

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American ancestors having taken up their abode in the New England colonies long prior to the war of the Revolution and being of English lineage. Members of the family rendered valiant services as soldiers in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and the name has been one of prominence in New England for many generations. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a sea captain, and he was lost at sea while on active duty as an officer of a sailing vessel. Sylvester G. Hill, the father of Frank A., was born in the state of Rhode Island and married Martha J. Dyer, a native of Maine. He was a millman and cabinet-maker by vocation, having been the owner of a sawmill and a door and sash factory in Iowa, where he had taken up his residence about the year 1849. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he was one of the first to tender his services in defense of the Union, in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, enlisting as a private in an Iowa regiment and being elected captain of his company. Later he was appointed colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the Red river campaign and the siege of Vicksburg, and was with General Banks in pursuit of General Hood through Missouri. He was brevetted major general for brilliant services and met his death in the battle of Nashville. His cherished and devoted wife survives him, having now attained the venerable age of eighty-four years, and at the time of his death she was left with eleven children, all of whom are living except one and all of whom give their loved and noble mother that deep filial solicitude which is her just due. The only representatives of the family in the state of Washington are the subject of this sketch and his sister Susie, who is the wife of Herbert F. Clough, of Seattle.

Frank A. Hill was but twelve years of age at the time of his father's death, and his early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, after which he took up the study of mining and civil engineering, in which he became thoroughly qualified, and he has successfully followed his profession in Iowa, Illinois, Texas, Kansas and Washington, gaining marked prestige by reason of his exact technical and practical knowledge and his excellent administrative ability. He was the civil and mining engineer for the Oregon Improvement Company at the time of the Seattle fire and had charge of all its construction, having come to Washington for the purpose of taking charge of its work. In Iowa Mr. Hill was superintendent of mines for the American Coal Company, and later held similar relations with the Oregon Improvement Company, the Western American Company and Eureka Company, finally entering the employ of the Seattle Electric Company, which now owns the mines at Renton. His experience has been wide and varied and his

efforts have been attended with the most satisfactory results in the various connections where his able services have been enlisted. He became superintendent of the Renton mine in September, 1900, and during his regime he has increased its output from fifty to five hundred tons per day. This was the first coal mine to be opened in the state of Washington and it is still one of the most important in this section of the Union, having two veins,—one of six and one-half and the other of eight feet, and the product is a fine lignite coal.

Mr. Hill, who is familiarly known as "Captain Hill," is a worthy and appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, having been raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 35, A. F. & A. M., of Renton, and taking a deep interest in its affairs. He has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for the past twenty years, while his political proclivities are indicated in the staunch support which he accords to the principles and policies of the Republican party, though the honors and emoluments of public office have never appealed to him and he has never held political preferment in this line.

January 29, 1874, Captain Hill was united in marriage to Miss Mary Martin, who was born in Ohio, and departed this life in March, 1890, leaving one daughter, Clara A., who is now the wife of U. S. Personus, of Seattle. Mrs. Hill was a devoted wife and mother and had won the warm regard of a wide circle of friends, having been a woman of gentle and gracious refinement. In 1891 Mr. Hill consummated a second marriage, Miss Ella Martin, a sister of his first wife, being his choice, and they are the parents of four children,—Frank A., Hester, Leonora and Hobart W. Mrs. Hill presides with gracious dignity over the attractive home in Renton and taken a prominent part in the social activities of the city, being also a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Captain is honored for his sterling characteristics and his marked ability and is recognized as one of the most prominent citizens of Renton and as one whose efforts have contributed not a little to the industrial prosperity of the city and county.

CONFUCIUS L. WAYLAND.

In a rapidly growing country like the United States the term pioneer is subject to changed conditions, and can only be correctly used in a comparative way. In long settled communities like many in Virginia and the New England states the pioneer is necessarily a thing of the past. There are none living, and those who first settled figure only in tradition or history.

As advance is made into such states as Ohio and Kentucky either the first settler has passed away or he is apt to be an old man. Not so in new cities of young states like Washington. There the pioneer may see himself honored at the "old settlers' meetings" though still a young man. These reflections were suggested by the transcription of the name at the head of this paragraph. Although Mr. Wayland is still in middle life and though he first came to Seattle only twenty-two years ago, he is entitled to rank as an old settler. When he arrived Seattle had a population of only thirty-six hundred. There was but one street, and it was only cleared as far north as Pike, and Second avenue was only a wagon trail. Everything was new and raw, and while with zeal characteristic of pioneers all looked forward to the time when Seattle would be a great metropolis, there was as yet little on which to base such a prediction. Mr. Wayland, therefore, has during his residence of a little over a score of years seen substantially the whole growth of Seattle from a country town to the dimensions of a bustling capital, already enjoying the title of Queen City of Puget Sound and promising to reach pre-eminence in the oriental trade over all the cities of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Wayland is a native of what they call over in Indiana "the state of Boone," a locality celebrated in the dialect poems of James Whitcomb Riley under the pseudonym of "Benjamin F. Johnson." He is descended from a family which produced Francis Wayland, author of a political economy, whose father emigrated with a brother to this country from England and were of German descent. The last mentioned of these brothers was the great-great-grandfather of Confucius L. The latter's great-grandfather, though the son of a slave holder, was opposed to the "peculiar institution," and in order to get rid of the infamy removed from Virginia to Kentucky, refusing to inherit any slave or slave-made wealth. During the subsequent conflicts over this question leading to the Civil war the Waylands were all found on the side of the abolitionists and the Union. George W. Wayland, grandson of the Virginia emigrant above mentioned, was born in Kentucky and followed the trade of harness-making, though he sold books and stationery in his later years. In 1858 he crossed the Ohio into Indiana, which was at that time decidedly raw and wild for a place of abode, as none of the splendid internal improvements which afterward gave the state such pre-eminence had as yet materialized. The newly arrived Kentuckian located in Boone county, where he took a strong stand against the upholders of slavery, copperheads, secessionists and all this kind of disloyal citizens. He served as postmaster of the town, and during the war, being physically incapable of going to the front, did good service as enrolling officer for the

government. He was a religious man and active as a leader in the Methodist church, in which he was usually one of the members of the board of trustees. He married Nancy Kelley, daughter of a veteran soldier of the Civil war, by whom he had four children.

Confucius L. Wayland, youngest of this family and the only son, was born at Jamestown, Indiana, January 4, 1859, and besides the "little log schoolhouse" had the benefit of attendance at the Normal Institute in Danville. His first venture on his own account was as teacher of a school in northwestern Illinois, which occupation he continued until his mind had been made up to try his fortunes in the northwest. It was in 1881 that he first appeared at Seattle, and shortly afterward he became a student in the law office of Struve, Haines & Leary. This novitiate was followed in due time by courses at the National University in Washington, D. C., and the post-graduate law course in Georgetown University, D. C., his degree of Bachelor of Laws being received in 1889. In 1885 he had taken the civil service examination and was the first to receive a position in the classified service from Washington territory. In 1886 he was appointed as one of the clerks in the First Assistant Postmaster General's office, and since then has been connected with the postoffice department in one capacity or another. As postoffice inspector he began traveling from Washington, D. C., over Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, in 1890, then from Helena, Montana over Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota until 1897, then from Spokane, Washington, which last division comprises Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. He has visited nearly every locality in the states of the Helena and Spokane divisions which has a postoffice, and many which are without that indispensable agent of civilization. For seven years he averaged fifty thousand miles annually in Montana, North Dakota and Idaho, about three thousand of which were traveled in stage coaches. He has made nine round-trips to Alaska and visited seventy widely scattered offices in that remote territory. In 1899 he went from Valdez, Alaska, to the Yukon river on horseback, the first horseback trip made from tide water to the Yukon on American soil. An evidence of the rapid growth of Seattle is furnished by the fact that when Mr. Wayland first came here he for a while relieved the former postoffice clerk and carried on the business of the office during the afternoons without assistance. At the present time this same postoffice has one hundred and sixty employes.

On June 28, 1882, Mr. Wayland was married to Miss Helen, daughter of the late John K. Hall, member of the surveyor general's staff, at Olympia, and by this union there are three children: Russell G., a student at the State

University; George Hall, in Seattle high school; and Margaret. Aside from his official business Mr. Wayland has made considerable investments in real estate, some of which has been improved by building, and he also owns farming property in King and Whatcom counties.

ALVIN M. HEMRICH.

Practical industry wisely and vigorously applied never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and powerfully stimulates the actions of others. It is this unflagging spirit of industry that has laid the foundations and built the commercial greatness of the northwest, and the career of him whose name initiates this paragraph illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open to a young man who possesses sterling business qualifications, and it proves that ambitious perseverance, steadfast purpose and indefatigable industry, as combined with the observance of sound business principles, will eventuate in the attaining of a definite and worthy success. Mr. Hemrich, who is president and manager of the Hemrich Brothers Brewing Company, an important industrial enterprise in the city of Seattle, is a young man of singular force of character and one who stands representative of that insistent and well directed energy which has brought about the development of the magnificent metropolis of the northwest. That he should be accorded specific mention in a work of this nature needs not be said.

Alvin M. Hemrich was born in the town of Alma, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, on the 14th of February, 1870, a son of John and Catherine (Kœpél) Hemrich, both of whom were born in Germany. The father was for many years engaged in the brewing business at Alma, Wisconsin, and he was seventy-three years old when he died, while his wife is still living. Alvin passed his boyhood days in Wisconsin and secured his early educational discipline in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he assumed charge of the business founded by his father in Alma and conducted the same for two years, becoming thoroughly familiar with all details pertaining thereto. At the expiration of the period noted he engaged in the brewing business on his own responsibility in the town of Durand, Wisconsin, and there he successfully continued operations until the year 1890, when he disposed of his interests and came to Seattle, where his parents had located some time previously. After his arrival in Washington Mr. Hemrich proceeded to Victoria, British Columbia, where for two years he held the position of manager of the Victoria Brewing Company. He then returned to Seattle and became foreman

for the Albert Braun Brewing Association, retaining this incumbency one year, when the business was closed out, and he then took a similar position with the Bay View Brewing Association, in whose employ he continued for four years, being finally compelled to resign by reason of failing health, and he then passed some time in travel, principally in California. After recuperating his energies through this period of rest and recreation Mr. Hemrich returned to Seattle and here purchased the plant and business of the old Slorah brewery, located on Howard avenue, between Republican and Mercer streets, and there he conducted business for six months, at the expiration of which he became associated with his brother Louis, of whom mention is made on another page, and with Julius Damus, in the organization of the Hemrich Brothers Brewing Company, which was duly incorporated under the laws of the state on the 4th of February, 1899, and under the effective management of these interested principals the business has been built up to a most successful standpoint, the equipment of the plant being of the most approved modern type, while every detail of manufacture receives the most careful and discriminating attention on the part of our subject and his brother, both of whom are experts in this line of industry. The result is that the products of the brewery, including lager and porter, are of exceptional excellence, thus gaining a popularity which augurs for the increasing expansion and growth of the business. From the brewery are sent forth each year about thirty-five thousand barrels, and in the prosecution of the business in its various departments employment is afforded to a corps of about seventy-five capable workmen. None but the best material is utilized in the processes of manufacture, the malt being secured from Wisconsin and California, and the hops being the most select products from Bohemia and from the state of Washington, whose prestige in this line is well known. The present company have made important changes in the equipment of the plant, having installed the latest improved accessories and having greatly augmented the productive capacity. Alvin M. Hemrich has been president of the company from the time of its organization, and the success of the enterprise is in large measure due to his able and well directed efforts. In November, 1901, Mr. Hemrich effected the purchase of the property of the Aberdeen Brewing Company at Aberdeen, this state, and he began the operation of the plant shortly afterward, having organized a stock company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars, he himself being president of the company.

Mr. Hemrich is well and most favorably known in connection with the business activities of the city of Seattle, and is esteemed as a straightforward, capable business man. He has made judicious investments in local real estate

and is one of the most loyal admirers and enthusiastic citizens of his adopted city. His beautiful residence, which he erected in 1898, is located at 503 Melrose avenue, and is one of the most attractive of the many fine homes for which Seattle is justly noted. Fraternally Mr. Hemrich is identified with the Sons of Hermann, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Red Men, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his wife is a member of the Rebekah lodge of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Hemrich enjoys marked popularity in both business and social circles, being a man of genial presence and unfailing courtesy in all the relations of life, and his home is one in which a refined hospitality is ever in distinctive evidence. On the 8th of May, 1890, Mr. Hemrich was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Rutschow, who was born in Germany, being the daughter of Charles and Minnie (Benecke) Rutschow, both of whom were born in Prussia. Mr. and Mrs. Hemrich have two sons, Elmer E. and Andrew L.

THOMAS E. JONES.

Seattle is proud to name as one of her citizens Thomas E. Jones, who is engaged in contracting, pile-driving and wharf-constructing on a large scale, having successfully done work for some of the largest concerns in that city. He was born in Livingston county, Illinois, August 2, 1856, a son of Thomas A. and Minerva (Darnall) Jones, natives of New Jersey and Kentucky, respectively. The maternal grandfather of our subject was one of the early pioneers of Illinois, Van Buren M. Darnall, and he had the distinction of being the first white settler in Livingston county, having removed to that county some years before the Black Hawk war. Here he lived for many years, and at the time of his death was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens in that portion of the state. Thomas A. Jones removed to Livingston county in his youth, and here grew to manhood. Successful in business, Mr. Jones also turned his attention to politics, and became well known and honored among the politicians of the county. In 1883 he moved to Seattle, where he invested in real estate, and in partnership with his son, Thomas E., engaged in the wholesale ice business. This proved to be amply remunerative until his death, which occurred in October, 1895. Mrs. Jones died November 11, 1902.

Thomas E., the only son in a family of four children, was reared in his native county, and received his education in the schools there, later attending the state normal school. He early became associated with his father in

business, and it is to this close intimacy with his father both in business and private life that Mr. Jones attributes his business success. A relationship existed between them which is as rare as it is sweet, and which could not but insure a strong and noble character. Mr. Jones is extensively engaged in contracting for pile and wharf work, and has performed a great deal of the important work in that line for the Centennial Mill Company, the Stetson Post Mill Company, the Seattle Electric Company. He built the Yesler wharf both before and after the disastrous fire of 1889, and in fact has done a great majority of the work in that county, not excluding Moran's work.

Mr. Jones is as well known in political circles as in business life, and this is saying much. In 1888 he was elected to the city council, serving until 1890. He served as chairman of the street committee, and for four years was one of the fire commissioners. He has always followed the time-honored customs of his fathers in voting for the Democratic candidates in national affairs, but is liberal and independent in matters of local significance. Mr. Jones purchased his present residence at 315 Blanchard avenue in 1886, where he has a comfortable, modern home, in which much taste and good judgment are displayed in the plain though comfortable furnishings. He also owns several fine farms in different portions of King county, which are well improved and highly cultivated. December 25, 1876, was a fitting day to celebrate the marriage of Thomas E. Jones to Clara Vincent, daughter of Mrs. T. D. Vincent, of Livingston county, Illinois. To them have been born five children, as follows: Lilla V., Olive E., L. Dee, Carl H. and Thomas C. Mr. Jones' popularity is evinced by the many friends he has made, and his home is the center of a cultivated and refined circle, which widens daily.

WILLIAM STANLEY.

William Stanley is the senior member of the firm of William Stanley & Company, in which he is associated with his son, Samuel L., and they are prominent and well known railroad contractors and brokers. They also have large mining interests in Alaska, and are numbered among the successful business men of the northwest.

William Stanley was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1844, being a son of John and Catherine (Lochlin) Stanley, both also natives of the Emerald Isle and devout members of the Roman Catholic church. In 1850 they emigrated to America, bringing with them their three children, two sons and a daughter, and a location was made at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New



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York. The father was a prominent educator and also a musician of ability. His life's labors were ended in death in 1859, when sixty years of age, and he was survived by his loving wife until 1874, when she, too, was called to the home beyond.

William Stanley was but six years of age when he was brought by his parents to the United States, and his education was obtained in both Canada and New York. He became proficient as a blacksmith and machinist, following his trade in Canada and many cities of the United States. When he was but seventeen years of age the great Civil war was inaugurated, and in the defense of his adopted country he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was shortly afterward transferred to an engineer and machinist's company and sent to Chattanooga, where he remained until 1867, at which time he received an honorable discharge. After the close of the struggle he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked for a time at his trade, and for three years thereafter was engaged in setting up machinery in Memphis, Tennessee. Removing thence to St. Louis, Missouri, he there purchased land and received contract work from the Northern Missouri Railway Company, after which he was employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Burlington, Iowa, continuing work along the line of its construction to Lincoln, Nebraska.

In Montgomery county, Iowa, in 1869, Mr. Stanley was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Baker, a native of that county and a daughter of Judge Samuel Baker. After their marriage they removed to Phillips county, Kansas, where our subject acquired and improved one hundred and sixty acres of land, and there made his home for eighteen years. On the expiration of that period, in order to give his sons better educational facilities, he removed to Odell, Nebraska, which continued as their place of abode until January, 1890, when they came to Seattle. After his arrival in this city Mr. Stanley at once resumed work at his trade, thus continuing for the following five years, when the family removed to Honolulu, where he received the contract for grading the road bed from that place to Wynona, and after a residence there of eighteen months they came again to this city. In March, 1896, Mr. Stanley and his son followed the gold seekers to Alaska, going by the Chilkoot pass, thence by sleds to the foot of Lake La Barge, where they erected boats and went down the Stewart river, and later to the mouth of the McQuestin river, where they worked the bars for a time, but without success. In the following August they resumed the journey down the river to the Klondike, where they immediately staked claims, their nearest supply point being at Forty Mile, fifty miles distant. The thermometer then registered

from sixty to eighty degrees below zero, and they built large fires in order to thaw out the ground, which was so frozen that it was unnecessary to erect props and they drifted to the bed rock in safety. They took out large quantities of gold, and in June, 1897, they began the homeward journey, bringing with them their treasures. They still own their mines there, which have ever since been profitably worked, and it will be many years before their rich deposits are exhausted. Forty men are employed in working their claims and two large steam plants are used. Mr. Stanley is a man of exceptional business ability, and in all life's relations he merits the confidence which is so freely accorded him.

The marriage of our subject and wife has been blessed with eight children, namely: Margaret, the wife of John Price; William C., who is engaged in business with his father and brother in this city; John the time keeper for the firm of William Stanley & Company; Elizabeth, the wife of Mark Finney, of Seattle; Sarah, the wife of William Murphy, of Dawson; and Ida and Joseph, who are attending school in Seattle.

Samuel L. Stanley, the junior member of the firm of William Stanley & Company, was born in Phillips county, Kansas, in 1874. He learned the machinist and blacksmith's trade under his father's careful guidance, and since then he has been his father's companion and partner in all his business undertakings. He is one of Seattle's bright and promising young men, and the success which has attended this firm is due in a large measure to his intelligent and untiring efforts. He was married in September, 1899, to Miss L. M. Robinson, and the family are members of the Roman Catholic church. They have a beautiful summer home on White Point, at the Port Orchard Narrows. They have a wide circle of friends in this city, and wherever known they are held in the highest esteem.

HENRY A. BODE.

The great German empire has contributed a vital and significantly valuable element to the complex fabric of our social makeup, and as a worthy representative of this sterling class we refer to the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph and who is now living retired in the city of Seattle, where he was for many years a representative and honored business man, being engaged in the merchant tailoring business here. He is a man whose integrity has ever been beyond cavil and his entire business career was one which reflected credit upon him and showed the dominating elements of inflexible honor, steadfastness of purpose and marked ability. Such men are

certainly worthy of consideration here, and this brief review will be read with pleasure by the many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Bode.

Henry A. Bode, whose residence is located at 927 Seventeenth avenue, was born in the beautiful old city of Hanover, Germany, on the 15th of April, 1848, being the son of John H. and Dorothea (Buchholtz) Bode, both of whom were born in Hanover, as was also John A. Bode, the grandfather of our subject. John H. Bode held a position under the crown, having been inspector and overseer of government roads; the duties involved the construction and care of the public roads and the planting of trees along these thoroughfares. He passed his entire life in the fatherland, where his death occurred in the year 1878; his wife passed away when Henry A. was a lad of fourteen years, he having been one of ten children, of whom only four survive, namely: Dorothea, who is the wife of John Hagen, of Hamburg, Germany; Franz, a resident of Davenport, Iowa; Henry A.; and Mary, the wife of August Struck, of Davenport, Iowa.

Henry Bode remained at the parental home until the death of his mother, when the members of the family became separated by the breaking up of the household and he was thus early forced to assume the individual responsibilities of life at the age of fourteen years, his educational advantages having been such as were afforded in the schools of his native city. For two and one-half years he was employed on a farm and at the expiration of this interval he entered upon an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade. He thus served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years, becoming a capable workman, and thereafter he was employed as a journeyman until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, when he entered the German army as a member of the Second Guard, with which he served three years—from 1869 to 1872—in the city of Berlin, having been an active participant in the Franco-Prussian war. He was then discharged and thereafter was employed at his trade in Berlin until the 26th of April, 1873, when he took passage from Hamburg to New York, from which latter city he proceeded to Davenport, Iowa, where his brother and sister had previously located. He there worked at his trade for one year, within which time, on the 14th of September, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Drebusch, who was born in the province of Brandenburg, kingdom of Prussia, Germany; in the spring of 1874 they removed from Davenport to Wisconsin, where they remained six months and thence to Keokuk, Iowa, where they made their home for an equal period, thereafter passing a year in Iowa City, another year in Council Bluffs and thence removing to Dunlap, Iowa, where Mr. Bode was employed as cutter in the merchant tailoring establishment

of M. Barrett. He next came to the Pacific coast and accepted a position as cutter in the house of John Reed & Sons, of Market Place, San Francisco, where he remained until September, 1882, the date of his arrival in Seattle.

Here he engaged in the merchant tailoring business on his own responsibility, establishing his headquarters in the Mayham building in Front street, where he remained several years, securing an excellent supporting patronage. He then removed his business to the Drew building, between Marion and Columbia streets, and thence to the corner of Madison and Front streets, where he remained until the memorable and devastating fire swept the city in 1889, and at this time, as was the case with most of the business men of the city, he met with heavy loss, his fine stock of goods being destroyed and the business being left in chaotic order. Not disheartened by this disaster, Mr. Bode resumed business, opening the same in a tent, which was located in Spring street, between Second and Third avenues, and this constituted his store and shop for a period of one year, during which he transacted an extensive and lucrative business, having taken in as high as nine hundred dollars in a single month. He catered to the most discriminating and representative patronage, producing only the best class of work and employing as many as twenty-six workmen, at wages of from twenty-five to thirty dollars each per week. The showing, considering the rather primitive headquarters maintained, was certainly noteworthy, and the prestige which Mr. Bode enjoyed gave evidence of popular appreciation and confidence and offered distinctive testimony as to his abilities in connection with the sartorial art. He eventually secured more available quarters in Columbia street, between Second and Third avenues, where he remained about four years, then removing to the Kenyon block, in Front street, where he was in control of a large and profitable business until the failure of the Seattle Savings Bank, in which he met with the loss of ten thousand dollars which he there had on deposit, the outcome being that he was compelled to sacrifice other interests, involving a total loss of fully forty thousand dollars. Since that time Mr. Bode has not been regularly engaged in business, though he has still retained valuable property in Seattle and continued to make this his home. He has passed some time in Colorado and other sections of the west, was for one year engaged in business at Whatcom, Washington, but for the last year he has been practically retired from active business.

In politics Mr. Bode gives his allegiance to the Republican party so far as national issues are concerned, but in local affairs he maintains an

independent attitude, supporting men and measures as his judgment dictates, rather than being guided along strict partisan lines. Fraturnally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in both business and social circles he is honored as one of the worthy citizens of Seattle, where he has maintained his home for a score of years. Mr. and Mrs. Bode are the parents of three children, namely: Elsie, who is the wife of John Bayne of Seattle; Martha, who remains at the parental home; and Henry A., Jr., who learned the tailor's trade with his father and is now engaged in business in Whatcom, this state.

SAMUEL LAFROMBOISE.

From the age of thirteen years Samuel Lafromboise has made his own way in the world and he has truly won the proud American title of a self-made man and deserves the credit and distinction which this term implies. He was born at Pembroke, Ontario, Canada, January 3, 1858. His father, Nicholas Lafromboise, was a native of the same province, born in 1811, and was engaged in the lumber business in Canada from 1854 until 1864, when he removed to Winnebago county, Wisconsin. There he took out naturalization papers in 1865, thus becoming a citizen of the Union. He bought a farm there and continued in this occupation until his death, which occurred in 1869. In early manhood he had wedded Mary Jane Blakely, who was born in Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, and is now deceased.

Samuel Lafromboise was only about six years of age when the family removed to Wisconsin, and there in the public schools of Winnebago county he continued his education until he reached the age of thirteen years. Upon the death of his father it was necessary that he should begin earning his own livelihood and he secured employment in the lumber business, by which means he was enabled to support his mother, his sister and his younger brother. After reaching manhood he held responsible positions, such as foreman with the Pioneer Lumber Company at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, also foreman with the Doby Brothers Lumber Company of Haywood, and the Chipaway Lumber Company. In this way several years were passed and he became thoroughly conversant with the lumber trade and contributed not a little to the success of the firms which he represented.

When Mr. Lafromboise arrived in Washington he was employed as timber cruiser for the St. Paul Lumber Company of Tacoma for one summer. Later he came to Enumclow, and secured a timber claim near the town. This he proved up and later sold it to the White River Lumber Com-

pany. In January, 1897, he built a small hotel, and in December, 1898, he erected a large two-story building, which is now used as a public hall and a saloon. In 1902 he erected a handsome three-story hotel building which under his management has proved of benefit to the place of his residence. He was a stockholder and an active member of the Enumclaw Improvement Company, which existed from 1892 until 1894, and had an option on sixty acres of the town site for a number of years. This company erected several buildings, including a large creamery. On settling up the affairs of the Improvement Company, when it went out of business, the creamery building was purchased by F. O. Nickerson and Mr. Lafromboise, but in the spring of 1902 this building was destroyed by fire and our subject soon afterward sold the ground to the White River Lumber Company. His principal business of recent years has been dealing in realty and he has owned and is still the possessor of valuable property here.

On the 3d of September, 1891, in Enumclaw, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lafromboise and Miss Susan Calhoun, who was born in Scotland November 1, 1871, and came to this place in 1889. Her father, James Calhoun, was superintendent of coal mines in Scotland, and filled similar positions, but he died in Enumclaw in 1895. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun, after residing for eight years in Enumclaw, returned to Glasgow, Scotland, where she died in 1901. To Mr. and Mrs. Lafromboise have been born four children, namely: Guy Nicholas, James George, Arthur Adams and Samuel Blakley. Mr. Lafromboise endorses the Republican party, believing that its principles are best calculated to conserve the general welfare of the nation. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Red Men of this place. His success in life may be attributed to a determined pursuit of business and to the fact that he is a man of honesty and integrity.

JOHN W. PETER.

John W. Peter was born at Metropolis City, Illinois, November 4, 1851. His father, R. A. Peter, was born in Kentucky, but for sixty years has made his home in Illinois, where he is now living at the advanced age of eighty-four. Through a long period he carried on merchandising and to a considerable extent followed farming, gaining a good living through these pursuits. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he raised the One Hundred Thirty-first Illinois Infantry and with the command served almost until the close of hostilities, when the regiment was consolidated with another

and he was discharged on account of disability. Throughout his connection with the army he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was a brave and loyal officer, whose own valor inspired his men to deeds of courage. He has served as justice in Massac county, Illinois, being the first one to occupy that position there. While in Kentucky Colonel Peter was united in marriage to Miss Amanda C. Proffit, a native of Tennessee, and they became the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom five sons are yet living. James A. was a captain in the war, being commissioned before he was of age.

John W. Peter pursued his education in the public schools of his native state, and with the desire to enter professional life he determined to engage in the practice of law and began reading in the office and under the direction of Judge John R. Thomas, who is now serving on the bench in Oklahoma. Mr. Peter was admitted to the bar in Mount Vernon, Illinois, in June, 1877, and there began practice, continuing a member of the Illinois bar until June, 1889, when he determined to go to Washington. He had been quite prominent in public affairs and had served for five terms as city attorney in Metropolis City. In 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Massac county and filled that position for four years in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. Believing that there were good opportunities in the west he came to this state in 1889, locating in Dayton, where he opened a law office and engaged in practice for the following seven years. Again he was recognized as a prominent local leader of the Republican party and was made the party's nominee for the office of prosecuting attorney, but that was the year of the Populist successes and he failed of election by ninety-eight votes, although he ran ahead of others on the ticket.

In 1897 Mr. Peter came to Ballard, where he has engaged in practice continuously since. He made a specialty of criminal law while in Illinois, but since coming to the west has engaged in general practice. He has gained a good clientage here of a representative character and has conducted important litigation. He has also done considerable real estate and insurance business and has bought and sold considerable land and improved property, both on his own account and for others. In 1901 he erected his present residence at 26 East State street, and in 1902 he erected the Peter-Lucas building in connection with J. E. Lucas. Mr. Peter was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county assessor for King county, and at the November election in 1902 he was elected by a majority of 5,862 votes over his opponent, and is now serving his first term of assessor of the largest county in the state of Washington.

While in Illinois Mr. Peter was married on the 4th of November, 1872, to Frances M. Loving, and to them were born two children, but both are now deceased. Mr. Peter has always voted with the Republican party and has attended many of its conventions, his influence carrying weight in its councils. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. From the age of fifteen years he has been an earnest and devoted member of the Methodist church, and has held all of the offices in the church, serving as steward and class leader at the present time. He has also done much to aid the Epworth League and to promote Sunday-school work, having excellent success in interesting the young people in the cause of Christianity and its promotion.

JESSE K. WHITMORE.

The ancestry of Jesse K. Whitmore, both lineal and collateral, is distinctively American, for through many generations the family has been established in this country. John Whitmore, a native of England, left that country in 1635, and braving the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that time, he sailed for the new world and became the progenitor of the family in America. The family record has ever been a most honorable one. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject, Captain Silas Nash, was a captain in the Revolutionary war and proved a valiant officer, leading his men into many an engagement which contributed to the splendid victory that ultimately crowned the American arms.

Seth Hayden Whitmore was born in Oneida county, New York. He married Miss Mabel Nash, and in order to provide for his family he followed the brick and stone mason's trade. In 1837, shortly after the Black Hawk war, he left his native home and settled on the plains of Illinois. In 1873 a bridge on which he was standing fell, and he was killed, being then in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His wife survived him and departed this life on the 3d of July, 1900, at the age of seventy-eight years. In their family were six children, five of whom are yet living.

Jesse K. Whitmore, one of these five children, was born in Dixon, Lee county, Illinois, on the 27th of September, 1856, and is the only member of the family living in Washington. He was educated in the schools of his native state and after completing his studies he turned his attention to the machinist's trade. Thinking he would have better opportunities on the Pacific coast, he went to California in 1882, locating in Oakland. He also resided for a time just across the bay in San Francisco and was engaged in

cement work there. Coming to Seattle he continued in the same line of business in this rapidly growing and developing city and is the founder of the Whitmore Concrete Company, which is now controlling a large and constantly increasing business. This company was established in 1893 and he has since been engaged in contracting and constructing cement sidewalks, and all kinds of concrete work, having his full share of the business. He has met with gratifying success, the secret of which lies in his reliability and the excellent work which is done under his direction.

In 1883 Mr. Whitmore was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Beasley, a native of Dubuque, Iowa, and they have an attractive home in this city. Mr. Whitmore is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in his political views is largely independent, although he has usually voted the Republican ticket. He has no desire for office and the demands of his increasing business would leave him no time for political work even did he care to seek political preferment. In his business career he has always followed the golden rule, and his enterprise and energy have been salient features in his success and prosperity.

JAMES HART.

Through nineteen years James Hart has contributed largely to improvement and progress in King county, his activity being carried along many lines of business that make him worthy of the gratitude, confidence and respect of his fellow men. His home is "Summerfield," in Christopher, but he maintains his office in Auburn. Mr. Hart was born in Staffordshire, England, on the 18th of July, 1848, but no native son of America is more loyal to its best interests than he. His father, George Hart, was born in Lancashire, England, March 15, 1816. For over twenty years he was a railroad inspector, and later a prominent railroad contractor and for years had charge of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway under the famous Thomas Brassey, the father of the present Lord Brassey. Later Mr. Hart engaged in railroad contracting on his own account, being thus engaged until he retired from active business, in 1880. In that year he retired from business and removed to Southport, Lancashire, England, where he became a leader in public affairs, serving as a member of the city council from 1880 until 1884. On the 1st of June, 1885, he arrived in the territory of Washington, and made his home with his son, James, at the present "Summerfield" farm near Auburn. There his death occurred in April, 1888. In early manhood he had wedded Louisa Dainby, who was born in Stafford-

shire, England, in 1812, their marriage being celebrated in that country about 1845. Mrs. Hart still survives her husband and makes her home with her only child, James.

In taking up the personal history of Mr. Hart we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely known and favorably regarded in King county because of what he has accomplished for the general good. He was educated in the common schools of his native district and in college near Manchester. After leaving school in 1862 he served for two years as a clerk in the canal department of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railroad. He was then articled to Mr. Maxwell, an architect and civil engineer of Bury, Lancashire, serving five years as a pupil, during which time he acquired a thorough knowledge of the profession. He then entered the office of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railroad, where all of the plans and specifications for the stations, ware-houses, machine shops and engine houses, etc., were drawn. He remained in that position for several years, having charge of the office under Sturges Meek, Esq., chief engineer. Mr. Hart was then appointed to take charge of the building and sanitary improvements in the borough of Salford, adjoining the city of Manchester, and was also appointed district engineer of the largest division, Pendleton, under the direction of the Salford town council. During the seven years in which he filled that office he had entire charge of the drainage and sewer system, the paving and flagging of the highways of that district, the construction of new streets and the repairing and maintaining of the roads, the town improvements and the sanitary reconstruction throughout the entire borough of Salford. He was next appointed borough engineer of St. Helens, in Lancashire, having control of the streets and highways and of the construction of a large system of tramways, besides repairing an entire system of sewage and drainage and town improvements. He served for seven years in the latter position, after which he became an applicant for the office of city engineer of Liverpool, was one of the six candidates selected, and was the one finally chosen by a special committee for the appointment, but in the ratification of the appointment by the city council he was beaten by a small majority. He was then offered the appointment by the crown agent of the colonies to go to Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, as chief civil engineer. He passed the necessary government examination, but owing to the objection of his father to this move he declined to undertake this service because of the unhealthful conditions of Lagos. In 1880 he was admitted as associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of England, and still holds his membership in that organization. He was also a mem-

ber of the Municipal and Sanitary Engineers Society of London and the Mechanical Engineer Society of London and a member of the Liverpool Engineering Society.

In April, 1884, Mr. Hart left his native land for America. Arriving at Tacoma, Washington, on the 29th of that month, he acquired a tract of land in the White River Valley, in Slaughter, now the Christopher precinct, and at once began clearing and improving the land. The town of Slaughter, now the city of Auburn, had not yet been founded. About 1886 Mr. Hart was elected justice of the peace and has served many years in that capacity. He has also filled the office of school director for a number of years, and the cause of education has found in him a warm and earnest friend. At the time he settled in King county there were few roads cut through the timber, and one had generally to follow the old Indian trails. From the first Mr. Hart has devoted much attention to drainage and to the construction of good roads in the White river valley. In 1886, when Pierce county made an effort to secure possession of the south end of King county, he was one of the strongest opponents of the scheme, and at the request of county authorities and of John Collins, mayor of Seattle, he went before the legislature at Olympia to oppose the transfer, and after a bitter fight King county succeeded in retaining possession of one of its most valuable districts. Road construction and drainage have been the two special subjects which have elicited Mr. Hart's particular attention for a number of years. He was also instrumental in assisting in the organization of the State Dairy Association and the King County Horticultural Society, and in securing legislation to encourage these industries. For one term he was vice president of the State Dairy Association and was president of the King County Horticultural Society in 1901 and 1902-3. The Lake Washington canal scheme and the lowering of the lake in order to assist in the drainage of the White river and surrounding valleys and the reclamation of a large area of land, have always claimed a share of Mr. Hart's attention. He appeared before the United States river and harbor commission to point out the necessity, during the construction of the work, of providing for sufficient and capacious outlet for the enormous amount of water flowing into the Sound from the south end of King county, which submerges that district for many months during the winter. In 1890 he was appointed superintendent of the construction of the King county hospital, one of the first fireproof constructions in the state, and in the face of numerous difficulties and objections to the methods of construction, it is now admitted to be a first-class, well designed and well built edifice.

In politics Mr. Hart has taken a deep and abiding interest since 1886, and many times has delivered campaign addresses in the southern portion of the county in behalf of the Republican party and its principles. Yet he does not believe it to be the duty of any citizen to adhere strictly to a party in the selection of precinct, county or city officers, believing that the fitness and qualifications of the candidates should be the first consideration at these times. On the 5th of April, 1894, Mr. Hart was admitted to the bar by Judge Langley, in open court, the examining board being composed of W. H. Moore, afterwards superior judge; George Fortson, one of the heroes of the Philippine war, who lost his life at Pasig; and E. P. Dole, the present attorney general of the Hawaiian islands. In 1887 Mr. Hart opened an office in Auburn, and since 1894 has been engaged in law practice, having secured a good clientage. In the conduct of his cases he has shown marked legal ability and a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence as well as careful preparation. He is the oldest business citizen of Auburn, his connection with the town being antedated only by the W. R. Ballard family, who were the founders of the town. Mr. Hart has labored most earnestly for the welfare, improvement and progress of this place. He prepared the plans for the Auburn school building and also for the Presbyterian church, and he likewise made the plans for the school buildings at Pialschie and Des Moines, and for the Presbyterian church at Kent. He has ever taken a deep interest in educational matters in this county, realizing how important is good mental training as a preparation for life's responsible duties.

In 1885, in King county, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hart and Miss Eliza Beaumont, who was born in Kent, England, in 1854. A son, Stanley Beaumont, was born to them in 1888, and is named for the great explorer who is a friend of Mr. Hart. They have also a daughter, Rose Mabel, who was born in 1899. Mr. Hart is a member of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers, also a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and for a considerable time has been employed as the right of way and special agent of the Iroquialmie Falls and White River Company for the great scheme of utilizing a considerable portion of the stream of White River near Buckley as the means of generating electricity for power and lighting purposes, Lake Lapp's area having been acquired as the reservoir for storage purposes. It is expected that this great plant of sixty thousand horse power will be in operation in about two years and will have cost over two million dollars in its construction. It would be difficult to find in King county, among those whose residence extends over no greater period than that of Mr. Hart, one

who has done so much practical work for the improvement, progress and promotion of this section of the state. His knowledge of civil engineering and his recognition of the possibilities of land through the agency of improvement and cultivation, have made his labors of the greatest value in public work, while as an architect he has done much to promote the pleasing conditions of various towns throughout this locality. He came to America determined that in the opportunities of the northwest he would find a good business opening and he has done so. He possesses strength of character as well as sterling purpose and his career has ever been such as to commend him to public confidence.

ALBERT JAMES GODDARD.

Albert James Goddard, who since 1888 has been a resident of Seattle, is well known in business circles of the city. He was born in Muscatine, Iowa, July 15, 1863, and on both sides of the family is of English lineage. After acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools he entered the Norton Normal Academy and afterward continued his studies in the Agricultural College of Ames, Iowa. Subsequently he became connected with the crockery business, representing upon the road a crockery house of Minneapolis. He was thus engaged until 1888, when he came to Seattle, and since that time he has been associated with manufacturing interests, having with his brother established the Pacific Iron Works in Fremont. This entire district was largely covered with stumps for miles in every direction, but it has grown to be an important part of the great city of Seattle. The brothers established their iron plant, towing the timber across the lake with which to erect the building, that being the only way to obtain the material at that time. Although they began operations on a small scale, they greatly increased their facilities to meet the growing demand of the trade, and their business has now been incorporated under the name of the Pacific Iron Works. In 1897 Mr. Goddard went to Alaska and became a pioneer steamboat man on the Upper Yukon river, and to him is due the credit for opening navigation there, at the time his efforts creating much excitement and enthusiasm. He carried the mail upon his first voyage and on reaching Dawson received a great welcome. He had transported the mail from Seattle to that place in only ten days, while previously it had required from one to two months to get the mail through. The passengers upon the trip joined in writing a letter to him thanking him for opening up the country to navigation and saying they were glad it was an American citizen who

had the enterprise to first make that trip over the Yukon, and that to him was due all honor. Mr. Goddard was so successful in his new enterprise in Alaska that his company soon became the owner of four steamboats which were operated for two years. He then sold out and returned to Seattle, where he has made extensive investments in improved property in the city and is now actively concerned in the work of building and making improvements. He is a man of resourceful business ability, who looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, is quick to note an opportunity and to utilize it. Furthermore, he is thoroughly reliable and his success is justly deserved.

In 1886 Mr. Goddard was united in marriage to Miss Clara P. Herrick, a native of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and a most estimable lady. She is a member of the Congregational church, and Mr. Goddard's religious views are also in conformity with that faith. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Hoo Hoos order, which is a society of lumbermen and mill-machinery men. During his entire residence in Seattle he has taken a deep and active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the city, and his efforts have been effective in advancing the general good along many lines. In politics he is a staunch Republican and upon that ticket was elected to the state legislature in 1895. He has also represented his ward in the city council. While in the general assembly he was active in promoting a large appropriation for the State University and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of the university. He is a man of broad sympathies, and the poor and needy have always found in him a friend. Mr. Goddard is widely and favorably known throughout the state, his abilities well fitting him for leadership in political, business and social life. The terms progress and patriotism might be considered the keynote of his character, for throughout his career he has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated, and at all times has been actuated by a fidelity to his country and her welfare.

J. W. DAVIS.

A prominent citizen of Tolt, King county, Washington, and one who has had a life of varied interest is J. W. Davis. His father, James Davis, was born in Nova Scotia in 1820, of Welsh ancestry, and was reared on a farm; on arriving at manhood he learned the ship carpenter's trade, and coming to the New England coast he followed that trade until his marriage,

in 1854; he then moved to Wabasha county, Minnesota, and settled on a farm. In 1879 he went to Atkinson, Nebraska, and was actively engaged in farming until his retirement a few years ago. He had married Arina Wyman, who was born near Skowhegan, Maine, in 1835; she is of English descent.

Their son, J. W., was born in Bear Valley, Wabasha county, Minnesota, on the 19th of January, 1859. He obtained his education in the schools of Bear Valley, and in 1879 went with his father to Atkinson, Nebraska. Here he remained for twelve years, devoting part of his time to farming, for two years served as city marshal, and for three years conducted a billiard hall; he was also for some years deputy sheriff and constable. His arrival in Tolt, King county, Washington, was in the year 1891, where he and his brother, Robert M., carried on a stock and dairy farm until 1899. In 1900 he opened up his present general merchandise store and has since had a very lucrative business.

In politics Mr. Davis has allied himself with the Republican party and has been school trustee and held various minor offices. He belongs to the Masonic order at Falls City, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Modern Woodmen at Tolt. He was married at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, April 2, 1879, to Sarah E. Dawson, who was born at Sherbrook, Canada, in 1857, and is of Scotch descent. They are the parents of five children: Edna E., the wife of Fred B. Bagwell, a farmer near Tolt; Carl A., Blanch Grace, Leonard A. and Nellie M.

ISAAC COOPER.

One of the successful men of Washington who has worked his way from the bottom up to an honored place in the business world is Isaac Cooper of Issaquah. He was born at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, on the 12th of January, 1838; his education was what he could receive in the schools of his native place until he was eight years of age, and he was then put to work in the iron mines. In March, 1870, he came to Belleville, Illinois, and worked in the coal mines until 1875, and then came to Newcastle, Washington, where he was employed in the coal mines up to 1887. In that year he came to Issaquah, which has since been his home. He built the first house in that place, a frame structure, in which he started a saloon and also engaged in real estate transactions until June, 1899, when he took charge of the Belleview Hotel; this had been built by Thomas and Mary Francis in 1888, and Mrs. Francis afterwards became the wife of Mr.

Cooper. This hotel was conducted by him until February, 1902, when it was leased to James Corbett.

During his residence in Issaquah Mr. Cooper has acquired considerable real estate. In 1888 he was one of the organizers of the Issaquah Water Company, incorporated by George W. Tibbetts, Thomas Rowley, William Moore and Isaac Cooper; in 1901 the greater part of the stock passed into the hands of A. B. Stewart and Samuel Stenpison of Seattle, and Mr. Cooper has since been resident manager of the concern. In politics he adheres to Republican principles, and is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Issaquah. Mr. Cooper's first marriage occurred in Staffordshire, England, in 1864, to Sarah Jones, who died at Issaquah in April, 1899; she left one daughter, Alice M., who married John McEachern. In June, 1900, he was again married, to Mrs. Mary Francis.

JOHN A. McEACHERN.

Mr. McEachern was born on Prince Edward Island in 1863; his father, Charles, and his mother, Flora McAulay, were natives of the same place, the latter dying there in 1896 and the former still living on the home farm. John was educated in the schools of the island and for three years was a teacher there. In 1884 he became station agent for the Prince Edward Island Railroad, holding this position for three years; he then held a similar position with the Canadian Pacific at Algoma for two years; and in 1888 came to Issaquah as station agent of the Northern Pacific, which place he held until July, 1894; for two years he engaged in placer mining in the Klondike and has since resided at Issaquah.

As recorded above, he was married in 1892 to Alice M. Cooper, and they have two children. Mr. McEachern belongs to the blue lodge of the Masonic order at Falls City and to the chapter of the same at Seattle; and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias at Issaquah. He is one of the highly respected citizens of that place and is interested in everything tending to promote the welfare of the town.

DEWITT C. BRAWLEY.

For a number of years Dewitt C. Brawley was numbered among the representative citizens and business men of Seattle, and in his death the entire community felt that an irreparable loss had been sustained by the public. He had been intimately associated with several of the leading industries of



DEWITT C. BOWLEY

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the locality, his genius and indubitable talent as a financier and business manager resulting in the prosperity of these enterprises. His entire career was marked by signal integrity, justice and honor, and no word of detraction was ever heard from those who knew him well.

Mr. Brawley was born near Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of May, 1842, and is descended from one of the early and honored families of that county. His grandfather James Brawley, was a native of Eastport, Pennsylvania, and while engaged in government service he assisted in the survey of western Pennsylvania. William Brawley, the father of our subject, had the honor of being the first white child born in Crawford county, and he was there married to Miss Jane Stewart, a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and both he and his wife were valued members of the Methodist church. For forty years of his life he held the office of justice of the peace in his township. His life's labors were ended in death at the age of seventy-four years, and he was survived by his loving wife for a considerable period, she passing away in her ninety-first year.

Dewitt C. Brawley received the advantages of a common school education during his youth, and he remained under the parental roof until he attained to years of maturity. About this time the noted Drake oil well was discovered within twenty miles of his home, and in the great oil excitement which followed our subject and his brothers began assisting in the construction of wells. Later they began operating on their own account, and by their industrious and intelligent efforts they became very successful in that line, their best results being obtained at Moody's Gulch and at Pit Hole. In 1879, William R. Brawley, who was our subject's partner in all his business ventures, came to Seattle to make investments, purchasing coal and timber lands, and in 1882 he was joined in this city by Dewitt C., but a short time afterward he returned to Pennsylvania to settle up their business in the east, returning to the Pacific coast in 1889. In the meantime they became largely interested in farming land, but during the great fire of 1889 they met with severe losses. After the rebuilding of the city they established a brickyard, and many of the brick houses now standing in Seattle are built from the product of their manufactory. They also platted the Brawley addition to the city of Seattle, which has since been sold and improved. In 1887 the brothers were fortunate investors in oil property near Bowling Green, Ohio, becoming by purchase the owners of the famous Ducat well, which yielded a flow of two hundred barrels of oil per hour, but eighteen months later they sold this well to the Standard Oil Company and retired from the oil business.

During the time of the great financial panic in 1893, in which many of the substantial citizens of the northwest lost their property, the Brawley brothers were great sufferers, but such was the reliability of their character that they were able to meet their obligations and thus saved much of their property.

The year 1880 witnessed the marriage of Mr. Brawley and Miss Ella Thomas. She is a daughter of George Thomas, of Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, a prominent farmer and the pioneer manufacturer of cheese in that part of the state. This union proved a very happy one, and resulted in the birth of two children, both born in Seattle,—Lee J. and Ruth. The son is now a member of the senior class in the Seattle high school, is captain of the cadets, and is one of the promising native sons of the northwest. On the 14th of March, 1900, the loving husband and father was called from the scene of earth's activities, but his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of his many friends. In his young manhood he became identified with the Masonic fraternity, and throughout the remainder of his life he exemplified its helpful and beneficent principles in his every day life. His religious preference was indicated by his membership in the Baptist church, of which his widow is also a member. He was a man of firm convictions, honest purpose, kindly nature and upright life, and the world is better for his having lived.

WILLIAM F. McNATT.

William Francis McNatt is now the superintendent of the Meadow Brook farm at Snoqualmie, the largest enterprise of the kind on the Pacific coast, it being devoted to the production of vegetables, butter, cereals and to stock-raising, and Mr. McNatt, a practical agriculturist, is well qualified for the important and responsible position which he now fills, for through many years he has been identified with farming as well as other important business interests in this part of the country.

He is a native son of King county, his birth having occurred at South Park August 8, 1862. His father, Francis McNatt, was born in Knox county, Tennessee, April 13, 1820, and was of Scotch lineage, his ancestors, however, having come to America from Scotland at an early day, while in pioneer times the family was established in Tennessee. With ox teams he traveled overland to Washington in 1852, making the long journey across the plains and through the mountain fastnesses, where the iron road had not yet been built, and where it would not be seen for many years to come. In the year 1853 he settled at Salmon bay, where he remained for three years and then removed to the Black river valley. At the time of the Indian

uprising in 1855-56 he served as a volunteer soldier for the protection of the settlers and the subjugation of the red men. He removed to South Park in 1861, taking up his abode upon a farm, and performed the arduous task of reclaiming for the purposes of civilization the land hitherto unknown to the uses of the plow. He aided in the pioneer development of this part of the country and belongs to that class of sturdy and brave pioneer settlers who deserve the gratitude of present and future generations for what they accomplished in the task of transforming a wild region into a habitable one. For some years he served as county commissioner of King county and was a prominent and influential citizen. He died at South Park in June, 1901, and thus passed away one of the honored pioneer settlers, who for almost half a century had been a participant in the progress and development of this portion of the state. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Burns, was born in county Clare, Ireland, in 1822, and in the year 1856 came to America, while in 1859 she emigrated to Washington and was married in Seattle to Mr. McNatt. Her death occurred in December, 1900, about six months before her husband's demise.

In the public schools of his native town William F. McNatt pursued his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study of the advanced branches of learning in the State University of Washington. On leaving school, in 1880, he engaged in farming on an extensive scale, paying special attention to hop raising for eight years. This was one of the important departments of agriculture in the northwest and his efforts were attended with gratifying success. In 1888 he engaged in the wholesale liquor business in Seattle in company with F. P. Clinging, but the following year the business was swept away in the great fire which almost destroyed the city, entailing a clear loss of twenty thousand dollars to the firm. From 1892 until 1897 Mr. McNatt was engaged in the operation of a sawmill at Auburn, King county, and in the fall of 1897 he returned to the old farm at South Park and established an evaporating plant for the production of food supplies in a condensed form for transporting to Alaska. During two years he devoted his energies to that industry, and in the fall of 1899 he went to the Cascade mountains. There he spent three years prospecting and mining. He still holds large interests in promising claims there, including the Gold Leaf mine, which is now being developed and is a paying producer. On the 1st of December, 1901, he was chosen for the important position of superintendent of the Meadow Brook farm at Snoqualmie, because of his well known ability as a manager and his thorough understanding of agriculture in its various branches. This farm comprises twelve hundred and

sixty acres of the finest land of the state and for many years was known as the Snoqualmie Hop Farm. The Meadow Brook Company, composed of C. H. Hamilton, president, H. P. Weinstein, vice president, W. B. Shaw, chairman of the board, Mrs. N. S. Smith, secretary and treasurer, and William F. McNatt, superintendent, is rapidly transforming the place into a stock and dairy farm, devoting only sixty acres to hop-raising. They make a specialty of the raising of Holstein cattle and Poland China hogs of the highest grades and are extensively engaged in the growing and packing of vegetables and the manufacture of fancy butter, having warehouses and offices in Seattle for the purpose of facilitating shipments. This is the largest enterprise of the kind on the Pacific coast. System, order and method prevail in the control of the farm under the management of Mr. McNatt, who thoroughly understands the business from the scientific standpoint as well as the practical, and is therefore splendidly qualified for conducting the business.

In Seattle, on the 12th of July, 1890, Mr. McNatt was married to Ida M. Dewey, who was born in Indiana in 1867 and came to Seattle in 1889. In his political affiliations Mr. McNatt is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with Queen City Lodge No. 10, K. P., of Seattle. From his old college days his circle of friends in the state has constantly increased as his business interests have widened and his acquaintance accordingly grown, and he stands to-day as one of the leading representatives of the important work of developing the natural resources of this great state.

CHARLES VERD.

In the history of business development and of individual achievement in the northwest Charles Verd of Fremont is deserving of prominent and honorable mention, for with a cash capital of one hundred and fifty dollars he came to Washington, and in the development of a lumber business of magnitude in this section of the state he has advanced to a leading position among the successful business men whose enterprise is leading to the rapid growth and improvement of this section of the country. The great forests of this state furnish ample opportunity for representatives of the lumber industry, and the giant trees converted into building materials are now being shipped not only to all sections of the Union, but to foreign countries as well. Mr. Verd, as the vice president of the Bryant Lumber & Shingle Mill Company, is not only widely known in this state, but also in the east, to which district the firm makes extensive shipments.

Mr. Verd was born in Ontario, Canada, October 7, 1840, a son of Toussaint and Electa (Waite) Verd. The father was of French extraction and the mother a native of Albany, New York. By occupation Toussaint Verd was a farmer and followed that pursuit in Ontario until 1849, when he removed to St. Clair county, Michigan, locating in Grant township, where he again engaged in farming. Later, however, he returned to the Dominion, but later again he took up his abode in Grant township, where he is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years. All of his five children yet survive: Charles, of this review; Thomas, a farmer of Canada; Elizabeth, the wife of M. Nicholson, a resident of Minnesota; Submitta, the widow of John McNellis, and a resident of Michigan; and Melissa, the wife of Samuel McFarland, of Little Falls, Montana.

Charles Verd, the eldest of the family, was a child of nine years when he accompanied his parents to Michigan. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm and in the winter months was employed in the woods in the lumbering and logging camps, where he gained his first knowledge of the business in which he is now so extensively engaged. On attaining his majority he gave his attention chiefly to the lumber trade, and his proficiency and experience in that line gained him the position of foreman, in which capacity he represented various large lumber companies of Michigan.

On the 11th of March, 1888, Mr. Verd came to Seattle and began logging on a very extensive scale, purchasing timber and furnishing logs for mills and for dealers for four years. At the end of that time Mr. Sanders became his partner in one of his camps, Mr. Verd, however, owning two others. In 1893 he established the Bryant shingle mill, which is still operated as the main feature of the company's business, employing from eighty to one hundred men. In 1894 they leased the Fremont mill and after two years purchased it. At this mill lumber and all kinds of building materials, such as moldings, casings, etc., are manufactured, and the mill has a daily capacity of about fifty thousand feet of lumber. In July, 1902, this large plant was almost entirely destroyed by fire, only the planing mill being saved, but with characteristic energy, indicative of the spirit which ever permeates its business, the company at once began to replace this with a larger and more complete mill than the old one, equipping it with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of lumber and of their building specialties. This company furnished two extremely large logs to the state of Washington for exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. In the interest of the mill and lumber operations the company has purchased large tracts of timber land, a great deal of which has already

been cleared, but additional investments in this way are being made from time to time. The mills have also been greatly improved by the introduction of new machinery and modern methods, and yet even with the increased facilities the company has been unable to supply the demands of a constantly increasing trade.

Mr. Verd has also become interested in farming and stock-raising, which he has carried on under his personal supervision, and which is also a good source of income. He has also erected four residences in Fremont, including his own comfortable home. His attention, however, has been mainly given to his lumbering business, and he is well known to lumber buyers in the east as well as locally, and the company sustains a very enviable reputation for promptness and reliability.

In Huron county, Michigan, in January, 1864, Mr. Verd was married to Phebe Huffman, who is a native of Canada and of German descent. Six sons have been born to them: Edward, who is the secretary and treasurer of the Bryant Lumber & Shingle Mill Company; Charles, who is the foreman of the Fremont mills; William H., the foreman of the logging department at Bryant; Homer, who is bookkeeper for the company in Bryant; Frank and Fred, the latter a graduate of Wilson's Business College. Two daughters of the family died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Verd is a Republican, and while in Michigan he took an active part in public affairs, serving as supervisor of Huron township and in other positions of public trust. Socially he is a Royal Arch Mason, and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a liberal supporter. He is a progressive and public spirited citizen, interested in whatever pertains to material development and the social, intellectual and moral advancement of his community, and the north-west has profited by his labors in her behalf, for while promoting his individual business interests he has also improved the opportunity to labor for the benefit of the section of the country in which he makes his home.

W. E. GIBSON, M. D.

Dr. W. E. Gibson, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Issaquah and is one of the leading and influential citizens of the town, was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, near Punxsutawney, on the 6th of August, 1859, and comes of Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Gibson, was born on the Emerald Isle and in his boyhood was brought to America, becoming a resident of the Keystone state in 1795. He died

in Indiana county, that state, in 1873. His son, W. S. Gibson, the father of the Doctor, was born in Indiana county January 19, 1822, and followed farming in his native county and in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, until 1866, when he followed the tide of emigration to the west and became a resident of Delaware county, Iowa. There he remained, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits, until 1899, when he came to the Pacific coast and is now spending the evening of life in Issaquah in the homes of his sons, W. E. and J. H. Gibson. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Melinda McKee, was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and died in Delaware county, Iowa, in 1876.

The Doctor was only about seven years of age when his parents removed to the west and in Delaware county he pursued his early education, which was supplemented by study in Hopkinton, Iowa, in Lenox Collegiate Institute. In 1883 he went to Wilsonville, Furnas county, Nebraska, where he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. George P. Shoemaker, and later he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated with the class of 1888. He then returned to Wilsonville, where he practiced for a year, and on the expiration of that period he came to the northwest, settling at Issaquah, where he took charge of the practice of Dr. Shoemaker, his former preceptor. For about seven years he was the local physician for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1889 he and his brother, J. H. Gibson, opened a drug store in Issaquah, which they have since conducted, the brother practically having charge of that business.

While in Wilsonville, Nebraska, in the spring of 1888, Dr. Gibson was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Garner, who was born in Guthrie county, Iowa, and they now have two children, Olive and Elry, aged respectively eight and three years. In his political views the Doctor is a Republican and takes quite an active part in political affairs here. Upon that ticket he was elected to the office of mayor of Issaquah in 1890 and his administration was practical and beneficial. For several terms he has been a member of the town council and his labors for the welfare of the town have not been without result. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters, the Order of Washington and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and for all of these he is examining physician. He has well qualified himself for his professional duties and has strict regard for the ethics of the professional code, so that he commands the confidence and respect of his brethren of the medical fraternity as well as of the public.

J. H. Gibson, the Doctor's brother and partner, was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1864, and with the family went to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1866, there continuing his education in the public schools, while spending the days of his minority under the parental roof. In 1886 he removed to Wilsonville, Nebraska, where for three years he was engaged in the drug business and in 1889 he came to Issaquah to enter the field of mercantile activity here as one of the founders of the Gibson Brothers' drug store, of which he has since had charge. His patronage has steadily increased and he conducts a well appointed establishment, neat and attractive in appearance. He has been postmaster of Issaquah for four years and has almost continuously been chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention, his opinions carrying weight in the councils of the party. He was married in Wilsonville, Nebraska, December 25, 1890, to Ida A. McDonald, who was born in Wisconsin in 1871, and they have one son, Grant M., now eleven years of age.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

Among the men who came to this country before civilization had effected much, and who has a fund of interesting experiences of his early life here, is William H. Taylor. His ancestors were of the hardy Saxon stock and came to the state of Ohio at an early date. His father, William, had his birth in Ohio in 1816 and about the year 1850 went to Iowa, where he made farming his occupation and died in Linn county in 1864; his wife, Hannah Wheeling, was born in Ohio on January 1, 1819, and is still living at Toddsville, Linn county.

Their son, William H., was born in Linn county, Iowa, on the 12th of February, 1853, and was educated in the district schools of his county. In 1872 he concluded to seek his fortune in the great west and set out for the coast, going by the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, thence to Victoria and Seattle; from here he and D. N. Taylor and family, the latter now living at Falls City, made a very difficult and tedious trip overland to the Snoqualmie river, a distance of about fifty miles. At that time the whole county was one vast stretch of dense forests and the only roads were the Indian trails, thus making communication very laborious, and these pioneer settlers found much difficulty in obtaining supplies. For the first eight years of his residence in this wild country Mr. Taylor was engaged in operating a fleet of canoes along the Snoqualmie river, carrying supplies from Snohomish for distribution to the settlers on the river as far as North Bend,

a total distance of fifty miles; he hired Indians to paddle and pole the boats and to carry them and their freight around the great Snoqualmie falls, the trip usually taking about five days.

In 1880 Mr. Taylor purchased two one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farms from Matts and Peter Peterson, who had taken them up as homesteads, and here he has since made his home. When the Northern Pacific Railroad was being built, in 1889, he laid out thirty acres of his land in town lots, and on this the present town of North Bend was built. From 1880 to 1888 Mr. Taylor was engaged in farming, from 1888 to 1892 he served as one of the King county board of commissioners, and in 1895 he established a general merchandise store at North Bend, which he has conducted most successfully ever since; he still holds sixty acres of his original land and also some valuable timber interests in the mountains. Of the six men who came to this region in 1872 only one besides Mr. Taylor is still living. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Republican and takes a prominent part in the public affairs of his community.

INGEBRIGHT A. WOLD.

From the "land of the midnight sun" have come many of the stalwart citizens of Washington, men who have bravely met the pioneer conditions with their attendant hardships and difficulties, resolutely setting to work to overcome these and carrying forward the work of improvement and development until their labors have proved of benefit not only to themselves but also to this and to future generations, for their work in reclaiming the wild districts for the uses of the white man will serve as a foundation for future progress and improvement. Among the Norwegian citizens who have been active factors in the business life of the northwest is Ingebright A. Wold, who is now living in Issaquah. He was born in Thronhjem, Norway, November 27, 1841, and is a son of Andrew and Barbara (Delathmit) Wold, who were also natives of the same locality. The father was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit in his native land until his death, which occurred in 1851. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1882.

Mr. Wold of this review was educated in the public schools of his native town. He was only ten years of age at the time of his father's death, and when sixteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, serving for a term of five years. He then worked as a journeyman in Norway until 1864, when he resolved to test the favorable reports concerning America and her opportunities by seeking a home and fortune in

the new world. Accordingly, in June of that year he sailed for the United States and took up his abode in Chicago, where he engaged in shoemaking for a year.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Wold went to San Francisco, by way of the Panama route and there remained until the following spring, when he made his way northward to Seattle, where in company with his brother Peter he established a shoemaking shop on Commercial street. They secured a stock of leather and conducted the only establishment of the kind in the embryo city. The brothers remained in the business for two years, enjoying an extensive trade and manufacturing shoes for all of the pioneer settlers of Seattle and also furnishing shoe supplies to smaller dealers throughout the sound country. In the meantime Mr. Wold purchased a number of lots on what is now Second avenue and University street and also on Pike street and in other parts of the city, making judicious investments in real estate when it was sold at a low figure. Some of this he still holds, and it has constantly risen in value with the growth of the city until it is now very desirable property. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Wold went to the Squak valley, near the head of Squak lake, where in connection with his two brothers, Peter and L. A. Wold, he purchased the Welch farm of one hundred and sixty acres, for which they paid five hundred dollars. The place was a wilderness, but they soon cleared a portion of it and planted a hop field, from which they shipped the first hops raised in King county, an industry which has since become an important one here. Their shipment was made to Seattle and sold to Smek's brewery for a keg of beer. From that time they increased their hop-growing interests until they had forty-five acres in hops and for several years enjoyed a prosperous business through the production and sale of that commodity. While residing on the Squak valley ranch Mr. Wold also conducted a general store, doing a thriving business with farmers, miners and Indians of the surrounding country.

In 1887 L. A. Wold sold his interest in the farm to his brother, L. A. Wold, and the same year secured a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, on which a portion of the town of Issaquah was afterward built. After proving up this property and buying the claim, securing his title after five years, he platted eighty acres in town lots and sold eighty acres to the Seattle Coal & Iron Company, retaining for himself a handsome home in the town, with some adjoining farm land. This town will ever stand as a monument to the enterprise and progressive spirit of Mr. Wold, whose labors in behalf of the development of this portion of the state have been of no unimportant character.

In Seattle, on the 6th of January, 1893, Mr. Wold was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Waler, who was born in Denmark in 1873, and came with her parents to Seattle in 1890. They now have three children: Ida, Walter and Oscar, aged respectively nine, seven and four years. Mr. Wold belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Issaquah, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat. For many years he has taken an active part in public affairs, doing all in his power to promote the success of the party in which he believes, and also contributing to general progress and improvement along other lines. He is familiar with the pioneer history of the state from an early day, his residence here covering thirty-six years. He has witnessed the introduction of the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, has seen the wild land transformed into good farms, the mineral resources of the state developed, while towns and villages have sprung up with their accompanying commercial and industrial interests, and churches and schools have been established. Mr. Wold's name in inseparably interwoven with the work of pioneer development and of later day progress and he well deserves the rest from active labor which he is now enjoying.

ELWOOD C. HUGHES.

Perhaps there is no part of this history of more general interest than the record of the bar. It is well known that the peace, prosperity and well-being of every community depend upon the wise interpretation of the laws, as well as upon their judicious framing, and therefore the records of the various persons who have at different times made up the bar will form an important part of this volume. A well known jurist of Illinois said: "In the American state the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces that move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In the times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour and finally resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belongs to the pure and educated lawyer." Elwood C. Hughes is one who has been honored by and is an honor to the legal fraternity of Washington. He stands to-day prominent among the leading members of the bar of the state, a position to which he has attained through marked ability.

Elwood Clarke Hughes is a member of the law firm of Struve, Allen,

Hughes & McMicken. He claims Pennsylvania as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred near Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on the 25th of August, 1855. He is descended from Welsh-Quaker ancestry who came to Pennsylvania at the time William Penn settled in Philadelphia. Members of the family were very prominent in the early history of that portion of the state. Benjamin Hughes, the grandfather of our subject, was born there, and Ellwood Hughes, the father, was born in December, 1818, on the old homestead farm on which Benjamin Hughes had settled on removing to Columbia county. He married Elizabeth Hill, a native of Hughesville, Pennsylvania. He was a man of very liberal views, prominent and influential in public affairs, and held membership in the Lutheran Evangelical church. In his family were seven children, of whom four are yet living. The father died in 1894, and his wife is now living in Dixon, Illinois, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She comes of a family of marked distinction, whose representatives were identified with the learned professions, many of them being physicians, clergymen and college professors. Her ancestors left England for Germany at the same time the Puritans sailed on the Mayflower for America, and in 1725 they, too, came to the new world. The grandfather of Mrs. Hughes was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Elwood Clarke Hughes was reared on a farm near Dixon, Illinois, on which his parents had located when they emigrated westward. He worked in the fields in the summer months, and in the winter seasons attended school until seventeen years of age. He afterward engaged in teaching school through the winter months, and, anxious to acquire a better education, he entered Carthage College at Carthage, Illinois, in which he was graduated in 1878, being the valedictorian of his class, his standing being ninety-nine and three-quarters, the highest ever attained by any college student in that institution. Subsequently he engaged in teaching Latin and Greek in the preparatory department of the college and afterward accepted a position at Mount Morris, Illinois, where he was also instructor in the same branches for a year.

In 1880 Mr. Hughes was happily married to Miss Emma De Hart, a native of Carthage, who had been one of his classmates in college. In the meantime he had begun studying law and was admitted to the bar in the state of Iowa in September, 1881. He then entered upon the practice of his profession there and in 1889 was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. His clientage grew rapidly, but his health demanded a change of climate, and in 1890, in company with his partner, H. H. A. Hastings, he made a trip to the Pacific coast, visiting Seattle. Well pleased

with the city and its future prospects, they decided to locate here, and for three years their partnership relations were maintained. In the fall of 1893 Livingston B. Stedman was admitted to a partnership, and the firm of Hughes, Hastings & Stedman was formed. Not long afterward the present firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken was organized, to which Senator Allen, who died suddenly on January 29, 1903, and Mr. Hughes were the court lawyers. The firm is one of the most prominent in the state and represents a number of leading corporations of Seattle and of Washington. The members enjoy a high reputation for legal talent and integrity and their business is now assuming very extensive proportions. In his preparation of cases Mr. Hughes is most thorough and exhaustive; he seems almost intuitively to grasp the strong points of law and fact, while in his briefs and arguments the authorities are cited so extensively and the facts and reasoning thereon are presented so cogently and unanswerably as to leave no doubt as to the correctness of his views or of his conclusions.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes has been blessed with a son and a daughter, Howard De Hart, who is now a student in Harvard College, and Helen M., who has just returned from Europe, where, with her mother, she has been traveling. The cause of education finds in Mr. Hughes a warm friend, and he is now serving as a member of the school board, doing everything in his power to advance the standard of the schools in this city. Socially he is connected with the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Knights Templar, and in politics is a very active and earnest Republican. In campaign years he delivers many addresses, and his oratorical ability is widely recognized, making him an entertaining speaker. His scholarly attainments, his reliable judgment and his charming powers of conversation would enable him to fill any position, however exalted, and he is no less honored in public than loved in private life.

MICHAEL WILSON.

The deserved reward of a well spent life is an honored retirement from business in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. To-day, after a useful and beneficial career, Mr. Wilson is quietly living at his beautiful homestead near O'Brien, surrounded by the comforts that earnest labor has brought him. He is a prominent citizen of the community, and has borne his part in the upbuilding and development of King county.

Mr. Wilson was born near Tipton, Missouri, on the 11th of November, 1845. His ancestors, who were of Scotch descent, were among the

early and prominent settlers of the Old Dominion, having been residents of that commonwealth when William Penn was making his treaty with the Indians. The father of our subject, Solomon Wilson, was born in Virginia in 1813, and there the days of his youth and early manhood were spent. At the age of twenty-one years he took up his abode in Missouri, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1882. In that year he located in Issaquah, Washington, where he lived in quiet retirement until called to his home beyond, passing away in death in 1894. For his wife he chose Sarah McPherson, who was born in Kentucky in 1822, and she, too, was of Scotch descent. She is still living, and makes her home in Issaquah, Washington.

Michael Wilson received the educational advantages afforded by the country schools of Missouri, where he continued to reside until 1875, and in that year he removed to Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, California, there devoting his attention to the tilling of the soil for three years. In the spring of 1878 he came to the White river valley of Washington, where he rented the old Daniel Post farm for five years, during which time he followed dairying. In 1883 he became the owner of the Alexander Gow homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, located near the present towns of O'Brien and Kent, and at that time the place was a dense wilderness, covered with a heavy growth of cottonwood trees and underbrush. The only means of receiving supplies then was by carrying them on foot about two miles from White river, where they were landed from small boats then plying on that stream. Mr. Wilson at once began the arduous task of clearing and improving his farm, and as the years have passed by he has wrought a wonderful transformation, surrounding his fields with well kept fences, has erected commodious and substantial buildings and has made his place to blossom as the rose. For many years he devoted his entire attention to general farming and dairying, but he is now retired from the active work of the farm and is spending his time in ease and quiet at his beautiful old homestead, the work of which is carried on by his sons, Lloyd and James. An ardent Republican in politics, both he and his sons take a commendable interest in all local campaigns, and are regarded as public spirited and progressive citizens. In his social relations he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Kent.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson was celebrated in Newtonia, Newton county, Missouri, in 1870, when Miss Matilda Hart became his wife. She was born in Arkansas in 1847, and her death occurred on the old home farm on the 30th of April, 1900. Four children blessed their marriage,

namely: Rella, the wife of Roscoe Everett, a merchant of Kent; Maud, the wife of Frank Warner, engaged in mercantile pursuits at O'Brien; Lloyd, who married Mattie Shaffer, a native of Stockton, California; and James, who married Bessie Raymond, a native of Canada and a daughter of H. R. Raymond, a prominent resident of the Dominion. The two sons, Lloyd and James, are carrying on the work of the home farm, thus relieving their father of much care and anxiety in his declining years.

STEPHEN P. WILLIS.

The pioneer history of King county has upon its rolls the name of Stephen P. Willis, who for many years has resided within its borders and is therefore one of its oldest residents. Wonderful changes have occurred since his arrival, and of the work of progress and advancement he has ever been an advocate. By his active participation as well as friendly encouragement he has assisted in the development and substantial promotion of the county until it takes rank with the older counties of the east in all the elements of civilization.

Illinois is the state of Mr. Willis's nativity, his birth having occurred in Putnam county on the 3d of September, 1831, and on the paternal side he is descended from old Scotch ancestry, while in the maternal line he is of Welsh descent. His father, James W. Willis, was born in South Carolina in 1797, but when a boy he was taken by his parents to Ohio, and in 1820 he located in Putnam county, Illinois. There he continued to make his home until 1839, when he removed to Linn county, Iowa, and there his life's labors were ended in death in 1844. He followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation. For his wife he chose Ann Stewart, who was born in Kentucky in 1800, but was reared in Ohio. After her husband's death she remained in Iowa until 1857, then removed to Polk county, Oregon, from there to Umpqua, Douglas county, Oregon, and from there to Umatilla county, where her death occurred at the home of her daughter in 1885.

Stephen P. Willis received only the meager advantages afforded by the district schools of Illinois and Iowa, and until his twenty-fourth year he remained under the parental roof and assisted in the work of the home farm. After his father's death he continued to care for his widowed mother in Iowa until 1857, and in that year, by the Panama route, he went to California and Oregon, locating first in the Willamette valley, where he remained for two years. Going thence to the Umpqua valley in Douglas county, Oregon, he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits for six

years, having purchased a farm near Roseburg in 1861. Four years later, in 1865, he came to the White river valley in Washington, where he homesteaded a tract of one hundred and sixty acres near the present town of Kent, which he cleared from the dense forest that covered it, and was there successfully engaged in farming and dairying for the long period of twenty-five years. By perseverance, industry, economy and good management he attained a leading position among the substantial farmers of the community, and his worth is widely acknowledged by those who are familiar with his honorable business methods. Desiring to retire from the active duties of a business life, Mr. Willis in 1895 placed his farm in charge of his nephew, W. J. Shimm. The latter divided the place into five-acre tracts, and these he sold on contract, but as some of the purchasers failed to meet their obligations Mr. Willis is still the owner of a part of the tract. In the meantime he had also purchased three lots at Latonia, on Lake Union, on which he erected a comfortable residence, and there he made his home for ten years. Selling his place in 1900, he returned to the old farm on White river, which he had previously given to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Ross, whose husband, W. R. Ross, was waylaid and fatally shot by his neighbor, Alexander Simpson, in 1901. The latter is now serving a fifteen years' sentence for his crime. The motive which led to the terrible murder is thought to have been jealousy. Mr. Willis is a Prohibitionist, and takes a prominent part in the campaigns of his party.

In Linn county, Iowa, in 1855, Mr. Willis was united in marriage to Caroline White, who was born in Ohio in 1833, and was of English descent. For many years they traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other in the joys and sorrows which checker the lives of all, but on the 8th of May, 1901, they were separated by the hand of death, the mother being called to her final rest from the old White river farm. Two of their three children are now living,—Sarah A., the widow of W. R. Ross; and Charles L., a real estate dealer at Latonia, Washington. Laura Mildred, who was born in 1856, died in the Willamette valley of Oregon in 1858. On November 5, 1902, Mr. Willis was married to Edith E. Wheeler, and now makes his home in Kent.

RONALD C. CRAWFORD.

Great indeed have been the changes which time and man have wrought since Ronald C. Crawford landed on the Pacific coast. He is numbered among the pioneers of both Oregon and California, and is now a distin-



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guished and honored resident of Seattle, where he is living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest after many years of toil, in which his efforts have contributed to the development and upbuilding of this section of the country as well as to his individual prosperity. When the rich mineral sources were still locked fast in the embraces of nature, when the rich land was unclaimed and uncultivated, when the Indians far outnumbered the white settlers, and life in the northwest was attended with many dangers and hardships, Mr. Crawford took up his abode on the Pacific coast and for fifty-five years has been identified with its interests.

He was born in Havana, New York, in 1827, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-great-grandfather, William Crawford, emigrated to Orange county, New York, and became the progenitor of the family in America. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith. His son, William Crawford, Jr., was born in New York and participated in the war of the Revolution, while his son, Samuel Crawford, Ronald C. Crawford's grandfather, was a soldier of the war of 1812. The latter lived to be more than eighty years of age and died in 1847. Samuel G. Crawford, the father of our subject, was born in Orange county, New York, in 1799 and married Miss Elizabeth Davis of the same county. Both attained to an advanced age. The father was a Republican and gave to the party an unfaltering support. He served as magistrate and in numerous other offices, was a man of high Christian character and in his religious affiliation was a Congregationalist. He visited the Pacific coast in 1862 and his death occurred in 1878 when he was seventy-nine years of age. His good wife departed this life in the fortieth year of her age. They were the parents of five children, all of whom lived to a good old age, and two of the sons yet survive, the brother of our subject being Leroy Crawford, now a resident of New York.

Ronald C. Crawford pursued his education in the schools of Havana, New York, and in 1847 when twenty years of age, crossed the plains to Oregon City. His brother, Medorem Crawford, had made the long journey across the plains in 1842, and was one of the prominent pioneers of Oregon. For many years he was the honored president of the Pioneer Society of that state. He became the owner of a large farm in Yamhill county and spent the remainder of his life there, being held in the highest regard by all. When our subject came to the Pacific coast in 1847 there was a large emigration. The company with which he traveled made the journey with ox teams, but Mr. Crawford had his own horse. He assisted the company in various ways, one of his duties being to ride on ahead, which he could do, as his horse traveled faster than the oxen, and select a suitable camping place for the night.

His luggage was carried in one of the wagons in payment of the help which he rendered the party. There were large herds of buffalo upon the plains, and the party frequently saw Indians but were never molested by the red men. The six months' journey was terminated by their arrival at Oregon City, where Mr. Crawford engaged in freighting for two years. Then when the gold excitement in California was drawing people to the mines from all sections of the country, he also went there in search of the precious metal, making the journey on horseback, packing his equipments and necessary clothing. Reaching the gold fields he engaged in placer mining on the American river and on the Feather river above Sacramento, taking out gold to the value of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per day. He made a great deal and when he returned to Oregon at the end of two years he had a handsome stake for so young a man. He spent the winter of 1851-2 in San Francisco, and in the spring returned to Oregon City.

Not long after his arrival Mr. Crawford was happily married to Miss Elizabeth Moore, a native of Illinois, who crossed the plains with her father, James M. Moore, in 1847. After their marriage they secured a donation claim in Clackamas county and resided thereon for five years, during which time our subject made many improvements upon his land and obtained his patent from the government. At the end of the period he removed to Walla Walla county and was engaged in mining, also in freighting from the mines of Walla Walla for four years. He was next appointed deputy collector of internal revenue and spent six years in Salem, Oregon. He joined the Republican party at its organization and was a strong Union man.

In 1869 Mr. Crawford removed to Olympia, Washington, and established a furniture store, but the Northern Pacific Railroad Company did not make that town its terminus, and he closed out his business, removing to his farm in Lewis county, where he remained for five years, farming and improving his property. At the expiration of that period he accepted the position of chief warden of the United States penitentiary on McNeal Island, having charge of the prisoners there for three years. In 1877 he became a resident of Seattle and accepted the position of pressman and afterwards traveling agent for the Post Intelligencer for five years. He then became interested in his present business, that of buying bonds and commercial paper of all descriptions.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have been born seven children, all natives of either Oregon or Washington. Five survive. They are as follows: Addie, the wife of M. E. Warren of Dawson City; Samuel L., who is prominently engaged in the real estate business in Seattle; Fannie, the widow of Clark

Biles; Ronald M. of Dawson; and Nellie, the wife of Captain Laurence S. Booth, who is engaged in the abstract business in Seattle. Mr. Crawford was for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1852 he was made a Master Mason in Multnomah Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., the first Masonic lodge organized on the Pacific coast. For many years he has been an honorary member of St. John's Lodge of Seattle. In politics he is still a Republican on whom the party can rely, and he has been honored with different official positions. While in Lewis county he was chosen to represent his district in the Washington territorial legislature of 1875. He was also postmaster and justice of the peace, filling all the positions at one time, creditably acquitting himself in the discharge of his manifold and varied duties. On coming to Seattle he purchased a residence near the university in order to educate his children, and has remained here for the past twenty-five years. His wife, with whom he has traveled life's journey for a half-century, is a member of the Plymouth Congregational church, and both are numbered among the most respected citizens of Seattle. His connection with the northwest covers a very extended period and in every sphere of life in which he has been called upon to move he has made an indelible impression, and by his excellent public service and upright life has honored the state which has honored him.

REV. J. P. DERWENT LLWYD.

Among the able churchmen and clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church in the state of Washington is Mr. Llwyd, who is rector of St. Mark's church in the city of Seattle, the same having the largest and most important parish of the church in the state. He has not only shown marked zeal and earnestness in his clerical work but has manifested an administrative ability which has been most potent in insuring the temporal welfare of his parish, and he is held in the highest esteem for his devotion to the cause of the Divine Master, for his abiding sympathy for "all those in any way afflicted or distressed in mind, body or estate," and for his able service in his holy calling as a priest of the church.

Mr. Llwyd is a native of England, having been born in the city of Manchester, on the 7th of June, 1861, the son of the Rev. Thomas and Emma (Plummer) Llwyd, both of whom were likewise born in Manchester, the father being of stanch old Welsh stock and a clergyman of the Church of England. In 1874 the family removed to the Dominion of Canada, and the father became rector of St. James' church at Gravenhurst, Ontario, where

he remained for a number of years. In 1890 he was appointed arch deacon of the diocese of Algoma and is now incumbent of that office in the parish of Huntsville. In his native city J. P. D. Llwyd entered grammar school at the age of ten years and there continued his studies about three years, at the expiration of which he accompanied his parents on their removal to Canada, where he passed four years under the private tutorship of the Rev. Joseph S. Cole, B. A., securing an excellent literary education. He then engaged in pedagogic work, becoming a teacher in the public schools of Ontario, and after devoting three years to this line of endeavor he was identified with mercantile pursuits in Toronto for nearly an equal interval. Reared under the benign influences of the great mother church and ever appreciative of the intrinsic beauty and consistency of its faith, Mr. Llwyd was naturally drawn to the priesthood, and in 1883 he began the work of preparing himself for holy orders by entering the theological college of Montreal, where he pursued his divinity course for one year, at the expiration of which he went to New York city, where he spent one year in study and parochial work with the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., in St. George's parish. He then removed to Indiana, where he was ordained to the diaconate and priesthood by Rt. Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, bishop of the diocese of Indiana, and thereafter he passed two years in general missionary work in that state and Wisconsin. Finally he was called to the rectorship of St. Paul's church at Riverside, one of the most beautiful of the suburban towns near the city of Chicago, being there installed for three years and being very successful in his work, as he was also for the ensuing eight years, during which he was rector of the church of the Good Shepherd in Omaha, Nebraska.

In the spring of 1897 Mr. Llwyd came to Seattle and became rector of St. Mark's, whose parish is the most important in the state, as has already been stated. Here his zealous and unabating efforts have been attended with most gratifying results in both a spiritual and a temporal way; the work of the church and its collateral benevolences has been materially advanced; it has gained further precedence in the diocese; and the rector has won to himself the affection of his parishioners and the esteem and good will of all with whom he has come in contact. The number of communicants has been increased from five hundred to nine hundred; many improvements have been made on the church property, including the erection of a rectory, and during the pastorate of Mr. Llwyd a total of twenty-five thousand dollars has been expended in material improvements. With a full appreciation of the solemn and impressive beauties of the ancient liturgy, Mr. Llwyd has embellished the services and ritualistic observances of St. Mark's, and has spared no

pains to beget devotion and equal appreciation on the part of those over whom he is placed in charge, his sermons being ever marked by the unmistakable evidences of spirituality and earnestness and thus effectively supplementing the ritual of the Holy Catholic church.

Fraternally Mr. Llwyd is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Elks and the Odd Fellows. He has been twice elected president of the Charity Organization Society at Seattle, and is now a member of the board of library trustees of the city. He is in continual demand for lectures and speeches on public occasions. On the 28th of December, 1886, Mr. Llwyd was united in marriage to Miss Mary Emilie Thomas, who was born in the city of Brantford, Ontario, a representative of prominent old Knickerbocker families and the daughter of William H. and Adaline (Kissam) Thomas. Rev. and Mrs. Llwyd are the parents of five children, namely: Gwendolyn Derwent, Thomas Derwent, Adeline Derwent, Charlewood Derwent and Margaret Derwent.

JOHN B. POWLES.

In a compilation purporting to portray the more salient features in the careers of the representative men of King county and the city of Seattle, there is unmistakable consistency in according a place of due relative distinction and priority to Mr. Powles, who is one of the progressive and successful business men of the metropolis of the state, being an interested principal in the extensive commission house conducted under the title of J. W. Godwin & Company, the business being incorporated under the laws of the state, and the subject of this sketch being incumbent of the office of secretary and treasurer of the concern, which is one of the most important of the sort in this city.

Mr. Powles is a native of the city of London, England, where he was born on the 19th of June, 1856, the son of William and Mary Jane (Brack) Powles, both representative of staunch old English stock. In the year 1863 they emigrated from England to the Dominion of Canada, being accompanied by their three children. William Powles was engaged in the iron trade in the city of Montreal, where he remained until his death, which occurred on Good Friday, 1875. He was a man of sterling character and marked ability and was a zealous and devoted churchman of the established church of England, or the Protestant Episcopal church in America. His widow still survives him, being likewise a devoted communicant of the Episcopal church and having attained the venerable age of seventy-five years. She maintains

her home in Oelwein, Iowa, and is held in high esteem by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious influence. Of her nine children the subject of this review is the only one in the state of Washington.

John B. Powles was but seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal from England to Canada, and his early educational discipline was received in the city of Montreal, where he was reared to years of maturity. There under the direction of his honored father he became identified with the iron trade, thoroughly familiarizing himself with all branches of the same, including the building of locomotive engines, general repairing and mechanical drawing, in which latter department he attained notable facility and expertness. From Montreal he removed to the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where for seven years he was engaged in the retail grocery business, disposing of his interests at the expiration of that time and coming to Seattle, with whose natural advantages and promising future he became so impressed that he decided to cast in his lot with that of this favored city, and in the light of the definite and gratifying success which has come to him through his well directed efforts here, it is safe to say that he has no regret for having chosen this place as the field of his operations. He took up his residence here just after the great fire and he began his own business career by engaging in the brokerage business, in which he met with excellent success. On the 17th of May, 1894, he purchased a half interest in the Godwin commission business, and the enterprise was forthwith incorporated, under the title already noted, and our subject was made secretary and treasurer. The enterprise takes a foremost place among the principal commission houses of the city, and the discrimination and keen business sagacity which have been brought to bear by the interested principals have combined with their high reputation for inflexible integrity and honor to gain to the house a representative support, so that each year sees a marked increase in the volume of business transacted. At first the concern confined its business largely to the city, but eventually began reaching out for the business of the western half of the state, where is now controlled a business fully equal in scope and importance to that of more local order. The company gives employment to seventeen men and do a particularly large business in the handling of fruits and vegetables, the aggregate of transactions reaching a half million of dollars annually.

Upon taking up his residence in Seattle Mr. Powles at once thoroughly identified himself with its civic as well as business interests and he has gained recognition as a wide-awake and public spirited citizen. He has been a very active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of its board of

trustees at the present time. In politics, while he has no personal ambition for official preferment, Mr. Powles is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, though he takes no active part in political affairs, preferring to devote his undivided attention to his business interests. He is president of the Renton Hill Club, an important organization which is devoting its energies to the beautifying of that delightful section of the city from which it derives its name. He is interested in several mining properties and propositions and also owns valuable tide-land property, while his influence is ever given in the furtherance of all enterprises and projects brought forward for the general good of the city and state in the lines of industrial, civic and material development, and he is held in the highest esteem in both business and social circles. On the 7th of April, 1881, Mr. Powles was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Dixon, who was born in the city of Montreal, Canada, the daughter of Alonzo Dixon, a prominent business man of that city, and of this union two children were born, Charles William, who died in the third year of his age; and Olive Rachel, who is now a student in the Seattle high school.

JOHN H. IRVING.

In viewing the mass of mankind in the various occupations of life, the conclusion is forced upon the observer that in the vast majority of cases men have sought employment not in the line of their peculiar fitness but in those fields where caprice or circumstances have placed them, thus explaining the reason of the failure of ninety-five per cent. of those who enter commercial and professional circles. In a few cases it seems that men with a peculiar fitness for a certain line have taken it up and marked success has followed. Such is the fact in the case of the subject of this biography, John H. Irving. He is a member of the firm of Irving & Cannon, merchant tailors, doing business in the Colonial block at Seattle, and is the pioneer in the introduction of tailoring to the trade here.

A native of Michigan, he was born in Port Huron, December 23, 1868, and is of the third generation to bear the name of John in the Irving family, and has given the same name to his own son. His grandfather was the first of the Irvings to come to America, emigrating from Scotland to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in ship-building. Later he removed to Stratford, Ontario, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits, becoming a very prominent and influential citizen of that locality. John Irving,

the second, who was born in the land of hills and heather, thence came with the family to the new world. He was afterward engaged in railroad contracting in Michigan and also conducted a lumber business there. He married Eliza J. Culbertson, of New York city, and to them were born seven children, the subject of this review being the sixth in order of birth.

The father met his death in an accident and early in life John H. Irving was thrown upon his own resources. He earned the money to meet the expenses of his education, working in the day time, while at night he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College. For two and one-half years he was with the Bell Telephone Company in Michigan. He afterward made a contract with the firm of Wannamaker & Brown to represent them in the state of Washington and came to Seattle in 1888, making this his headquarters. He was very successful in building up a good trade for them and remained with them for seven years. Perceiving that there was a demand for the better class of goods here, he then entered into partnership in 1891 with Mr. Cannon, and this relationship has since been maintained. He started in to build up a business that would prove a growing and profitable one, and that they have succeeded is evidenced by the fact that their sales in 1901 exceeded twenty-four thousand dollars. That they do an immense amount of work is apparent in visiting their place of business in the Colonial block, as their space there is not sufficient for performing the mechanical part of their work and their goods are made up elsewhere. At considerable expense they have established agencies in different parts of Washington and Alaska and continuously have one man upon the road, while at times the house is represented by two traveling salesmen. Mr. Irving devotes his entire time and attention to business and has had the satisfaction of seeing it steadily increase in volume and importance so that to-day he is at the head of one of the leading commercial enterprises of the city.

In his political views Mr. Irving is a stalwart Democrat, and socially is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the United Commercial Travelers. He was formerly connected with and was an enthusiastic member of the Seattle Athletic Association, but the leisure which he now has from business cares he devotes to his home. He is a man of excellent business ability and has gained success through close application, unremitting diligence and by strict adherence to commercial interests. He planned his own advancement, accomplished it in spite of obstacles, and to-day is the possessor of a very desirable capital, which is the well earned reward of his labors.

THOMAS M. ALVORD.

Thomas M. Alvord was one of the honored pioneers who aided in laying the foundation on which to erect the superstructure of King county's present prosperity and progress. Through the period of early development he was an important factor in the improvement and advancement of this section of the state, and was also concerned with the broader interests which had to do with the welfare of the commonwealth.

Mr. Alvord was born at Homer, New York, on the 26th of February, 1832, and is a son of Sylvester and Lucy (Hall) Alvord, both of English descent, the former born in New York in 1796 and the latter in New Hampshire in 1800. In the paternal line the ancestors were among the early settlers of Connecticut. The parents both died at Homer, New York, the father on the 13th of October, 1864, and the mother in 1882. Their son Thomas attended the public schools of his native city and later was a student in an academy at that place. Remaining under the parental roof until his twenty-first year, he then, in 1853, made the journey, via the Nicaragua route, to California, taking up his abode in Calaveras county, where for the following five years he followed mining and logging. During the Fraser river gold excitement in 1858 he spent about six months in that region, coming thence to Olympia, Washington, and after a short sojourn there located in the White river valley, near the present town of Kent, the year of his arrival being 1859. He there purchased a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres from Moses Kirkland, who had entered it in 1854 and had improved it to a considerable extent. In 1855 Mr. Kirkland was obliged to leave this place on account of the Indians, who had massacred a number of families in the immediate neighborhood. When he returned, in company with Mr. Alvord, he found his stock gone and his house and all the farming implements burned, with the exception of a grindstone which was found under the bank of the river. The Indian trouble had then subsided and Mr. Alvord began the arduous task of improving and developing his land, and soon he had placed it under an excellent state of cultivation and had established a prosperous dairy, which he successfully conducted from 1859 until 1895. During this time he also added to his original purchase until his landed possessions consisted of eleven hundred acres, constituting the largest ranch in the White river valley. During the great panic of 1893-94 he was compelled to mortgage his place, and, being unable to meet the demands on time, the mortgage was foreclosed in 1895 by the New England Mortgage and Security Company, and for a time thereafter he rented the land from

this company. In 1899, owing to his indomitable energy and wise management, he was able to repurchase this valuable property, and success has since abundantly rewarded his efforts. He is now the owner of one of the largest and most complete dairy farms in the White river valley. Prior to the terrible panic of 1893 he had also invested largely in Seattle property, and this he also lost.

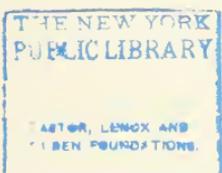
At Spafford, New York, in 1859, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Alvord and Miss Maria J. Smith. She was born at Fabius, Onondaga county, New York, on the 16th of September, 1832, and is of Irish and English parentage. Although she, too, has reached the seventieth milestone on the journey of life, she is yet very active, and by her cheerfulness, wise judgment and earnest labor has proved to her husband a true helpmate. Four children have been born to this worthy couple, but only three are now living, namely: Elisha H., who is engaged in mining on the Skagit river; Irving T., a farmer and dairyman on White river, near Pialschie, Washington; and Albert S., engaged in mining pursuits in Alaska. Carrie Ellen, the first born, died at the home farm on the 18th of April, 1891, at the age of twenty-eight years. In political matters Mr. Alvord is independent, preferring to support the men whom he regards as best qualified to fill positions of trust and responsibility. He is a true example of one who has achieved success without paying the price at which it is so often bought; for his prosperity has not removed him farther from his fellow men, but has brought him into nearer and more intimate relations with them. The more means he has had the more he has done for those around him, and this honored pioneer is numbered among King county's most prominent citizens.

GEORGE F. COTTERILL.

Among the young men who came to Washington territory and to Seattle during the "early eighties," few have made a more permanent impression on the progress and development of state and city than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cotterill has not achieved wealth, for his activities have not been directed to personal dollar-getting. He has not attained public office, though twice before the people as candidate for mayor of his city and congressman from his state, yet his sincere and manly advocacy of minority principles have commanded the universal respect of partisan opponents. In his profession as civil engineer, Mr. Cotterill has played an important part in laying the foundation for the present progress and future greatness of Seattle; as a writer and speaker his service in the public affairs of city and state



Carl Schmitt



has earned the devotion of friends and the friendship of opponents; as an advocate of reform principles of government as applied to city, state or nation, he is a recognized leader, whose sincerity is never challenged nor courage in application questioned. Though never seeking honors or emoluments, and enjoying a degree of confidence and assured success in the practice of his profession Mr. Cotterill has never shirked a call to public service, whatever might be the personal sacrifice required, demanding only a square stand in advocacy of his avowed principles, preferring defeat on that ground to success by evasion or time-serving. To-day, at the threshold of middle manhood, George F. Cotterill looks toward the future with but one controlling ambition—to accomplish the highest service for humanity which opportunity and ability may afford.

George Fletcher Cotterill was born in the city of Oxford, England, November 18, 1865. His parentage is of that solid foundation of Britain's greatness—the honest, industrious working people. Robert Cotterill and Alice (Smith) Cotterill, commenced life as gardener and housewife in their native "merrie England," but by the time five children were gathered about their fireside (three others having died in infancy), the father carried out a long cherished plan looking to the future of his family, and joined the tide of emigrants to the republic across the Atlantic. This was in 1872, the good steamer Samaria arriving in Boston harbor early in May of that year. During 1869-70 Robert Cotterill had made a preliminary trip to "spy out the promised land," extending his visit as far west as Michigan, returning with the determination to earn enough to come again with wife and children, which he accomplished in 1872. At this period the subject of our sketch was six years of age, the fourth of the flock of five.

After a few weeks' residence in Boston and later at West Newton, where the children first attended an American school, the family located at Montclair, New Jersey, a wealthy and picturesque residence suburb of the American metropolis, nestling under and along the slope of the Orange mountain, fifteen miles west of Manhattan Island. Here they remained twelve years, Robert Cotterill working as gardener and later establishing himself in a humble way as a village florist. Four others were added to the fold, of whom three little one spassed away in infancy and childhood, leaving two daughters and four sons around the family herth. Montclair has always enjoyed and boasted of exceptional educational facilities, and these the Cotterill family utilized to the utmost within the means available. By reason of an aptitude for study and desire for advancement, the subject of this sketch made such rapid progress that at fifteen years of age he was graduated from the classi-

cal course of the high school as valedictorian of his class. It was his ambition to become a lawyer, history, literature and languages having been his favorite school studies. He hoped by some means to work his way through Yale College, the entry to which was open by his graduation diploma. But there were difficulties other than financial. The fifteen year old valedictorian, crammed with Latin and literature, mathematics and philosophy, was a slender boy of stunted growth, with voice not yet turned from the childish falsetto, a candidate for consumption rather than for college. On the night of graduation, while others were bestowing bouquets and congratulations, one of the school directors, Mr. James Owen, said with practical brusqueness equivalent to a command, "George, you've studied long enough. What you need is good air, plenty of exercise and a chance to grow. I'm going to start a 'crew' Monday morning to survey a railroad line the other side of the mountain. Be ready at seven o'clock at my office. I want you to carry the rod." And since that July day of 1881, George Cotterill has been carrying the rod or the chain or the instrument, steadily advancing by practical experience in the profession of surveying and civil engineering.

In 1884 Robert Cotterill proceeded to carry out a purpose long cherished but delayed only that his older children might complete their education. The same spirit which had sent him across the Atlantic in search of better opportunities, convinced him that the great west offered still greater opportunities, and during the latter seventies his judgment settled upon the frontier territory of Washington and the Puget Sound region, with its balmy climate and great possibilities, as the place of eventual location. The threatening illness of his oldest son, Hedley, then twenty years of age, for which change of climate was urged, hastened the decision. In August, 1884, the father and two sons, George being then eighteen years of age, set out for the Pacific northwest. It was an emigrants' journey, without the comforts of modern transcontinental travel, or the means to purchase them had they been available. The journey from St. Paul to Portland then required six days of tedious, tiresome travel. With his three years of experience under the direction of Mr. James Owen, then as now one of the eminent leaders in the profession of engineering, George Cotterill hoped for employment with the Northern Pacific Railway, whose headquarters were then at the Oregon metropolis. Hence he remained at Portland, while his father and brother went on to Puget Sound. The opportunity seemed certain, but after three weeks of weary waiting, his hopes were dashed to the ground by news of the cessation of all work on the Cascade division, to which he had been promised assignment by the chief engineer, Virgil G. Bogue, on the strength of his recommendations from Mr.

Owen. On October 1, 1884, he took the boat for Kalama and the train for Tacoma, arriving at the "city of destiny" in the dead of night with a "two-bit piece" as sole cash resource. A cheap bed in a "shack" lodging house fronting the stumps of the future Pacific avenue, absorbed the twenty-five cents, but brought daylight in its stead, and a long walk out to the home of friends on a forest "ranch" in the suburbs, found the wanderer a grateful welcome and a late breakfast. Work was scarce, and difficulties multiplied. The meager funds set aside for the trip were soon exhausted. The older brother found no improved health, for the dread disease consumption had marked him for its victim. During October and November, though battling bravely against its inroads, and striving to earn a living by working at his occupation as a bookkeeper for Moran Brothers, fellow townsmen from Montclair, New Jersey, then just establishing themselves in Seattle, the struggle was unequal in the face of the Puget Sound rainy season. "Take him back to the old home," was the physician's order, and sacrificing all, the father turned his face back towards the Atlantic. It was on Thanksgiving day, 1884, that father and two sons met at Tacoma, there to say goodbye, in the one case, forever. George, though without work or prospects, had determined to remain, both from necessity and choice. In the division of the scanty funds at hand, he reserved but eight dollars when the train for the east left him alone on the Tacoma platform. He secured a few days' work laying out a cemetery for the future metropolis, but was buncoed out of his pay by a drunken employer. Even with frugal repasts of "coffee and doughnuts" at measured intervals, with the weekly room rent, the capital was steadily vanishing and affairs looked dark. An opportunity was offered to do housework chores for an old bachelor, who had forsworn all cooking but his own; the compensation was five dollars per month and board. It was a life preserver, and George grasped it. His employer was an old-time northern Pacific engineer, C. A. White, with a fine library and a fund of knowledge about Puget Sound and the Cascade mountains, which were liberally drawn on by the surveyor "house-maid." Before the month expired, during the festive holiday season, Mr. White concluded to break up housekeeping, but he munificently paid his young engineer "dish-washer" the full month's pay. With that five dollars in hand, and no Tacoma prospects in sight, George F. Cotterill accepted the invitation of Captain E. Goding, then working at Tacoma with his little tug, the Lucy, and on New Year's eve, came over to Seattle to commence 1885 in the Queen City of Puget Sound.

A continued detail of Mr. Cotterill's life is largely a record of the various enterprises which have made up the progress of Seattle. Pending employ-

ment at his profession, he continued his brother's work of bookkeeping for Moran Brothers, residing at the home of Robert Moran. His first surveying in Seattle consisted of measuring and platting a seat diagram for the new Frye's Opera House, a job secured by James Hamilton Lewis, whose acquaintance he had made at Tacoma, over occasional "coffee and doughnuts"—the limit of the purse capacity of the young southern lawyer and the youthful northern engineer. Mr. Lewis was "hind chinaman" on the opera house survey, and "consulting engineer" on the scientific numbering of the seats, and the fee of fifteen dollars was proudly divided. During February and March young Cotterill secured a post as back-flagman on a survey for the Columbia and Puget Sound Railway between the Black Diamond vicinity and the present Palmer Junction. This was his first taste of Washington woods. He was advanced to leveler and topographer before the completion of the survey. Returning to the city, he entered the employ of the firm of Whitworth & Thomson, serving in any capacity that offered on surveys in Seattle and vicinity. During the summer of 1885 he worked under Mr. F. H. Whitworth as transit man on the first surveys of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway, and as draughtsman on the preliminary maps for that enterprise. During this year and the next he assisted Mr. R. H. Thomson on the surveys and construction of the first section of the permanent sewer system of Seattle, and upon the project of the Grant street bridge to the head of the bay—a great undertaking for that day. He helped on the first surveys of the present site of West Seattle into five-acre tracts, and in January, 1886, armed only with compass and chain, was sent over into the woods of Kitsap county, and with crude means and unskilled help, designed and staked the site of Sidney, the present county seat of the neighboring county across the sound.

In May, 1886, the Northern Pacific railway resumed the construction of the Cascade division, and Mr. Bogue remembered and redeemed the promise made in Portland in 1884. Mr. Cotterill proceeded to Ellensburg, via Tacoma, Portland and Pasco, then the only available route of travel, reported to H. S. Huson there, and was assigned to service as transit man under Locating Engineer J. Q. Barlow. The relocation of the main line from Cle Elum to the Stampede tunnel, the location and construction of the wonderful "switch-back line" over the Cascade summit, and the three miles of loops and tunnels west of the "big tunnel," were under Mr. Barlow's direction. Though not yet twenty-one years of age Mr. Cotterill did responsible service and gained valuable experience. The Cascade mountain air and ample exercise completed the work of physical upbuilding commenced in 1881, and when he left the Northern Pacific in January, 1887, the slender, stunted student of Mont-

clair had the physique of an athlete. The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern enterprise having resumed progress, Mr. Cotterill returned to that employ and during 1887 and 1888 served with Mr. Thomson on the location work and later with Mr. Whitworth in the prospecting and opening of the coal mines at Gilman (Issaquah) and Grand Ridge. In December, 1888, he resigned from that service to enter a partnership with Mr. H. Thomson, now city engineer, and Mr. Clarence L. White, since county surveyor, for the general practice of surveying and engineering in Seattle.

Within two weeks from the return of the father and brother to New Jersey in 1885, Hedley Cotterill succumbed to his disease and the fatigue of the homeward trip, from which he never rallied. The first news which reached George after the great snow blockade of that winter, delaying mails for weeks, conveyed the sad story of the death of his brother. Robert Cotterill settled down to his old business as florist in Montclair and in another three years was ready for the westward trip, bringing wife and youngest son. The oldest daughter, Emily, remained in Montclair, becoming the wife of Eugene Haring, and still residing there. The second daughter, Alice, was at that time a school teacher in Iowa, having spent several years in that state and in Illinois, afterwards, in 1888, coming to Seattle, and later became the wife of John J. Smith, now the superintendent of a Seattle fruit-canning industry. The second surviving son, Frank, had worked his way to Washington territory during 1886, and has since resided at Seattle or neighboring towns, engaging in his occupation of plumbing. When father and mother came west in 1887 they located upon a ranch on Lake Sammamish, near Redmond, a tract acquired by George F. Cotterill while on the railroad survey in that vicinity. Here the parents still reside, in the quiet and peace of a modest dairy farm, with all their children save one settled down at close visiting distance in the busy metropolis ten miles to the westward. Though approaching threescore years and ten, they are in fair health and satisfied with the turns of fortune's wheel which have brought them contentment, though not wealth. Though Episcopalians from training in the church of England, and still devoted to that faith, they are regularly to be found at the little union Sunday-school at Redmond, working for Christian service regardless of denomination.

In 1892 Mr. R. H. Thomson became city engineer of Seattle and he at once appointed George F. Cotterill as his assistant. In that capacity, during the eight years that followed, Mr. Cotterill made his mark in the public progress of Seattle. The design and construction of the sewer system was largely under his supervision. The system of street naming and

numbering was revised and established by him. His principal service, however, was rendered in the project for constructing the great Cedar River gravity water supply system; the unique and up to that time unknown method of financing such an enterprise by pledging its future receipts was proposed by Mr. Cotterill. The special election of 1895 to approve this plan was preceded by a warmly contested campaign, in which for the first time he became known as a public speaker and writer, the burden of the defense of the plan being placed upon him as its champion. Its triumphant success at the polls and subsequent accomplishment are matters of history. At a later date Mr. Cotterill's services in matters relating to the tide land and harbor flats have been noteworthy. The present plan of diagonal piers and slips, which during the past five years has revolutionized Seattle's water front facilities, was accomplished only by the persevering industry of George F. Cotterill.

In February, 1900, the municipal campaign centered around questions arising out of the administration of the laws dealing with vice, and also the granting of private franchises. As the recognized champion of the forces which stood for "law and order" and for public ownership of public utilities, Mr. Cotterill was called upon to make the race for mayor against the Republican nominee. At the election in March, though defeated, Mr. Cotterill was a thousand votes ahead of the Democratic ticket which he headed. Immediately following that campaign, he resigned from public employ and during the past three years has successfully engaged in the private practice of his profession, in association with Mr. F. H. Whitworth, his old employer of 1885, and Clarence C. White, his partner of 1889-90. In 1902 Mr. Cotterill was unanimously tendered the Democratic nomination for congressman-at-large, without any desire or seeking on his part. Though defeat was certain, in the face of an overwhelming normal Republican majority, Mr. Cotterill made a memorable campaign, covering the entire state, and on November 4th led his ticket by nearly three thousand votes, of which half was in his own county of King. Though now quietly settled down to the remunerative practice of his profession, these efforts have placed him in the front rank of the public men of the state, and men of every political faith are in the habit of speaking of George F. Cotterill as a man who is certain sooner or later to be called into some important station of public life.

Mr. Cotterill has been an active worker and leader in the temperance movement, and particularly in the Independent Order of Good Templars. Both in England and America his father had engaged earnestly in this line of reform, and it came naturally that the son should take up the work. Be-

coming a member of this order in 1885, he speedily passed through the local lodge offices, and in 1889 became grand secretary of the state jurisdiction. In 1893 he first attended the session of the international supreme lodge at Des Moines, Iowa, and incidentally the World's Fair at Chicago. In 1895 he again represented Washington, at the international session at Boston also at Zwich, Switzerland, in 1897, and at Toronto, Canada, in 1899. His service at these international gatherings was of such efficiency that in 1899 he was recognized and honored by selection to the second highest post in the international organization. In that capacity, during 1902, he attended the session at Stockholm, Sweden, and occupied two months in a tour through Europe, from Scandinavia to Italy, and from Austria to Great Britain. These and other opportunities for American and foreign travel have been the means of a liberal education and a broadening of character and outlook attainable in no other way.

Mr. Cotterill is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Royal Arcanum, and has taken an active interest in their work as occasion permitted. During the height of the bicycle movement he was an active leader, designing and constructing the twenty-five miles and more of cycle paths which justly made Seattle famous in that line of recreation. The "good roads" movement has claimed his attention both as an engineer and citizen. In November, 1900, he attended the National Good Roads Convention as a representative of Seattle. During the year 1902 the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers was organized, and Mr. Cotterill was honored by his professional brethren with election as secretary of the society.

In February, 1889, George F. Cotterill was married to Miss Cora R. Gormley, daughter of Henry and Orra Gormley, of Delavan, Wisconsin, who had removed to Seattle about 1877. Mrs. Cotterill is therefore seven years more of a Washington pioneer than her husband. Since their marriage they have constantly resided in their cosy cottage home in North Seattle. One child was born of the union, Ruth Eileen, bringing the sunshine for eight happy years, then passing over to the beyond, leaving a beautiful memory to the bereaved parents. During the two years that have followed that sad event they have striven by activities in life and frequent travel and other scenes to keep back the shadow and remember only the sunshine. The youngest brother of the family, Roland W. Cotterill, spent most of his youth and young manhood at the home of George F. Cotterill. He is now married and occupies a responsible position with the Seattle Electric Company. At thirty-seven years of age, George F. Cotterill has by industry, sobriety and

force of character thus made himself prominent in professional, fraternal and political circles. In all these he has risen to distinction through personal merit, capability and the possession of sterling qualities of manhood. To be true to Seattle, true to his fellow men, true to himself, these are his highest ideals.

EBENEZER SHORROCK.

By reason of his straightforward and conservative business policy and of the success he has achieved thereby, Ebenezer Shorrock occupies a prominent position in Seattle, being well known as president and manager of the Northwest Trust & Safe Deposit Company and manager of the Land Mortgage Bank of North-Western America, Limited.

Mr. Shorrock is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Lancashire on the 22d of December, 1859. His parents, now deceased, were James and Elizabeth (Brown) Shorrock, both of whom were natives of England and members of the Baptist church. Of his two brothers, one, the Rev. A. G. Shorrock, is a minister of that denomination in China, while the other, E. G. Shorrock, is a professional accountant in Seattle.

Mr. Shorrock was educated in the public schools and won the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the London University. He then entered upon his business career, in which he has since continued, the greater part of it, prior to his finally settling in this country, being spent in Manchester, Liverpool and London. He made frequent visits to the United States in connection with important financial interests and in 1896 was sent to Seattle by the Land Mortgage Bank of North-Western America to take charge of that company's extensive investments in the state of Washington. Becoming increasingly impressed with the future lying before the Pacific coast and Seattle especially, he decided upon making it his permanent home and in 1899 established the general financial and safe deposit business which in 1900 was taken over by the Northwest Trust & Safe Deposit Company, which he organized for the purpose. This company has met with very gratifying success, embracing as it does general banking with a savings bank department, safe deposit, trust, investment and other departments. Mr. Shorrock has coupled with his own interests those of the city of his adoption and is very active and influential in promoting all enterprises for the general good. He was elected trustee of the chamber of commerce in June, 1901, and is chairman of one of its committees. He is a member of the school board, treasurer of the Charity Organization Society and president of the

Washington Children's Home Society. His co-operation is heartily given to many movements for public improvement and his worth as a citizen is widely acknowledged.

In 1886 Mr. Shorrock married Miss Frances B. Bower, a native of Derbyshire, England; and to them have been born three sons. Theirs is a beautifully situated residence on the corner of Highland Drive and Seventh avenue, west, on Queen Anne Hill. Mr. Shorrock, while a Baptist in principles, is a prominent and influential member of Westminster Presbyterian church of Seattle, in which he is serving as a trustee and treasurer. He is an able financier, a progressive business man and is a notable addition to the financial circles of Seattle. Although he has resided here for a comparatively brief period his capability is widely acknowledged and his social qualities have gained for him many friends.

PATRICK C. HAYES.

The gentleman to a review of whose life we now turn is one of the representative farmers and well known citizens of King county, whose postoffice address is O'Brien. He was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in February, 1833. His father, Patrick Hayes, Sr., was born in the same county in 1785. During his youth the English government would not allow the Irish of the Catholic faith the advantages of the schools, but in spite of this he succeeded in becoming an accomplished scholar, receiving what is known as a "hedge" education, being taught secretly by persons who were ostensibly engaged in peddling or some other sort of itinerant occupation. As a life occupation Mr. Hayes chose the tilling of the soil. His wife was also a native of county Limerick, and to this worthy couple were born ten children.

Patrick C. Hayes gained his first education in private schools, the national or public schools not having been established till he was ten years old, or in 1843, thirteen years after the Catholic emancipation bill had been passed. The great Daniel O'Connell was the advocate of this measure, who was the only Catholic member of the House of Commons at the time, and Mr. Hayes recalls having seen him before his death, which occurred in 1847. After his arrival in America, in January, 1851, young Hayes completed his education in the schools of New York city. During the first seventeen months after his arrival in this country he was engaged in driving mules on the Lehigh & Delaware canal, and for five years thereafter he worked in the copper mines of Lake Superior. At the time of his arrival at the mines

there were but two small vessels plying on the waters of the lake, one the side-wheel steamer Michigan and the schooner Miner, fifty-six tons burden. In 1856, via the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Hayes made the journey to the Golden state, where for two years he was engaged in chopping cord wood in Nevada and Stanislaus counties, while at the same time he was prospecting and mining to a considerable extent in those localities. Leaving California in January, 1859, he arrived at Port Gamble, Washington, on the 10th of February of that year, but after a residence there of six months he returned to the California mines, where he spent a similar period. His next occupation was logging on the Puget Sound, near Port Gamble, and in 1860 he made a trip to Engle creek, east of the Rocky mountains, in search of gold, but his search proved unsuccessful, and in the fall of that year he came to the White river valley of Washington. In the following year he leased a tract of two acres from John Crum, on which he raised on the shares a large crop of onions, finding a ready sale for this commodity at an exceedingly high price, and with the proceeds he purchased his present farm, located near the village of Orillia, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. His farm was originally the property of James Ashwell, who had secured it as a squatter's claim in an early day. At the time of the purchase his place consisted of one hundred and fifty-two acres, for which he paid fifty dollars an acre, and later, in 1892, he became the owner of an adjoining tract of one hundred and fifty acres of school land, the purchase price being one hundred and ten dollars an acre. Of the original tract only ten acres had been cleared, and it required many years of arduous and persistent labor to remove the dense growth of trees and underbrush and bring it to its present high state of cultivation. The place is now one of the valuable ones of the White river valley, with its well kept fences, handsome and commodious buildings and highly improved fields.

In 1876 Mr. Hayes planted the second crop of hops in King county, and from that time until 1892 he was one of the principal hop-raisers in the county, handling on an average one hundred thousand pounds a year. During all this time, covering a period of eighteen years, he has also been engaged in the dairy business, now milking about one hundred cows. His farming operations are also conducted on an extensive scale; he raises each year large quantities of beets, hay and other commodities for winter feed, while his potato crop yields an average of four hundred bushels to the acre, and he devotes a large area to the production of the prolific tubers. Throughout his entire business career Mr. Hayes has labored faithfully and intelligently, and he justly merits the high degree of success which is to-day his.

His political support is given to the Democracy, and he is a strong advocate of all movements and measures that are calculated to advance morality.

He was married first in Seattle, in February, 1865, to Bridget Burns, who was born in county Clare, Ireland, and who died in 1880, leaving five children, namely: John, a resident of Skagit county, Washington; Mary, the wife of Frank C. Owens, an attorney of Olympia; Ella, who married Lieutenant Edwin L. Rains; Agnes, the wife of Frank E. Webb; and Anis-tatia, who resides at home. In 1882, at San Jose, California, Mr. Hayes was united in marriage to Margaret Stewart, who was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1857, and came to this country in 1875. Throughout his long and useful life Mr. Hayes has been guided by principles of right and justice, and he has ever held the respect and esteem of all who know him.

FREDERICK KIRSCHNER.

To know Frederick Kirschner was to like him, to esteem him and to entertain for him high regard, and his was an acquaintance that wore well, his oldest friends being his best friends. This fact alone indicated that he possessed many sterling traits of character and the proof of this was also found in his business life, where he bore a reputation for enterprise and reliability that was very enviable. He passed away June 29, 1897, his death being deeply regretted by those to whom he had endeared himself by his sunny nature, genial disposition and many kindly acts.

Frederick Kirschner was born on the 21st of May, 1856, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was of German descent. In a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, he was the eldest. His brothers, Gustave, John and George, are all living in Seattle. His sister, Mrs. Lizzie Phillips, is a resident of Barnesville, Minnesota, while Mrs. Mary Kinsey is living in Arcadia, Wisconsin. During his early boyhood Frederick Kirschner accompanied his parents on their removal to Alma, Wisconsin, where his youth was passed in the acquirement of a good education. He remained a resident of that state until 1884, when, recognizing the excellent business opportunities of the rapidly developing northwest, he came to Seattle, where he made his home until called to his final rest. Here in company with his father-in-law and his brother-in-law he founded the Bay View brewery, the pioneer lager beer brewery in Washington. This was conducted with a constantly increasing patronage until 1893, when it was consolidated with the Claussen-Sweeney Brewing Company and the Albert Braun Brewing Association under the name of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company. Upon the or-

ganization of the new company Mr. Kirschner was unanimously elected treasurer, which position he continued to fill up to the time of his death, and his ability as a financier, his keen business discernment and his enterprise were potent factors in the prosperous conduct of the new concern.

Before leaving Wisconsin Mr. Kirschner was united in marriage to Miss Emma Henrich, and to them were born three children, who with their mother survive. Emily, the daughter, is the wife of O. E. Maurer of the Bay View Bottling Works; William H. is also connected with the Bay View Bottling Works; and Andrew F., the younger son, is still in school. Mr. Kirschner erected a fine residence at Bay View in 1892. It stands upon a splendid building site, overlooking the lake, and a beautiful view is thus always afforded. Mr. Kirschner was connected with a number of fraternal and social organizations, including the Sons of Hermann and the Turnverein, and was very popular among his associates of those organizations. He was progressive and public spirited and freely gave to many movements for the adornment of the city or for the promotion of enterprises for the public good. In his family he was a devoted husband and father and extremely fond of his home. There with his wife and children he delighted to dispense a cordial hospitality to their many friends. In manner he was genial and social, and his cordiality and freedom from ostentation won him the warmest regard of those with whom he came in contact. He possessed, too, excellent business ability and had a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time. Thus in the cultivation of those qualities which tend to success in business and which win respect in private life, Frederick Kirschner so lived that his death was a matter of profound regret to those who had known him.

JOHN C. PETERSON.

John C. Peterson, residing at 1632 Tenth avenue west, is one of the important factors in the business circles of Seattle, where he is now successfully engaged in the building of fine gasoline launches. The possibilities that America offers to her citizens he has utilized, and though he came to this country in limited circumstances he has steadily and perseveringly worked his way upward, leaving the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

Mr. Peterson was born in central Norway on the 17th of April, 1843, a son of Peter Johnson and Sarah (Christianson) Peterson, in whose family were six children. By occupation the father was a farmer, and on the home

place our subject was reared, remaining there until 1869, which year witnessed his emigration to the United States. Landing in New York city he proceeded at once to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he spent five years. In 1874 he came to the Pacific coast and for nine years made his home in Portland, Oregon, where he was engaged in contract building. While there he was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Oleson, also a native of Norway, where he had first known her, keeping up the acquaintance during his residence in St. Paul. To them were born two children: Tilda; and Elliott, who is a graduate of the Seattle high school and business college and is now a machinist in the employ of the Seattle Electrical Company. They also have an adopted daughter, Lina, who has made her home with them since the age of ten years.

Mr. Peterson purchased property in Portland and built a comfortable home, continuing his residence there until the fall of 1883, when he came to Seattle. In partnership with two other gentlemen he purchased forty acres of land on what is now known as West Queen Anne Hill, and on the division of the property he received ten acres, on which he erected a house. He began clearing the place and getting it ready for platting. Later with his brother, N. B. Peterson, and N. Brason, he platted the Crown addition to the city of Seattle and subsequently the Crown supplemental addition, which was rapidly sold out. In 1891 he built the First Norwegian Methodist Episcopal church at the corner of Olive and Fifth streets at an expense of seven thousand dollars, giving the congregation six years to pay for it, which resulted in financial loss to him. He also built the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church on Fifth avenue between Pike and Pine streets, donating his services. For several years he followed contracting and building, erecting a great many residences in various parts of the city, but for the past four years has given his attention principally to the building of high class gasoline launches, constructing nothing but the best that good material and superior workmanship can produce.

Mr. Peterson still retains fifteen lots of his original tract. In 1892 he erected his present fine residence, which is a two story structure with a basement, and the home is noted for its hospitality, the many friends of the family always being sure of a hearty welcome within its doors. In politics he is a Republican, but at local elections he votes independently of party lines, and is very liberal in his views on public questions. He is a prominent and influential member of Trinity Methodist church and has served on its official board for a number of years. Coming to this country a poor boy, indebted to his friends for funds to secure his passage, he deserves great

credit for what he has accomplished in life, his success being due entirely to his own well directed efforts. Upright and honorable in all things, he commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he is brought in contact either in business or social life.

WILLIAM FARRAND PROSSER.

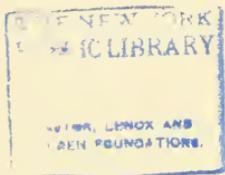
William Farrand Prosser, the late president of the Historical Society of the state of Washington and the editor of the Washington Historian, which is a very interesting and instructive monthly publication, filled with papers, documents and biographical sketches concerning the history of the state and relating to its progress and development as one of the states of the American Union. The Colonel is a pioneer upon the Pacific, having taken up his abode in California in 1854. He is also one of the early settlers of Washington and one of its best informed citizens. He has a very wide acquaintance and has made an honorable record as a soldier, as a public officer and as a Christian gentleman.

Colonel William F. Prosser is a native of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred March 16, 1834, and he is of Welsh lineage. His parents were David and Rachel (Williams) Prosser, both of whom were born in Wales and in 1832 emigrated to the United States, settling in Cambria county, Pennsylvania. The father was a miner, actively connected with the industrial interests of the Keystone state. He not only operated largely in coal but was chiefly instrumental in securing the establishing of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown. His wife died in that place in 1842, leaving him with four children. He afterward married again and by the second union had six children. The second wife, a daughter and four grandchildren were lost in the great Johnstown flood, one of the most terrible disasters which has ever occurred in the history of the country. Colonel Prosser's brother, Major A. Sidney Prosser, died at Knoxville, Tennessee. He was a valiant soldier in the Union army, serving in the Second Tennessee Cavalry, and was a successful and distinguished practitioner of law at Knoxville at the time of his death. John G. Prosser, another brother of the Colonel, is a railroad man of Nebraska.

In taking up the personal history of our subject we present to our readers the life record of one highly esteemed in the northwest. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and in the Johnstown Academy. For two years he engaged in teaching school in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and because of ill health he sought a change of climate, crossing the plains in



William F. Prosser



1854. On the 1st of May of that year he left Independence, Missouri, with a party of twelve young men, all from Pennsylvania. They made the journey with ox teams and on the way the Colonel stood guard every night from half past ten until half past one. The journey was a long and arduous one and they experienced some trouble with the Indians. In California they stopped first at Dutch Flat in Placer county, where the Colonel ate his first good meal after leaving Missouri. From that place he proceeded to the Middle Fork of the American river and was engaged in placer mining during the remainder of the year, but met with very moderate success. He then went to Sacramento and afterward to San Francisco and in the spring of 1855 he made his way to Trinity county to try his luck at placer mining, taking up his abode near Weaverville. He there secured in one day gold to the amount of one hundred and twenty dollars, but on the whole his mining experiences were not as profitable as he had expected and he removed to Shasta county, California. There he engaged in mining on the Middle Fork of the Cottonwood, but in 1857 returned to Trinity county and lived at Indian Creek, turning his attention to the work of carrying express from Weaverville to Indian Creek. He was also engaged in mining to some extent.

In 1858, at the call of the governor of California for troops, Colonel Prosser enlisted and was elected second lieutenant of the Trinity county rangers. They proceeded at once to Humboldt county and were actively engaged in the service of the state against the Indians along the Eel river and along Mad river in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay. They had many severe encounters with the red men and a number of the company were killed while others were wounded. That was a very severe campaign during the winter and spring and in the latter season they crossed the mountains covered with snow from one to ten feet deep. It was a time of severe suffering. Senator J. P. Jones was a member of the company, then serving as private clerk to the captain. The troops finally returned to Trinity county and were mustered out in April, 1859. The campaign had been a very successful though an arduous one, and they had captured many Indians and so got the remainder of the red men to cease their depredations. Upon his return Colonel Prosser again engaged in mining on Canyon creek. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans for the state legislature and was the party's first candidate after its organization. He made a very strong campaign but as the district had a very large Democratic majority he was defeated by a small vote. The following spring the great Civil war burst upon the country and Colonel Prosser went east to take part in the defense of the Union. He enlisted as a private in the Anderson Troop which was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and there became the body guard of

General Buell, being attached to his headquarters for special duty. They went with the army to Nashville and thence to Shiloh, participating in the battle at the latter place and in the subsequent operations of General Buell until they reached Florence, Alabama. While on the march to Huntsville Colonel Prosser was detached by General Buell to go across the country to Nashville, Tennessee, with requisition for stores and supplies needed by the army, and while on the way he was captured by a detachment of Morgan's Confederate Cavalry. They took from him his horse and arms, then paroled him and turned him loose in the woods to make his way as best he could. He walked to Columbia, Tennessee, a distance of about forty miles, in order to reach the Union lines. He then proceeded to Nashville and reported the facts to General Buell. He was sent to Annapolis, Maryland, until an arrangement could be made for his exchange, and in that city he was assigned to duty with the paroled soldiers from Pennsylvania, there being a large number. Mr. Prosser remained at that point from June until September before he was exchanged, but at the latter date he was ordered to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to assist in the organization of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving as the first quartermaster of the regiment. He took an active part in the battle of Murfreesboro, and soon after the engagement, at the request of the adjutant-general of the state of Tennessee, he was transferred to the Second Tennessee Cavalry, acting as its adjutant until March, 1863. At that time he was commissioned major of the regiment, serving in the latter capacity until March, 1864, when he received the commission of lieutenant colonel, and in June, 1865, he was made a colonel, these promotions having been conferred upon him for active and efficient service. During the time of his connection with the army he participated in a large number of battles, skirmishes and field engagements, including the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, the siege of Knoxville, the siege of Decatur and many other engagements. In the latter part of 1864 he had command of the cavalry in the district of north Alabama, with headquarters at Decatur, and protected the railroad line during Hood's operations in Tennessee up to the battle of Nashville. On the 6th of July, 1865, he was mustered out of the service at that city. He had never received a wound but had suffered greatly from hardships and exposure and his health had become much impaired through the malaria in that part of the country in which his military operations were executed.

Owing to the beauty of the country and its rich promise for the future Mr. Prosser settled near Nashville, and purchased a farm seven miles from that city. There he engaged in numerous pursuits looking to the development

of the resources of the country. In 1867, without his knowledge, he was nominated by the Republican party of Davidson county, in which Nashville is located, as one of its candidates for the state legislature, but not wishing to engage in political strife he declined the nomination. Subsequently, however, at the solicitation of the leading men of the party who believed that he could be very useful in the work of the legislature, growing out of the conditions arising as a result of the war, he consented and entered upon a most exciting and dangerous campaign owing to the bitterness of feeling which had hardly abated after the close of the war. He made a successful canvass, however, and was elected. In the legislature he took an active and leading part in the work of the house, with the result that his district recognized his usefulness and named him for Congress the following year. Again he passed through another exciting campaign in which there was great personal danger, but he made speeches throughout his portion of the state and held joint debates with the opposing candidate. That he enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of his fellow townsmen was shown by his second election and he served his first term in the forty-first congress of the United States. His congressional work consisted chiefly in advancing the cause of popular education in the south and of promoting industrial improvements. He championed every measure calculated to rebuild the shattered interests of the south and his efforts were very effective and beneficial. He caused the improvement of the Cumberland river to be begun, a work that has since been continued by Congress down to the present time. At the close of his service in the national halls he received the position of postmaster of Nashville, Tennessee, an office which he filled in a most satisfactory manner for three years. In 1872 he was appointed one of the commissioners from the state of Tennessee to the centennial exposition in Philadelphia and took an active part in the preparations necessary for that national celebration. In June, 1873, he was appointed one of a commission for the purpose of visiting the world's fair at Vienna and took notes concerning the methods there employed with reference to making arrangements for the exposition in this country in 1876. On this trip he visited the principal cities of Europe and in connection with the preparation for the exposition at Philadelphia he visited that city very frequently during a period of seven years. In 1876 and 1878 Colonel Prosser was again the nominee of his party for Congress, but the party having met with reverses he and many friends suffered defeat.

Owing to continued ill health growing out of his service in the Civil war Mr. Prosser resolved to return to the Pacific coast, and in 1879 he was appointed special agent for the general land office in Washington. In this

capacity he again came west and rendered the government important services in the territories of Washington and Idaho and the state of Oregon. In 1885, when President Cleveland became the chief executive of the United States, he was retired. In the meantime he had located a homestead, in 1882, in Yakima county, where the town of Prosser, named in his honor, has since been established on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. There he maintained his home for a number of years, living in true pioneer style. The markets on all sides of him were at great distances and one had to travel many miles through a sparsely settled region, chiefly occupied by Indians, making the journey by team in order to bring the supplies to his locality. Colonel Prosser was elected in 1889 to represent in part the counties of Yakima and Klickitat in the constitutional convention which was called to meet at Olympia on the 4th of July, 1889, to frame the constitution for the state of Washington. He took a very active and helpful part in the work of the convention and was particularly instrumental in securing to the school fund of the state a large amount of money through the economical disposition of the school lands. In 1890, at the special request of Governor Elisha P. Ferry, he accepted the appointment as a member of the Harbor Line Commission, of which he was president, and in endeavoring to protect the interests of the people of the state upon the water front of its principal cities this committee came into conflict with many private interests. This made the two and one-half years in which the commission served a most trying time, exceptionally annoying, and was hampered by much litigation, fourteen suits in all being brought against the commission in the superior courts of the state and in the supreme court of the United States. Every means available were used against them but through all the commission maintained its integrity and was successful in every case. Since the termination of his services as president of the Harbor Line Commission, Mr. Prosser has given his attention to his private interests, yet his fellow citizens were not content to allow him to remain in private life and in 1893 he was elected as mayor of the city of North Yakima, serving for two years. He was made a school director of that city for two terms and since that time he has been actively engaged with work in connection with the State Historical Society, of which he has been president since 1899 and editor of the Washington Historian, a very valuable and most ably edited and managed monthly. The Colonel is also engaged in the handling of real estate both for himself and for others, having an office in the New York block in the rapidly growing city of Seattle, where he now resides.

The Colonel was happily married in this city in 1880 to Miss Flora L.

Thornton, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Henry G. Thornton of Portsmouth, Ohio, and one of the Oregon pioneers of 1853, in which year he brought his family across the plains. Colonel and Mrs. Prosser have one son and two daughters: William Thornton, who is now a reporter on the Post Intelligencer of Seattle; Margaret Helen and Mildred Cyrenia, who are at home. The Colonel and his interesting family are members of the Episcopal church, of which he has been vestryman for twenty years. He has a very wide acquaintance and no man in all the northwest is held in higher regard than he, for in his public service he has commanded the confidence of all. His life has indeed been a useful one to his fellow men and the honors that have been conferred upon him have been well merited.

CHARLES M. ANDERSON.

The above named gentleman, who is quite prominent in the business and railroad circles of Seattle, is the eldest of the six children of Professor Alexander Jay Anderson, the distinguished educator, and it is not too much to say that he is such a son as such a father would naturally like to have. In fact, it must be a source of pride to this worthy father to observe how well all his living children are succeeding in the world, and how much they have profited by his parental precepts, both those of a domestic and those of a professional character. Two of his sons, as will appear later, have followed in his footsteps as teachers, and bid fair to rise high in the educational world. The other two hold influential positions in connection with important business corporations, while the husband of the only daughter is state agent of one of the large insurance companies. In fact, this is quite an interesting family in more ways than one and exactly the kind so pleasant to contemplate as typical of the boundless energy, unflinching courage and conquering ambition which characterize the dominant element in this country to which our marvelous national progress is due. The Andersons are but one of many that we see and read about, who face the world with no other fortune than willing hands and bright heads and soon win success for themselves and then for others and in the aggregate make up the grand army of men of action who are pushing forward the mighty republic in its onward march to greatness and glory.

In the somewhat elaborate sketch of Professor Anderson full details are given of his own career and such particulars as were available concerning his parents, so it will not be necessary to repeat any of them in this biography of his son. Charles M. Anderson was born at Lexington, Illinois, January

3, 1858, and with such a father as he had it is hardly necessary to add that his early education was not neglected. This boy, however, seems to have imbibed from the great national bard of his ancestral land the true secret of success as expressed in Burns' famous "Letter to a Young Friend:"

"To catch Dame Fortune's golden smile,
Assiduous wait upon her,
And gather gear by every wile that's justified by honor;
Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Not for a train attendant,
But for the glorious privilege of being independent."

The youth of true grit hates dependence above all things, and longs for the time to escape the home cage and carve out a competency for himself. Young Anderson, therefore, even before reaching the age of maturity was revolving schemes to become a great captain of industry, his special ambition being to make an engineer of himself. When twelve years old he began to learn this profession, and a year later was connected with a railroad in that capacity. It was, of course, a boy's job and performed during the summer vacation when school was not in session. In January, 1878, he joined his father to assist as teacher in the territorial university which he was then endeavoring to resuscitate at Seattle, and held this position for the following three and a half years. Later he went to Walla Walla to take his brother's place as assistant teacher in Whitman College, of which his father then had charge, but only remained there a year and returned to Seattle, where he had previously opened an office for the transaction of business connected with engineering. He laid out the city's first water-works plant, known as the Yeder system, and later the McNaught and Jones systems. He served also as county engineer, and extended the street-car line from Columbia to Renton. At least a fourth of the present enterprising city of Seattle was laid out by this energetic young engineer at a time when others of his age have hardly left college. He made the first mineral survey in the state of Washington and subdivided a good many of the sections of King county, particularly in the vicinity of Seattle. He was engineer of the Moore Investment Company, made the topographical map of Capital Hill in its interest and is now its consulting engineer. In 1884 he organized the Anderson Engineering Company and incorporated the same in 1892. He has done considerable work for the state on the tide flat lands, and served as land surveyor under contract with the national government. In 1897 Mr. Anderson made a trip to Alaska and did considerable expert work there for various companies and

determined the feasibility of the route for the line of the Alaska Central Railroad Company, and when the latter was organized in 1902 he was appointed chief engineer.

Mr. Anderson has always had a taste for military matters, and has figured somewhat conspicuously in this line since coming to Washington. Shortly after his arrival at Seattle he organized a battalion among the university students. He was also one of the organizers of the Seattle Rifles, which served during the Chinese riots. He was a member of the military board during the period of organization of the National Guard of Washington, and was colonel commander of the Second Regiment of the State Guard. He organized a regiment consisting of eight companies in eastern Washington, of which he was the colonel in command, and four of these companies are now serving in the Philippines. Mr. Anderson is a Republican in politics, and served as delegate to various territorial and county conventions and in the state convention of 1902. September 19, 1889, he was married in Seattle to Miss Laura, daughter of William A. McPherson, a merchant at Seattle. The children, consisting of three daughters and a son, are Mary, Isabella, Lizzie Ferry, Laura Marjorie and Chester McPherson.

JOHN RIPLINGER.

No outside aid or influence, no family connection or fortunate environments have assisted John Riplinger in his career, which, however, has been an active and successful one, and he has attained to prominence in public affairs and gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated. He is now serving as city comptroller and is ex-officio city clerk. Born in Minnesota on the 12th of October, 1864, his paternal ancestors came from Loraine, France. His father, Nicholas Riplinger, emigrated to America in 1852 and located in Minnesota, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1888, at which time he sought a home in Washington, locating in Skagit county, where he spent his remaining days, departing this life in 1895. While in Minnesota he served as a member of the board of county commissioners from 1878 until 1886 and then declined a re-nomination. He was a leader in public affairs and his loyalty in citizenship and devotion to the general good made him well qualified for office. In the family were eight children and with the exception of three all are yet living.

John Riplinger was a student in the public schools of Minnesota in his early days, but has not been able to attend school since the age of thirteen, although reading, experience and observation have broadened his knowledge

and increased his usefulness as a factor in business and official life. He remained on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age and then entered the office of the county auditor. Later he began learning the printer's trade and in the spring of 1887 he engaged in the newspaper business on his own account, but owing to ill health he sold his paper in 1890 and came to Seattle, intending to enter the field as a publisher here. Instead, however, he accepted a position in the office of the county treasurer. In 1891 the legislature enacted a law to revise the manner of assessing the county property, which under the old system had become greatly confused. The property had been assessed only as reported by the owners and the rest was credited to "unknown owners." Some pieces were thus assessed twice and others not at all. It was therefore arranged by townships numerically and Mr. Ripplinger was given charge of this very important and extensive work, which he performed so satisfactorily, however, that upon the completion of the task he was appointed chief clerk in December, 1891. He was in the office of the county treasurer until the spring of 1895, when he began prospecting and mining in British Columbia, being thus engaged until October, 1897. At the latter date he returned to Seattle and was given employment by Mr. Colvin, who was receiver for the Front Street Railroad Company, and for whom he served as accountant. On the 1st of January, 1898, he was appointed by Mr. Parry to the position of chief clerk in the office of the city comptroller, with whom he served for two and one-half years, and afterward held the same office with Mr. Paul. He acted in that capacity until the election of the spring of 1902. At that time the Republicans nominated him for the position of city comptroller, and the result of the election was very greatly to his credit. He has always been a Republican and has attended a number of city and county conventions and has been one of the most active workers in his party. His long service in the office of chief clerk eminently qualified him for the duties of the office and that he has made many friends is evidenced by the fact that the majority he received was the largest ever given in the city, it lacking but one vote of reaching thirty-five hundred, while the mayor of Seattle was elected by only six hundred fifteen. No higher testimonial of Mr. Ripplinger's capability, his loyalty to the trust reposed in him and his personal popularity could be given.

In December, 1888, in Minnesota, Mr. Ripplinger married Ada Lavina Richards, and they have one daughter, Marie. They have a good home in the city and Mr. Ripplinger acquired some farming interests in Skagit county. He belongs to various fraternal and social organizations, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Pythias; the Fra-

ternal Order of Eagles; the Workmen; the Woodmen of the World; the Royal Arcanum and the Seattle Athletic Club. He finds hunting and fishing a pleasant means of relaxation and recreation from his strenuous official and business cares. He is a man in whose life is exemplified the best traits of American manhood and good-fellowship. He has a deep and abiding interest in his fellow men, a genial nature and a kindly disposition. He is a self-educated and a self-made man, and such a record Americans hold in the highest regard.

ALEXANDER JAY ANDERSON.

The educational annals of the northwest present few names which shine with a brighter luster as the result of good deeds done and great work accomplished than the one which forms the caption of this paragraph. Perhaps no one who has labored in his line gave greater emphasis to Young's famous remark in his "Night Thoughts" that it is a "delightful task to rear the tender mind and teach the young idea how to shoot." Professor Anderson was not only enamored with his task but took especial delight in grappling with the young idea, and it must have been a very obdurate subject that proved unyielding to his persuasive methods. If any one of the generations of bright students who benefited by his instruction were assigned the duty of inditing these pages they would make them fairly glow with praises of their old preceptor and loving tributes to his fatherly care. His career, extending over a period of thirty-five years, embraced work of great responsibility and difficulty in many institutions of three states of the Union. His success in each charge was not only marked but cumulative, as his efficiency, increasing with experience, made each achievement an improvement over the last. At length he was able to retire with that highest of all plaudits, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," and an army of alumni, graduated under his fostering ministrations, loudly acclaim their admiration and undying affection for Alexander Jay Anderson.

One naturally thinks of Scotland when hearing of great educators, as more good teachers have come out from the rocky borders of Old Scotia than any other equal territory in the world. In fact, before the days of public schools in the United States the chief dependence for teachers was upon the Scotch, who seemed to have special talent for managing unruly pupils, as well as leading the reluctant along the thorny paths of knowledge. It is no surprise, therefore, to learn that Alexander Jay Anderson is of Scottish lineage, both on the side of father and mother, though he perhaps re-

grets with a Scotchman's pardonable pride that the honor of nativity in the land of Burns was withheld from him by fortuitous circumstances. It so happened that his father, Joseph Anderson, had a building contract at Grey Abbey, near Belfast, Ireland, and it was while his parents were temporarily residing there that the future instructor was born November 6, 1832. The father, however, had previously come to America when seventeen years of age, but after acquiring citizenship had returned to Scotland, where his marriage occurred. Five years later he again crossed the ocean and took up a homestead in New York, on the banks of the St. Lawrence. There he met his death accidentally while felling a tree, after which untoward event his widow, with her little children, removed to Illinois and located at Lockport. Alexander Jay was but six months old when the family reached these shores and his boyhood was passed amid the privations incident to life on the frontier. He, however, had the ambition for learning, which seems indigenous in the Scotch character, and we find him at an early period making every effort to gratify his aspirations. Despite the loving assistance of an elder sister and a good mother's affectionate aid, numerous stumbling blocks were found in the way, and it was proved in this case, as in many others, that the road to knowledge is by no means royal. School attendance was irregular, owing to demands made upon the young man's time for work in the store, the printing office and at the teacher's desk, as the family exigencies demanded. Finally, however, as they say in the rude but expressive slang of the west, young Anderson "got there," and in 1856 was made happy by the reception of the degree of A. B. from Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, which may be regarded as the starting point in what was to prove his life work. But Professor Anderson looks back to the years before his graduation as fraught with elements of great value in securing his future success, on account of the business training then acquired, especially that received in the printing office.

His first teaching was done at Lisbon, and later he had charge of a school at Lexington, Illinois, but meantime he assisted in the publication of an educational work in Chicago. At an early period in his career Professor Anderson exhibited that talent, as rare as it is useful, for taking hold of run-down institutions and rehabilitating them by expert executive management, coupled with thorough instruction. This happened not once but several times, and it was in such crises as these that he found use for the business knowledge early acquired, which is seldom united in the same person with the talent for teaching. When, in 1861, he took charge of the Fowler Institute at Newark, Illinois, it had but six pupils, but this number

had been increased to three hundred when Professor Anderson resigned after an arduous experience of six years.

But after many years of successful teaching in Illinois Professor Anderson decided that it was his duty to come to the northwest and give this comparatively new section the benefit of his experience as an educator. It was a decision, however, which cost a great sacrifice, as he was to get but twelve hundred dollars in his new field as against eighteen hundred dollars already being received in his home state, and an increase to two thousand dollars if he would agree to remain. He had made up his mind, however, and in 1869, upon the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, he abandoned the field of his former labors and turned his face toward the setting sun. His first charge in the northwest was as principal of Tualatin Academy, an endowed Congregational institution at Forest Grove, Oregon, and the preparatory department of the Pacific University. Marked success was achieved in this position, but after four years as principal and one as professor of mathematics in the university he accepted a call to Portland. At this capital he served two years as principal of the Central school and the following one as principal of the high school, all the time adding to his reputation both as an instructor and executive official. About this time Professor Anderson had an opportunity to display his genius for renovating decayed institutions, heretofore mentioned as one of his marked characteristics. The university established by the territory of Washington was in a languishing state, having failed several times and then been tried as a private school, but never proving a success. Though the largest building in Seattle it had been closed some time when, in 1871, Professor Anderson was invited by the regents to become president and endeavor to revive this moribund establishment. At first he and his wife were the only teachers, but at the end of six months they were joined by their son, Charles M. As pupils increased new teachers were added in the various departments and soon signs of life began to be manifest in this lately enfeebled institution. Owing to former failures the legislature was reluctant to extend pecuniary aid, but by herculean effort in Olympia at the winter session Professor Anderson, assisted by some of the regents, prevailed upon the legislature to lend a helping hand. An annual appropriation of two thousand dollars, extending for two years, was granted, but this was coupled with a promise that by the first of March there should be in attendance thirty free scholars to be appointed by members of the legislature. It took the hardest kind of work to comply with this feature of the act, but the effort was successful and two years at least provided for. The next legislature, however, adjourned without making a continuing appropri-

ation, and Professor Anderson was at his wits' end to devise some scheme to keep his school going. At this point of desperation, however, as often happens in the affairs of men, the "good angel" appeared with timely assistance. The superior nature of the work done in reviving the collapsed institution had attracted the attention of many, and, among others, of Henry Villard, the then powerful president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. This enterprising gentleman kindly came to the rescue, and for the next two years gave his personal check for the same amount previously given by the legislature. In the meantime President Anderson had got the courses of instruction up to the regular collegiate standard, and the institution was well upon its feet, so that the next legislature did not hesitate to furnish the necessary funds. Pupils were in attendance from all sections of the territory and some from the state of Oregon. Normal and business classes were graduated in 1880 and college classes in 1881 and 1882. When President Anderson resigned at the end of this school year there were over three hundred pupils, and the institution had been re-established upon a permanent basis.

Whitman Seminary was the scene of Professor Anderson's next and, as it proved, final labors in the field of practical education. This institution had been established by Cushing Eells in honor of Marcus Whitman, whose historic journey over the Rocky mountains to Washington in the winter of 1842-43 is regarded as the main factor in saving Oregon to the Union. Upon his advent, in 1882, as presiding genius of this institution Professor Anderson had the name changed to Whitman College, and the freshman class of that year constituted the first graduates in 1886. The second year was marked by the erection of a large building, at the present time called Old College Hall, but for years it was the place where all of Whitman's educational work was conducted. The same year brought from the legislature the amended charter, which vastly enlarged the scope, facilities and opportunities of the college. Under President Anderson's quickening touch the institution grew apace, increased steadily in prosperity, and its graduates were in demand both in business and professional circles. The great educational institutions of the east set their approval upon the thorough training received at Whitman, and by general consensus the extraordinary merit of its revivor was warmly acknowledged. After nine years of hard, conscientious and faithful labor performed as its president Professor Anderson retired from the control of Whitman College, and thus ended his active educational career of thirty-five years' duration. Though cherishing most pleasant recollections of all the schools he has had in charge, Professor An-

derson reverts with especial fondness to the days spent at "Old Whitman," which he regards as the special child of his creation. This sentiment on his part is freely reciprocated by the alumni and students who enjoyed the rare advantages of his administration and learned to love him as the head of their alma mater.

In the fall of 1856 Professor Anderson was united in marriage with Miss Louisa M. Phelps, whose birth occurred on the shores of the lovely Lake Chautauqua, seat of the famous school of learning that bears its name. Mrs. Anderson is of distinguished lineage, her ancestors having come from England and settled in Massachusetts a few years after the founding of Boston. The six children are as follows: Charles M., president of the Anderson Engineering Company at Seattle; Oliver P., president of the Anderson Supply Company of Seattle; Louis F., professor of Greek in Whitman College, being the first graduate from the classical course in the University of Washington; Alexander Jay, Jr., deceased; George P., principal of a private school in Seattle; Helen H., wife of F. N. McCandless, state agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. It might be well to add in conclusion that among the honors conferred upon Professor Anderson was the degree of A. M., *in cursu*, by Knox College before he left Illinois, and the honorary degree of Ph. D. by the Pacific University in 1883, after his fame had been established in the northwest.

MORITZ THOMSEN.

The business development of Seattle has been almost phenomenal. Comparatively few years have passed since the establishment of a railroad here to bring the city into closer connection with the outside world, but the country abounded in splendid resources and there came to this district men of enterprise and ability who recognized the possibilities here and have labored for the general good as well as individual prosperity. There have sprung up industries and enterprises of all kinds, utilizing the resources of the country, and to-day Seattle takes its place among the leading manufacturing cities not only upon the Pacific coast but of the country. Mr. Thomsen is a representative of the manufacturing interests here, being extensively engaged in the operation of the Centennial Flouring Mills. In addition to these at Seattle he owns another large mill at Spokane, the combined product being forty-five hundred barrels of flour per day. He has established a large trade with the Orient, having shipped over two million sacks of flour to the far east.

Mr. Thomsen is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in

Tondern, twenty-five miles from Hamburg, on the 28th of July, 1850. He comes of one of the old families of the fatherland, and his parents were Christian and Maria (Nissen) Thomsen, who were farming people of Germany, respected by reason of their genuine worth. They held membership in the Lutheran church, and the father died in 1880 at the age of fifty-seven years, while his wife, surviving him for some time, departed this life in 1895, at the age of sixty-four years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, but Mr. Thomsen is the only one in the state of Washington.

In the schools of his native country Moritz Thomsen acquired his early education, and in 1864, when fourteen years of age, he went to sea. From that time forward his knowledge was gained in the school of experience, but the life which he chose brought to him much information. He sailed for fourteen years, visiting every country upon the face of the globe, and as the vessel stopped in different ports he learned much of interest concerning different countries, their peoples and the manners and customs followed there. An active and intelligent young man, faithful to duty and applying himself closely to the work entrusted to him, he won promotion from time to time until at the age of twenty years he became mate of the vessel. His sea experiences, however, ended in 1870, for he determined to become a resident of the land of the free. He sailed to California and for about nineteen years remained in the Golden state. In 1889 he went to Spokane, Washington, where he engaged in the milling business and met with marked success there. This led him to extend the field of his operations and in 1897 he came to Seattle to construct the Centennial Flouring Mills. He secured six acres of land here, formed a company and incorporated the Central Milling Company, of which he is the principal stockholder and the president. Since he embarked in his milling enterprises he has been four times to the Orient, spending four years in all in eastern countries. There he won a wide acquaintance, and a splendid demand for his flour has since been made. He makes extensive shipments there and has also secured a good sale for his products in Seattle. His milling interests have been of the greatest benefit to the cities in which they are located, promoting the commercial prosperity and giving employment to many operatives in the mills. Such is the business capacity and enterprise of Mr. Thomsen that he does not confine himself wholly to milling interests, but is a stockholder in the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company and also in the Spokane Brewing & Malting Company, both of which concerns are doing an extensive and profitable business.

In 1875 occurred the marriage of Mr. Thomsen and Miss Maria Nisen, a native of Germany. They now have five children, as follows: Anna,

Ing, Minnie, Theresa and Charles. Mr. Thomsen is not only a successful business man but is also a genial and social gentleman and this had led to his connection with the Masonic fraternity. He has become a member of the organization in all of the various branches, including blue lodge, council, chapter and commandery, and in the Scottish rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. Having decided to make a home in Seattle, he has purchased one of the finest residences in the city. It is notable in a city which is famous for its beautiful homes, standing in the midst of splendid grounds. It is located on the corner of Madison and Terry avenues within a few minutes' ride on the Madison street-car line to the center of Seattle's business section. Mr. Thomsen's career is but another evidence of what the Teutonic race is accomplishing. It has ever been a most important element in carrying forward the work of civilization in the new districts. In introducing measures and methods resulting in progress and improvement, his unremitting diligence directed by sound intelligence, his methods at all times in harmony with the strictest commercial ethics these have been the salient features in his splendid prosperity.

GEORGE C. CARMAN.

George C. Carman is a well known and reliable business man of Seattle, Washington, now enjoying a large trade as a dealer in fruit and vegetables. A Canadian, he was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, on the 2d of December, 1832, and is a son of Richard Carman, who was born in England and emigrated to New Brunswick when a young man, but his last days were spent in New York, whither he removed with his family. He was an honest and industrious farmer and an active member of the Episcopal church, in which he led the singing for many years, being possessed of considerable musical talent. In early manhood he married Miss Elizabeth Scott, who was of Scotch ancestry, and to them were born four children. Of these our subject was the youngest, being only two weeks old at the time of his mother's death. He has one brother still living, James, a resident of New Jersey.

In his native province George C. Carman was reared and educated, assisting in the work of the home farm during the summer season and attending school during the winter months. In 1860 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and located in Mariposa county, where he was employed in one of General John C. Fremont's quartz mills. Later Mr. Carman engaged in placer mining on his own account but with only very moderate success.

In 1862 was celebrated his marriage to Miss Abby L. Abbot, a daughter of Stephen Abbot, a native of Wilton, New Hampshire, who was one of the California pioneers of 1850. Mr. Abbot was joined by a part of his family in 1854, and two years later Mrs. Carman arrived on the Pacific coast. Her mother bore the maiden name of Nancy W. Beede and was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Beede, a Unitarian minister of note in the east. The Beedes were an old New England family. To Mr. and Mrs. Carman were born three children; Edwin, the eldest, died in early childhood. The surviving children are Elizabeth, now the wife of J. W. Swope, and Stephen A. Carman.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Carman resided in Hunter's valley, Mariposa county, removing to Antioch, Contra Costa county, in 1864, where Mr. Carman engaged in general merchandising. In 1889 he came to Seattle, just after the great fire at this place, and after a time engaged in his present business at the Fulton Market, where by honorable methods and close attention to the wants of his customers he has built up a very successful business, and numbers among his customers many of the best citizens of Seattle. In politics Mr. Carman is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an upright, honorable business man, and well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

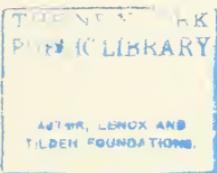
PAUL HOPKINS.

Among the important industries of the young but growing city of Ballard is the boiler works of Hopkins & Son, which were started on a very modest scale about fourteen years ago but have so increased in dimensions as to rank among the largest establishments of the kind in the state. The founder and principal proprietor is an expert iron worker and machinist who had an extensive training in positions of responsibility in the east and brought to his adopted home a ripened experience which has proved of value both to himself and others. He is a fine type of the kind of men whose energy and genius in the mechanic arts have brought about that wonderful development of the United States in manufactures that has astonished the civilized world. While Mr. Hopkins has not done it all, of course, he has done his part, and it is the aggregate of the results such as he has accomplished which gives the nation its pre-eminence in all that relates to the metal trades. What he has done for himself and what he has done for Ballard will appear as the details of his career are unfolded.

William Hopkins was formerly a man of means in England and was



Paul H. Morris



extensively engaged in transportation on the river Thames. He owned numerous teams and employed a large number of workmen, features of his work being the handling of coal used by the college of Oxford and furnishing timber for the government's ship-building yards. But he was overtaken by ill fortune, and, having lost all his property as the result of adverse financial circumstances, he determined to cross the ocean and make a new start in the United States. This resolve was carried out in 1849, and after his arrival he made his way to the west and engaged in boating on the Illionis river. This occupation he followed without change until his death in 1877. He married Susannah Riddle, and when he left his native land was accompanied by a number of children, which by subsequent increases amounted to ten, consisting of seven sons and three daughters. It is with the youngest member of this family that this sketch is especially concerned as he is the gentleman now so prominent in industrial circles at Ballard.

Paul Hopkins was born in England in 1843, and was consequently but six years old when the parental emigration was made to America. Owing to the straightened circumstances of his father, but little time could be devoted to books, and at a very early age the boy found it necessary to work for a living. His first juvenile venture was entered upon in the eleventh year of his age and consisted of a job of firing for a planing mill at LaSalle, Illinois. This novitiate lasted about three years and gave place to a position on a tug boat on the Chicago river, which Paul considered himself as quite fortunate to have secured. He spent several years in the grimy work of firing for the fussy tug, but by another fortune chance succeeded in getting employment at the McCormick Reaper Works. The experience obtained there enabled Mr. Hopkins to step still a little higher, and next we find him with a good situation as boiler-maker in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. This place was retained seven years, during which Mr. Hopkins made steady advances in his knowledge of metal working, and when he left Chicago it was only for the purpose of continuing in the same line of employment at Milwaukee. He remained, however, but a short time at the Wisconsin metropolis, and after working for awhile as boiler-maker in an establishment at Manitowoc he returned to Chicago. Subsequently he did repair work for the South Side Rolling Mill Company, and later took a position as machinist in the steel works at Joliet, which he retained about eight years. His next venture was on his own account as proprietor of some iron works at Manistee, Michigan, which he operated eight years, and this ended his career in the eastern states. Having heard much of the Puget Sound country and the possibilities of the great north-

west Mr. Hopkins decided in 1887 to cast his lot with this "blooming" section of the Union. His first intention was to stop at Tacoma, but later he decided to go on to Seattle, and after arriving there he secured work as a journeyman, but at the same time conducted a small grocery store as a side line. In the spring of 1888 he purchased three lots on the bay and erected thereon a small building, the lumber for which Mr. Hopkins and his assistants carried on their backs. At that time there were but few buildings at Ballard, which then gave little promise of its subsequent development. But the modest Hopkins shop grew rapidly, both in dimensions and patronage, until eventually it became an extensive and valuable plant. It was soon found necessary to put up larger buildings, and those in which the firm's business is now carried on are quite imposing both in size and area occupied. The boiler shop is sixty by ninety-eight feet and the foundry and machine shop is sixty by one hundred and five feet, frontage on the railroad. The establishment gives employment to thirty-six persons and does a large amount of work for Seattle and other towns in the vicinity. They build gas works, tanks for paper mills, boilers for boats, and other machinery of a costly character. Some notable jobs have been turned off by this establishment, including a burner for the Stimsons, which was thirty feet in diameter, sixty-one feet high and required sixty-four tons of iron for its construction. They made the large boilers put in the Tilicum, the Rapid Transit and the steamer Dode, besides marine boilers for many other boats. This firm did the work in their line for the Grand Opera House at Seattle and that of the Diamond Ice Company plant, which consumed seventy-five tons of iron. Many of the residences in Ballard, especially those near their works, were erected or finished by this firm, and Mr. Hopkins himself owns a fine house of fourteen rooms on Ballard avenue.

In 1866 Mr. Hopkins was married at Milwaukee, to Isabelle Highland, a lady of English nativity and of excellent family. Her father, John Highland, served as an engineer during the Civil war, and was awarded a medal for spiking the enemy's guns in one of their ports under circumstances of exceptional danger. Six of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are living. Edward J., a partner of the Ballard Iron Works Company, married Marcia Alma Sprague and has three children. Eliza Isabelle, who is bookkeeper at the works, is serving her second term as president of the Epworth League. Paul G., who resides at Fairhaven, married Sarah Ward and has one child. Frank Frederick, who is one of the boiler-makers in the boiler works, married Agnes Marie Faber. Hannah Maud is a teacher in the Ballard schools. John Arthur is a student at the State University,

where he is taking a course in civil engineering and is preparing for a course in mechanical draughting. Mrs. Hopkins is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah and the Woman's Relief Corps, while her husband's fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and Maccabees. Mr. Hopkins is independent in his political views, and the only office he has held was membership for a short time in the city council.

GEORGE U. PIPER.

History concerns itself mostly with the men who have had to do with the political and military interests of the country, but biography treats of those busy toilers in the affairs of life who form the true strength of the nation. It is the men who are successful and enterprising in the business world that bring prosperity and advancement to a community, and of this class Mr. Piper is a worthy representative. He was born in Warsaw, Indiana, on the 2d of May, 1866, and is of Scotch-Irish and Dutch ancestry. His paternal grandfather was born in Scotland, but when a young man he left his home across the sea and came to America. He was here married to the daughter of Thomas Buck, who nobly served his country in the Revolutionary war, and he, too, was of Irish descent, while religiously he was an Episcopalian.

Mr. and Mrs. Piper made their home for a time in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where their son, William G., was born on the 8th of August, 1830. He married Miss Hattie Droud, a native daughter of Washington county, and she was of old Holland Dutch ancestry, who were early settlers of Pennsylvania and participants in the early history of the locality. William G. Piper became a prominent member of the legal profession. In 1876 he removed with his family to Albany, Oregon, and thence to Salem, that state, where for several years he held the office of prosecuting attorney. Later he took up his abode in Moscow, Idaho, where he was made judge of the district court in 1888, and 1896 was again elected to that important office. After his retirement from that position he came to Seattle, and in this city he continued his law practice until his life's labors were ended in death, on the 21st of September, 1899, after a long and useful career. Upon the organization of the Republican party he became an ardent supporter of its principles, and when the great Civil war burst upon the country he was one of the first to offer his services to the Union cause and was made a colonel of an Indiana regiment which he assisted in organizing. By his fiery eloquence he induced many to volunteer in the defense of the starry banner, and in many

ways he rendered valuable service to the cause he so nobly espoused. After a service of one year he met with an accident which confined him to his bed for three years, and during all this time the cause of his country weighted heavily upon him. After regaining his health he resumed the practice of his profession, and during his long term as district judge he served with marked ability and fidelity, being at all times true to duty and the right. His wife was called to her final rest in 1893, at the age of sixty-one years. To this worthy couple were born six children, four sons and two daughters: Charles A. and Fred W., of Seattle; Edgar B., the managing editor of the Oregonian and a resident of Portland; and Mrs. E. W. Langdon and Mrs. E. D. Cusick, both of Albany, Oregon.

George U. Piper, who completes the list of children received the advantages afforded by the public schools of Oregon during his early youth, and later became a student in the Willamette University. Throughout the early years of his life he was engaged in journalistic work, and after his arrival in Seattle, in 1888, he and his brothers became the owners of the Post Intelligencer, and under their original methods of execution and their correct and spirited grasp of affairs the paper grew rapidly in circulation and importance until it ranked among the leading newspapers of the state. Since disposing of his interest therein to its present owners Mr. Piper has retired from the journalistic field and has since devoted his attention to loaning money and making investments. He is now interested in a number of business enterprises, and is classed among the enterprising citizens of the northwest. Politically he is a life-long Republican, and is active in the ranks of his chosen party, ever wielding a wide and valuable influence in the affairs of his city and state.

JAMES B. METCALFE.

The profession of the law when clothed in its true dignity, purity and strength, must rank first among the callings of man, for law rules the universe. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society and control the varied relations of men. As thus viewed there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer, who, rising to the responsibilities of the profession, and honest in the pursuit of his purpose, embraces the richness of learning, the firmness of integrity and the purity of morals, together with the graces and modesty and the general amenities of life. Of

such a type James B. Metcalfe is a representative. He has for eighteen years been practicing at the bar at Seattle and is recognized as one of the most eminent attorneys of the state.

Mr. Metcalfe is a native of Mississippi, his birth having occurred near Natchez in Adams county on the 15th of January, 1846. He is of English and Irish lineage. The Metcalfes arrived in Massachusetts in 1620 and were numbered among the Puritan settlers of New England, Michael being the progenitor of the family in America. Representatives of the name removed to Connecticut and others to Ohio, while the branch of the family to which our subject belongs was founded in Mississippi by his father. On the maternal side the ancestry can be traced directly to Deacon Samuel Chapin, whose bronze statue adorns the park in Springfield, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Chapin, the grandfather of our subject, was an ensign in the Revolutionary war, and members of the Metcalfe family were minute men at Concord and Lexington, so that on both sides Mr. Metcalfe of this review has inherited the right to become a Son of the American Revolution. He has availed himself of the opportunity this has given and is a valued member of the organization. His father, Orrin Metcalfe, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1813, removed thence to Ohio, and subsequently became a resident of Mississippi, where he was married to Miss Zulink Rosalie Lyons, a native of Adams county, Mississippi. The Lyons family had emigrated from Ireland to this county at a very early day in its history and had for many years resided in the south, where they were people of very high repute and influence. Orrin Metcalfe was the owner of an extensive plantation, which he successfully controlled and operated, at the same time taking a very prominent part in public affairs, his influence there being on the side of progress and improvement. For fifteen years he served as sheriff of his county. The cause of education found in him a very warm friend; for many years he was treasurer of Jefferson College, and his wife was president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Orphan Asylum. Both held membership in the Presbyterian church, he being an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Natchez for forty years. His life, at all times honorable and upright, was an example well worthy of emulation and his influence and efforts were so discerningly directed that they proved of the greatest value to the community with which he was associated. He was called to his final rest in 1886 at the age of seventy-three years and his wife passed away in 1869. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are yet living.

James Bard Metcalfe pursued his education under the direction of private tutors and in the schools of Natchez. In 1863 the need of the southern

states to replenish the army with additional troops caused him to offer his services to the Confederacy. He had deep sympathy for the people of the south, and also prompted with a spirit of adventure, he ran away from home, joining the army as a member of the Tenth Mississippi Cavalry. His first service was in defense of Mobile, Alabama, and he had the honor of being a commissioned officer of his company. For some time he served under the gallant cavalry leader, General N. B. Forrest, participating in many of the memorable engagements of the Civil war. He remained in active service until the close of hostilities and endured all the hardships and privations which befell the southern army during the last two years of the great struggle. He was paroled at Jackson, Mississippi, by General E. R. S. Canby. He had many narrow escapes, bullets several times piercing his clothing, yet he was never wounded.

When the war was ended Mr. Metcalfe returned to Natchez. His family had suffered much through the loss of property and in an endeavor to retrieve his fortune he accepted a clerkship in a mercantile house, while later he was connected with a banking establishment. He studied law at night under the direction of Judge Ralph North, spending all his leisure moments outside of banking hours in the acquirement of his legal knowledge. Desiring better opportunities for advancement, in 1870 he came to the Pacific coast, locating in San Francisco, where he accepted a position in the Pacific Bank, continuing at the same time to pursue his law studies for a year. On the expiration of that period he entered the law office of the firm of Bartlett & Pratt, where for a year he studied most assiduously and was then admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California. At that time the firm of Bartlett & Pratt was dissolved and the firm of Pratt & Metcalfe was formed. He soon entered upon a very active practice, meeting with highly satisfactory success. His ability as a lawyer was rapidly winning him a foremost place among the able members of the bar of San Francisco when in 1883 business called him to Seattle, and he became so deeply impressed with the bright future that lay before the city that he decided to link his interests with its destiny.

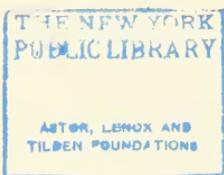
In accordance with that determination, in May, 1884, Mr. Metcalfe took up his abode in Seattle and opened an office for the practice of his profession, which he continued alone for some time, his clientage steadily growing each year. After three or four years he entered into partnership with Junius Rochister under the firm name of Metcalfe & Rochister. The business relation between them was maintained for about two years, during which time they were connected with some of the most important trials in

the territory. It was during that period that Mr. Metcalfe most signally distinguished himself as a jury lawyer in the homicide case of the Washington territory *versus* Miller, which is found reported in volume 3 of the Washington Territory Reports. The case attracted much attention, and popular prejudice against the accused was so strong that it was difficult to obtain a fair and impartial trial. For two and one-half years this case was before the courts, and in the four trials which were heard every inch of the ground was fought with great skill by able lawyers in behalf of the territory. Unremitting zeal and almost unrequited toil—for the defendant was poor—were brought to bear on the case by Mr. Metcalfe and his able partner, and the final acquittal of their client was regarded as one of the most brilliant victories in the history of criminal cases in the northwest. Mr. Metcalfe's appeal to the jury was a most masterful effort, and the entire management of the defense evinced the most thorough knowledge and application of the law. Since that time Mr. Metcalfe's practice has been largely in corporation and admiralty law, in which it may be said he stands without a peer. While his practice has been of a very important character and his clientage is extensive, he has also been connected with other interests. He was one of the originators and one of the most active promoters of the first cable line in Seattle, known as the Yesler Avenue line, running from a point near the bay to Lake Washington. His prominence in business circles of the city is shown by the fact that he was sent as a delegate from the Seattle chamber of commerce to the Pacific board of commerce which met in San Francisco in September, 1890, and well did he represent his city's organization.

In his political views Mr. Metcalfe is a stalwart Democrat, and while in San Francisco he attained much prominence as a politician and was sent as a delegate of his party to represent California in the Democratic national convention held in Cincinnati in 1880, at which time General Winfield Scott Hancock was nominated for the presidency. In other political movements Mr. Metcalfe was also very prominent and influential. He served as captain of a company composed of Union and Confederate veterans during the Kearney agitation in San Francisco, and in 1887 was appointed by Governor Semple the first attorney general of Washington territory, in which office he served with honor and credit until the admission of the territory into the Union. During the campaign of 1886 Mr. Metcalfe made a thorough canvass of the territory in behalf of the nominee of his party for delegate to congress. His addresses were magnificent oratorical efforts, spoken of in the highest praise by those who heard them. One journal in alluding to his

speeches said. "We have listened to many powerful orators but never heard a clearer or more powerful argument," and he would at one time have been the unanimous choice of his party for delegate to congress, but decided to decline the honor, and stood with unswerving fealty in support of his candidate, the Hon. C. S. Voorhees, whom he placed in nomination in a speech which created the greatest enthusiasm. In many public addresses outside the line of his profession Mr. Metcalfe has established a reputation as an orator of much power, force and grace, and while he possesses in a very marked degree the qualities which would fit him for any position in public life, he desires to give his entire attention to his professional duties.

In the great fire which occurred in Seattle in 1889, it was his misfortune to lose his law library, which was at that time one of the most valuable private collections of law books in the city. Soon after the fire he built a three-story business block and in this building, after the formation of his partnership with C. W. Turner and Andrew J. Burleigh, he established new offices, which are equipped with probably the largest and most complete law library in the northwest. After some time Mr. Burleigh retired from the firm, and it continued as Metcalfe & Turner until the present firm of Metcalfe & Jury was established. They now occupy spacious offices in the Pacific block and among their clients are now numbered some of the largest corporations in the state of Washington. Mr. Metcalfe has also been in many ways a most valued resident of the city of his choice and has ever been ready to promote the welfare of Seattle. During the anti-Chinese agitation he served as lieutenant of Company D of the national guards and was on active duty throughout this crisis in the city's history. Public excitement ran high, and on the evening of the day on which the riot occurred, in which one man was killed and several wounded, he was detailed to post the guards, the city being then under martial law. The undertaking was one of much danger, as the streets were filled with throngs of excited men, but such was his patience, firmness and loyalty to duty that he accomplished his tasks with splendid success and continued to serve with his company from the time martial law was proclaimed until the arrival of United States troops, when Mr. Metcalfe and his men were relieved from further military duties. Mr. Metcalfe is known as a man of the highest type of bravery, having a courage which will face any danger if necessary, yet never taking needless risks. His courage was strikingly shown on a cold night in February, 1887, when he and Hon. D. M. Drumheller, then attending the legislature from Spokane, were about to take the steamer at the Olympia wharf. The deck of the





D. B. Jackson

steamer was covered with ice, which could not be seen in the darkness, and Mr. Drumheller slipped and fell into the water. Without a moment's hesitation General Metcalfe plunged in after his friend and saved his life at the risk of his own.

In 1877 Mr. Metcalfe was happily married to Miss Louise Boarman, a native daughter of California, born in Sacramento, her parents being Thomas M. and Mary Boarman, of that city. To Mr. Metcalfe and his wife have been born two sons, Thomas Oren and James Vernon. Mr. Metcalfe is a gentleman of strong domestic tastes, devoted to his family and their welfare, and gives to his sons every opportunity for obtaining a thorough education. He takes very little interest in fraternal matters, but was at one time colonel of the first regiment of the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias. In private life he commands high regard, and the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances. As long as the history of jurisprudence in Washington shall be a matter of record, the name of Mr. Metcalfe will figure conspicuously therein by reason of the fact that his career at the bar has been one of distinguished prominence, and that his was the honor of serving as the first attorney general of the territory of Washington.

DANIEL B. JACKSON.

Throughout a long period Captain Daniel B. Jackson was a prominent figure in the annals of the Puget Sound country and aided materially in its development in many lines. By a life of uprightness, industry and honorable dealing, a life devoted to the support of whatever was good and true, he won the admiration and genuine regard of a large circle of acquaintances, who sincerely mourned his loss when, on the 29th of November, 1895, he was called upon to lay aside the burdens, joys and sorrows which had fallen to his lot, as to all, in the journey of life. The birth of Captain Jackson occurred in Warren, New Hampshire, on the 18th of July, 1833, and he was a son of William C. and Sarah P. (Roberts) Jackson, both of English origin. The father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and his noble, manly life proved an inspiration to many of his friends and associates of that early day. The family subsequently took up their abode in Bangor, Maine, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

In 1847, when but fourteen years of age, Daniel ran away from home and went to sea as a cabin boy and officer's help, remaining before the mast for two years, on the expiration of which period he returned to his home.

In 1852 he embarked in lumbering and steamboating on the Penobscot river, but in 1858 he went to California by the Panama route. During his one year's residence in the Golden state he was engaged in seeking its hidden treasures, after which he came to the Puget Sound country and entered the employ of Amos Phinney & Company, owners of large mills at Port Ludlow. In 1871 Captain Jackson accepted a position with the Puget Mill Company, and during his long period of twenty years' connection with that corporation he had charge of their steamboats and outside business, discharging faithfully the duties imposed upon him in that important position. In 1884 he organized the Washington Steam Ship Company, which was later succeeded by the Puget Sound & Alaska Steam Ship Company, and of both companies he served as president. It was during his regime that the elegant steamer City of Kingston was purchased and its sister ship City of Seattle was built, while under his skillful management a small beginning with the steamer City of Quincy, Washington, and one or two others developed into one of the largest and best equipped shipping industries on the Sound. Disposing of his interests in that company in 1892, two years later Captain Jackson organized the Northwestern Steam Ship Company, which operated the elegant new steamship Rosalie on the Victoria route, also the steamers George E. Starr and the Eliza Anderson on the Port Townsend mail line. Of this important company he was the president and principal owner at the time of his death, and it was largely owing to his unerring judgment and his excellent business ability that the concern obtained its high standing among the leading steamship companies of the Pacific.

On the 12th of September, 1852, Captain Jackson was united in marriage to Mary A. Rowell, whose father was a native of Maine and of English extraction, while her mother was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. Mrs. Jackson also claims the Pine Tree state as the place of her nativity, and in that commonwealth she gave her hand in marriage to Captain Jackson, whom she accompanied on his journey to the Pacific coast. To this union were born nine children, five of whom are still living, as follows: Henry F., the manager of the Jackson estate; Charles F., vice-president of the Philo Mining Company; Daniel L.; May E., the wife of George T. Evans, of Seattle; and Lottie E., the wife of James E. Guptill, the first mate on the City of Topeka. In political matters Captain Jackson was a stalwart supporter of Republican principles, but was never an aspirant for political honors, and in his fraternal relations was a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In April, 1889, just before the memorable fire in this city, he came to Seattle, where he purchased

the present family residence, then in an unfinished condition, and during his residence here he did much for the city in the way of improving city property, having erected many residences and business houses, while in addition he was also largely interested in property in San Francisco. He was one of the best known steamboat men on the Sound and was also a popular factor in social life, and when his career on earth was ended the entire community mourned his loss, for he was a man of incalculable worth to the city.

ALEXANDER B. STEWART.

Among the energetic and enterprising business men of Seattle is Alexander Bruce Stewart, president of the Stewart & Holmes drug business, the largest and most successful wholesale and retail drug establishment in the northwest. He was born in Glenallan, Canada, on the 20th of February, 1854. His father, George Stewart, was born in Ireland, and was descended from the royal family of Stuarts in Scotland. In his native country he was married to Miss Jane Bruce, who was descended from the noted Bruces of Scotland. In 1840 Mr. Stewart emigrated with his wife and two children, William and Robert, to America, locating on a farm in Wellington county, Canada, and in that locality he became a prominent and influential citizen. He was called to his final reward in 1887, at the age of eighty-three years, passing away in the faith of the Methodist church, of which he was long a valued member. He survived his wife many years, she having died at the age of sixty-six years. Four sons and a daughter were added to the family circle in Canada, and three of the sons are now residents of the Pacific coast, the brothers of our subject being A. M., manager of the Stewart-Holmes branch drug store at Tacoma, and George M., the popular postmaster of Seattle and one of the city's most successful business men.

A. B. Stewart received an excellent mental training in Victoria College of Canada, and in that country he also learned the drug business. When the time came for him to enter the business world on his own account he embarked in the drug trade in Silver City, Nevada, where he was engaged from 1874 until 1879, and during that time he also established a branch store at Gold Hill, that state. In 1879 he removed from Silver City to Bodie, California, but in 1882 sold his interests in the latter place and removed his Gold Hill store to Seattle, where for four years he was engaged in the drug trade alone. The business was then incorporated as the Stewart-Holmes Company, and they have since established branch stores in Tacoma and Walla Walla. Their business interests now extend over Washington and Alaska

and through parts of Idaho and Oregon. Their trade has steadily increased, and they are doing both a large wholesale and retail business. Theirs is one of the leading industries of the northwest, and it is to such enterprises that Seattle owes her prosperity and substantial progress. Mr. Stewart has ever taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his chosen city, and was one of the founders of the Front and Madison street car lines. An active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, he has served for four years as a member of the Republican state central committee, and has taken an active interest in all the state conventions. In his social relations he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is now a Knight Templar.

In 1884 Mr. Stewart was happily married to Miss May Elia Martin, a native of Rockford, Illinois, and a daughter of J. N. Martin, D. D., professor of languages in the University of the Pacific, of California. Their home has been brightened and blessed by the presence of one daughter, Alma May. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are valued members of the Congregational church. Their home is a favorite resort with a large circle of warm friends, who esteem them highly for their many excellencies of character and their genuine worth.

FRED F. FISHER.

This gentleman is a member of the progressive corps which may be described as the lumber army of the northwest, whose operations have been conducted on a gigantic scale and their products made familiar all over the world. There are few places where building is done that are not familiar with the shingles and other forms of lumber sent out from the Puget Sound country. Western Washington is covered with magnificent forests of pine, fir, cedar and other coniferous trees, which afford an immense amount of excellent material for sawed lumber and spars. Enterprising men from the east who reached this section shortly after the Civil war immediately saw the possibilities of its rich resources in timber, and no time was lost in erecting mills to cut the gigantic trees into shape for commercial use. It was to this industry chiefly that Washington owed the rapid development which enabled it in a few years to change from the chrysalis state of a feeble territory into a full-fledged commonwealth of the Union. Mr. Fisher was still quite a youth when his lot was cast among these energetic lumber men of the northwest, but he proved a worthy addition to such a body and has prospered in business since arriving upon the scene.

The Fisher family originated in France, but became residents of Ameri-

ca by emigration and had representatives in Maine at an early period in the history of that state. One of the descendants removed with his wife to Iowa in the early decades of the last century, and became the parents of Edward Fisher. The latter served nearly four years as a soldier of the Union in one of the Iowa regiments during the Civil war and made quite an honorable military record. After the cessation of hostilities he spent some years in Illinois as a dealer in grain and lumber, but in 1885 removed to Nebraska. Here he renewed his connection with the lumber interests and operated through the states of Colorado and Nebraska. While in Illinois he married Mary Cotton, by whom he had ten children, eight sons and two daughters, and all of these are living but one.

Fred F. Fisher, one of the sons above mentioned, was born at Galva, Iowa, September 15, 1867, but was reared and educated chiefly in Livingston. He accompanied his father to Nebraska, and as soon as of sufficient age joined him in the lumber business. In 1888 he went to California, where he spent two years in the same line and then returned to Nebraska. While in this state previously he had been employed by the Stimsons, and was offered a situation by the same people in connection with their lumber business at Seattle. It was in 1891 that he transferred his base of operations to the young state of Washington, with whose development he was destined to remain identified during all the years to come. After remaining a year at Seattle Mr. Fisher came to Ballard, then a place of between four and five hundred population, bought a lot and built a home. He remained with the Stimsons until 1901, then spent six months at Everett and after returning to Ballard took an interest in the newly formed lumber company which went by the name of that town. William H. Stimson of Los Angeles was elected president and Fred F. Fisher secretary of the Ballard Lumber Company at the time of organization, and they still retain those positions. The company purchased the mill built by Hardfield & Roberts, which has a capacity of thirty thousand feet a day. Aside from the men engaged in the lumber camps the company employ fifty men and own between fifty and sixty million feet of lumber in the Skagit country, which is the principal location of their outside operations. Their manufacture covers pretty much all the varieties of lumber required in the building trades and a lively shipping business is done to coast parts and to the centers of this industry in the east.

On September 20, 1890, Mr. Fisher was married in Nebraska to Alena, daughter of Jud L. Bond, a farmer of that state. By this union there have been three children, two living: Gladys and Glenn, and one deceased, named Bonnie. Mr. Fisher has been quite active in politics on the Republican side.

and served three years as school director, was urged to accept the nomination for mayor, but this honor he was constrained to decline on account of the exacting nature of his business. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Fisher erected the residence in which he now resides, on Leary avenue, this being the third dwelling house put up by him since coming to Ballard.

JAMES D. TRENHOLM.

One of the best known and most highly respected business men of Seattle is James D. Trenholm, who is the manager and secretary of the Northwestern Commercial Company. He is a native of Canada, born in Montreal on the 22d of June, 1865, and is of English and Scotch ancestry. His father, John Trenholm, was born in England, but in 1830 left his home across the sea and came to America, where he became interested in the manufacture of woolen goods. He married Miss Ann Dickson, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and she still survives her husband. In their family were eight children, all of whom are still living.

James D. Trenholm, the only representative of the above family in the state of Washington, received his education in St. Francis College at Quebec. In 1882, when seventeen years of age, he went to North Dakota, where he served as deputy register of deeds for three years, during which time he also read law and was admitted to practice in 1890. While engaged in the practice of his profession at that place he also did a general banking and farm loan business, and became a prominent and influential citizen of the locality. In 1898 he made the journey to the Klondyke, and during the year which he spent there established the electric light plant and power supply of Dawson, and on the expiration of that period, in company with Mr. Rosene, he came to Seattle and organized the Northwestern Commercial Company, since which time they have been engaged in the shipping interests, their stock having increased during the past year from twenty thousand to four hundred thousand dollars. They ship principally to Alaska and Siberia, and in the last named place they own large possessions and are establishing trading posts. They also own many stores in Alaska, and in that country they are employing as many as two hundred men. In addition to these important interests Mr. Trenholm has a large interest in the firm of Jacobs & Trenholm, and they are doing a general agency business and own large warehouses in this city. Thus it will be seen that our subject has attained to an exalted position in the business circles of the northwest, but all that he now possesses is the result of his own unaided efforts and executive ability.

The marriage of Mr. Trenholm and Miss Minnie Grandy, a native of Canada, was celebrated in 1889, and the union has been blessed with four children,—Lotty, May, Dickson and Ruth. The family reside in a beautiful home at Green Lake, where they dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends. In political matters Mr. Trenholm affiliates with the Democratic party, and is at all times a public spirited and progressive citizen. In Masonic circles he has also gained a high standing, being a member of the blue lodge and chapter, the Mystic Shrine and the Knights Templars. He has also passed the chairs in all branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is widely known throughout the county of King, and his reputation for reliability in business circles is unassailable, while in all life's relations he commands the respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact. He is a most progressive man, of great energy and force of character and is a recognized leader in many lines of business, which result not only to his own profit but also add to the general prosperity.

WILLIAM DECURTIN.

One of the enterprising business men of Interbay, and a gentleman of superior mental endowments and intellectual culture, came to America a young man and has found in the business possibilities of the new world the opportunity which, being improved, has made him a prosperous resident of his adopted land. He was born in Switzerland, a son of Felix and Hortense (Duval) DeCurtin. The father was a native of France and was an officer and instructor in the French army. He loyally served his country in the Franco-Prussian war on the staff of one of the famous marshals with the rank of captain. After the close of the war he remained in the military service of his country as instructor in military tactics in one of the military schools, in which capacity he remained until his death in 1876. The subject of this review is the younger of the two children of the family. His brother Jacob remained in his native country and is now a wealthy citizen there.

William DeCurtin was reared in his native land until he had attained the age of nineteen years, and acquired a good education, completing a scientific course, after which he spent one year as a student in a polytechnic school. When he was nineteen years of age the scene of his life changed materially. He left his native country for America, sailing for New York to become the American correspondent for Zwatschbach & Company, in whose service he remained for sixteen months, when, believing that he might have better busi-

ness opportunities in other connections, he entered the employ of Schlitz & Company, the well known brewers of Milwaukee, being attached to their Chicago agency for a year. On the expiration of that period he went to St. Paul, where he remained for a year and a half in the same capacity, and later was transferred to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he represented the company for four years.

In 1899 Mr. DeCurtin came to Seattle and has since been identified with the brewing interests of the northwest. He was elected president of a brewing company, with which he was associated until he became one of the organizers of the Claussen Brewing Association. He was chosen the vice-president and secretary of the new corporation and has since filled those positions, his business capacity and enterprise contributing largely to the successful conduct of the new industry.

Mr. DeCurtin was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1898, to Eugenia Heuber, a native of Buffalo, New York. His political support is given the Republican party. Although a comparatively recent acquisition to the citizenship of Seattle Mr. DeCurtin's progressive and enterprising spirit is manifest in the interest which he has taken in the advancement of measures pertaining to the general welfare and progress. He is a member of the Interbay Improvement Club and in a private capacity has co-operated in movements for the benefit of the community. He is a gentleman of superior ability and fine educational attainments; a good linguist, who has made a specialty of the study of languages and is proficient in five different tongues, including the old Roman dialect spoken in Canton Grisons in Switzerland. He is a pleasant, genial man to meet and has already become popular with a rapidly increasing circle of friends.

WILLIAM M. CURTISS.

All persons residing at or near the town of Ballard must necessarily know the gentleman above named, as he is the pioneer merchant of the place. When he first came here Ballard was an unknown quantity, still waiting to be evolved from nothing, like many another of the now striving cities of the west. This was not so long ago, it is true, but as he was one of the first on the ground and located, as the phrase goes, he is entitled to the name of early settler and as such will figure in the history of the place. A few words, therefore, about Ballard's oldest merchant will not be out of place in a volume devoted to the representative men of King county. His ancestors were residents of New York state for some generations back, and his father did business as a mechanic at Oswego. The latter was a contractor, and in



Wm M. Curtis

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

connection with his father erected a number of large buildings at various places. Some time during the fifties he secured an important contract which necessitated a trip to Ottawa, Illinois, and a somewhat prolonged stay in that section of the state. Eventually he returned to New York, and was accidentally drowned in 1870 while working for the government as superintendent of the break-water at Oswego; his boat was swamped while making a trip to the light house in a heavy storm, and a heavy overcoat which he wore at the time prevented him from swimming satisfactorily. He married Maria I. Todd, who bore him three children and is now making her home at Ballard.

William M. Curtiss, the genial merchant with whose affairs this sketch is concerned, was born at Ottawa, Illinois, April 24, 1858, during the temporary residence of his parents above mentioned. While still an infant he was taken to New York, and grew to maturity in that state, where he received a meager amount of schooling during his boyhood. He did work in different lines of a miscellaneous character until his twentieth year had been completed, when he learned the tinner's trade, which has since furnished his chief occupation. In 1882 he left his old home for the distant west and spent four years at Fargo and Jamestown, South Dakota. Having heard much of the young city growing up on Puget Sound he decided to cast his lot with the state of Washington, and in 1886 made his first appearance at Seattle. Business was dull at that time, and work in the skilled trades being scarce Mr. Curtiss devoted his attention for some time to building small boats. In a short time, however, he embarked in mercantile business at North Seattle, but this venture was of brief continuance, and after the store was disposed of Mr. Curtiss purchased a lot, which now constitutes a part of the site of Ballard. In September, 1889, he built a shack and started a tinshop, which proved to be the nucleus for the future mercantile interests of Ballard and has since grown in importance with the development of the town and surrounding country. During the year following his humble beginning Mr. Curtiss laid in a stock of goods in his line, and in the fall erected that part of his present building which faces on Second avenue. There was prosperity and steady growth from the beginning, and the end of twelve years found Mr. Curtiss in possession of a commodious building, with floor space one hundred feet square and containing the largest stock of its kind in the city. He deals in tinware, stoves, pumps, sashes, doors and other articles in that line, and is not only the oldest but the most successful and popular of the merchants who have found lodgment in the incipient city of Ballard. A shop well fitted with every facility for making repairs and looked

after by competent workmen is an important adjunct of the regular mercantile department. Aside from his regular business Mr. Curtiss has paid some attention to mining, and has made some investments in that line which promise well for the future.

In 1891 Mr. Curtiss was married to Amanda Van Patten, who is quite popular in social circles, being a member of the ladies' clubs at Seattle and Ballard and a Daughter of Rebekah. Mr. Curtiss also takes interest in fraternal affairs and holds membership in various orders, including the Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Workmen and Woodmen of America. He is independent in politics, with Republican leanings, is a member of the board of education, the Chamber of Commerce and served two years in the city council.

CHARLES F. WHITTLESEY.

The law has ever attracted to its ranks a certain class of men gifted with keen perception and logical minds, men who, by nature or training, or both, are peculiarly fitted to deal with the problems which arise among their fellows. In reviewing the prominent members of the King county bar we find the name of Charles F. Whittlesey, who is a member of the firm of Booth, Whittlesey & Hanford, a prominent abstract company.

Mr. Whittlesey was born in Fort Warren, New Mexico, on the 19th of August, 1855, and on both the paternal and maternal sides is descended from prominent old families. John Whittlesey, the progenitor of the paternal branch in America, came to this country from Cambridge, England, in 1635, locating in Saybrook, Connecticut, and there his son Joseph was born on the 15th of January, 1671. His son, also named Joseph, was born in that city on the 20th of May, 1722, and during the Revolutionary war served as an adjutant quartermaster of a Connecticut regiment. He was made a prisoner by the British during that struggle. His son, John Baldwin Whittlesey, was born in Saybrook, November 26, 1782, and became the grandfather of our subject. He became a Presbyterian minister in the state of New York, and his death occurred there on the 10th of September, 1833, at the age of fifty-one years. He married Nancy Hotchkiss, a daughter of Lemuel and Penelope Hotchkiss.

Joseph Hotchkiss Whittlesey, the father of our subject, was born in Avon, New York, August 22, 1822, and was a graduate of West Point. During the Mexican war he was made a second lieutenant, and for gallant service at the battle of Buena Vista, in which he served under General Taylor, he was made a first lieutenant. During the Civil war he also served his

country as a brave and loyal soldier, having command of a regiment in the Army of the Potomac. He was with his regiment at the siege of Yorktown, and was taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia, but on account of disability was soon afterward paroled and exchanged. For a time thereafter he was engaged in recruiting volunteers for the Union army throughout Pennsylvania, New York and New Hampshire. He was afterward professor of military science in Cornell University and was next made treasurer of the soldiers' home at Washington, D. C., serving in the latter position for five years. The year 1884 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, but after a residence here of only two years he was called to his final rest, passing away on the 1st of August, 1886, at the age of sixty-four years. He married Miss Catherine Knox Fauntleroy, a descendant of an old French family of Virginia. Moore Fauntleroy, the founder of the family in America, came to this country from Scotland, locating in Frederick county, Virginia. He was of French descent. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject, Charles Fauntleroy, was a member of the supreme bench of the Old Dominion, was also a member of the Virginia legislature, and was a general in the Revolutionary war, having charge of a Virginia brigade. So great was his sympathy for the cause of the colonies that he disinherited a son who espoused the British cause. His daughter married Charles Magill, who was a colonel on General Washington's staff, while another daughter married Charles M. Thurston, who was also a member of Washington's staff in that memorable struggle. To Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey were born two sons, William H. and Charles Fauntleroy.

Charles F. Whittlesey was educated by private tutors during his early years, and later became a student in the Princeton College, in which institution he was graduated in 1874. His professional education was received in Columbian College at Washington, District of Columbia, in which he was graduated in 1876, and from that time until 1881 he followed his chosen profession in the capital city. In the latter year he took up his abode in Colorado, where he was a member of the legal profession for three years. Since 1883 he has been a resident of the state of Washington, spending the first year in Whatcom, and since 1884 he has made his home in Seattle. After his arrival in this city he turned his attention principally to land law and assisted in forming the abstracts for King county, which his company now owns. His name is a familiar one in political and professional circles throughout this section of the state, and by reason of his marked intellectual activity and superior ability he is well fitted to aid in molding the policy of the state, to control general interests and from public opinion. Mr. Whitt-

leysey has been a life-long Democrat, and for two terms, of two years each, he served his county as its treasurer. He was appointed by Governor George Semple as regent of the University of Washington, and was serving in that capacity when the territory was admitted into the Union.

On the 23d of July, 1886, in Seattle, Mr. Whittlesey was happily married to Miss Susana DeWolf, a native of Charlotte, North Carolina, and a daughter of Captain Frederick S. DeWolf, who served as a captain of Confederate forces during the Civil war, and is now a resident of Seattle. The union of our subject and wife has been blessed with two daughters, Charlotte DeWolf and Laura DeWolf. The family reside in a pleasant home in Seattle, where they dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends. Mrs. Whittlesey is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of this city.

GEORGE N. GILSON.

George N. Gilson, chairman of the board of county commissioners of King county and a representative business man of the city of Seattle, engaged in the sale of engineers' supplies, is a native of Port Jefferson, Long Island, being born on the 1st of April, 1862. He is of English descent, and his ancestors came to this country before the Revolutionary war. His father, George F. Gilson, was born in Buffalo, New York, and was there married to Miss Sarah Pedwick, of Long Island, and five children were born to them in the Empire state. In 1875 he came to Seattle, Washington, being accompanied on the journey by his wife and three children, George N.; Annie now the wife of William Good; and Theresa, the wife of Henry C. Wood. The remaining two children joined them on the Pacific coast in 1879. Religiously the father was an Episcopalian and the mother a Methodist, and both have passed away, the latter dying on the 25th of February, 1890, and the former on the 28th of April, 1895. They were people of the highest integrity and worth, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance.

George N. Gilson was but seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Washington, and after his arrival in this state he resumed his studies in the Washington State University. After putting aside his text books he went to sea, serving first in the engineer's department, but afterward became a master, and for seventeen years was on the sea, during which period he sailed around the world. For a number of years after returning to this state he was engaged in the iron business, and also invested largely in city property. In January, 1900, he incorporated the

Engineers' Supply Company, of which he is now the president and manager. He is progressive in his methods, industrious and persevering, and has managed his interests so as to win for himself a name among the substantial business men of the northwest. During his residence in Seattle he has erected many homes, and has been thoroughly interested in the development of this region, doing all in his power for its progress and advancement.

Mr. Gilson was happily married in 1890, when Miss Florence E. Hickman became his wife. She is a native daughter of the Golden state. To this union have been born two daughters, Florence Edna and Ruth Serena. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gilson are members of the Methodist church, in which he has served as a trustee for many years. Socially he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. A life-long Republican, he has been the choice of his party for many positions of honor and trust. For four years he served as a member of the city council of Seattle, and during that time was active in promoting the work of grading Front street. In 1898 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of King county, and was later made its president. He is a genial, kind-hearted and affable gentleman, and takes just pride in handing down to his posterity the fact that he was captain of the first passenger steamer that sailed from this port. This vessel was named the Hornet, and made the voyage to Port Orchard and other ports on the Sound.

ELLIS MORRISON.

To the energetic natures and strong mentality of such men as the Hon. Ellis Morrison are due the success and ever increasing prosperity of the Republican party in Washington, and in the hands of this class of citizens there is ever assurance that the best interests and welfare of the party will be conserved, resulting in a successful culmination of the highest ambitions and expectations entertained by its adherents. Given to the prosecution of active measures in political affairs and possessing the earnest purpose of placing their party beyond the pale of possible diminution of power, the Republican leaders in this state are ever advancing. Certainly one of the most distinguished leaders of the party in the state is Ellis Morrison, who throughout his life has been a loyal citizen, imbued with patriotism and fearless in defense of his honest convictions. He has served as speaker of the house of representatives in Washington, but is not alone prominent in political circles, being also regarded as one of the leading business men of Seattle, where, as a dealer in stocks, bonds and mortgages he is widely known.

Ellis Morrison was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of May, 1850, and is of Scotch lineage, the family having been established in Massachusetts four generations ago. He pursued his advanced studies, after completing the work of the public schools, in the Pennsylvania Military College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1871 as a civil engineer. Later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of master of civil engineering, and for ten years he was the city engineer of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, where he built the city water works. He also had charge of the construction and inauguration of water works in various other cities, including works at Greencastle and Wabash, Indiana, Sharon and Corry, Pennsylvania, Warren and Defiance, Ohio. Mr. Morrison studied law in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, during the years 1873-74-75, and was admitted to the Lawrence county bar on May 3, 1875; he is now a member of the King county bar in Washington, but has never engaged in the practice of his profession.

On the 18th of February, 1900, Mr. Morrison arrived in Seattle and has since been engaged in the brokerage business and in dealing in bonds and mortgages. He has met with very gratifying success. Seattle's importance as a business center is constantly increasing and is drawing to the city men of marked business and executive force from all sections of the country. Among this number Mr. Morrison is prominent. He has also engaged in dealing in real estate, and has platted several additions to the city in West Seattle, covering hundreds of acres. Thus he has contributed to the improvement and upbuilding of the city, and at the same time has promoted his individual prosperity.

On the 1st of July, 1875, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Llewellyn, a native of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and they now have three children, Phillips, Llewellyn and Ellis. Mr. Morrison has erected a nice home at 1315 Terry avenue, where the family are pleasantly located. Mrs. Morrison is a valued member of the Christian church, while our subject is a member of the grand lodge of Ancient York Masons of the state of Pennsylvania. He is also a Knight Templar, is past master and honorary member of Mahoning Lodge No. 243, Newcastle, and a member of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, and of Seattle Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar. Strongly endorsing Republican principles, he has long been a recognized leader of his party, both in Pennsylvania and in Washington. From 1880 until 1885 he was a member of the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, and in 1892 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature of Washington, serving as speaker of the house in 1895. With comprehensive knowledge of parliamentary law, he presided over its deliber-

ations in a dignified manner, his course being marked by the utmost fairness and impartiality. He is now a member of the council of the city of Seattle and chairman of the Republican state central committee. Mr. Morrison is easily approachable, showing courtesy to all with whom he comes in contact, and is a companionable, genial gentleman, and has a host of warm friends. In his home he is an indulgent father and a kind and devoted husband, and his genuine worth and many virtues are widely recognized. He never acts except from honest motives, and in all his varied relations in business affairs and in social life has maintained a character and standing that have impressed all with his sincere and manly purpose to do by others as he would have others do by him.

CHRISTIAN A KINDRED.

Since 1893 the roll of the leading business men of Seattle has included the name of Christian A. Kindred, and none have been more highly respected. Certainly none are more deeply interested in all things pertaining to the advancement and prosperity of the city, and his influence has always been found upon the side of progress and improvement. He is a native son of Indiana, his birth occurring in Jackson county, on the 3d of November, 1870, and he is of German descent. His father, Daniel Kindred, nobly served his country during the great Civil war, and as a companion on the journey of life chose Miss Mary Ramie. After their marriage they removed from Indiana to Smith county, Kansas, where they became well known farming people, and there they reared a family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, all of whom are still living. The parents are devout members of the Free Methodist church, and throughout their entire lives have followed its helpful teachings, doing all in their power to spread the cause of Christianity among their fellow men.

Christian A. Kindred spent the days of his boyhood and youth on his father's farm in Smith county, Kansas, and to its public school system he is indebted for the educational privileges which he was permitted to enjoy in his early life. In 1893 he cast in his lot with the citizens of Seattle, where he has since been engaged in the wood and coal business at his present location. He began his operations here in a small way, but by undaunted perseverance and honorable methods has gradually risen to a prominent place in the business world, being now the owner of the extensive grounds on which his yards are located. Employment is furnished to sixteen men at the wood camp, while in Seattle six teams are kept constantly at work delivering wood and

coal to his many customers. He is a man of integrity and marked fidelity to the duties of life, and Seattle numbers him among her representative citizens. In his social relations Mr. Kindred is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his political preference is with the Socialists. He is well known and enjoys a distinctive popularity in the city which for a number of years has been his home and field of labor, and has unbounded faith in Seattle and in its growth and its advancement to a position of still greater relative importance as one of the industrial and commercial centers of the west.

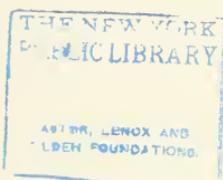
WILLIAM H. VERNON.

Great rewards are always in store for the man who has the foresight to recognize the future value of undeveloped regions, and, furthermore, has the necessary courage to be the pioneer in building up the resources of the place. The city of Ballard in King county, Washington, is an example of a locality which has been lying for years with its wealth untouched and only awaiting the coming of the promoter to make of it one of the leading commercial centers of the west. And Mr. Vernon is one of those who came when it was an insignificant place in the commercial world and exploited its resources until it is now a thriving city. When he came here there were only about two hundred inhabitants in the town, but his judgment told him there were excellent prospects for the future here, and through hard times and all he has never lost faith in the ultimate greatness of Ballard.

William H. Vernon is the son of W. H. and Mary (Downing) Vernon, who both passed their lives in England; the former was interested in a brewery for awhile and later in farming. William was born in that famous city of Sheffield, England, on July 3, 1839. He had no opportunities in youth to gain an education and throughout his life has had to pick up the information and culture by dint of hard labor which come to the more favored as a mere circumstance of youth; but he has been a diligent student to this very day and is not so backward as some who have made less use of their opportunities. He was a boy when he first engaged in the mercantile business. But the memorable Black Friday in financial circles in 1866 threw him, as it did thousands of others, down from the heights of success and caused him a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars. In the fall of 1879 he decided to come to America. For a short time he was located in Minnesota, where he did very well, and then went to Dakota and engaged in the stock



Mr. H. Vernon



business, where he remained for eight years. Ever since coming from England he has had an eye on the future of the Sound country, and about this time he decided the opportunity had come for him to cast in his lot with the country. He at once engaged in the real estate and insurance business and is the oldest dealer in that line in the city, and he has profited by his long continuance in the business. He has had the best interests of the city at heart and has done much to induce various manufacturing concerns to locate here. He has also aided in building up the place, and owns a number of residence properties. Mr. Vernon represents a number of the leading insurance companies, and is acting as agent for many non-resident property owners, attending to their loans and their general business. In 1900 he and his brother-in-law, Mr. Lee, and his son, William H., started the Palace of Sweets in Seattle, and they have built up a good trade and are now manufacturing to a considerable extent.

Mr. Vernon is independent in politics, but he has held the position of justice of the peace for four years and police judge for two years. He married in England Miss Mary Lee, a daughter of John and Martha (Sellers) Lee, both living in Sheffield, England, and she was also a native of that country. They have nine children, three sons and six daughters. Arthur is an engineer on the Great Northern. Edith May is the wife of John Taylor and resides in England. William Horace is interested, as mentioned before, with his father in the Palace of Sweets. The others are Grace, Rose, Frank, Vernie, Lilly and Dora.

EUSTACE B. SCOTT.

Eustace B. Scott, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Seattle, Everett & Tacoma Navigation Company, with office at the Coleman dock, is one of the most progressive and energetic young business men of Seattle, where his ability, enterprise and upright methods have already established for him an enviable reputation. Although he is quite young, comparatively, his popularity is established on a firm basis, that of his own well tested merit.

Mr. Scott was born in Russell, Kentucky, May 6, 1871, and is a son of Uriah B. and Clarinda (Lionberger) Scott, both natives of Ohio. In early life the father was engaged in boat-building and for years followed that occupation in the east, on the Ohio, Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, until coming to the Pacific coast, after which he was similarly engaged on the Willamette and Columbia rivers until his removal to Portland, Oregon, in 1873. Since then he has been engaged in the navigation of the Sound

and the construction of vessels. Immediately after locating in Portland he built the Ohio, and with her navigated the Willamette river in 1874 to Dayton, which point had never before been reached by steamer. While in Portland he also built the steamship City of Salem, and interested in the steamship Flyer. In 1898 he removed to Seattle to look after his interests here, and is to-day the president of the Seattle, Everett & Tacoma Navigation Company, which was incorporated in 1897, the other officers being John J. Dockar, vice-president; and E. B. Scott, secretary and treasurer. The vessels now in service are the steamship Greyhound, plying between Seattle and Everett; the steamship City of Everett, also plying between those cities; and the magnificent new Telephone, one of the swiftest vessels of its class ever built. This vessel was designed by E. B. Scott and built especially for their service and is one of the most elegantly furnished and completely equipped on the Pacific coast.

Eustace B. Scott has spent his childhood, youth and early manhood on the coast, having come to the west with his parents when only two years old. He received a liberal English education in the high school and academy of Portland, which was supplemented by a commercial course. At the age of twenty-one he accepted a position as freight clerk on the steamship Telephone, plying between Portland and Astoria, Oregon, which position he held for three years, and then spent four years as purser on the same vessel, resigning that position to come to the Sound to take charge as managing owner of the steamship Greyhound. On the 10th of August, 1898, the company purchased the steamship City of Everett, and on the 28th of October, the same year, the company was incorporated under its present management. It has a regular and satisfactory passenger traffic between Seattle and other points, which has increased to immense proportions, the books of the company showing for the year 1901 ninety thousand and fifty passengers. They have established a most satisfactory service with their swift and elegantly fitted vessels, making three trips daily.

On the 27th of December, 1898, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Mame E. Robinson, a native daughter of the coast, having been born and reared in Portland. Her parents are James and Mary (Strong) Robinson. Our subject and his wife have a little daughter, Nanette. Fraternally Mr. Scott is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and religiously is a member of the First Baptist church. In his political views he is a Republican, but has had no time or inclination for public office. Since coming to Seattle he has devoted his entire energies to the company of which he is now the manager,

and which owes its success largely to his untiring efforts, good management and executive ability. He is a very wide-awake and progressive business man, and wherever known is held in high esteem.

GEORGE W. GABRIEL.

The subject of this review is now serving in the important position of master mechanic for the Seattle Electric Company. Since 1891 he has made his home in this city, and during the intervening period he has been recognized as one of its most progressive and public spirited citizens. His birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1838, and he is a son of John Gabriel, who was a weaver by trade. He is one of the two surviving children, his younger brother being still a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. The son George W. received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and learned the machinist's trade in a boiler factory. At the first call for volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion he enlisted in Company C, Fifth Ohio, and was in camp until the 22d of April, 1861. At the end of his three months' term of enlistment he re-enlisted for service in Company C, under Captain Foley, and served as one of Fremont's body guards. Among the many important battles in which Mr. Gabriel participated during his military career may be mentioned the engagement at Springfield, and he remained with Fremont until the latter was superceded, after which he was employed on the Nashville Railroad, then a government road used in carrying munitions of war. Returning thence to the north, he secured employment in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company's shops at Chicago, there remaining for about two years, while for the following seven years he was a resident of Baraboo, Wisconsin, and then for the long period of fourteen years was an employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. His next engagement was with the Union Pacific in Wyoming, one year later he secured employment with the Northern Pacific, and for a time thereafter was at Helena and Butte, Montana, in search of a location that would prove beneficial to his wife's ill health. Deciding then to come to Washington, he was given charge of the mechanical department of the street railway at Tacoma, and a year later he came to Seattle and entered the employ of what was then known as the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad; but later this road was placed in the hands of a receiver and Mr. Gabriel then took charge of the shops of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to which he gave his attention until January, 1900. At that date he assumed the responsible position of master mechanic for the Seattle Electric Company.

a position which he still continues to fill to the utmost satisfaction of all. When he entered upon the duties of this office the company owned but a small shop and twenty-five cars, but under his wise and able supervision two large shops have been erected, and the company now give employment to one hundred and seventy-five men, while they have also built and rebuilt twenty cars. Thus they have been able to keep pace with the wonderful growth of the city, and they now do all their own work with the exception of making the castings.

The marriage of Mr. Gabriel was celebrated in Cleveland, Ohio, when Miss Mary A. Cole became his wife. Four children have been born of this union, two of whom died when young, and the two surviving are: Edward, who is serving as freight agent for the Seattle Electric Company; and Albert C., who is engaged with a mining company in Ashland, Oregon. In his fraternal relations Mr. Gabriel is connected with the Masonic order, holding membership with lodge No. 87, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Seattle Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons. In his political relations he is independent, while religiously he is connected with the Episcopal church.

JACOB JULIEN.

Jacob Julien is a retired farmer and for several years has resided in Seattle, where he has become quite extensively interested in real estate. He was born at Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, on the 18th of October, 1830. His father, Reme Julien, was born in South Carolina in 1783, and when a young man emigrated westward, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Lawrence county, Indiana, where he made his home continuously until 1852, at which time he again journeyed westward. He took up his abode in Chariton, Iowa, where he spent his remaining days passing away on the 15th of March, 1861. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and manifested many of the sterling traits of character of the Scotch-Irish people. Throughout his entire business career he carried on agricultural pursuits. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Julia Henderson, was born in Tennessee and died in Lawrence county, Indiana.

Jacob Julien obtained his education in the old time district schools of his native county and in his youth became familiar with the duties and labors of farm life, assisting in the cultivation of his father's farm. In 1852 he became a resident of Iowa and purchased a farm near Chariton, upon which he lived until 1874, successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits during that period. He then came to King county, Washington, where he purchased

sixty-eight acres of farm land on the Dwamish river, seven miles from Seattle. Upon this place he made excellent improvements and after a time sold the property and purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres in the same locality. He carried on general farming for twenty years and his well tilled fields brought to him a good return, and he also realized a handsome income from his stock dealing. At length he became interested in Seattle residence property, and for a number of years has spent the greater part of his time in this metropolis.

While in the county of his nativity, in 1852, Mr. Julien was united in marriage to Amanda Rogers, a native of Tennessee and of English descent. Five children have been born to them, namely: James, Jacob and Renne, at home; Orlena, the wife of A. Robar, a resident of Seattle; and Lucretia, the wife of T. K. Ray, a farmer of King county. In his political affiliations Mr. Julien is a Democrat and for twenty-seven years he regularly voted in the Dwamish precinct. He has held the offices of school director and road supervisor for many years and is active and influential in public affairs. He belongs to St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., which he joined twenty-seven years ago. He became a charter member of Seattle Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., which was organized January 2, 1883, and of which he was elected tyler. In his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. His career has been one of industry, and, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by honest and persistent effort, he has steadily worked his way upward to success.

EDGAR J. ROUNDS.

Edgar J. Rounds is the senior member of the firm of Rounds, Ditlefsen & Company, contractors and builders of Seattle, and has been a resident of this city since the 2d of January, 1891. He was born in Crawford county, Wisconsin, May 27, 1865. His grandfather, Isaiah Rounds, was a native of New York and followed agricultural pursuits as a means of providing for his family. Removing to the west he took up his abode in Wisconsin where he spent his remaining days and passed away at the age of eighty-two years. Isaiah Rounds, Jr. the father of our subject, was also a native of the Empire state and with the family went to Wisconsin where he subsequently engaged in merchandising and was also a millwright. He put in the first water-power mill in that part of the country; it contained the old up and down saw, but later he remodeled the mill and put in a turbine wheel and circular saw. Not only an active and enterprising business man but also a valued citizen, Isaiah Rounds was frequently called to official life and filled

a number of county offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was also a prominent and valued member of the Methodist church, doing all in his power to advance the cause of Christianity and promote the growth of the church, and in the organization with which he was connected he filled various official positions. He was married in New York to Luanna Rich, a representative of an old Vermont family, and they became the parents of four children.

Edgar J. Rounds, the youngest of these, and the only one now on the Pacific coast, pursued a public school education in Wisconsin and later completed a course in a business college at Madison, that state. His training for the practical duties of life was in line of carpentering and after he had mastered his trade he worked as a foreman for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He afterward went to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and thence made his way to the south. He went first to Nashville, but on leaving that state went to St. Louis, where he remained until his removal to Seattle, where he arrived on the 2d of January, 1891. During all his active years Mr. Rounds had engaged in carpentering and building, and his excellent workmanship had steadily secured him advancement. He established his home in Seattle and began business on his own account as the member of the firm of Pickarts & Company, but after a year he engaged in business alone and was without a partner for three years. He is now a member of the firm of Rounds, Ditlefsen & Company and has gained a high reputation in the line of his chosen vocation. His work has been largely in building windows and stairs and other departments of carpentering of the finest nature. He has erected the Columbia school at Columbia City, and several warehouses and tenements in Seattle, some of the latter costing as high as fifteen thousand dollars. He built and fitted up his shop, which is well supplied with all the necessary machinery for the turning out of fine work in the line of his chosen specialty. His pay-roll amounts to three hundred dollars a week, except in the rush building season, when it largely exceeds that amount.

On the 27th of June, 1892, in this city, Mr. Rounds was united in marriage to Susie E. Davis, a daughter of John Davis, of Wisconsin, who belonged to an old family of Boston, Massachusetts. Their union has been blessed with two children, Ethelyn Byrne and Paul Edgar. In 1901 Mr. Rounds erected his home here at 318 Malden avenue and has also built and sold other houses in the city, his real estate business proving a profitable source of income. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, following the family example in this direction, and to some extent has labored for the success of the party, but has never sought office as a reward for party fealty.

He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Woodmen of the World. He is a devoted member of the Methodist church and also belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a very busy man, yet is ever ready to pause in his business duties to distribute aid to those in need. He is wholly worthy of the respect which is freely tendered him, for his name has become synonymous with fair dealing, honorable business methods and all that is elevating and beneficial to the city and to the individual.

E. C. DICKSON.

E. C. Dickson, who is filling the position of bookkeeper and shipping clerk for the Issaquah Coal Company at Issaquah, King county, is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Rock Island on the 20th of September, 1863. His father, George M. Dickson, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1839, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. The paternal grandfather, John Dickson, became one of the pioneer settlers of the Keystone state, and when the country became involved for the second time in hostilities with England he joined the American army and fought in the war of 1812. From his native state George M. Dickson moved westward and for many years operated a paper mill at Milan, near Rock Island, Illinois. He was also interested in a street-car line connecting the two places. In 1886 he went to Wichita, Kansas, where he inaugurated a street railway system, and has since resided there. He married Julia A. Chisler, who was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1840, and is still living.

E. C. Dickson, their son, was educated in the public schools of Milan and in the Northern Illinois College at Fulton, that state. When his literary course was completed he took up the work of bridge-building. He was then nineteen years of age and he entered the employ of the M. Lesic Bridge Company of Chicago, spending two years in their operating department. In 1884 he became connected with the Horine-Wagner Company, conducting a commission house at Omaha, Nebraska, where he continued for nineteen months. On the expiration of that period he purchased an interest in the Wichita Paper Company, incorporated, at Wichita, Kansas, with which he was connected for two years, when he sold his interest in the business, and in 1888 came to Seattle, Washington. For about two years he was in the employ of H. M. Jones and J. M. Coleman and afterward spent several years in Seattle as a political worker in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1895 he went to Placer county, California, where he spent eight months engaged in placer mining. Through the succeeding fourteen months he was

employed as a clerk in the store of the firm of Harris & Dewett of San Francisco, and in the fall of 1897 he went to Alaska. For a time he had charge of the Brooks pack train, between Skagway and Bennett, and later became collector on the Brackett wagon road, from Skagway to the summit of the White Pass. When he terminated that business relation he entered the employ of Hugh Foy, the contractor who built the White Pass & Yukon Railroad, and next accepted a clerkship with Frank Twichel, who had charge of the commissary department of the White Pass & Yukon Company.

In 1899 Mr. Dickson returned to Seattle and the following year came to Issaquah to accept the position of bookkeeper and shipping clerk with the Issaquah Coal Company, extensively engaged in the mining of coal in this portion of the county. He has held some very important positions and is well qualified for the responsibilities of the one which he is now filling. His business connections have taken him into many sections of the country and thus he has gained a somewhat comprehensive knowledge of America and of the interesting Alaska country. On the 9th of November, 1895, Mr. Dickson was married in San Francisco, the lady of his choice being Miss Abbie Armstrong, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1872. They have made many friends since coming to Issaquah and are now well known in the town.

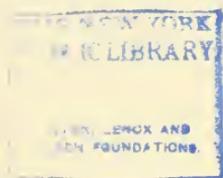
JOHN HUTTON.

One of the venerable citizens of Seattle and one who is well known and held in unequivocal confidence and regard in the community is Mr. Hutton, and though he has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, he is still vigorous and giving as active attention to the duties of his profession, that of marine and mechanical consulting engineer, as though two decades less rested upon his head. His life has been a somewhat eventful one and abounds in interesting experiences, while he has not only become widely known for his exceptional skill as a mechanic, but he has also lived a life of signal usefulness and honor, having labored in divers sections of the world and having at all times directed his course according to the highest principles of honor and integrity. Mr. Hutton has made his home in Seattle since the year 1885, and even a brief sketch of his career is certain to be read with pleasure by his many friends.

John Hutton comes of staunch old English stock, and he is himself a native son of the "right little, tight little isle," having been born in Buckinghamshire, England, on the 3d of January, 1825, being the son of John Hutton, whose lineage traces back many generations in England. John



John Hutton



Hutton, Sr., was a skilled mechanic and in his line achieved a reputation of more than local order. He married a member of an old and distinguished Scottish family, and they both passed their lives in Great Britain, having become the parents of thirteen children, of whom eleven are living at the present time.

After receiving such advantages as were to be had in the schools of his native place during his early boyhood, the subject of this sketch began to prepare himself for the practical duties and responsibilities of life. At the age of fourteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship as a mechanic, serving in the great establishment of the celebrated firm of Easton & Amos, one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the city of London, and in order to secure for him the privilege of acquiring his trade under the effective direction implied, the mother of Mr. Hutton paid a large premium to gain for him the place as an apprentice. He completed a full apprenticeship of seven years, and as a journeyman found employment with Scott & Russell and other noted firms of machinists and ship-builders of London and other English cities, while later he was similarly employed by leading concerns in Australia and New Zealand, having thus been enlisted in the service of the best marine companies of the British possessions. In New Zealand Mr. Hutton established a lucrative business upon his own responsibility, successfully conducting the enterprise for about seven years and thence going to the city of Melbourne, Australia, where he remained until 1870, when he shipped for San Francisco, arriving at his destination in due course of time. In that city he accepted a position in the Risdien Iron Works, and after he had there passed eight days in a subordinate capacity, he had so demonstrated his exceptional skill and ability that he was given full charge of the works, as foreman, being thus shown preference over many really competent men who had been in the employ of the concern for years. He showed a greater technical knowledge and greater mechanical facility than did any of the others, and the fact did not long wait recognition on the part of the operators of the plant. At the expiration of one year Mr. Hutton resigned his position and became chief engineer of the pioneer American steamship, the Nevada, plying between San Francisco and New Zealand, and owned by W. H. Webb, of New York. He retained this position for eighteen months and then assumed a similar incumbency on the steam vessel Prince Alfred, which was wrecked off the headlands of San Francisco some time later. After this disaster Mr. Hutton returned to San Francisco and accepted the position of chief engineer with the firm of Goodall & Perkins, and for the following three or four years was engaged in the north and south

coastwise trade. Within this period he grew satiated with seafaring life, and he finally settled in San Francisco, and was there employed at different intervals in a number of the most important machine shops of the city. Finally he again became chief engineer in connection with maritime service, and was holding this position on the steamboat Edith in 1889, when he came to Seattle and here took up his permanent abode. Here he established the machine shops at the Commercial dock, between Madison and Marion streets, and though the enterprise had a most modest inception, his exceptional talent in the line of his work soon attracted an appreciative supporting patronage, and the business constantly expanded in scope and importance. He withdrew from the same in 1897, since which time the shops have been successfully conducted by his son, Arthur F., who acquired his trade under the effective direction of his father and who is likewise known as a skilled mechanic in every particular. In the establishment all kinds of machine work and marine repairing are done, and employment is given to a corps of from fifteen to fifty capable assistants, regulated by the exigencies of the season and demands. The son proves an able successor, being a man of the finest skill as an engineer and mechanic, and it is a satisfaction to his father that he was thus able to place the enterprise which he had founded into the hands of one capable of sustaining his own high reputation.

Mr. Hutton is known as one of the best informed and most expert marine engineers on the Pacific coast, and his fine mechanical talent has been fortified by more than half a century of practical experience in the technical and general work of his profession, so that recourse is had to his advice and counsel by the leading vessel companies of the coast, while implicit confidence is invariably placed in his judgment. He is well known among the marine circles of the coast, and his popularity is attested by the hearty greetings ever accorded him by those who have known him long and well. In politics Mr. Hutton is not guided by strict partisan lines, preferring to exercise his franchise in support of those men and measures deemed worthy of his aid, as tending to conserve the best interests of the people in general.

In the city of London, in 1845, Mr. Hutton was united in marriage to Miss Ann Cato, who was born in Hertfordshire, England, the eldest daughter of William Cato, a manufacturer of that shire, which was the home of the ancestors of George Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Hutton became the parents of four sons and nine daughters, of whom eleven are yet living. Of the sons we record that Ernest C. is engaged in the mercantile business in New Zealand; Harry W. is one of the leading maritime lawyers of the San Francisco bar and is prominent in connection with the affairs of the muni-

cipal government; Frank is engaged in business in San Diego, California; and Alfred F. is his father's successor in carrying on the machine shops previously mentioned. The names of the seven daughters are as follows: Louisa, Rosa, Clara, Annie, Bessie, Catherine and Alice, all married. Mr. Hutton is an Odd Fellow and has filled every office in the order and at present is past provincial grand master. He has a comfortable home at 512 East Lake avenue, and is passing the evening of his days in that dignified independence and contentment which properly crown a life of earnest toil and endeavor.

EDWARD O. GRAVES.

In all the northwestern sections of this great country there is no man more familiar with the questions of finance as related to our country and our government than Edward O. Graves, the president of the Washington National Bank. His broad and comprehensive knowledge comes through a most earnest and thorough study of the question in relation to the discharge of official duties in the treasury department in our national capital. For years he was a prominent representative of official life in Washington and his connection therewith was only severed when he resolved to engage in a private banking business in the northwest. He bears an unassailable reputation as an official, and the same unfaltering honesty and reliability has been manifest in the conduct of the banking institution with which he is now associated. No resident of Seattle is held in higher regard or more fully deserves the confidence of his fellow men.

Mr. Graves is a native of Herkimer county, New York, born on the 3d of August, 1843, and is of English descent, his ancestors, however, crossing the Atlantic from the "merrie isle" at an early period in the development of New England, where they located. They became residents of Massachusetts and took an active part in public affairs that are now chronicled on the pages of history. Russell Graves, the great-grandfather of Edward O., aided in throwing off the yoke of British oppression, serving as a member of the colonial army in the war of the Revolution. John Graves, the grandfather, became one of the pioneer settlers of Herkimer county, New York, and was one of the early sheriffs there. Later he represented his district in the state legislature. He was born in Connecticut and married Esther Smith, whose father, Ozial Smith, was one of the first men to establish a home in Erie county, New York. He was a resident of Buffalo in 1812 when the city was burned by the English. Mr. and Mrs. Graves owned a tract of land in that city where the Tiff House now stands.

She was a lady of remarkable energy and capability and attained to the very advanced age of one hundred and one years. Among the children born to this worthy couple was Solomon Graves, whose birth occurred in 1819, in Herkimer county, where he spent the greater part of his life, becoming a leading and influential citizen, and leaving the impress of his strong individuality upon public affairs. He was a member of the state legislature and largely aided in shaping public thought and opinion. He married Miss Margaret Smith, who was born in 1821 in Erie county. She still survives him at the age of eighty-one years and is held in the warmest regard by all who know her. Of their family three sons still survive.

Edward O. Graves was provided with excellent educational privileges and on completing his course in Hobart College in Geneva, New York, he entered governmental service and for a number of years was one of the most reliable and capable representatives of the treasury department. His first position was a clerkship under the secretary of the treasury, Hon. F. E. Spinner, who had been deputy sheriff of Herkimer county in his early manhood under John Graves, the grandfather of our subject. In 1868 E. O. Graves was promoted to chief clerk in the treasurer's office and when the first civil service examinations were inaugurated he was made chief examiner, while on the 1st of July, 1874, he was made superintendent of the redemption agency for the redemption of national bank notes, an office which he organized in its minutest detail, making it one of the model offices of the government. In 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur assistant treasurer of the United States, and on the 1st of July, 1885, was made chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. Thus promotion after promotion came to him, adding to his responsibilities, for his worth was recognized and his fidelity was above question.

In the spring of 1889 Mr. Graves came to Seattle and made arrangements for the organization of the Washington National Bank. He then returned to the capital and resigned his position in order to take up his abode here and complete the organization of the bank. He was made its president and in July opened the bank for business, continuing to manage and control its affairs most successfully until March, 1900, when he decided to retire from active business, and soon afterward found rest and recreation in traveling abroad. He is also a partner in the bank at Whatcom as a member of the firm of Graves & Purdy, this institution being the largest bank in northwestern Washington. Thoroughly familiar with banking business and wonderfully conversant with financial interests, Mr. Graves has made the two banks leading financial establishments and

has so conducted them that they annually return good dividends, while furnishing the public with a perfectly reliable place of deposit, exchange and general banking business. Mr. Graves has also been president of the Chamber of Commerce, which has had important bearing on business interests in Seattle. During his twenty-one years of government service he was chairman of a commission to examine the New York custom house, and of various other important commissions, his recommendations in which resulted in large savings to the government, while the fact that he held his position for so long a time in Washington, during many changes of administration, proves conclusively that he brought to his duties such ability, honor and fidelity as are deserving of the highest praise. His was a most valued public service, whose duty was ever his paramount interest, and he won the friendship as well as trust and regard of many of the most prominent men of the country.

Mr. Graves was married in 1868 to Miss Clara E. Gale, a native of Washington, D. C., and a daughter of Dr. Leonard D. Gale, a scientist of great prominence who assisted Professor Morse in the invention of the telegraph. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have two daughters, Jessie and Evaline C., at home, while their son Edward Bertram is in the employ of the surveyor general of Washington. The family are members of St. Mark's Episcopal church and their home is the center of a cultured society circle.

JOHN COLLINS.

The glory of our republic is in the perpetuation of individuality and in the according of the utmost scope for individual accomplishment. Fostered under the most auspicious of surroundings that can encompass one who has the will to dare and to do, our nation has almost spontaneously produced men of finest mental caliber, of true virile strength and vigorous purpose. The cradle has never been one of pampered luxury, but the modest couch of infancy has often rocked future greatness. American biography thus becomes, perhaps, one of more perfect individuality, in the general as well as the specific case, than does that of any other nation of the globe. Of America is the self-made man a product, and the record of accomplishments in this individual sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in deepest regard and highest honor. In tracing the career of the subject of this review we are enabled to gain a recognition of this sort of a record, for he is a man of broadest intellectuality and one who has attained to distinguished honors. For this reason there is particular interest attaching to the points

which mark his progress in life, and this sketch is amply justified. There is no citizen in Seattle who has been a more important part in its history, his name being closely interwoven with progress along the various lines which contribute to advancement and welfare for the common rights.

Mr. Collins is a native of Ireland, having been born in Cootehill, county Cavan, in the province of Ulster, on the 27th of November, 1835. He represents old families of that land and his parents were Patrick and Mary (Dinning) Collins, industrious farming people. The father attained the age of sixty-eight years, and after his death the mother came to America to live with her son John in Seattle, where she died at the age of eighty-three years. They were both devout members of the Catholic church and died in that faith.

John Collins left his home and native land when only ten years of age, crossing the Atlantic to New York city, where amid strangers he began life on his own account. After six years spent in the eastern metropolis he removed to Machias, Maine, where he engaged in driving a team and later became connected with the lumber interests of that state, continuing in that line of business until 1857. Becoming convinced that the west offered better opportunities than the old and more thickly settled east, he decided to remove to the Pacific coast. Arriving in San Francisco, California, he remained in that city until September, when he came to Puget Sound and entered the employ of the Puget Sound Mill Company in their sawmill at Port Gamble. He had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business prior to this time, and his efficient service enabled him to command good wages. Saving his earnings he remained with the company for ten years and then made judicious investments of his capital in real estate. While in Seattle he purchased property and built a hotel. Studying the conditions of the country and its possibilities, he became convinced that Seattle had a brilliant future before it, and accordingly he visited the town and purchased city property. In 1867 he took up his abode here and assumed the management of the Occidental Hotel, in which he owned a two-third interest. For a number of years he conducted this hotel most successfully and became its sole owner. But he did not confine his attention alone to this line. He is a man of resourceful business ability and marked enterprise and carries forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes. His business interests, too, have been of such a nature that they have contributed in large measure to the general progress and prosperity, as well as to his individual success. He was prominent in the building of railroads and in the opening up of coal mines, two lines that have been of great benefit and material assistance to this part of the

state. He also made many investments in realty and platted the Collins addition to the city. He built the Seattle Hotel block and the Collins block and became the owner of other valuable property. He has, indeed, through many years been one of Seattle's most successful, prominent and enterprising business men, doing all in his power to advance the city's interests. He was one of the organizers of the gas company, and his counsel, as well as his financial aid, has been a potent element in the conduct of many important enterprises of great value here.

Mr. Collins has been no less prominent and active in political affairs, and today is classed among the leaders of the Democratic party in the state. On the organization of the city government in 1869, he was elected a member of the city council and served so satisfactorily to his constituents that he was elected for three consecutive terms, while in 1877 he had the honor of being elected mayor, being the sixth incumbent in that office. He exercised his official prerogatives in support of every measure and movement for the general good. He was largely instrumental in inducing the city to establish and own its own water works and to control its own harbor front, that it might enjoy the benefit of the revenue derived therefrom. He was also a member of the committee to form the new city charter and in 1882 he was elected a member of the council of the territorial legislature and served during the session of 1883-84. During that time he was chairman of the committee of commerce and member of the committee of ways and means. In this way he rendered the territory very valuable service, opposing in the most vigorous and capable manner every measure which he deemed detrimental and aiding with equal force and persistence every movement which he believed would be for the benefit of the territory. He was very active in securing the passage of the bill appropriating six thousand dollars for the territorial university, the largest sum which up to that time had been given the institution. The bill was strongly opposed, but Mr. Collins' able efforts in its behalf at length prevailed and it was passed,—a work of great value to the cause of education in the territory, as all now acknowledge. His efforts in all his public life have been creditable to the people whom he represents, as well as of great benefit to the city and the state. He has also been very active in the councils of his party, attending first the territorial conventions and later the state conventions, while on one occasion he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic national convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for president of the United States.

In 1855 Mr. Collins was happily married to Miss Mary Ann Macalroy, and to them were born four children, but only one is now living, Emma L.,

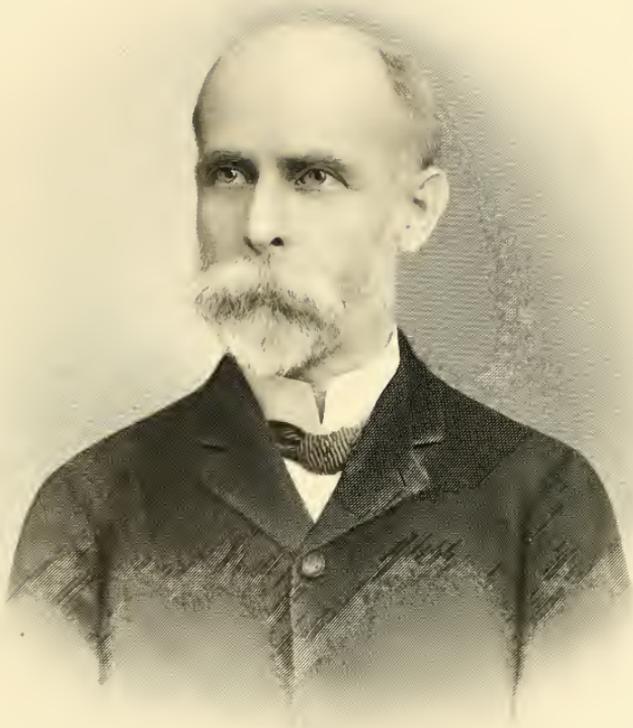
who is at home with her father. The mother departed this life in 1871, and in 1878 Mr. Collins was again married, his second union being with Angeline B. Jackling, by whom he has four children: Edena, John F., Edward and Catherine. All are members of the Catholic church, to which Mr. Collins has ever contributed most liberally, but while he is firm in his faith, he has also been most generous in his contributions to other churches, to benevolent enterprises and to all measures relating to the city's progress and substantial upbuilding. With firm belief in Seattle, he identified his interests with hers and has been unswerving in his allegiance. The city has met his expectations, but no man in all Seattle has been more active and enterprising in his efforts for the general good. Mr. Collins is a man of distinctive ability and his character is one which is above a shadow of reproach. He has been faithful to the high offices in which he has been called to serve, and is widely known and respected by all who have been at all familiar with his honorable and useful career.

EDWIN W. HOUGHTON.

In this age of specialization when the aggregate world's work is divided into many parcels and each one is assigned to a different specialist, the perspective of the whole amount is lost, and one does not appreciate the extent and variety of industry as was the case when men were each a kind of Robinson Crusoe obliged to make everything and perform every work which provided for the necessaries of life. In this complexity of modern life surely, one of the most important of our special workers is the architect, the builder of our homes and constructor of the public and private edifices which are the wonder of the world. In this class of men is to be reckoned Mr. Edwin W. Houghton, to whom one can ascribe, as he walks through the business district of Seattle, Washington, the erection of many of the substantial structures which are the home of the commercial interests of that city.

His father's name was Thomas, an Englishman, who was induced to come to America by an elder brother about 1850. He became interested in a financial way with the meat packing and shipping industry, which was then only in its infancy, with little prophecy of the vast proportions which it was destined at this present day to assume. But later he sold out and returned to England, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Edwin was born in Hampshire, England, August 5, 1856. He was educated first in the public schools and later in King Edward's grammar school. He then went into the office of his uncles, who were prominent archi-



E. V. Houghton

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

pects in Chelsea, London, and had been in the business and in the same office for about sixty years. Thus he was enabled to acquire a very thorough training, and he also gained much practical knowledge of the craft by working for an elder brother. This brother, Thomas Marcus Houghton, is a prominent English architect, a member of the British Institute of Architects, Society of Arts, Sanitary Institute, and master of chancery in all courts of justice. After he had carried on this preliminary work for a few years and was able to stand on his own feet, as it were, he married and in 1884 decided to make America the field of his endeavors. He first spent some time in the east, then came to the Pacific coast, and in 1889 cast in his lot with that of the growing city of Seattle. It was about this time that the big fire swept away a large part of the city, and thus afforded a good field for the builder. He became associated with a Mr. Saunders, and they built a number of business houses, some of the more prominent being the Bailey building, the P. I. building, Olympic block, the headquarters of the city fire department, Rainier hotel, four of the city school buildings. In 1892 Mr. Saunders went east, and since then Mr. Houghton has been alone in the business. Some of the more recent buildings which he has erected are: The Arcade, the Estabrook, the Curtis, the Cascade laundry, the Lippy, the Cataract Company, the Otis, the Grand Opera House of Seattle, the Spokane Theatre, the Grand Opera House at Butte, Montana, Beck's Theatre at New Whatcom, besides many residences. This is certainly a good record, and he could desire no better monument to his deeds than this list of structures, many of which will be in existence long after their builder has passed away.

Mr. Houghton is a well rounded man and has been interested in other matters than his business. He is a Republican in politics; he belongs to the Trinity parish church and for three years sang in its choir; and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Driving Club, the Society of Engineers, and an associate of the American Institute of Architecture. He finds his principal recreation in riding and driving, and owns three fine riding horses. Mr. Houghton was married in England in 1884, just before coming to this country. The lady of his choice was Margaret Ann Crude, who was of Devonshire family and a graduate of Edinburg University. They have had two children, but only one is living, Gordon T. A.

JAY A. KELLOGG.

In political circles as well as in business life Jay A. Kellogg has long been recognized as a leader in Washington. In addition to many local positions, he has served for four years as state senator and has labored earnestly

and loyally for the best interests of city, county and state. He has spent nearly his entire life upon the Pacific coast, and the spirit of enterprise and progress so characteristic of this section of the country is exemplified in his career. A lawyer by profession, in addition to his practice he is also engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business.

Mr. Kellogg was born in Boone county, Illinois, in 1853. His father, Eli D. Kellogg, was born in Vermont and after residing for some years in Illinois made a trip to California in 1859. Three times he crossed the plains, returning to the east in order to buy horses, which he brought back with him to California. He had no trouble with the Indians, but the party which immediately followed that with which he traveled were molested by the red men and lost considerable stock. Eli Kellogg engaged in milling, farming and merchandising. He took a prominent part in public affairs, was recognized as a leading and influential citizen of his community and was called to represent his district in the state legislature, where he served for two terms, proving a valued member of the house. In his political affiliations he was a Republican. In Illinois he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Passage, and to them were born four children, of whom our subject and a sister are living in Seattle. The father also resides in this state, making his home in Lincoln county, and is the owner of over eight hundred acres of very fine and valuable wheat land south of Spokane. In his business affairs he has prospered, becoming one of the well-to-do residents of Lincoln county, and he is also prominent in public affairs there and has served as county commissioner.

When very young Jay A. Kellogg was taken by his parents to California, where he was reared, pursuing his preliminary education in the public schools and later attending St. Joseph College. In 1879 he came to Washington and entered upon his business career as proprietor of a jewelry store in Dayton, where he remained until his removal to Seattle. Desiring to fit himself for the profession of law, he began reading under the direction of a preceptor, and in Dayton was admitted to the bar, after which he abandoned mercantile pursuits in order to engage in practice. On his removal to Seattle he also became engaged in the real estate and loan business. He has made a specialty of the former and has been very successful. No man in the city is better informed concerning realty values and the possibilities of the real estate market than our subject. His business methods, in strict conformity with the ethics of commercial life, combined with his enterprising spirit and unflinching courtesy, have gained him the public confidence, and therefore he is enjoying well merited prosperity in his undertakings.

Mr. Kellogg has been twice married. In Dayton, this state, he wedded Miss Sina Coleson, and to them were born two children, Jay C. and June. After the death of his first wife Mr. Kellogg was again married, in Spokane, in 1895, when Cora Lake became his wife, and they now have one son. In 1898 he erected his present home, which is a pleasant one, and there hospitality reigns supreme. Mr. Kellogg is an important factor in political circles and is found among the stalwart supporters of the Republican party. While at Dayton he served for three terms, covering six years, as county auditor and four successive terms was mayor of that city. He was also honored with election to the state senate and served so capably that he was re-elected. He left the impress of his individuality upon the legislature enacted during that period, for he was an active working member of the upper house and labored earnestly for the adoption of every measure which he believed would contribute to the general good. Since coming to Seattle in 1897 he has been sent as a delegate to various city, county and state conventions. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, in which he is connected with the uniformed rank. He is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He stands as a high type of our American manhood, energetic and reliable in business, loyal and progressive in citizenship and trustworthy in all the private relations of life.

ALPHIUS BYERS.

Alphius Byers, who has attained distinction as one of the ablest members of the Seattle bar, is now practicing as a member of the firm of Byers & Byers. In this profession probably more than in any other success depends upon individual merit, upon a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, a power of keen analysis, and the ability to present clearly, concisely and forcibly the strong points in his cause. Possessing these necessary qualifications, Mr. Byers is accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the profession in Washington, and stands to-day as one of the most esteemed members of the Seattle bar. He is also a prominent and influential member of the common council of the city.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Byers was born in Lawrence county on the 22d of February, 1865, and is of English and Scotch ancestry. John and William Byers, who settled in Maryland in 1650, were the progenitors of the family in America. Our subject's great-grandfather, Robert Byers, was born in Virginia and served in the Revolutionary war, while

the grandfather, William Byers, was also a native of the Old Dominion and an officer in the war of 1812. The latter married Miss Betsey Russell, who was a native of Connecticut and a representative of an old New England family. From Virginia William Byers removed to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he died at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. Like his ancestors he was a Presbyterian in religious belief. The family was a most worthy and substantial one.

Ambrose Byers, the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in 1824, and there spent his entire life as an industrious and upright farmer. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Mary McCracken, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. She came of a family which was also of Scotch origin and which for three generations had resided in this country. True to the patriotic instincts of his ancestors Ambrose Byers entered the Union army during the Civil war and fought for the old flag and the cause it represented. He departed this life in 1887, at the age of sixty-three years, and is still survived by his wife, who is now seventy-three years of age. Both were valued members of the Presbyterian church, and held in the highest regard by all who knew them. To them were born eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, of whom three sons are now on the Pacific slope, these being Horace G., professor of chemistry in the Washington State University; and Obed A. and Alphius, who comprise the firm of Byers & Byers, engaged in the practice of law in Seattle.

Alphius Byers acquired his literary education at West Washington College, Pennsylvania, and pursued his legal studies at the Washington University in St. Louis. After his admission to the bar he came to Seattle in 1892, his brother Obed A. having preceded him two years, and they at once formed the present partnership. Although they are engaged in general practice, they make somewhat of a specialty of land, corporation and mercantile law, and are meeting with most gratifying success. They have prospered financially since coming west and have acquired considerable real estate of value in the city where they now make their home.

In 1895 Alphius Byers was united in marriage with Miss Ada Shallade, a native of Wisconsin, and this union has been blessed by one daughter, Catherine A. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum, and he and his wife occupy an enviable position in social circles where intelligence and worth are the passports into good society. Both he and his brother have been life-long Democrats, and are active in the work and councils of the party, attending its conventions and doing all within

their power to secure its success. In 1900 our subject was elected a member of the city council, and is now chairman of the judiciary committee and the committee on claims. In this capacity he is doing the city valued service, and is recognized as one of its most useful and public-spirited citizens. Holding marked precedence among the members of the bar, and retaining a clientele of so representative a character as to alone stand as evidence of his professional ability and personal popularity, Mr. Byers must assuredly be accorded a place in this volume.

GEORGE E. WEBSTER.

George E. Webster is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born on the 15th of October, 1845. His father, Alvah Webster, was born in New Hampshire, March 17, 1822, and was engaged in merchandising in Sandwich, that state, for many years, but is now living retired from active business cares, enjoying a well earned rest. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Manda Barber, was born at Orleans, on Cape Cod, in 1825, and is also living. Both came of early New England families.

Their son George E. acquired his education in the excellent public schools of Boston, and at seventeen years of age he began earning his own living. He turned his attention to teaming and soon became extensively engaged in the mercantile transfer trade, being well known in this connection in Boston for a quarter of a century. From 1888 until 1890 he conducted a boarding stable in Boston, and in May, 1891, came west to Seattle. In September of the same year he took up his abode in Enumclaw, where, in connection with F. O. Nickerson, he purchased the mercantile establishment formerly owned by the firm of Griffin & Blake. The new firm conducted the enterprise for seven years, and in 1897 Mr. Webster disposed of his interests and returned to Boston, where he conducted a store for a year, but finding that the eastern climate was seriously injuring his health, he returned to this city in 1898. During the period of his first residence here in 1892, he was one of the organizers of the Enumclaw Improvement Company. This was composed of George E. Webster, W. H. Cooper, F. O. Nickerson, Samuel Lafromboise, Arthur E. Pool, and C. C. Reeber. They took an option on sixty acres of the townsite land from F. O. Nickerson, and during the three years of the existence of the company many valuable improvements were made in the town. Among the buildings erected was a hop house, forty by one hundred feet, which was afterward turned into a creamery, but in 1902 it was destroyed by fire. The Improvement Company was forced out of ex-

istence by the great financial panic of 1893. After his return to Washington, in 1898, Mr. Webster opened a grocery store at Green Lake, Seattle, where he remained until 1902, when he again came to Enumclaw and became a member of the Webster-Eckhart-Syns Company, which was established and incorporated in the spring of 1902 and is now conducting a general mercantile store.

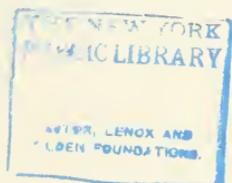
In 1863 Mr. Webster was married in Boston to Fannie M. Savage, who was born in Maine in 1848. In his political views Mr. Webster is a stalwart Republican, and he belongs to the Crescent Lodge of Masons at Enumclaw, having demitted from Faith Lodge of Boston, which he joined in 1871. His name is also on the membership rolls of Enumclaw Lodge No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

LEWIS R. DAWSON, M. D.

Lewis R. Dawson, M. D., is one of the most successful, capable and distinguished members of the medical profession in Seattle. He has made his home in this city since 1884 and is enjoying a constantly increasing patronage in the line of his chosen calling, as he has demonstrated his skill in coping with the difficult problems which continually confront the physician. The Doctor is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Warren, Trumbull county, on the 23d of June, 1856. The family is of English descent, but no record has been preserved concerning the establishment of the Dawsons in America. Isaac N. Dawson, the father of the Doctor, was born in Pennsylvania and in early life lived in Newcastle, that state, where he engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil. He removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, and at Warren began the manufacture of linseed oil, in which work he was thoroughly posted and by reason of his experience, knowledge and capable management conducted a prosperous business. He became one of the leading and influential citizens of Warren and took an active part in the official life of the city, serving as justice of the peace for many years, also as a member and president of the board of education, while for twelve years he occupied the position of chief executive of Warren, and his administration as mayor proved of practical benefit to the city along lines of substantial improvement and progress. His death occurred there in 1878. In early manhood he married Nancy L. Reeves, a daughter of John Reeves, a pioneer of Trumbull county, who was born in Connecticut and removed to Pennsylvania from that state and later became one of the first to locate in Trumbull county, Ohio. Mrs. Dawson attained the age of seventy-four years and her



Ernest R. Dawson



death occurred in July, 1900, when she was laid to rest by the side of her husband in the cemetery in Warren.

The Doctor was educated in the public schools and later in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Being thrown upon his own resources he engaged in teaching school in Warren in order to meet the expenses of a college course. When he had completed his literary education he at once entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. John R. Woods of Warren, and after his preliminary reading was accomplished he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated there in June, 1882, after three years of earnest and unremitting study. During the following year Dr. Dawson filled the position of assistant surgeon at the Quincy copper mines of Hancock, Michigan, and then after visiting friends in the east came to Washington, spending some time in Walla Walla, Tacoma and Portland, and in January, 1884, reached Seattle. He visited these various places in search of a location and decided that the last named offered the best opportunities. Accordingly he determined to take up his abode here, and his success in the line of his profession has demonstrated the wisdom of his choice. At first he was alone in practice, but in 1887 he entered into partnership with Dr. Thomas T. Minor, who was one of the most able members of the medical fraternity here. This relationship was maintained until the death of Dr. Minor in December, 1889. For about a year, in 1891-92, Dr. Dawson was engaged in the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. James B. Eagleson, since which time he has been alone, and the large patronage accorded him is an indication of the confidence reposed in him by the public. After his graduation he largely gave his attention to the diseases of women and in that branch of medical practice was very successful, but since his return from the Spanish-American war his practice has been more general and has included considerable surgical work. The Doctor has served for fifteen years in the national guard of the state and is now retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In December, 1884, he enlisted in the Seattle Rifles, Company B, First Regiment, National Guard of Washington, and in September, the following year, was made second lieutenant, while in May, 1888, he became first lieutenant. In June, 1890, he was appointed surgeon of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Washington with the rank of major, serving as such till 1896, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and brigade-surgeon, and upon his honorable discharge after fifteen years of faithful service he was retired with the latter rank. He was holding that rank at the time of the breaking out of the Spanish-American war in 1898, when he tendered his services to Governor

Rodgers and was appointed major and surgeon of the First Washington Volunteer Regiment. From May until the following October he was on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and in the Presidio of San Francisco, and on the latter date was assigned with his regiment for duty in the Philippines. He was at the front at the battle of Santa Ana, and in all of the engagements in which the regiment participated, as well as the first expedition under General Lawton against Santa Cruz. With his regiment he afterward returned home and was honorably discharged.

The Doctor was married in 1888 and has two sons by this marriage, Lewis R. and W. Ralph C. On October 6, 1902, he married Theresa Eliot Reno, a native of New York. He is very prominent in fraternal and social organizations and belongs to Arcana Lodge No. 87, F. & A. M., Washington Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite, the Washington chapter of the Rose Croix and the Washington Council Knights of Kadosh. He has also attained the thirty-second degree in Lawson Consistory and belongs to Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. He is likewise identified with the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Washington Chapter of Sons of the Revolution. He belongs to the Rainier Club, to the Seattle Athletic Association and to the Golf and Country Club. In the line of his profession he is connected with the King County Medical Society, Washington State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. In manner he is kindly and genial, and his unflinching courtesy, supplementing his pleasing personality and strong mind, makes Doctor Dawson popular with a large circle of friends.

JOHN T. CONDON.

John Thomas Condon is now dean of the law school which forms one of the departments of the State University of Washington. This is his alma mater and now he is honored with a position as a member of its faculty. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and is, moreover, possessed of the ability to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge that he has acquired. Mr. Condon is a native son of Washington, his birth having occurred at Port Gamble on the 20th of September, 1863. His parents were John Stephenson and Catherine Ellen (O'Callaghan) Condon, both of whom were natives of Ireland and were descended from old families of that land. The father was born in the county of Clare and the mother near the city of Cork. For years the Condons were connected with

walks of life demanding strong mentality, were representative of the professions and were teachers and professors in the University of Dublin.

Mr. Condon's father came to America in 1844, first making his way to Canada and thence to New York city. He was a volunteer in the Mexican war, and served throughout the period of hostilities. He afterward went to San Francisco and ran on a steamer to Panama. In 1860 he went to Port Gamble, Washington, and engaged in the lumber business. He was there married and later came to Seattle, where in partnership with John Collins and M. R. Maddocks he built the Occidental Hotel. After residing for four years in Seattle he returned to Port Gamble, where he spent his remaining days. He was a war Democrat and for several years held the office of county commissioner. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Catholic church and he died in that faith in 1882. His widow survives him and is now living with Professor Condon in Seattle. In the family were six children, of whom five are living, all born in Port Gamble. Mary E. is now the wife of William B. Jacking; Richard B. is superintendent of the mill in Port Gamble and is married and has two children; Alice E. is the wife of B. J. Griffith, of Seattle; Eleanor A. is a teacher in the schools of this city.

Professor Condon, the second of the family, was educated in the University of Washington, being graduated with the class of 1888. He later entered the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1891, and in 1892 he was a graduate of the law department of the Northwestern University of Chicago. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, carrying on a general law practice for several years in partnership with Mr. Wright, under the firm name of Wright & Condon. In 1899 he was appointed dean of the law school of the University of Washington and is now ably filling the position, giving his entire attention to his duties in connection therewith. He is an efficient educator and is accounted one of the learned members of the profession in the state of his nativity.

JUNIUS ROCHISTER.

One of the prominent members of the Seattle bar, and until recently a lecturer in the law school of the University of Washington, Junius Rochister was the senior member of the law firm of Rochister, Corkerk & Childer. He was a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Damonville, that state, on the 16th of June, 1857. He represented an old English family, tracing the ancestry back to the mother country, although at a very early date representatives of the name came to America. The progenitor of the family

in this country was John Rochester, who came with two brothers, and were the founders of the city of Rochester, New York, the place being named in their honor. Later he settled in Hagerstown, Maryland, and Mr. Rochester of this review is of the fifth generation of the family born in this country. From the original ancestor, John Rochester, the family name of John Rochester was continued through three generations in the line of direct descent to our subject, the spelling having been changed in the meantime to Rochester. The members of the family have ever been people of the highest worth, and advocates of all that tends to advance the country and its welfare along substantial lines of progress and improvement. The family was represented in the war of the Revolution and the paternal grandfather of our subject was conspicuous in his connection with Daniel Boone in the early settlement of Kentucky. He had the honor of being the first merchant within that territory. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian and died at the age of fifty years.

Charles H. Rochester, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky on the 31st of January, 1817. He married Miss Mary L. Caldwell, a native of his own state. She was of Huguenot French and of Scotch-Irish ancestry and her people were equally early settlers of Kentucky, whence they removed from Virginia. Her father was the first settler and a founder of Adair county, Kentucky, and served as clerk of the county and of the circuit courts. He and his son James occupied that position for sixty consecutive years. Charles Rochester was for a number of years a farmer, who was also very prominent in public affairs and during a long period held the office of railroad commissioner of Kentucky. He departed this life in the seventy-seventh year of his age, but his good wife still survives him in the seventy-seventh year of her life, and resides in Independence, Missouri. They had seven children, of whom six are yet living. The father had also had seven children by a previous marriage, and his second wife continually cared for them as well as for her own children, and deserved great credit for moulding the characters of all so that they became honored residents of their respective localities. One of the sons is now in Seattle, G. A. C. Rochester being a prominent member of the bar here.

Junius Rochester acquired his education in the University of Virginia and studied law in the office of his uncle in Louisville, Kentucky, being admitted to the bar in that state on the 27th of April, 1879. For two years he engaged in practice in the east, and in 1884 came to Seattle, where he at once opened a law office. The following year he entered into partnership with the Hon. J. B. Metcalfe, then the attorney general of the territory, this relation

being maintained until November, 1886, when Mr. Rochister was elected probate judge of the county. During this time he had also been a factor in the improvement of the city, having built the Yesler Way and the Jackson Cable Railroad, assisted by Mayor Metcalfe and others. At the close of his judicial term Judge Rochister entered into partnership with Colonel James H. Lewis, later a member of Congress, and with L. C. Gilman, under the firm name of Rochister, Lewis & Gilman. They soon gained a very large and remunerative practice, having, it is believed, the most extensive clientage in the city.

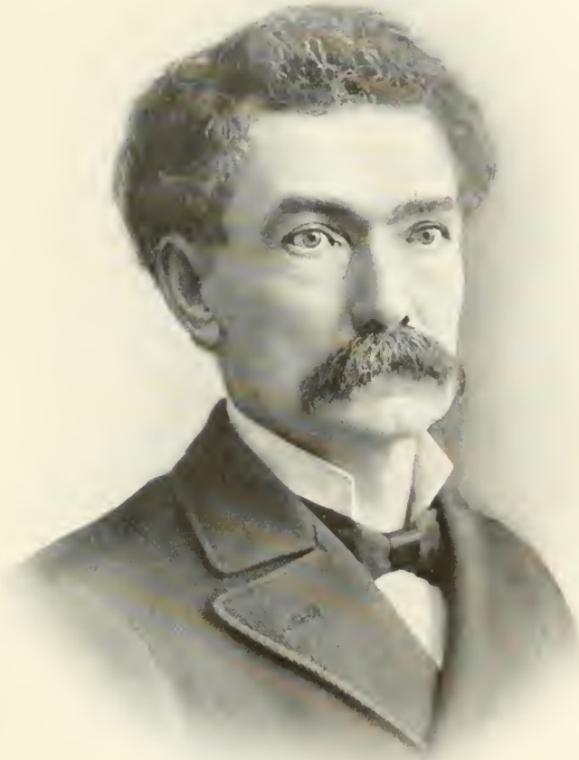
Mr. Rochister was also much interested in the development of the material welfare of Seattle and to that work gave not a little of his attention. He was the founder of the suburban town of Columbia, and built the street railway to Renton. A recognized leader in political circles, he served as chairman at the city, county and state central Democratic committees, and was a member of the first commission that formed the city charter of Seattle. He was the father of the Seattle city library, and regarded this as the most important work that he accomplished. Certainly his memory deserves the gratitude of the public for his efforts in this direction, as it affords the means of education to those who care to inform their minds concerning science, history, biography, traveling and fiction. In 1894 Judge Rochister's health failed and for several years he was an invalid, but he recovered to some extent and became again an active factor in the many and varied interests of Seattle. He was tendered his present position as one of the law professors in the University of Washington, which he held till his death.

In 1891 Mr. Rochister was happily married to Miss Carrie A. Rice, a native of Middleport, Meigs county, Ohio, and a descendant of good old Revolutionary stock. One of her great-great-uncles was private secretary to General Washington. She is a daughter of Captain James Rice, who won his title as commander of an Ohio river steamboat. Mr. and Mrs. Rochister were highly valued members of the Baptist church, in which he took a most active part, being one of the lay ministers. As a promoter and builder of Seattle he was very active, had erected numerous residences and brick blocks and also given his support to measures which have contributed in a large degree not only to the business life but to the intellectual and moral development of the city. He had traveled extensively over the United States and had a number of times crossed the continent, gaining that culture and experience which only travel can bring. He was a man of scholarly attainments, of broad general information and moreover an honorable, upright gentleman who deserved the unqualified respect and confidence which he received from his fellow men.

WILLIAM HOYLE COLLIER.

There is probably no man in Seattle who has had a more varied career or has traveled more extensively than William Hoyle Collier, the present popular secretary of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association No. 38, of this city. He first visited here in 1859, and has made this port his home since 1876. He was born near Savannah, Georgia, in March, 1848, and is the only child of Henry DeWard and Caroline (DeWitt) Collier. On the paternal side his ancestors came to this country in the Mayflower and representatives of the family participated in the Revolutionary war. The DeWitts were among the early settlers of Florida. Our subject's father was a native of Connecticut and was a seafaring man, being master of a ship in the foreign service, which made the ports of England, China and other countries. His entire life from the time he was fourteen years of age was spent on the water, and he was drowned in Shanghai bay at the age of forty-nine years.

During his boyhood William H. Collier attended the public schools of Hartford, Connecticut, and a private school in New York city, and he also studied under the direction of his father. His mother having died when he was only four years old, his early life was spent upon the sea with his father except when attending school. For a time he was a student in English schools at Hong Kong, China, and Calcutta, India. When the Civil war broke out, he returned to the United States and for a time was in the recruiting service for the Confederate army up till August, 1864, when he went to Australia and was engaged in newspaper work in that country until his health failed, being connected with the Sidney Morning Herald and the Melbourne Argus. In 1868 he resumed a seafaring life in the capacity of engineer and traveled all over the world, visiting nearly every important port. He was mostly in the merchant marine, but for a time was connected with the United States coast survey, which work he did not particularly like. Mr. Collier first came to Seattle in 1859, and subsequently dropped anchor in the Sound several times before locating here. Being attracted by the future prospects of the city he finally decided to make this place his permanent home and in 1876 took up his residence here. For many years he was engineer on boats running to San Francisco and Alaskan points, but two years ago retired from the water and accepted his present responsible position as secretary of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and also as business manager. The employment of all engineers is made through him, and he looks after the interests of the association in every way. He not only attends to the



W. H. Collier

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business and financial affairs of the organization, but also looks after the families of absent members, which makes the position one of exceptional responsibility, but most ably and satisfactorily does he discharge its arduous duties. On the rolls of the association there are about four hundred names and its members are scattered all over the world. Mr. Collier is also employed as inspector of steam boilers and elevators.

In 1875, in Victoria, British Columbia, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Annie Winstrom, a daughter of Robert Winstrom of London, England, and to them have been born six children, as follows: Henry DeWard, now assistant engineer in the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company; Caroline, wife of A. Smith of Seattle; Annie, wife of James Lane, cashier in the Scandinavian Bank of Seattle; William Libby, paying teller in the same establishment; Florence and Hazel, both at home. The family attend St. Mark's Episcopal church, and some of the children are members of its choir. Fraternally Mr. Collier is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is independent, casting his ballot for the men he believes best qualified for office regardless of party affiliations. He is widely and favorably known, and it is safe to say that there is no other man in Seattle who has more friends than William H. Collier.

JOHN F. SCHERTZER.

The city of Seattle is peculiarly favored in having so ready access to Lake Washington, whose attractions as a summer resort cannot be excelled, and among those identified with maintaining excellent facilities for the accommodation of those who here seek rest and solace is the subject of this review, who has a pleasant home at Rainier Beach and has well equipped boat houses and the best of row and sail boats, which are in constant demand by a large number of appreciative patrons. Mr. Schertzer is one of the honored veterans of the war of the Rebellion and his life has been one of marked usefulness and honor in all its relations, characterized by the same loyalty which prompted him in his youth to go forth in defense of the Union when its integrity was menaced by armed rebellion. He has been a resident of the state of Washington since the 11th of September, 1889, and has here been successful in his efforts and is one of the popular and highly honored citizens of King county.

John F. Schertzer is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the 24th of June, 1842, a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Emerick) Schertzer, both of whom were born in Germany,

where their marriage was solemnized. Shortly after thus uniting their life destinies they emigrated to the United States and settled in the capital city of Ohio, where the father was for a number of years engaged in the work of his trade, that of tailor. Later he purchased a farm in that state and became one of the successful agriculturists of his section. He died in the year 1888, at the age of sixty-eight years, but his wife lived to the age of seventy-seven. They were people of the most sterling character, honored by all who knew them, and were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their six children four are yet living, the subject of this sketch being the only representative of the family in Washington.

Mr. Schertzer received excellent educational advantages in his early years, having attended the public schools of his native city, and he was but nineteen years and fifteen days of age when he showed his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism by volunteering for service in the defense of his country, enlisting as a private in Company A, Sixth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served under General Sheridan in the Army of the Potomac, participating in eight of the notable battles of the great civil conflict and being known as a faithful and valiant soldier, ever at the post of duty, and after the close of the war he took part in the grand review of the victorious armies in the city of Washington, receiving his honorable discharge on the 10th of October, 1865. In the battle of South Mountain a bullet penetrated a small testament which he had placed in his breast pocket, thus saving him from a serious if not fatal wound, and in the battle of Gettysburg a ball lodged in his saddle, having barely missed his thigh. The heavy discharge of artillery and the general din of battle slightly impaired the hearing of Mr. Schertzer, and he has never entirely recovered.

After his discharge from the service Mr. Schertzer returned to his home and turned his attention to learning the carpenter trade, becoming a skilled mechanic. He removed to the state of Minnesota and was there prominently engaged in contracting and building in Minneapolis and other parts of the state for a number of years. He took up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Rock county, erected a good residence on the place and made good improvements otherwise. A prairie fire finally destroyed his home and literally devastated his farm, everything being lost except his carpenter tools. He provided another dwelling and left his family on the place, while he resumed work at his trade in order to retrieve his fortunes. Later he disposed of his farm and returned to the city of Minneapolis, where he gave his attention to contracting and building until the death of his father, when the estate was divided and he returned to Marion county, Ohio, and took possession of

the property allotted to him. Upon his portion of the homestead farm he erected a residence and remained there until the fall of 1888, when he came to Washington for the purpose of personally investigating the attractions and prospects of this section of the Union. He was employed for a short time in Seattle and then returned to Ohio and disposed of his property, after which he came through to Washington in company with his family. Upon coming to Seattle he purchased property and erected a comfortable residence, and here found ready demand for his services as a carpenter and builder. Finally he turned his attention to the building of pleasure boats for use on Lake Washington, having inaugurated this enterprise at Lester Park, where he remained two years, meeting with excellent success. In 1892 Mr. Schertzer came to his present location, at Rainier Beach, in which delightful locality he purchased several lots, erecting a good residence and several boat-houses and constructing a large number of fine boats which he rents to patrons of this favorite resort. He makes a very handsome model row-boat and also sailing boats, and as the lake is some fifteen miles in length and one of the most beautiful in this section he receives a large patronage, giving his entire attention to the improvement and keeping up his handsome property and providing for the wants of those who come to the lake for periods of rest and recreation.

In politics Mr. Schertzer has ever been a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, being an honored comrade of Stephens Post in Seattle. He was for three years incumbent of the office of town clerk and for a number of years justice of the peace in his home town in Minnesota. In the year 1869 Mr. Schertzer was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Blasdell, who was born in Canada, and they have four children, namely: Frank E., who is engaged in mining in Alaska; Jennie B., who remains at the parental home; and George A. and William J., who are engaged in boat-building at Madrone Park.

JOHN R. COMPTON.

John R. Compton is the foreman of the Westerman Iron Works, thus occupying an important and responsible position as a representative of the industrial interests of Seattle. He was born in Lebanon, Oregon, May 12, 1876, and is a son of Oliver and Harriet (Ray) Compton, both of whom were natives of Missouri. They came to Seattle when the subject of this review was fourteen years of age, and John R. Compton completed the high

school course in this city, beginning his business career in the Westernman Iron Works in 1892, in the capacity of a helper. He served his apprenticeship in the forging department and with the exception of one year, from July, 1897, until August, 1898, he has since remained with the company as one of its most trusted and faithful representatives. In August, 1898, Mr. Compton returned to the Westernman Iron Works as manager of the forge department and in 1900 was advanced to the position of superintendent of the works, having entire charge of all the forging. This company makes a specialty of heavy forging and executes large orders for car works and other extensive concerns. One order for car wheels and iron work for four hundred cars by the White Pass and Yukon Railroad Company was satisfactorily completed under the direction of Mr. Compton, who gives his entire attention to the business. He understands the work in all its departments, and his practical knowledge enables him to carefully direct the labors of those who serve under him, while he is always just and fair in his treatment of employes, and has their entire confidence and respect. He has due regard for his duties to the company which he represents, and his labors have been profitable to the house as well as a source of good income to himself.

On the 20th of September, 1899, occurred the marriage of Mr. Compton and Miss Sadie B. Seckels, a daughter of D. K. and Alice Seckels. In politics he is a staunch Republican and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. A young business man, unassuming and unpretentious, he has, nevertheless, won the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated in business relations and has gained the warm friendship of many with whom he has come in contact.

RUFUS WILLARD, M. D.

Among the most successful physicians and surgeons of the city of Seattle is numbered Rufus Willard, who has made his home here since December, 1880, and has been a resident of the state for fifty years. He stands high in the estimation of his professional brethren, and his opinions have great weight in their councils. The first of the Willard family to establish a home in America was Simon Willard, who came to this country from England just sixteen years after the landing of the Mayflower and was one of the founders of Concord, Massachusetts. He purchased land of the Indians, and was major in the colonial troops of Massachusetts. He became the father of sixteen children, fourteen sons and two daughters. The paternal



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great-grandfather of our subject, Rufus Willard, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a farmer by occupation, while the grandfather of our subject, also named Rufus, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. G. K. Willard, the father of him whose name introduces this review, removed from New York to Illinois, and in the latter commonwealth was engaged in the practice of medicine until 1852, in which year he crossed the plains to Washington, taking up his abode in Olympia, where he followed his chosen calling until his death in 1866. He received his education principally in the Empire state, and was also a graduate of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky. For his wife he chose Miss Eleanor D. Smith, and they became the parents of seven children.

Rufus Willard was born in Coles county, Illinois April 27, 1836, and there attended the public schools until he accompanied the family on their journey across the plains, being at that time seventeen years of age. The trip was made with ox teams, and during the journey they were fired upon by the Indians several times, and frequently their stock was stampeded, but their destination was finally reached without any serious trouble. During their first winter here the family made their home in Vancouver, on the Columbia river, and in the following spring they came to the Sound country. Soon after his arrival here Mr. Willard became interested in the drug business at Olympia, where he remained for several years. He then returned to the Empire state, via the Isthmus route, and after his arrival there he entered the University of New York, in which institution he was graduated in 1861, being the first to complete the course there from the territory of Washington. Returning to Olympia, Washington, he there made his home for the following thirteen years, after which he again went to New York, and in March, 1874, was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. After two years spent in his western home he for the third time returned to the east and this time continued the journey to Europe, where he passed the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, of Edinburg, graduating therein as a licentiate in 1876. He was also elected to and received the fellowship degree of the Royal College of Surgeons, being the first non-resident of England to ever receive that honor. He has taken several post-graduate courses in both Chicago and New York, and has ever kept abreast of the times in his profession. In the spring of 1877 he was elected to take charge of the State Insane Asylum, as medical superintendent, at Steilacoom, which position he continued to fill for four years. The year 1880 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, since which time he has been numbered among its leading medical practitioners, and from the time of his arrival for fourteen years he was

medical superintendent of the Providence Hospital. He now gives his entire time to his private practice and has built up a large and lucrative patronage.

At Olympia, in 1858, the Doctor was united in marriage to Sarah J. Fletcher, who came to this state in 1850. Six children have been born of this marriage, but one died when young, and four still survive: Francis Mott, of Seattle; Julia Eleanor Ross; Mrs. Annie Hines, also of this city; and Mrs. Carrie M. Goode of Idaho. Dr. Willard gives his political support to the Republican party, and religiously he is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as a lay delegate to the general conference at Baltimore in 1876, and again at Cleveland in 1896. He has held many of the offices in his home church, and is also an active Sunday-school worker. In his social relations he is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the county and state medical societies. He is not only thoroughly versed in his profession but is also well informed along other lines, and from the faithful performance of each day's duty he gains inspiration and encouragement for the labors of the next. Pleasant and agreeable in manner, his cheery disposition as well as his medical treatment of patients is a potent element in his success and makes him a favorite with all with whom he comes in contact.

JAMES H. NEWELL.

James H. Newell, one of the representative business men of Seattle and an honored veteran of the Civil war, residing at 4828 Twenty-third avenue, west, was born in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, November 22 1845, his parents being John Newell and a Miss Dailey, also natives of the old Keystone state. His paternal grandfather, James H. Newell, was born in the north of Ireland, and on coming to the new world settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Sarah Britt. He was reared in the Protestant faith and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father of our subject was a marine engineer by occupation. At a very early day, about 1836, he removed to Illinois, becoming one of the pioneers of Bureau county, but afterward returned to Pennsylvania, where he was living at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. He entered the service at the first call for troops and was killed at Clear Creek, Mississippi, on the 10th of June, 1863. He left four children, of whom our subject was the eldest, the others being Sarah, now the wife of Frank X. Phillips, of Kansas; Louisa, who died

unmarried; and William, a resident of Tampico, Whiteside county, Illinois.

James H. Newell was only eighteen years of age when he became the head of the family because of his father's death, and he then took charge of affairs, but feeling that his country needed his services he enlisted, January 25, 1864, as a member of Company I, Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, though but little over eighteen years of age. He participated in the Atlanta campaign and siege, being under fire almost continuously for ninety-seven days, and as a sharpshooter was under General Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. For six weeks during his service he was confined in the Mount Pleasant hospital and at the close of the war was honorably discharged, June 29, 1865, with the rank of first corporal.

Returning to his home in Bureau county, Illinois, Mr. Newell engaged in farming there for one year, and in 1866 went to Kansas, and purchased land in Johnson county. While residing there he engaged in various occupations, devoting a part of his time to carpenter work. In the fall of 1868 he returned to Illinois and resumed farming. On the 29th of October, that year, he was united in marriage to Miss Rosella Warren, a daughter of John and Mary (McNitt) Warren, and to them have been born three sons, all of whom now occupy responsible positions, Frank H. being keeper of Kinnear Park; Harry E. is with the California Commission Company; and Fred L., for some time in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company, is now engaged in the theatrical line with the Willson Juvenile Minstrel Company as property man.

After his marriage Mr. Newell removed from Bureau county to Rock Island, Illinois, and later to Whiteside county, that state, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, later following the same occupation at Clinton, Iowa, for some time. He also filled the position of collector for the transfer company of that city. It was on the 21st of June, 1889, that he first came to Seattle, where for one year he was engaged in carpenter work, and then removed to Olympia, where he bought property, and remained one year working at his trade. On selling out there he moved to Salem, Oregon, but after a month passed at that place he returned to Seattle, locating on Second avenue, where he made his home a short time while engaged in contracting and building. He next bought a ranch in Kitsap county, Washington, but after one winter spent there he again took up his residence in Seattle, locating at Interbay, where he now lives. He established a milk route and for a time engaged in the dairy business, making the manufacture of butter the main feature of his business. He became one of the organizers of the Interbay Improvement Club, of which he is now vice president, and as a public-spirited

and progressive citizen he has taken quite an active and prominent part in the development and upbuilding of his adopted city. For the past four years he has given his attention to the real estate business and contract building, and is meeting with excellent success. In 1901 he erected his own comfortable residence, and besides this owns another residence in Interbay.

In his political views Mr. Newell is an ardent Democrat and has been an active worker for the principles of his party, but has never been an aspirant for political honors, preferring to devote his undivided attention to his business interests. Fraternally he is an honored member of the Grand Army post of Seattle and has filled various offices in the order. He is widely and favorably known and well merits the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Such was the standing attained by the subject of this memoir in connection with the development of the industrial activities of the state, such his prestige in the line of his profession as a civil and mining engineer, and such the esteem which he commanded by reason of his honorable life and sterling character, that it is in justice due that he be accorded distinctive recognition in this compilation. In his death King county lost a valuable and worthy citizen, while in the attractive village of Renton, where he long maintained his home, the community felt a sense of personal bereavement when he was thus called to his reward, after a life of earnest endeavor and unswerving honor in all its relations.

James Williams was born in Staffordshire, England, on the 9th of April, 1846, coming of stanch old English stock on both sides. He was reared and educated in his native land, where he received a most thorough technical training as a civil and mining engineer, the profession to whose practical work he devoted his attention during the years of his active career. In 1868, shortly after attaining his legal majority, Mr. Williams left his native land and came to America, believing that in the United States would be found wider opportunities for effective and successful work in the line of the profession for which he had fitted himself. He first secured employment in connection with the coal-mining industry in the state of Pennsylvania, and a few years later his services were enlisted by the Union Pacific Mining Company at Laramie, Wyoming, where he held a responsible position for several years. In 1873 Mr. Williams came to Renton, King county, Washington, and entered the employ of the Oregon Improvement Company, and had

charge of the mines at this point and also at Newcastle from the year mentioned until 1883. He finally, in the year last mentioned, was compelled to resign his active labors, having become a great sufferer from rheumatic troubles, and he thereafter lived practically retired until his death, which occurred on the 17th of January, 1900. He was prominently concerned in the development of many of the mines in this section, including the celebrated Cedar Mountain coal mine in King county, and he gained the highest reputation in the line of his profession. Mr. Williams was a man of exemplary habits, of the highest business integrity, was a good citizen and a loving and indulgent husband and father, being signally true in all the relations of life and commanding unqualified confidence and esteem on the part of all who knew him. In politics he exercised his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a communicant and a devoted churchman. Fraternally he was prominently identified with the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, having held membership in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 35, in Renton.

Mr. Williams had crossed the Atlantic on four different occasions, and at one time he was there united in marriage to Miss Lizzie P. Black. Mrs. Williams was born in Walsall, Staffordshire, England, and soon after her marriage she accompanied her husband on his return to the United States. They became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living at the present time, namely: Gertrude, who is the wife of Arthur E. Raymond, of Renton; Sidney J., of whom more specific mention will be made in following paragraphs; Arthur E., who is attending school; Florence, who remains with her mother, being a graduate of Whitworth College; and Edith M., who likewise remains with her mother. All are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and the family is one which has occupied a prominent position in the best social life of the community.

Sidney J. Williams, through whose courtesy was secured the data for this brief memoir of his honored father, is a native of King county, having been born in the town of Renton, which is still the family home, on the 10th of April, 1877. In his home town he received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, and in the Washington State University he took both the literary and law courses and was graduated in the law department as a member of the class of 1901, being admitted to the bar of the state on the 6th of June, of that year. He is now established in the practice of his chosen profession in the city of Seattle, the firm name being Blake & Williams. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession, is a close student, and

careful and conservative in his methods. As soon as he attained his legal majority Mr. Williams sent in his application for membership in the Masonic lodge, with which his father had been so prominently identified, and in due time he received the fellowcraft degrees in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 35, Free and Accepted Masons, of Renton, being there raised to the degree of Master Mason. Of this lodge he has filled the office of secretary, and he is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being in the latter past noble grand of the lodge at Renton. While he is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities, Mr. Williams realizes that the law is a jealous mistress and demands an undivided devotion on the part of those who aim to achieve success in the profession, and thus he has no wish to become active in the field of politics.

FRANK TURNER.

Frank Turner is a retail dealer in meat, and is also engaged in the shipping business in this line, at Auburn. He was born in New York city, April 9, 1859. His father, Gilbert Turner, was born at Turner, Orange county, New York, about 1832. That place was named in honor of the family, which had been established there at an early day. For many years the father of our subject was an active and prominent business man of that section and owns there three large farms, also conducts a hotel and in other ways is interested in the improvement and commercial activity of the district. He is a large producer of live stock and of dairy products, and for many years has supplied the West Point military post with meat and dairy products, his place being located only about eight miles from the noted military academy. Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Martha Pollard, who was born in New York city about 1840, and is a daughter of Willett Pollard, who was captain of one of the Cunard line steamers for many years and was afterward engaged in stevedoring on East river. The parents of our subject were married at Turner and are still living in the old home there.

At the usual age Frank Turner began his education in the common schools of Orange county, and then entered the Chester Academy at Chester, New York. On leaving school at the age of twenty years he became employed in the old Washington market in New York, where he remained for two years. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with the meat business. About 1883 he went to Medora, South Dakota, and was associated with Marquis De Mora, and Theodore Roosevelt, now the president of the United States, in the conduct of a cold storage plant at that place. After

one year in this business Mr. Turner went to Minneapolis, where for two years he had charge of the Minneapolis Transfer Packing Company, and on the expiration of that period he went to Chicago, where he was employed in Armour's packing house for a year. In 1890 he arrived in Washington, settling in Tacoma, where for a year he was engaged in canning fish at Mukilteo, where he rented a cannery. The following year he was in the butchering business at Snohomish, and then was with the Puget Sound Dressed Beef and Packing Company at Seattle. Later he located at Kent, Washington, where he entered into partnership with William Horlock, conducting a new butchering business, this relation being maintained for about four years. In 1896 Mr. Turner came to Auburn and purchased the butchering business of the Pauly Brothers, and Auburn has since been his home. He has a forty-acre farm near the town, where he keeps his stock and has a large slaughter-house. He now enjoys an extensive local trade and also does a shipping business.

Mr. Turner belongs to Perseverance Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, New York city, and to the Knights of Pythias fraternity of Auburn. In politics he is a Republican and at the last election cast his ballot for Theodore Roosevelt, his former associate and partner, for vice president. He does not find the time or desire for office, however, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his business affairs, in which he is now meeting with signal success.

MRS. J. F. T. MITCHELL.

In acknowledging the indebtedness of the public to the pioneers who settled upon the frontier of the northwest, one should not forget that an important part in the work of development and progress has been carried on by the pioneer women. Their lives, of a more quiet character, have perhaps not brought them into so great public notice, but their influence and work have been none the less potent. Mrs. Mitchell came to Seattle when it was but a mere hamlet in the midst of the woods, and during more than four decades has lived in this city, taking an active interest in the well-being and progress of Seattle.

Mrs. Margaret Judith (Jacklin) Mitchell was born on the 13th of March, 1854, in Galena, Illinois, the town of the famous soldier and president General U. S. Grant. She is a daughter of Daniel Jacklin, a native of England, whose ancestors have long resided in that country, and who were originally descendants of the Jacquelines of France. The father of Mrs.

Mitchell emigrated to the United States when a young man and was married in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to Miss Grace Brooks Grannan, a lady of Irish birth and ancestry, who, however, was reared in Canada. With his wife and family of four children he crossed the plains in 1860 to San Francisco, and thence came to Seattle to engage in the lumber business with his brother-in-law, Walter Lawrence Grannan, who had come to the northwest in 1852, and who became one of the prominent and prosperous pioneer lumbermen and shipbuilders of the Puget Sound country. Mr. Grannan shipped the first cargo of lumber out of this district and built up a very large lumber industry at Utsaladdy. He was married in San Francisco to Mrs. Elizabeth Hale, and four years later his death occurred. Thus passed away one of the noble pioneer men of the territory of Washington, one whose efforts and labors were of marked value in promoting the early development of this section of the country. Mrs. Mitchell's father was his partner up to the time of his death and was interested with him in all his enterprises, acquiring a considerable fortune through their business operations. At length he retired from business and removed to the east, passing away in 1870 at the age of forty-nine years. His good wife survived him and returned to Seattle, where she resided until 1891, when in the seventy-sixth year of her age she was called to her final rest. Their children were Frances Elizabeth, Margaret Judith, William Brooks and Angeline Burdette Coutts. The mother was a devoted Roman Catholic and the father a member of the Episcopal church. The children were educated at home under the instruction of a governess and tutor. This means of education was somewhat unusual in the pioneer days in the Sound country. Frances Elizabeth became the wife of Captain Albert Nicholas and is now a widow residing in Seattle. She has three children. Angeline B. Coutts became the wife of the Hon. John Collins, of Seattle, and has four children.

Margaret Judith, whose name introduces this record, married Captain J. F. T. Mitchell, who was the pioneer shipbuilder and marine architect of the Puget Sound country. He was educated in Scotland, becoming a shipbuilder, and in 1862 came to Utsaladdy. Ten years later he established the first ship-building plant in the Puget Sound country at Seattle. He continued in the business until 1898, at which time he went north to superintend the completion of a large contract. While on his way, on the 18th of June, 1898, he departed this life, dying of heart disease. He was a citizen of a very excellent reputation. His sterling worth and splendid characteristics won for him the high regard of all with whom he came in contact. He was also a thirty-second degree Mason. The loss to his family and to the coun-

try was a very great one, for in the household he was a devoted husband and father and as a citizen was public spirited and progressive, interested in all that pertained to the general welfare.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were born six children: Grace Elizabeth, Alexander, Merdes, Lettie, Anastasia and Wendell W., all of whom were born in Seattle. They became students in the schools of this city and in the state university. Grace Elizabeth was the first native daughter of Washington to graduate from the law department of that institution, completing the course with the class of 1902, since which time she has been admitted to the bar.

At her husband's death Mrs. Mitchell was left in possession of a good property. She and her children have an elegant and commodious home at 414 Boylston avenue. Mrs. Mitchell was made administratrix of her husband's property and is conducting the business with marked ability. She is a member of the Pioneer Society of the state, is one of its trustees and she had the honor of being the first president of the Woman's Federation of Clubs in the city. She and her accomplished daughters are held in very high esteem by a wide circle of friends in the city in which she has so long resided and in which they were born.

JAMES A. BUNCE.

One of the most distinguished and prominent residents of Seattle is James A. Bunce, whose extensive business interests, active political work and marked enterprise have made him an eminent factor of the northwest. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into this makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of opinion.

Mr. Bunce was born in Chatham, Ontario, Canada, February 8, 1854, during a temporary sojourn of his parents in that state. His paternal grandfather, James A. Bunce, was a native of New York and a pioneer of Illinois, going to Freeport, that state, at an early day. There he followed his trade of blacksmithing, making his home in Freeport until called to his final rest. The parents of our subject were Jacob B. and Melissa L. (Mitchell) Bunce. The father, a native of the Empire state, was born in 1820, and the mother was a native of Indiana. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his father and for a number of years followed that pursuit in Freeport, Illinois, but on account of an accident, which resulted in

a broken leg, he was obliged to give up work at his trade, and in consequence turned his attention to railroad contract work, which he carried on extensively for several years. In 1853 he went to Canada to execute some railroad contracting there and later returned to Freeport, Illinois, but remained less than a year at that time. Removing to Olmsted county, Minnesota, he was there engaged in general merchandising and trading, handling grain and other products of the farm. He lived in a tent until a log cabin could be built, after which he made that primitive dwelling his home for seven or eight years. In the meantime the country settled up rapidly, his business proportionately increased and he then replaced his log cabin by a fine brick residence. He was one of the leading citizens in business and social matters in that part of the state and contributed in large measure to public progress and improvement. A pronounced Republican in politics, he never sought or desired office, although he labored most earnestly for his party's success. He remained in active business life up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1883. He was very successful in his mercantile interests, and was thus enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family. Religiously he was connected with the Christian church, becoming one of the early followers of the doctrines preached by Alexander Campbell. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was prominent and active in its work. His wife died October 17, 1871. In the family were seven children: Lucretia is the wife of J. J. McDonald, painter of Seattle; George W. is a resident of Mankato, Minnesota, and has been upon the road for twenty years as a traveling salesman; Huldah E. is the wife of a prominent grain dealer of the state, who served for many years as state grain inspector; James A. is the next of the family; Edgar J. is a traveling salesman residing at Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Mary Adelaide is the wife of A. A. Robinson, a painter of Seattle; and Maude E. is the deceased wife of Albert S. Ford, for many years a journalist of Spokane.

James A. Bunce was only a year old when his parents removed to the frontier of Minnesota, where he was reared to manhood amid the conditions of pioneer life. He pursued his education in the public schools, attending the high school of Rochester, Minnesota, and after completing his course assisted his father in the store and in other business affairs, including the supervision of his father's extensive landed interests. He remained at home until twenty-six years of age. From the time he was thirteen years of age he was allowed to trade for himself, and he worked on the farm during the summer months and in the store through the winter seasons. From the time that he was eighteen years of age he owned certain lines

of goods in the store, dealing in these strictly on his own account. He invested his earnings in other goods and commodities and when his father removed to another part of the state Mr. Bunce became sole proprietor of the business, which he carried on until 1881, carrying the best stock of fancy goods in the town. In that year, however, he lost all by fire and found himself forty dollars in debt, because he had no insurance upon the store. He went then to Brainard, Minnesota, and accepted a position as night agent for the Northern Pacific Express Company, which position he held for a year, when he established a livery business and began trading in horses, for which he had always had a special fondness, being an excellent judge of a fine animal. He continued his buying and selling, shipping draft horses to Minneapolis. He also dealt and traded in farm produce.

In 1883 Mr. Bunce removed to Minneapolis, where he conducted a livery stable and also bought and sold horses, remaining there for five years, during which time he made over fifty thousand dollars. In 1888 he removed to Spokane, Washington, where for a short time he was connected with the Northern Pacific Express Company, but again turned his attention to horse dealing. In 1895 he came to Seattle, having in the meantime suffered financial reverses, but with strong courage and a determination to retrieve his lost possessions he accepted a position in a lumber yard, where he remained for some time. He next turned his attention to contracting and building, which he has since followed, being alone until 1901, when he admitted his son-in-law, Walter H. Johnston to a partnership under the firm style of the B. & J. Contracting Company, general contractors and builders. Mr. Bunce has erected many fine residences in Seattle, including some of the most beautiful homes here. He has done much conduit work for the Denny Ice Company, building conduits for underground wires and heating. He has also done a large amount of concrete work in building walls and conduits, and the business of the firm is now extensive and important, the company ranking among the most prominent in their line of business in the city.

In 1899, because of his especial fitness, Mr. Bunce was appointed city inspector of streets and sewers, having under his supervision the construction of streets, sewers, grading and paving. Reared in the faith of the Republican party, since 1896 he has given his support to the free-silver branch of the party, and he is to-day one of the most prominent and influential members of the party in the state. Few men are more widely known in political circles of the northwest than he. He has represented the city

in state and national conventions, was a delegate to the national convention in Kansas City in 1900, and at that time was elected a member of the national committee for the state of Washington. He is most active and influential in campaign work, was elected one of five to do campaign work in doubtful states and spent the fall of 1900 in such work in various states. During the years 1894-5 he was in the government secret service department. He served with distinction and received letters of the highest praise in recognition of his work. In 1902 he was one of the deputies who took a prominent part in the chase for the notorious Harry Tracy, and with his son, Fred C. Bunce, followed him for several days and nights through the dense woods of King county, exchanging shots with him in the dark, at which time he would undoubtedly have captured him had he been certain of the identity of the man. Fear is unknown to him, and he never hesitates for an instant in the performance of his duty in the government service. He is a splendid athlete, has mastered the science, and frequently gives lessons therein. While in Minnesota he served for thirteen years as a member of the fire department and for three years as chief of the department of Brainard, while through the remaining years he was connected with the department at Rochester.

Mr. Bunce was reared in the Baptist church, but became a member of the Congregational church. Fraternally he is connected with the American Union and has taken an active part in the American Protective Association. He was largely instrumental in organizing the American Union, of which he was chosen the general commander for the United States and has since held the office. This organization was effected in the city of Seattle, its purpose being of a patriotic nature, to preserve American institutions and rights, and it has become an order of national importance.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, in September, 1875, Mr. Bunce was married to Miss Henrietta L. Newton, a daughter of Ezra and Martha Thayer (Patton) Newton. She was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, and in early life accompanied her parents to Minnesota, where she remained until coming to Washington. She has been a faithful helpmate to her husband, and has a large circle of acquaintances here. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bunce: Nellie M. is the wife of W. H. Johnston, a member of the B. & J. Contracting Company; Frederick C., who is one of the skilled civil engineers of the state, now employed in the county surveyor's office; Ezra N., an electrical engineer; Henry C., who died at the age of eleven years; Jim, who died at the age of eight years; Martha M. and Charles D., at home; and two who died in infancy. Mr. Bunce erected an elegant

residence on Queen Anne Hill in 1897, and there the family reside in one of the most attractive homes of the city, supplied with all the adornments that wealth, guided by refined taste, can secure. Always a lover of the noble steed, Mr. Bunce has owned some very fine horses and now keeps a blooded team of roadsters. His has been an eventful career. Born in Canada, reared upon the frontier, suffering loss through fire and in other ways, yet overcoming all obstacles by determined and resolute purpose, he stands to-day among the successful business men of this great northwest, a leader in the political world and a man of marked influence in the city whic^h: he has chosen as his place of residence.

JOHN MEGRATH.

Prominently connected with the building interests of Seattle, John Megrath has resided in this city since 1883. He is a native of Belfast, Ireland, where his birth occurred May 27, 1850. He comes of a family of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Katherwood) Megrath, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle. The father was a contractor and builder, performing his full share of the work along building lines in all the places of his residence. Both he and his wife were valued and loyal members of the Presbyterian church, and in that faith passed away. The father departed this life at the age of sixty years, and his wife was called to her final rest in the fifty-seventh year of her age, both being buried in the cemetery near Belfast. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are yet living. One of the sons, Alexander Megrath, is filling the office of timekeeper for his brother in Seattle.

John Megrath pursued his education in the schools of his native city and afterward learned the bricklayer's trade there, but believing that the business opportunities of the new world were superior to those of the old world he determined to seek his home in America and accordingly crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1872. He first located in Chicago, where he remained for fourteen months, but attracted to the Pacific coast, he made his way to San Francisco, California, in 1873. There he worked at his trade until 1883, at which time he came to Seattle, and since then has been continuously engaged in contracting and building in the city. He has erected numerous large buildings, among which are the Arlington Hotel, the Occidental Hotel, the Union Hardware building, and many others of importance, also superintending the erection of the state university. He owns his own brickyards, at the mouth of the

Dwamish river, his plant there having a capacity of sixty thousand brick per day. In 1900 he entered into partnership with E. J. Duhamel and F. M. Gribble, who are also experienced men in the business, and at the present time they are erecting the first steel building ever put up in Seattle. It is being constructed for the Steam Heat & Power Company and its dimensions are one hundred and ten by one hundred and eight feet, and eighty feet in height, the entire cost of the building to be about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Since his arrival in Seattle Mr. Megrath has enjoyed a constantly increasing patronage, his business growing continually both in volume and importance. Many large contracts have been awarded him, because he is known as a man of exceptional business ability and great skill in the line of his chosen vocation. He is, furthermore, reliable, and faithfully lives up to the terms of a contract.

In 1875 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Megrath and Miss Lizzie J. Gilmore, a native of Ireland. Seven children have come to bless their home: Agnes J., the wife of Sylvester C. Pier, a resident of Portland, Oregon; Ella G.; Winnefred H.; Frances R. G.; Lilly K.; Violet May; and Pearl A. The family home is one of the fine residences in the city. The parents are valued members of the Presbyterian church and the family occupy a very enviable position in social circles. Mr. Megrath is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery; he is the eminent commander of Seattle Commandery, K. T. for 1902-1903, and has membership relations with Afifi Temple of Tacoma. His political support is given the Republican party. The wisdom of his determination to make America his home has been fully demonstrated as the years have passed. With keen insight he understood the business possibilities of the new world, and, establishing his home on the Pacific coast, he has steadily advanced to a position in building circles, where he is honored and respected by all.

JAMES CARROLL.

For a number of years Captain James Carroll has been classed among the prominent and influential citizens of Seattle, where he is interested in many important enterprises, being the agent for the Alaska Commercial Company, for the Rodman mines and for the Northern Lakes & Rivers Navigation Company, while he is also a general merchant and outfitter in Alaska. He was born in Ireland, November 1, 1840, but when only six months old he was brought by his father, Lawrence Carroll, to the United States,



Gas Carroll

the latter locating on a farm in Kendall county, Illinois, where he died at the age of seventy years. This property is now in the possession of one of his daughters.

Captain James Carroll was reared on that farm to the age of sixteen years, and he then went to Chicago and took up the life of a sailor, following that occupation for forty years. After about two years spent on the Great Lakes he went to New York, and from that time forward during the remainder of his seafaring life he followed the briny deep. He was first in the merchant marine service, sailing principally to Japan and China, and was in the last named country during the Chinese war of 1861. Returning thence to California, he then sailed to the Sandwich and South Sea islands and then to the Atlantic waters, on which he made the trip to European ports. In 1863 he received his first promotion and afterward filled all the higher offices in the service, and has visited nearly all the foreign countries. In 1865 Captain Carroll again sailed to the Golden state, and from that time on he remained on the Pacific waters. In the early days he was connected with the National Steamship Company, and in 1866 he was the second officer of the brig "Swallow" when it took our envoy, Mr. Burlingame, to make the treaty with China. In 1878 Mr. Carroll became an employe in the Alaska service, sailing from Portland and Seattle, and he carried the first tourists to that country, which was prior to the advent of the mining industry there. In company with E. C. Hughes, N. A. Fuller and George E. Piltz, he fitted out the Juneau and Harris, and made a trip to that region in the fall of 1880. On the 4th of January, 1898, he abandoned his seafaring life and engaged in his present occupation. About ten years ago he erected a pleasant home at Berkley, in which he established his family, and he is also interested to a considerable extent in property at Port Townsend, where he owns both residence and unimproved property and is also a stockholder in the waterworks there. He is also interested in and is the purchasing agent for the Rodman mines, which are located on Baranof island, this side of Sitka, where they have sixty stamp mill and seven miles of railroad. The transportation company in which he is interested, known as the Alaska Commercial Company, owns three ships which run from Seattle to Alaska, and they also own nearly all the boats on the Lower Yukon with the exception of those belonging to the North American Lading & Transportation Company. The company owns and operates nearly all the larger stores on the Yukon. A few years ago our subject removed his outfitting business from Seattle to Skagway, and has now turned that industry almost exclusively into the grocery line, of which he carries a stock amounting to twelve thousand dol-

lars, while at Nome, Alaska, his outfitting business is capitalized at fifteen thousand dollars.

At San Francisco, California, in 1871, Captain Carroll was united in marriage to Dorothy Bowington, and of their children the only survivor is John, who for a number of years served as purser, but is now engaged in mining at Nome. In matters of national importance the Captain casts his ballot in favor of the Democracy, but at local elections he votes independently of party ties. In his social relations he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Port Townsend Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., of Chapter No. 120, at Victoria, of California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and of Lawson Consistory No. 1. He became a member of the Knights of Pythias when that order was first organized, for many years has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In connection with his seafaring life he is identified with the Master Marines' Association and the Masters and Pilots' Association of San Francisco.

NELSON CHILBERG.

Nelson Chilberg came to Seattle in 1872. He has been a very prominent factor in the development of this section of the state, has contributed to the work of reclaiming Alaska for purposes of civilization, and in an early day he was actively identified with the mining interests of Colorado. He laid out the city of Georgetown there and in other ways promoted improvement and progress. It will thus be seen that his life has been a busy, useful and active one, and in the history of Seattle he well deserves honorable mention as one who has borne his part in the work of advancement.

Mr. Chilberg is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred in that land on the 23d of September, 1840. He is a son of C. J. Chilberg and a brother of Andrew Chilberg, now the president of the Scandinavian American Bank of this city. Nelson Chilberg pursued his education in the public schools of Iowa, his father having located in that state in 1846, in which year he brought his family from Sweden to the United States. When about eighteen years of age he went with his father to Minnesota to sell a lot of stock. He had been troubled with rheumatism, and his father desired to see if a change of climate would not prove helpful. He was greatly benefited thereby and after that he did not remain long in Iowa. In 1860 he and his brother Andrew accompanied their father to Colorado, crossing the Missouri river at Plattsmouth and thence proceeded by team to Boulder. Mr. Chilberg

engaged in mining at what is now Golden and aided in constructing a road across Guy mountain. He followed mining on Chicago creek, about ten miles south of Central City, and during the second winter which he spent in Colorado went to the present site of Georgetown, laying out and founding the town. He remained in the mines for four or five years and then, purchasing an ox team, proceeded to Central City, where he engaged in teaming and hauling hay to the mines and the settlers living in that portion of the state. He there made his home for a year, after which he sold out and returned to Iowa for the winter.

The next spring Mr. Chilberg took a load of provisions across the plains and afterward made four or five such trips, but in the winter of 1864 abandoned this work and returned to his old home in Iowa. He had to get a pass allowing him to cross the Missouri river, because of the conditions brought about the Civil war, then in progress. He remained in Iowa in charge of his farm until 1872, when he decided to come to Washington, where his father had located three years previously. He then sold all his property with the exception of his land and made his way to the Pacific coast. He rented a tract of land in the Swinomish flats and there raised a crop of oats and barley. He sold the oats but could not dispose of the barley, for though the ground was rich and produced abundantly there was no market for such a crop at that time. Mr. Chilberg also took up a claim of eighty acres. The next year he went to Port Townsend and conducted a dairy ranch in the Chimasum valley, readily disposing of his dairy products in the adjoining logging camps. During the next year he was in the employ of a farmer and in the following year came to Seattle and established a grocery store in the town, then containing a population of about twenty-five hundred people. In this enterprise he was associated with his brother Andrew, but later purchased his brother's interest and conducted the store alone. He continued the business until the great fire swept over the city in June, 1880, when his store was entirely destroyed. Just previous to this time he had become engaged in the real estate business, and since the conflagration he has given much of his time to dealing in real estate in the city. His efforts have largely contributed to the improvement, extension and upbuilding of the city. He laid out the Chilberg addition, the Northern Pacific addition and the McElroy addition to Ballard, and these have become improved districts.

In 1896 Mr. Chilberg went to Juneau and the next spring to Central America, returning in May. Shortly afterward he took a steamer to Alaska and spent the succeeding winter in Skagway. In the spring of 1897 he took up his abode in Atlin county, where he engaged in prospecting until

autumn, when he returned to Skagway and established a grocery store. With the returning spring the railroad was completed and Mr. Chilberg then sold his store and returned home, but in the spring of 1899 he went to Nome and did some prospecting there. Upon his return to Seattle he resumed real estate operations and is now engaged in this line of business.

In Iowa, in 1865, Mr. Chilberg was united in marriage to Miss Matilda C. Shanstrom, and to them were born two children: John Edward and Mabel V., the former a well known business man of the city. In 1877 Mr. Chilberg purchased a home in Seattle and in 1884 built his present residence. On questions of state and national importance he votes with the Democracy, but at local elections is independent. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and attends the Congregational church. The history of pioneer life and of the wonderful development of the west is largely familiar to Mr. Chilberg through actual experience. He visited the coast when it was set off from civilization and improvement of the east by long stretches of sand, almost impassable mountains and deep rivers. He knows of the hardships of the early mining days and of the trials incident to pioneer life here, and he takes great pride in what has been accomplished by the enterprising citizens and well deserves a share of the praise and gratitude due to those who in an early day established homes in the northwest and advanced its improvement.

MATT H. GORMLEY.

New countries naturally abound in young men, as only the strong and vigorous can undergo the labors incident to discovery and settlement. For similar reasons, as advancement is made in the various arts constituting civilization, and civil government takes shape, young men are apt to be found at the forefront in positions of responsibility and trust. The new northwest, which has been bounding forward so rapidly during the last few decades, is filled with ambitious spirits who have gone there in youth or early manhood to "grow up with the country." The Spanish war, owing to its diversion to the islands in the distant Pacific, furnished an advantageous opportunity to the adventurous spirits of the coast states, and incidentally a great stimulus to their commerce. It was natural, therefore, that when the scene of war was transferred to the Philippines and a call was made for a large number of troops to go to those distant possessions that there should be an eager desire to enlist among the ambitious young men of the northwest. Among those who volunteered promptly, went to the front and saw arduous service

amid the swamps and rice fields of the land of the Tagalogs, was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and his title of captain was earned as the result of gallant service in the field. But not simply in military matters but in civil life as well, Captain Gormley has shown himself to be a fit associate of those progressive young men whose combined efforts have brought the northwest so prominently to the front.

Henry Gormley, who was a native of New York, came as a young man to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he followed the business of contracting and building. Being attracted by the accounts heard of the Puget Sound country, he determined to try his fortunes in that section, and in 1878 came to Seattle, where he resumed his old occupation as a contractor. While residing in Wisconsin he had married Orra McGraw, by whom he had three children, and one of the two of these now living is the gentleman with whose life this memoir is especially concerned.

Matt H. Gormley was born at Delavan, Wisconsin, March 18, 1867, and was consequently about eleven years old when his father brought him to Seattle. He was given a good education in the public schools and at the state university, where he received the degree of B. S., in the class of 1886. After leaving college Mr. Gormley engaged with his father in the business of contracting and building, and was so employed until appointed deputy sheriff, in which office he served during the period from 1890 to 1892, and then, after a short time in the county treasurer's office, he returned to building. In the same year of his graduation Mr. Gormley had joined the state militia, and when the call came for troops to fight against Spain the regiment to which he belonged was accepted in its entirety, and by the reorganization for the federal service he became first lieutenant of Company B. The command was sent to the Presidio, where it was drilled and disciplined for six months and then sent to the Philippine islands for what proved to be a long continued and arduous service. Lieutenant Gormley took part with his regiment in much hard marching throughout the quagmires of Luzon and adjacent islands, and was engaged in innumerable skirmishes with the elusive Tagalogs, besides the more serious fights at Santa Ana, Guadaloupe, Pasig, Cainta, Taytay, Morong and Colamba. The captain of Company B having been killed at Pasig, Lieutenant Gormley succeeded him in command, and from that time on was ranked as captain. At the expiration of their term of enlistment this gallant regiment was returned to San Francisco and mustered out, and the individual members, after the American style of doing these things, all speedily returned to their places in the walks of civil life. With reputation increased by his patriotic service in the distant orient Captain Gormley

quietly resumed his old duties at Seattle, but was not long allowed to remain in private life by his admiring fellow citizens. He first came to the city treasurer's office as clerk for Judge Foote, and after the election of S. F. Rathbun in the following spring he was appointed chief deputy under the new incumbent. He served in this position until 1902, when, at the spring election of that year, he himself was chosen city treasurer and in due time installed in the office. Captain Gormley is a good business man by natural inclination and training, and has completely mastered all the details of the treasurer's office during his connection therewith. There is no part of the work, however small, which he is not able to do, and which at some time he has not done, and he takes the main responsibility himself, leaving only the routine matters for subordinates' attention. The result of all this has been a steady increase in the business of the office, and such accuracy in the accounting and scrupulous care over the public revenues as to elicit general praise for the treasurer from his constituency.

Captain Gormley has long been one of the active young leaders in politics on the Republican side, and is usually found as a delegate in the various party conventions. His fraternal connections are confined to membership in the Royal Arcanum. Like most game spirits he is fond of all sorts of outdoor sports and exercise, especially hunting and fishing, in which lines he is an ardent devotee. He is fond of the study of ornithology, and, in connection with his friend, Samuel Rathbun, has given much time to this interesting science made so popular in America by the great Audubon. In 1892 Captain Gormley was united in marriage at Seattle with Miss Ida Schonmyer, and they have three bright and promising children, whose names are Lawrence, Rowena and Jack.

MORGAN JAMES CARKEEK.

Morgan James Carkeek, one of the most prominent contractors and builders of Seattle, Washington, has been identified with the business interests of this city for over a quarter of a century, and there are many notable examples of his architectural skill and ability to be seen throughout the city. Thoroughly reliable in all things, the quality of his work is a convincing test of his own personal worth, and he has become an important factor in business circles.

Mr. Carkeek was born in Redruth, Cornwall, England, of old English ancestry, his parents being M. J. and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Carkeek, also natives of Redruth, of which place his father was one of the leading con-

tractors and builders. He was a valued and influential member of the Methodist church, taking a very active and prominent part in religious work, and serving as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He established and built one of the churches of his native town. He died at the age of sixty-eight years, honored and respected by all who knew him, and the shock of his death proved fatal to his wife, who survived him only three days. They were people of the highest moral character, and had a host of warm friends. To them were born thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters. Contracting and building became the occupation of all of the sons. One of these, Arthur Carkeek, is to-day a prominent architect and one of the most influential citizens of the parish in which he has always made his home. He is now serving as justice of the peace and chief of the local board.

In the public schools of his native land Morgan J. Carkeek acquired a good practical education, and with his father learned contracting and building, soon becoming an expert workman. On his emigration to the United States in 1866, he settled in California, and for about three years engaged in mining in Tuolumne, Calaveras and Mariposa counties, meeting with but moderate success. He then returned to San Francisco, and in 1870 went to Port Townsend, where he worked at his trade for three years. He visited Seattle in 1870, but did not locate permanently here until five years later. He built the first stone block, known as the Dexter Horton Bank, which was destroyed by fire in 1889. During his residence here he was successfully engaged in contracting and building, and had erected some of the most important buildings of the city, including the fine Burke and Haller blocks, and many of the most beautiful residences. Mr. Carkeek also built the Provincial jail in New Westminster, and other important buildings in Victoria; the First National Bank building of Salem, Oregon; the barracks at Fort Lawton; and a part of the light-house on Destruction island under government contract. He has reared for himself a lasting monument in the city where he makes his home by the many beautiful and thoroughly substantial buildings which he has erected there. He has one of the most elegant homes of Seattle, which is located on the southeast corner of Madison and Boren avenues, and was built by him in 1886. It is situated in the midst of beautiful grounds, which are well laid out and attest the artistic skill and refinement of the owner. Mr. Carkeek also has a fine farm on the Dwamish river, six miles from the city, and owns property in several other counties of this state.

In 1879 Mr. Carkeek returned to England, where he married Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Jackson Gaskill, late of the Chase, Potters Bar, Middlesex, and this union has been blessed with two children: Vivian Mor-

gan, now a member of the Seattle bar; and Guendolen, who is still in school. The parents hold membership in the Episcopal church, and in politics Mr. Carkeek is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has always taken an active interest in those enterprises calculated to advance the welfare of Seattle. He was one of the first board of trustees who took stock and organized the first street railway in the city; and was also one of the organizers of the Pontiac Brick & Tile Company. Mr. Carkeek invented and patented the improved shingle-bunch which so economizes space as to nearly double the capacity of cars for carrying shingles. As the shingle industry is important on Puget Sound, this invention has been the means of saving thousands of dollars to the shingle manufacturer here. The career of Mr. Carkeek has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity, and he rightfully enjoys the high esteem of his fellow citizens. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned, and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men.

WILLIAM COCHRANE.

Ireland has sent many of her worthy sons to the new world, and they have become important factors in advancing the interests of the various communities with which they are connected. A representative of this class is William Cochrane, a native of county Cavan, Ireland, where he was born on the 15th of December, 1845. In the old home in which he first saw the light of day his father and his grandfather were also born, and thus the same roof covered the family for at least three generations. Adam Cochrane, the father of our subject, followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation, and his death occurred at the old ancestral home in 1879. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth McKibbin, was born at King's Court, county Cavan, Ireland, and her death occurred at the Cochrane home in 1881. To this worthy couple were born sixteen children, ten daughters and six sons.

William Cochrane received his education in the Hibernian School in his native county, and he remained at home until his eighteenth year, during which time he assisted his father in the work of the farm. In 1863 he crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, and after his arrival here he was employed for two years in an architect's office in New York city. Going to the lumber regions on the Muskegon river in Michigan, he there spent three years in the employ of Harry Bartow, after which, in 1869, he returned to

New York city and was placed in charge of the beautiful summer resort and farm owned by the noted New York criminal lawyer, A. P. Clarke, located at Mount Claire, New Jersey, and consisting of one hundred acres. Thus he was employed for a year and a half, and during the following few months he had charge of the farm owned by L. M. Flernoy, a New York banker, the property being located at Paducah, Kentucky. Mr. Cochrane arrived in Seattle, Washington, in March, 1873, the journey having been made via Salt Lake. During his first two years here he worked by the month for John Burns and William Powell, after which he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of timber land at Houghton, on Lake Washington, which he still owns. At that time his supply of ready money was extremely limited, but he found a valuable friend in Bailey Gatzet, one of the enterprising pioneers of Seattle, who furnished him with the means necessary to embark on a large scale in the logging and lumbering business, and during the fifteen years in which he was thus engaged he crossed Lake Washington fifteen times on rafts, this being before the advent of boats on its waters. Forming a partnership with Michael Day, these gentlemen went to the Skagit river in Washington in 1879, where they secured a contract to build a wagon road from Godell to the Ruby creek mines, a distance of nine miles, and after much difficulty, on account of deep snows, the road was completed in 1880, but the mines proved a failure and the money thus expended proved a total loss, leaving the firm of Cochrane & Day in a state of bankruptcy. In 1880, in order to retrieve their lost possessions, they purchased cattle from David Needy, which they took to the Dwamish valley, and there in connection with their cattle business they also furnished piles for the market. After two years Mr. Cochrane sold his interest therein to Michael Day's brother and embarked extensively in the logging business, operating three large camps on Squak Slough and Lake Union, continuing thus for three years, on the expiration of which period, on account of a disagreement with the Western Mill Company, he abandoned the business. This mill company was amply paid, however, when Mr. Cochrane lobbied the lien and scale law through the legislature in 1883.

In 1885 Mr. Cochrane became the owner of his present fine farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres, located on the White river fifteen miles from Seattle, between the stations of Orillia and O'Brien, on the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1894 he purchased eighty acres adjoining, and he now has one of the best improved farms in the valley, on which is located an elegant residence and many substantial out-buildings. For many years he has also been extensively engaged in the hop business, sixty acres of his place being

devoted to that crop, and in addition he is the owner of a large and well equipped dairy, milking about sixty cows. To carry on so many enterprises requires the assistance of about twenty-four men. His place was purchased from the heirs of Patrick O'Brien, one of the early pioneers of the valley. In 1885 our subject was a candidate on the fusion People's ticket for the office of sheriff of King county, his opponent being John H. McGraw, who represented the Republican party. Mr. Cochrane was successful in the election, and proved a competent and able official. In his social relations he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Kirkland, Washington.

On the 9th of April, 1890, he was united in marriage to Katie A. Modigan, who was born at Kilkee, county Clare, Ireland, on the 10th of July, 1870. She came to this country in 1887, and for a time made her home with a sister in Connecticut and a brother in Dakota. She came to Seattle, Washington, in 1886, accompanied by her brother, and four years later gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Cochrane. Their marriage was celebrated in the Catholic church near their home; the ground on which this church is located was donated by our subject.

An interesting incident in the life of Mr. Cochrane occurred in 1888, when Cleveland made the second race for the presidency. A bet was made with George W. Tibett, our subject advocating that Cleveland would be elected, and the wager was that the loser should play a hand organ on one of the public streets of Seattle for four hours, while the proceeds from this entertainment were to be given to the Orphans' Home and the Ladies Aid Society. Mr. Cochrane was the loser, and he performed his share of the wager of the great entertainment of the citizens of that city, the proceeds therefrom amounting to four hundred and sixty dollars.

FRED H. HARKINS.

Fred H. Harkins was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 27, 1831, and is now living a retired life in Seattle. His has been a somewhat eventful career, in which there are many points of interest. His parents died during his infancy and he was reared by his paternal uncle, Godfrey Harkins, who conducted a meat business in the old French market of New Orleans. Fred attended a privated school until he was about fourteen years of age, when his uncle apprenticed him to S. V. Barrett, who conducted a wholesale wine and liquor store at No. 28 of the old Levee, one block from the custom house on old Levee street. Young Harkins remained with that man

until the spring of 1848, when he had some trouble with his employer. He was told to copy a letter to an agent in Matamoras. The letter was written in French, of which language Mr. Harkins had but little knowledge, and because of a mistake made in the copying his employer abused him, and our subject resolved to leave. His uncle insisted upon his returning to Mr. Barrett but the nephew was just as resolute and refused to do so.

In the summer of 1848 the United States troops were returning home from Mexico, going up the Mississippi river. Mr. Harkins then began selling books. He would take books on board a steamer bound for some port up the river, place them upon the table in the cabin and sell them to the officers and men. His profits amounted to an average of twenty-five dollars a day, but instead of making a good use of his money, on Sundays he would visit the bull fights which were held across the river. Outside the enclosure were gaming tables and Mr. Harkins usually left the greater part of his week's profit there. However, he soon learned from experience that this was not a wise course to pursue and he has since let gambling alone. In the latter part of the summer of 1848 he went to St. Louis on the steamer Illinois and tried to engage in book peddling but found that he could make nothing at it. He therefore went up the Illinois river as far as La Salle. At that time the locks on the canal were just being completed. He returned to Peoria and afterward went to Knoxville, Illinois, where he secured work as a farm hand in the employ of Cyril Woods at thirteen dollars a month. He was thus engaged for three years and in the spring of 1851 went to St. Louis, where he took passage on the steamer War Eagle, bound for St. Paul, Minnesota. The latter city was at that time a mere hamlet compared to what it is to-day. St. Anthony Falls were still smaller and there was no Minneapolis, the present site of the city being still a part of the Fort Snelling reservation. Mr. Harkins went to Stillwater, eighteen miles east of St. Paul, at the head of the St. Croix. That place was the headquarters for the logging industry. There was but one mill for cutting lumber, but this was a small affair, the motive power being furnished by an overshot water wheel. The logs were cut and hauled to the stream above the mill and were floated and caught in booms, then were rafted and floated down the river to the mills as far as St. Louis, where they were cut into lumber. Mr. Harkins was employed in the logging camps during the years 1853-4-5.

In 1856 occurred the marriage of Mr. Harkins, and he then secured a team of his own and began the logging business for himself, his wife acting as cook for the crew. He made a successful drive, but after having his logs in the boom for a time there came a freshet, and the rush of the water broke

the boom and scattered the logs as far down as Lake Pepin. The expense of picking them up would have exceeded the value of the logs, so he let them go, and the winter's earnings were thus wiped away. Mr. Harkins then began business life anew. He took up a pre-emption claim and began the development of a farm, but the financial panic of 1857 made it a very hard matter to gain a start to fortune. However, there was plenty of game such as deer and pheasants, and these furnished many a meal for the pioneer home. The mink, otter and martens were also numerous and there were many muskrats in the marshes, so that in the seasons of 1857-58-59 Mr. Harkins made considerable money in hunting and trapping. In the fall of 1860 he went with his wife and two children to visit her people in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and then returned to his old home in New Orleans. His people were very much surprised to see him, as they believed him dead, having heard nothing from him since he left his native city in 1848. They gave him a cordial welcome, but he differed from them so radically on the slavery question that it engendered bitter feeling, and he decided to return to the north. In the early part of March, 1861, shortly before the blockade of the river, he took a steamer going north as far as Dubuque, Iowa, where he had friends living. He enlisted in the Third Iowa Independent Battery in September, 1861, and sent his wife and children to her people in Minnesota. He served out his term of three years and was discharged at Davenport in October, 1864, returning to his home with a most creditable military record.

The following spring Mr. Harkins removed to Brown county, Minnesota, ten miles from New Ulm, on the Minnesota river in the Sioux reservation. He built a shingle mill near the river, and purchased and broke and fenced one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land on the rise back of the bottom land; the bottom land was covered with timber, while the upland was prairie. He also established an apiary of three hives which was increased in five years to one hundred and thirty-two hives, and from these he would extract one barrel of honey of forty gallons, between nine o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon of each day during the three weeks while the basswood trees were in blossom. In connection with his shingle mill and the care of his apiary Mr. Harkins engaged to a considerable extent in the raising of horses and cattle, but in the winter of 1872-3 there came one of the fearful blizzards which are the terror of the western country. In that storm there perished within a radius of one hundred miles from the Harkins home seventy-five people. Mr. Harkins was out in the storm for a time, on his return home from New Ulm, a distance of ten miles from the farm.

That blizzard was the direct cause of the removal of the family to Seattle, for they did not wish to go through any more such experiences.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Harkins came on an inspection tour to the north-west over the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads to San Francisco. He went as far south as Watsonville and then returned to San Francisco and took passage on the steamer Princess bound for Victoria. Leaving that steamer, he became a passenger on the steamer Goliath at Port Townsend, and proceeded to Seattle. On the night of the earthquake which shook up the Collins Hotel, he went to Tacoma, which at that time was but a small settlement, containing only the Hanson mill and its yard, with only a small space cleared out in the woods. The Northern Pacific Railroad was only finished as far as Tenino, eighteen miles south of Olympia, from which place to Tacoma there was a stage line. After two weeks spent upon the Sound Mr. Harkins proceeded to Olympia by steamer, and on to Portland, Oregon, by rail. He went as far south as Albany, thence returned to Portland and took a steamer for San Francisco, whence he returned to Minnesota. There he sold his stock, his bees, his home and some of his real estate, and with his family started for Tacoma in the fall of 1874. He invested in some real estate in Tacoma, which he still owns, but he remained in that city for only eleven months, going thence to Seattle, where he purchased his present home on West and Vine streets. He has never yet had occasion to regret his location in Washington. Since coming here he has engaged in job carpentry work, in bridge building and logging. He also conducted a stove factory in connection with G. W. Harris and W. C. Reveal. The business was closed out in 1884, and since that time Mr. Harkins has lived retired, having acquired a handsome competence which enables him to rest from further labors.

On October 2, 1856, Mr. Harkins was married to Mary A. Kriedler. She was a daughter of Daniel and Polly (McCullough) Kriedler, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and the former was of German descent and the latter of Scotch lineage. In 1853 they removed from Butler county, Pennsylvania, to Stillwater, Minnesota, and there Mr. Harkins met the lady who became his wife. To this marriage were born the following children: Fred, who was born in Stillwater, October 2, 1857, is now engaged in business in Tacoma; Harry, born in Stillwater, February 4, 1860, is chief engineer on the steamer Farrollon, running between Alaska and Seattle, and his family reside at Port Townsend; both of these sons married in Seattle and each has two children, a boy and a girl. Willie, the third son, born in Brown county, Minnesota, in April, 1866, died in Seattle, August 4, 1880;

May Annie, born in Brown county, Minnesota, October 23, 1871, died in Tacoma November 18, 1874; Bertie, born in Seattle, November 2, 1875, died in this city July 30, 1880; Ivy Myrtle, born in Seattle, June 17, 1880, was married in November, 1901, to B. W. McIntosh, and is now living in San Francisco, California.

In politics Mr. Harkins has always been independent. When the parties place their respective candidates in the field he considers the fitness of the different office seekers, casts his ballot as he thinks best and then abides the vote of the majority. He has never held, nor would he accept a public office and has always advised his sons to follow the same course. Mr. Harkins has had many experiences in his life, in New Orleans, in the logging camps of Minnesota, amid the pioneer farms of that state, and in the development of the lumber regions and the productive industries of the northwest. He has made and retained many friends, and his sterling worth has ever gained for him the respect and confidence of those with whom he is associated.

SAMUEL F. RATHBUN.

Samuel F. Rathbun can be called one of the representative citizens of Seattle. His term of office as city treasurer has but recently expired, he having been elected to that position in March, 1900, the result of the choice of his fellow townsmen. He has resided in Seattle since February, 1890. He was born near Fishkill on the Hudson, in Dutchess county, New York, April 17, 1858. The family came to America from England prior to 1650, and settled in Connecticut. Samuel R. Rathbun, the father of our subject, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was a well known woolen manufacturer carrying on business along that line throughout his life. In his political views he was a Whig and afterward became a Republican, he and his son Samuel being the only ones of the family connected with the Republican party. The father was a warm personal friend of former United States Senator George F. Edmunds, and in 1856 did campaign work throughout Vermont with that gentleman. This was the only time that he ever actively engaged in political work. He was a man of influence and prominence, however, in business circles, and his opinions were considered as authority on everything pertaining to woolen manufacture. His brother Milton was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and died in France in 1864 from disease contracted in the army. Samuel R. Rathbun was united in marriage to Mary L. Hawley of Colchester, Vermont, in the year 1836. She is descended from Revolutionary ancestry. Her grandmother, as is recorded in the his-

tory of Vermont, refused to give bread to a number of English soldiers who demanded of her what she was cooking, and when they threatened to take the bread she seized an axe and drove them all from the house, after which she was unmolested by the British troops. Samuel F. Rathbun is the eighth in order of birth of a family of nine children. His sister, Mrs. C. W. Smith, is the wife of the city librarian of Seattle, and she and her brother are the only representatives of the family in the northwest. The father died at the age of seventy-six years and the mother's death resulted from an accident when she was fifty-one years of age, although her family were noted for their longevity.

Samuel F. Rathbun pursued his studies in his native state and was graduated in the high school of Auburn, New York. He was afterward associated with banking interests for ten years and when he first came to Seattle continued in the same line of business activity. In 1886 he began to work his way westward and visited the greater portion of the central part of the country from Manitoba south to Oklahoma. He was one of the parties who participated in the first city election held in Oklahoma City. Elreno had but five people within its borders at that time. His destination, however, was the coast, and at last he started for the Sound country, arriving in Seattle in February, 1890. During the first three years which he spent in this city he was connected with the Washington Bank, after which he returned to the east for his wife. Shortly after his marriage he brought his bride to Seattle and turned his attention to merchandising. He carried on business until appointed deputy city treasurer in 1896, and in 1900 he became city treasurer, so that he was connected with the active management of the position for six years. When he assumed the office there were only three men employed in the department, but owing to the rapid growth of the city, business has steadily and constantly increased so that ten men are employed regularly, and so great is the volume of business that it is almost impossible for them to attend to it, the increase being more than three hundred per cent. Understanding every detail and department of the work, Mr. Rathbun carefully superintended everything connected with the office and controlled affairs in a way that indicated his excellent business ability and executive force, and made his services of the greatest value to the city. No more faithful custodian of the public exchequer could be found, and he well deserved the honor which was conferred upon him by his election to the office. He is one of the active workers in the Republican party in this city and has attended many of its conventions and been a prominent factor in Republican councils for twenty-three years, both in New York and in Washington.

On the 31st of March, 1891, Mr. Rathbun was united in marriage to Luella Wilkinson, a daughter of V. B. Wilkinson, a merchant of Auburn, New York. He erected his own residence here on Fourteenth avenue north, and has become interested in other real estate investments and dealings. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and the Chamber of Commerce. He attends St. Mark's and St. Clement's church, his wife being a member of the latter. Mr. Rathbun is a popular and valued representative of the Elliott Bay Yacht Club and is an ex-commodore of the Northwest International Yachting Association. He also belongs to the Seattle Kennel Club and has been connected with all matters of interest in the athletic line, being an ardent sportsman and appreciative of the need of such relaxation from business cares as an aid to health. He has carried on scientific investigations in natural history and is one of the best ornithologists of the northwest. He is a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, a high distinction, and is authority concerning everything in this line on the Pacific coast. He has contributed to the literature of the association, being the author of the first list of land birds of western Washington ever compiled, and is a correspondent of the Smithsonian Institute. While in New York he was volunteer fireman for eight years and was foreman of a crack company. He is a man of distinguished and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and most mature judgment, and is leaving his impress upon the scientific world as well as upon the public life of his adopted city. During the years of his residence in Seattle he has become a factor in its development and upbuilding and in the promotion of enterprises which add not alone to his individual prosperity but also advance the general welfare and prosperity of the city which he makes his home. In manner he is most cordial and genial, and has a deep and abiding interest in his fellow men. These qualities render him a most popular citizen, and it would be difficult to find one who has more friends in Seattle than Samuel F. Rathbun.

REV. ALEXANDER BEERS.

There is nothing in the world more beautiful to contemplate than the spectacle of a life rich in the harvest of good and unselfish deeds on behalf of humanity. The man who has lived for others and has brought into potent exercise the best energies of his mind that he might make the world brighter and better from his being a part of it, cannot fail to enjoy a serenity of soul that will reveal itself in all the relations of his life. The life of the subject of this sketch has been one of signal activity and devotion as a laborer in the



Alexander Beers

vineyard of the Divine Master and in the field of education, and he has borne the heat and burden of the day unfalteringly and with that zeal which has made his life one worthy of emulation. He is at the present time pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle and also has the additional responsibilities implied in his incumbency of the office of president of the Seattle Seminary.

Alexander Beers is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born at Bloomfield, Davis county, on the 4th of March, 1862, a son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Underwood) Beers. Ezekiel Beers was left an orphan in his childhood and was reared by an uncle. He came in an early day to the state of Kansas and there endured the trying experiences and vicissitudes of pioneer life and the peril incidental to the border troubles through which the state gained its sobriquet of "Bleeding Kansas." At the time of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Union army and assisted in driving Price from Missouri. He thereafter retained his residence in Kansas until 1879, when he became one of the pioneers of Multnomah county, Oregon, locating in Powell Valley, about fifteen miles east of the city of Portland, where he still resides, being one of the prominent farmers and stock-growers of that section, while in politics he is a stalwart Republican. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest in the year 1896 and is survived by nine of her ten children, Alexander being the only one of the number now residing in Washington.

Rev. Alexander Beers attended the public schools until 1884, when he went to New York and became a student in the A. M. Chesbro Seminary, an institution maintained under the auspices of the Free Methodist church, near the city of Rochester. Here he completed a course of study, after which he took the regular divinity course prescribed by the church, and was duly ordained elder. During his course of study he served for a time as pastor of the Virginia Street Free Methodist church of Buffalo, New York. He also served as pastor of the First Free Methodist church of Rochester, New York. He was married in the fall of 1889 to Miss Adelaide Newton, daughter of Randolph Newton, a wealthy and influential farmer of Chenango county, New York. Miss Newton was for a number of years one of the leading teachers in the A. M. Chesbro Seminary.

At the earnest request of Bishop Roberts, he resigned his position as pastor and went to Virginia to assume the position of principal of Virginia Seminary at Spottsylvania Court House, Mrs. Beers becoming preceptress at the same time. He continued his effective labors in this institution for a period of three years, when he was called by the board of trustees of Seattle

Seminary to become the principal. He has been connected with the Seattle Seminary, as principal or president, for ten years, and under his management the institution has become one of the most flourishing of its kind in the state of Washington. At the time he took the management the seminary was burdened with an indebtedness of fifteen thousand dollars. This incubus he has entirely removed and has made various improvements in the buildings, equipments and facilities. He has a strong faculty and the institution of learning is strictly up to date. A ladies' hall was erected in 1899, adding greatly to the accommodations of the seminary, which is in a flourishing condition, with a constantly increasing patronage. Rev. Beers has been not only president of the institution but has served as pastor of one of the Free Methodist churches during the greater portion of the time he has been in Seattle. During his pastorate Mr. Beers has succeeded in building a church and parsonage, said to be the best on the coast of the denomination to which he belongs, and has succeeded in raising a considerable indebtedness which encumbered the denomination and impaired its functions, and has shown himself a capable administrator, an indefatigable worker, as well as a popular pastor. He was reared a staunch Republican, casting his first vote for James G. Blaine, but is now a most enthusiastic temperance worker, always casting his vote for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

GEORGE E. SACKETT.

Success in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business is not a matter of luck but the legitimate result of effort which utilizes the means at hand. In view of this condition the study of biography becomes valuable, and it is a practical advantage to trace the history of a successful life, be it in the world of business, where competition is rife, in the intellectual field, where devotees open up the wider realms of knowledge, in a public sphere, where is directed the course of government and the policies formed that sway nations, or in the calm and peaceful pursuits of agriculture. The attention of the reader is here directed to the life of a man well known in business circles in Seattle by reason of his keen discrimination, untiring activity and executive power, and who occupies the position of secretary and treasurer of the Diamond Ice & Storage Company and also the Mutual Light & Heat Company.

Mr. Sackett was born in Lanesville, Harrison county, Indiana, March 10, 1843. The family is a very old one in America and Sackett Harbor is named in honor of its early representatives. The record can be traced back

to Colonel Sackett, who constructed ships for the government during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather and the father of our subject both bore the name of Charles. The latter was born in Massachusetts in 1820, went with his family to Indiana, becoming a very active and influential member of his community, and settling in Floyd county as one of its early pioneers. There he took an important part in public affairs and served for ten years as county commissioner and for eight years as county auditor. He was also a member of the city council of New Albany, and his political support was given the Whig party in early life, while later he became a Democrat. In Indiana he was united in marriage to Miss Joyce, a daughter of William Gresham, an uncle of the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, who served as secretary of state under President Cleveland. Thirteen children were born of this marriage, of whom our subject is the fourth in order of birth and the only one now living in Washington. The father still resides in Indiana and is now eighty-nine years of age, but the mother passed away at the age of sixty-three years.

In the public schools of his native state George E. Sackett pursued his education and when fifteen years of age entered upon his business career. He served for eight years as deputy county auditor under his father and from that time until 1892 was connected with the iron manufacturing interests in the rolling mill of New Albany. Thence he came to the west, and after looking over the country decided to locate in Seattle, bringing his family to this city in June, 1892. He and Charles E. Crane and others became the owners of the ice plant, which was then but an insignificant affair, but they have developed this industry until the plant now has a capacity of thirty tons a day. They are also doing an extensive cold storage business and have lately developed a steam heating industry, furnishing heat for many homes in the territory lying between Madison and Pike streets. In the electrical department of their business they furnish light and power for the same territory. This has been accomplished only by the most earnest and active effort, but they have succeeded in building up a fine business and devote their entire attention to the work, which has now proved to them a profitable source of income.

In Charleston, Indiana, on the 25th of October, 1876, Mr. Sackett was united in marriage to Miss Mary K. Van Hook, a daughter of William Van Hook, a druggist of that place and a representative of an old and prominent family of Indiana. Their union has been blessed with one son and two daughters, Errett Van Hook, who is now in the electrical department of the business of which his father is secretary and treasurer; Martha J. and Mar-

garet J., who are at home. While residing in Indiana Mr. Sackett took an active part in the work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternities, but has not been connected with either since coming here. He has given his attention in an undivided manner to his business affairs. He possesses most excellent organizing and managing capacity and in the successful operation of the industries with which he is connected displays superior executive power.

G. WARD KEMP.

G. Ward Kemp, who is engaged in the practice of law in Seattle, occupying a pleasant office in the Burke building, was born at Northeast, Maryland, at the headwaters of the Chesapeake bay, on February 11, 1867. He was called Ward after his relatives in Rochester, New York, Ferdinand Ward, the noted Wall street financier, who operated there with Grant in the early eighties, being his second cousin. George Kemp, his grandfather, who married Elizabeth Miller, was a native of England and about 1835 came to America and declared his intention of surrendering his title of "gentleman" for that of "American citizen," and settled at Mount Morris, New York, where he became largely interested in farming. The maternal grandmother of Mr. G. Ward Kemp was an Ashley, and a descendant of the Johnstones, whose ancestry could be traced back in direct line through an old Connecticut family to an emigrant who came to the new world on the Mayflower, and she was also related to the Bristols of Ohio. Mr. Potter, the maternal grandfather, was a cousin of Potter Palmer, the millionaire hotel man of Chicago; he was a Presbyterian missionary and long labored among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians of Arkansas; he had a soldier's claim in Minnesota where St. Paul now stands, and in 1850 took up his abode in Augusta, Michigan, and spent his last days at Niles, Michigan, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-five years. His widow still survives and is now eighty-five years of age, and both these worthy people were educated together at Oberlin College. George Kemp, the paternal grandfather, also located at Augusta, Michigan, where he died when about eighty years of age, and his wife died there soon after at the age of seventy-nine.

Edward Kemp, the father of G. Ward, was born in England and was about two years of age when his parents came to America. He was educated at Olivet College, Michigan, and in 1860 married Jennie A. Potter, who had been educated at home by governesses. Mr. Kemp turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in the Wolverine state, but in 1865 moved

to Maryland, where, owing to his abolitionist tendencies, he did not receive a very cordial welcome. But he bought a farm on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay and engaged in farming there until 1884, when he sold out and took up his abode at Lansdale, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1892, owing to the cold climate, the family came west, and both parents lived near El Paso de Robles, California, until January, 1903, when Mrs. Kemp died. In their family were seven children, of whom six are living: Elizabeth, at home; Ellen G., who is teaching in New Jersey; G. Ward; Laura Evangeline, who is also teaching in New Jersey; Effie J., the wife of John Hudson, at Templeton, California; and Bowdoin P., who is a dentist at Suisun City, near San Francisco, and in 1901 married Louise Pfau.

G. Ward Kemp pursued his early education in the public schools, and for one year was a student in the Dansville Seminary, at Dansville, New York. At the age of nineteen he went to Salida, Colorado, and learned the machinist's trade in the shops of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, where he remained four years and saved several hundred dollars, which he determined to spend for a college education. Accordingly he went at once to the University of Missouri, where he remained four years, and in 1891 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws and in 1892 that of Master of Laws. He was a popular student in the school and served as president of one of the literary clubs and was also one of the founders of the Bliss Lyceum, named in honor of Judge Bliss, the dean of the law department of the university and a noted law writer. Mr. Kemp was the only one of his class and the first person to win the degree of Master of Laws from the university. As soon as his college education was completed he went to California and began practice in San Luis Obispo, where he remained till the fall of 1898, when he came to Seattle. He made this move because the former field was limited, and he decided to locate in a large city, where the volume of legal business would be greater. In 1895 he had made a trip to the north, in which he visited Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and, later, Spokane and even Alaska, and came to the conclusion that because of the natural resources and surroundings of Seattle it had the brightest prospects of a brilliant future and accordingly he established his home here. On the 1st of January, 1899, he opened the office at 430-2 Burke building, where he has since remained. A leading case with which he was connected was that known as the Brabon, or firemen, case, in which he established a new point of law, namely, the liability of the city for personal injuries on an ungraded street. This case also established the fact that firemen are not servants of the city. He won his suit here for the widow and upon appeal argued the case in Olympia, and the opinion

which was given in July, 1902, sustained him. The judgment of eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars was the largest for personal injuries ever given against the city of Seattle. While in California Mr. Kemp largely engaged in the practice of corporation and land law, but he has not made a specialty of any particular branch here except of patent law. He has conducted a number of damage suits, in which he has been very successful, and has had some noted cases in bankruptcy in the United States courts. He has tried nine cases in the supreme courts, and of the four tried in California he won three and of the five tried in this state he has won all. This is a remarkable record and shows that he is possessed of very superior ability in the line of his chosen profession.

Believing firmly in the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Kemp gives to it his political support, and delivered many campaign addresses in the first year in which William McKinley was a candidate for the presidency. His professional duties, however, prevent him from entering actively into politics. He belongs to St. John's Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., in which he served as junior steward. He is past grand of Seattle Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Camp No. 60, W. of W. He belongs to St. Mark's Episcopal church, is director of St. Mark's chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and attended as one of its delegates at the convention in Boston, October, 1902. He is one of the lay readers and has been a member of the church choir almost continuously during his residence here. He has taken an active part in the work of both church and Sunday-school, and in the latter long served as assistant superintendent. He was confirmed when fifteen years old by Bishop Lay, of Easton, Maryland, and since that time has labored earnestly to extend the influence and promote the growth of the church. Although well grounded in the principles of common law at his admission to the bar, he has ever since been a diligent student of the legal science, and this knowledge has served him well in many a legal battle before superior and appellate courts. He always prepares his cases with great care, and if there is a close point involved in the issue, it is his habit to thoroughly examine every authority bearing upon the question, and this makes him a very dangerous adversary.

On November 12, 1902, Mr. Kemp was married in St. Mark's church to Miss Charlotte Leslie Shannon, who was born November 15, 1880, near Des Moines, Iowa, and received her education at the public schools of Omaha, Nebraska, and Jacksonville, Florida, later attended the Young Ladies' Seminary at Salt Lake City, Utah, graduated from the high schools of both Grangeville, Idaho, and North Yakima, Washington, completed the normal

course at Lewiston, Idaho, and finally attended Whitman College at Walla Walla, Washington; she has been an interested student of Greek, Latin and the modern Romanic languages, mathematics and music, and, above all these accomplishments, she has a charming personality. Her father is James W. Shannon, the son of Isaac Shannon and his wife, formerly a Miss Endsley, both from Ohio. Mr. Shannon is a cousin of Stephen Glover, the musical composer, and also of James Shannon, the owner of a fine stud of racing horses at Chicago. For the past twenty years Mr. Shannon has been engaged as a civil engineer and mining expert in Wyoming and Idaho, for the last seven years holding the positions of United States deputy mineral surveyor for Idaho and county surveyor of Idaho county, Idaho. Prior to coming to the west he was clerk and treasurer of Warren county, Iowa; he brought his family to Seattle in 1902. His wife's maiden name was Clara Eugenia Bateman, whose mother was a Marks, of Pennsylvania, and whose father was the Rev. A. L. Sampson Bateman, a relative of former Governor Sampson of Vermont and a direct descendant of Lord Bateman, who, like one of the ancestors of Mr. Kemp, came to America on the Mayflower; he was also an uncle of the inventor White, well known for his sewing machines, and was first cousin of Columbus Delano, secretary of the interior under President Grant. In 1849 Rev. Bateman was sent by the general Methodist conference to California, where he worked as a missionary among the Mormons, and was an active minister for forty-five years, till his death. After the death of his first wife, the mother of Mrs. Shannon, he married the widow of the noted evangelist John Inskip. Mrs. Shannon was the first white child born in Carson City, Nevada. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp are now residing in their own home, corner of Boylston avenue and John street, a situation which commands a fine view over part of the city and Puget Sound, and here they delight to entertain their numerous friends.

WILLIAM H. LORD.

In the early days of the country the forefathers of this gentleman came from Ireland and settled on the New England coast. William Lord, the father, was born at Vassalboro, Maine, about the year 1795, and followed farming in that state until 1867, when he went to Wright county, Minnesota, where he lived with one of his sons till his death in 1887; his wife, Eunice Gardner, was born on the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1795, and died at China, Kennebec county, Maine, in the autumn of 1863, her people being Quakers and coming from England.

William H. Lord, the son of the above parents, came into the world at Vassalboro, Maine, on the 23d day of July, 1835, and when he was three years old went with his parents to China, Maine, receiving his education in the schools of that village. At the age of nineteen he left home and worked for one summer in a sawmill at Gardiner, Maine, the following summer in a ship-yard at Damariscotta, Maine, and during the winter of 1855-56 was engaged in getting out ship timbers in Virginia, later working in a ship-yard in Thomaston, Maine. In the fall of 1836 he was married, and till 1859 worked on a farm near China; he then moved to Wright county, Minnesota, where he worked in a sawmill until 1862. In the fall of that year he enlisted in the Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; his first service was on the western frontier under General Sully; in October, 1864, the regiment was sent south to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, serving in the Twenty-third Army Corps under General Thomas and going through to Charlotte, North Carolina, where they were discharged in August, 1865. He went through the entire war without wounds or sickness.

After leaving the army he clerked for six months at Monticello, Minnesota, and in the fall of 1867 established himself in the general merchandising business at Buffalo, the same state, where he lived for six years, and for four years acted as sheriff of Wright county; in the fall of 1873 he sold out, and, moving to Minneapolis, took a position as traveling salesman with Post & Davis, confectioners, remaining with them for three years; for the next three years Mr. Lord was working at the carpenter's trade in Wright county. It was in the fall of 1884 that he came to Washington, locating on a section of railroad near Tolt, King county; three years later, selling the improvements on the land, he went to Seattle, where he was a member of the police force for a year, then spent six months in the real estate line, and in March of 1889 returned to Tolt, buying a general store and hotel located on the banks of the Snoqualmie river; this he conducted three years. He then built the Tolt Hotel and has ever since catered to the wants of the traveling public, his wide experience of affairs and men making him an ideal host. At the same time he cultivates a forty-acre tract of land in the valley.

His politics are Republican, and for many years he has been influential in his party, in 1901 being a member of the county central committee and for many years having been a delegate to the state and county conventions. He is a member of the Falls City Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Lord has been twice married; in 1856, at China, Maine, he became the husband of Rosella Hall, who was born in that village in 1839 and died at Monticello, Minnesota, in the spring of 1877, leaving four children: Winslow H., a

contractor at Ballard, Washington; Lissett, living at Buffalo, Minnesota, the widow of V. H. Cody, who died there in 1901; Eunice, the wife of Charles Harvey at Monticello, Minnesota; and Augusta, who died in 1880 at the age of ten at Buffalo, Minnesota. As his second wife he took, at Albion, Minnesota, Eugenia Jouanne, born in Paris, France, in 1860, and coming to this country with her parents when she was ten years old. She is the mother of six children: Rose, the wife of John Ogilvie, living on a farm near Tolt; Eugene, Leon, Myrtle, Roy and Violet.

BENJAMIN C. LEVY.

The Republican party is always glad to welcome into its ranks men of intelligence, energy and loyalty, and there is no one in Washington to whom these attributes could be more aptly applied than to Mr. Levy, one of the representative citizens of Seattle. He has taken an active part in the political work of the city, and for more than eleven years has capably filled the position of cashier and deputy county treasurer, having entered upon the duties of that office in August, 1891. He has also been a witness of most of the growth and development of Seattle, as he arrived here immediately after the fire in 1889, when it was a city of tents.

Mr. Levy was born at Metz, France, on May 1, 1847, but the family came to this country when he was only six months old, so that he is practically a native American citizen. He pursued his education in the schools of Milwaukee and New York, and also in the College of New York in the latter city. He was only sixteen years of age when he enlisted as a member of Company A, Fourteenth United States Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac as a part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, and he participated in the battles of Kelly's Ford and Mine Run, after which he was sent back to the hospital at the headquarters at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; after recovering his health he served for three months as provost guard in Richmond. At the close of the war the regiment was recruited at Hart's Island in New York harbor and was sent by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, arriving at San Francisco on December 10, 1865. His discharge papers followed him, however, and on the 17th of the same month he left the service.

Mr. Levy is an ardent Republican, and in August, 1891, he was appointed deputy county treasurer of King county, and no higher testimonial of his worth could be given than that he has been retained in this position ever since, although during six years of this period the Democratic party

was in control of the office. Socially he is connected with St. John's Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., Seattle Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and is a charter member of Rainier Council No. 1399 of the Royal Arcanum. He is likewise a member of John F. Miller Post No. 31, G. A. R., of which he is commander.

WILLIAM BEATTIE.

For more than a score of years this sterling citizen and honored business man of Seattle has been a resident of this city, and his fortunes have varied with her epochs of prosperity and depression, but his steadfastness of purpose, indomitable energy, stanch integrity and thorough knowledge of the line of enterprise to which he has devoted his attention have proved adequate to enable him to overcome obstacles, recoup losses and win precedence as one of the successful and representative business men of the city. He is the senior member of the wagon manufacturing and general blacksmithing firm of Beattie & Son, whose well equipped establishment is located at Nos. 1612-14-16 Fourth avenue.

William Beattie is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born in the town of Dexter, Washtenaw county, on the 9th of February, 1832, the son of William and Dorothea (Robson) Beattie, the former of whom was born in the highlands of Scotland and the latter in England. William Beattie, Sr., emigrated to America when a young man, about the year 1825, locating in the state of New York. In Ontario county, that state, he married Dorothea Robson, who had come with her parents to America when a child. Soon after their marriage they started for the wilds of Michigan, making the journey by means of team and wagon. He located in Livingston county, where he secured a tract of eighty acres of heavily timbered land, subsequently adding to the same until he was the owner of two hundred acres, which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared and placed under cultivation. There he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring about the year 1876. His first wife died in 1850, and he subsequently married Charlotte Emmett, who is likewise deceased. The father of our subject was a man of unassuming character, of inflexible integrity and was one of the world's earnest workers, commanding unqualified confidence and esteem. In his political proclivities he was a Democrat, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church. By the first marriage there were six children, of whom four lived to attain years of maturity, and of these three survive. Of the four we may record that Archibald, who was born in New York, died in Michigan in 1899, having attained

a venerable age; Anna is the wife of Andrew Sharp, of that state; and James also lives in Michigan.

William Beattie was reared on the old homestead farm in Livingston county, Michigan, early beginning to contribute his quota to the work of reclaiming and cultivating the same, while his educational privileges were such as were afforded in the district school, two miles distant from his home, his attendance being limited to the short winter months, as was the case with the average farmer boy of the locality and period. He continued to assist in the work of the farm until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he decided to adopt the vocation of a mechanic, with which object in view he entered a blacksmith shop at Howell, Livingston county, where he served a three years' apprenticeship and then remained for the succeeding four years in the employ of his instructor. Within this period, on the 18th of February, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Melvin, who was born in Howell, a daughter of Rodney and Melvina (Sharp) Melvin, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. From Howell Mr. Beattie removed to Marshall, Michigan, where he was engaged in the work of his trade for three years, then returning to the employ of his old master in Howell for an equal period, thereafter passing three years in Ionia, same state, after which he again removed to Howell, where he purchased the entire business of his former employer, who was then carrying on an excellent business in the manufacturing of carriages and wagons, this having been before the machine work of the later years had displaced the old and reliable hand productions in this line. Mr. Beattie continued to conduct the enterprise successfully, and that his operations were of no inconsiderable scope may be recognized when we revert to the fact that he had in his employ about twenty workmen.

In the year 1870 Mr. Beattie met with a most grievous loss and bereavement, his wife being fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp, leaving him with four motherless children. He then left the three younger children with their maternal grandparents and, in company with his eldest son, Walter J., started for Sonoma county, California. Upon his arrival he engaged in the work of his trade at Cloverdale and there remained about three years, then taking passage for Portland, Oregon, on the ill-fated steamer Great Republic, which was stranded and burned on the lower Columbia river, our subject and his son, with the other passengers, being rescued from the wreck by a government boat, while several of the crew lost their lives. Mr. Beattie engaged in the work of his trade at Roseburg, Oregon, for a time, and then, in December, 1880, came to Washington, spending one season in the Ruby

Stake country and then locating in Seattle, where he opened a blacksmith shop and where he has ever since maintained his home. His first shop was located in Madison street, near Railroad avenue, and there he built up a good business in blacksmithing and general repair work, but he lost all that he had accumulated in the great fire that swept the city in 1889, his loss aggregating about six thousand dollars. Not daunted by this great misfortune, he opened business in another shop, on the site of the present Times building, and his enterprise was conducted with such ability and discretion that its growth has been very gratifying. In 1901 Mr. Beattie erected his present building, which is two stories in height and sixty feet square, and here he is associated with his sons, Walter J. and Frank R., in the conducting of a general blacksmithing and repairing business and also the manufacture of the best grade of delivery wagons and heavy trucks, employment being given to a corps of ten capable workmen.

In politics Mr. Beattie gives an unfaltering support to the principles of the Democratic party, in whose ranks he has been an active worker, having been a member of the county central committee and a delegate to various party conventions. He has never sought official preferment in the gift of his party since coming to Washington, but while living in Michigan he held a number of local offices. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows while a resident of Michigan, but has never maintained active affiliation in the west. Of the four children of our subject we enter brief record, as follows: Walter J. is the junior member of the firm of Beattie & Son; Frank is also connected with his father in business; Elbert is an electrician in Seattle; and Minnie is the wife of Grant Bicer, a stockman of Hunter's Hot Springs, Montana.

GEORGE W. TIBBETTS.

The history of the lives of some men who have won success in life contains very little that could be termed "sensational," while that of others, equally successful, has so many varied and interesting phases that it is almost like a romance; George W. Tibbetts has had a career of unusual interest and he has experienced many of the ups and downs of a long course of public and commercial activity. His father, Daniel, was born in the same house as he himself, in the year 1782, of Scotch-Irish lineage, followed farming as an occupation, and died in 1855; his wife was of the same stock, was born in the same place about 1824 and died in December, 1845, when the son George was not a year old.

George Tibbetts was born at Acton, Maine, on January 22, 1845. When four years of age he went to live with his uncle, Josiah Whitmore, in Strafford county, New Hampshire, and there received his education in the public schools; but when he was fifteen years of age he ran away from home and for a year worked on a farm near Great Falls, New Hampshire. At the age of sixteen, in July, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fourth New Hampshire Infantry, in which he served till the close of the war and re-enlisted as a veteran on February 20, 1864, at Morris Island, South Carolina; the first three years of his service was in the Tenth Army Corps, Department of the South, and on leaving South Carolina he joined the Army of the James under General Butler. He participated in the principal battles of that great conflict and on the 12th of August, 1864, at the battle of Deep Bottom on the James river, near Richmond, he was taken prisoner, and for nearly a year endured all the frightful sufferings of northern soldiers in the prisons at Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury. He was mustered out of the service as a paroled prisoner at Concord, New Hampshire, on June 30, 1865.

Prison life had so undermined his health that he was advised to go west, and so in the fall of 1865 he went to Moniteau county, Missouri, where he attended school for six months. He then entered into partnership with Lorain Baker, of Ohio, and they conducted a general merchandising business in Moniteau and Morgan counties. Then selling out to his partner, Mr. Tibbetts for six months carried on a store alone at Butler, Bates county, Missouri; he then went to Newtonia, Newton county, and became the senior member of the firm of Tibbetts, Wilson & Company, engaged in general mercantile and banking business; this was continued until 1870, when he disposed of his interests and moved to Clackamas county, Oregon, where for one year he farmed. In 1871 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in King county, Washington, in Squak valley, near the head of Squak lake (now called Sammamish lake), and he has made this his permanent home ever since.

Mr. Tibbetts made many improvements on this place and for years was extensively engaged in hop-raising, dairying and general farming, besides his own place having a number of rented farms; in 1881 he erected an extensive hotel and store on the farm and in 1882 established a stage line from Seattle to Lake Washington, thence by boat to Belmont and Lake Sammamish, and from there by stage to North Bend, operating in connection with the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad; on the completion

of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad to North Bend in 1889 he discontinued the stage line. In 1888, when the town of Issaquah was laid out, Mr. Tibbetts put up a large two-story building, and moved his business to this point, which was the first business house in the town and which for several years has been occupied by the Issaquah Coal Company. In 1889 he built a store at Snoqualmie, and later in company with S. D. Gusten erected the Cascadia Hotel and store at North Bend. In 1893, when in the full enjoyment of great prosperity, the financial panic which wrecked so many swept away nearly all of his extensive possessions; at that time besides his stores and other business interests he had about two thousand acres of the finest land in King county under cultivation; his losses in hard cash amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars. The hard work and the shock resulting from the loss of the accumulation of years impaired his health, and for six years he practically retired from active work; but in 1901 he started in to restore his fortunes by establishing a general store at Issaquah and has since enjoyed a thriving trade. Among the various lines that he engaged in was the dairy and hop business, from 1896 to 1903, being president of the Dwamish Dairy Association of King county, and he shipped the first can of milk ever sent to Seattle.

Mr. Tibbetts has been a life-long Republican and for nearly thirty years has been prominent in the public affairs of King county. In 1876 he was elected to the territorial legislature, was the first postmaster at Renton and was justice of the peace there from 1875 to 1878, and was the postmaster at Squak from 1878 to 1886; in 1884 he was elected brigadier general of the Washington State National Guards and served for two years; he was chairman of the Republican county central committee; in 1888 he was nominated by acclamation for representative of his state, but he declined. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention that framed the state constitution in 1889. In November, 1902, he was elected to the house of representatives of the eighth legislative assembly of Washington and is now a member.

In 1899 he was elected department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Washington and Alaska, which he had helped organize in 1878, being the first senior vice commander of Stevens Post No. 1, at Seattle. He joined the Masonic order at Falls City, Washington, in 1890, was a charter member and one of the organizers of Myrtle Lodge at Issaquah in 1890, and holds membership in the Scottish Rite chapter of the order at Seattle. In 1883 he joined Harmony Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Seattle and transferred to Triangle Lodge at Issaquah in 1888, being

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Geo. James

a charter member also of the Rathbone Sisters. In 1875, he became a member of Olive Branch Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Seattle and demitted to Gillman Lodge at Issaquah in 1889, being past chief patriarch of Unity Encampment No 2, of Seattle, and member of Rebecca Lodge at Issaquah. He belongs to the Order of Washington at Issaquah.

On March 11, 1868, at Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri, Mr. Tibbetts became the husband of Rebecca A. Wilson, who was born in Moniteau county of that state on August 15, 1849, and was the daughter of S. W. Wilson, a prominent farmer of that county. Of the seven children born to them, three are now living: Ida M., who is the wife of John M. Goode, a merchant at Noah Bend, was born in the first log cabin built in Squak valley, made historical by the murder of the Castro family there on November 7, 1864; the cabin was built by Thomas Russel in 1863. George Wilson was born at Renton, Washington, on June 18, 1877, was educated in the schools at Issaquah, and until 1897 remained at home, a valuable assistant in his father's business; in that year he and his brother-in-law, John M. Goode, made a trip to Alaska with a lot of goods which they disposed of so advantageously that they returned and in 1899 bought the store and hotel at North Bend which had been established by Gusten and Tibbetts in 1891; he is now the postmaster at that place. Fred S., the youngest son, is in business with his father at Issaquah.

GEORGE JAMES.

George James is the senior member and manager of the Variety Iron Works Company, iron founders and manufacturers. This business was established by Mr. James in 1889 and has been under his control since that time. In 1899 it was incorporated, Mr. James continuing as manager. The enterprise has become one of the most representative of the industrial interests of the northwest. All the products of the factory are of a superior grade, both in casting and manufacturing.

The width of the continent separates Mr. James from the place of his birth, for he is a native of New York city, born on September 17, 1858, of a family of English lineage. Alfred James, his father, was a native of England, but becoming a lover of civil liberty he joined a charter movement in England and because of this was obliged to leave his native land and come to America. He was married in London to Miss Martha Porch, whose father was a celebrated artist; the one child born to them in London, Adrian

Rienzie, is now in New York city. Thirteen children were added to the family circle in America's metropolis, where for a number of years the father was a prominent merchant tailor. He was ever a lover of liberty and opposed to oppression in every form, and the first Cuban rebellion was planned in his house, and he became a filibuster and went to Cuba in 1869. Their ship, the *Hornet*, was captured by the United States authorities while coaling at Wilmington, North Carolina, and he then returned home, where he died from the effects of a surgical operation made necessary by ill health. Of the fourteen children in his family eight are now living, and his wife also survives him in the seventieth year of her age.

George James was educated in New York and learned his trade in that city, after which he engaged in business there and later in Chicago. He arrived in Seattle in October, 1889, with seven and a half dollars in his pocket. He had not enough money to bring his wife and two children with him from Chicago, but he had earned enough within six weeks in this thriving city of the northwest to send for them, and it was a happy meeting when they reached him in his new home on the Pacific coast. He had been married in 1877 to Miss Mary McCastland. Charles, George and Maude were born to them in Chicago, Fred, who was born in Chicago, is dead, and Minnie, born in Seattle, is also deceased. His good wife, who passed with him through all the early trials and was ever an able assistant, departed this life on October 17, 1900. This had been a happy married life, covering a period of twenty-three years, and her loss was most deeply felt by husband and children.

Mr. James' path to success in this city was not a flowery one, although it started out in a promising manner. He secured a position with a firm in Ballard, but not long afterward his employers failed, and he then began work for the Washington Iron Works, but was forced to leave because he was not a resident molder, although he was a member of the union, their opposition being because he was an eastern man. He then found a man who had a little shop in the woods, and there he began the manufacture of iron specialties in plumbing goods. The next seven months was a hard struggle, but at the end of that time a gentleman bought out Mr. James' partner, and the Dwyer Manufacturing Company was organized. After they had conducted this for twenty months they built the present plant on the tide flats. In 1894 Charles Mulcahey purchased the interests of the Dwyer Brothers, and with Mr. James' interests organized the Variety Iron Works, and under this arrangement it grew in volume as the city increased in population. J. B. C. Lockwood finally purchased Mr. Mulcahey's interest, and the business was

then enlarged, and under the direction of Mr. James they branched out into the manufacture of machinery and did jobbing work. The shop was equipped for a heavy class of work and success attended the enterprise. A little later Mr. Lockwood sold his interest to Charles Fleehart, and after some months Mr. James purchased the latter's interest. Some time later he sold a half interest to the Puget Sound Machinery Company, and the business was incorporated with J. H. Perkins as president, Thomas Green as secretary, and Mr. James as manager. From the time of the incorporation the business of the house has steadily increased in volume, and they now manufacture all kinds of the heaviest work in iron, and have placed machinery in many of the leading business blocks of the city and a number of saw-mills in the state and furnished the iron construction for many of the county bridges. Their trade extends all over the state and even into other states. Mr. James has prospered with the growth of the enterprise and with the growth of the city, and as his financial resources have been enlarged he has made judicious investments, until he now owns considerable city property, including various tide-land lots and residences. The company's plant, which is located on the tide flats at 1241 to 1245 Utah street, covers two full lots, and is one of the best equipped in the northwest.

Mr. James is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World and of the Manufacturer's Association. He is an expert molder, thoroughly reliable in business, a good citizen, and is deeply interested in the welfare of Seattle. His career is certainly a creditable and honorable one, for in the face of opposition, meeting untold difficulties and obstacles, he has steadily advanced, and to-day stands among the prosperous men of the northwest, enjoying success and also the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

C. E. JOHNSON.

C. E. Johnson has always resided upon the Pacific coast, and the true spirit of western progress and advancement is exemplified in his career. He was born in Woodland, California, May 8, 1866, a son of Corbley and Jennie (Pool) Johnson, the former born in Ohio in 1825 and the latter in Indiana in 1845. In early life the father engaged in merchandising, following that pursuit in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas and Texas. In the early sixties he went to Woodland, California, and later to Paso Robles, where he has since been engaged in farming, he and his wife still residing there.

In the public schools of his native state C. E. Johnson acquired his early

education, which was supplemented by study in the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, where he was graduated in the class of 1883. Through the three succeeding years he was engaged in farming in San Luis Obispo county, California, and from 1887 until 1890 he made his home in Los Angeles. In the latter year and in 1891 he worked for the Electric Improvement Company at San Jose, California, and from 1891 until 1900 was with the construction department of the Edison Electric Light & Power Company of San Francisco. In May of the latter year he came to Seattle to accept a position with the Seattle Electric Company, and in September, 1901, he took charge of the sub-station of the Snoqualmie Falls Power Company at Issaquah, acting as patrolman from Renton to the falls, a distance of nineteen miles.

Mr. Johnson is an active worker in the Republican ranks and was appointed police judge by the Issaquah town council in January, 1902. He is always interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and improvement of the town and has co-operated in many movements for the general welfare of the community. In San Francisco, in 1897, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Elmira Scofield, who was born in Watsonville, California, and they have one child, Dorothy, aged four years.

CHARLES H. BEBB.

Charles H. Bebb, of the firm of Bebb & Mendel, is one of the leading architects of Seattle and a man whose standing in the business community might well be envied. His work is of the highest order, and when he undertakes a commission it is a guarantee that it will be conscientiously performed. He first came to Seattle in 1890, as supervising architect for the firm of Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, to take charge of the construction of an opera house and hotel building that was projected for the corner of Second avenue and University street, but the plan was not consummated, owing to the failure of Baring Brothers. Returning to Chicago, he remained with Messrs. Adler & Sullivan as head superintendent until the fall of 1893, when he was again induced to come to Seattle, accepting the position of architectural engineer with the Demy Clay Company, who at that time enlarged their plant by the establishment of a branch for the manufacture of architectural terra cotta. He remained with the firm for five years.

A native of England, Mr. Bebb was born in Surrey, April 10, 1858. After passing through King's College, London, and a preparatory school in Switzerland, he passed into the University at Lausanne, but soon afterward



Charles H. Webb

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returned to London to a private tutor. He next took up a course of civil engineering at the School of Mines, but before his graduation went to South Africa, where he was connected for five years with the engineering department of the Cape government railways in the western division. A temporary cessation of construction was the cause of his return to England, and it was shortly afterward that he decided to come to Chicago, having in prospect a position with the Illinois Central Railroad, then being built in Texas. Upon arriving in Chicago, however, and studying the then existing conditions he felt that better opportunities existed in that city than railroad work in Texas might offer. It was just about this time that the modern high steel construction fire-proof building was evolving, the art of fire-proofing as applied to buildings being in its primitive stages. The subject was one that might well have appealed to any engineer, and it appealed to him forcibly and at once. He became connected with the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company, and in a very short time was appointed construction engineer for the firm, with full charge of all their work. The part taken by this company under his management in the development of fire-proof construction is well known in the middle west. It was a question in those days not of securing work, which was plentiful, but of making a record of thorough and practical efficiency in the manner and methods of carrying out the work, so that it might be said of any of the fire-proof buildings that the last one built was most practically fire-proof. Mr. Bebb devoted all the thought and energy of an active mind in this direction, and in 1888, when the contract for the fire-proofing of the great Chicago Auditorium was awarded to his company through his individual exertions, he appreciated fully the reward of his efforts, this contract being the largest of its kind at that time ever awarded in this or any other country. The Chamber of Commerce building and the Monon block are others among a long list of important buildings fire-proofed under his direction. In addition to his regular work he contributed articles to the technical press, among them being a paper entitled "Fire Losses in Fire-proof Buildings," issued in the Engineering Magazine in February, 1893, which received general comment throughout the country and is being reprinted in Europe and Australia.

When the Chicago Auditorium was nearing completion Mr. Bebb received an offer from the architects of the building, Messrs. Adler & Sullivan, which he felt would be to his advantage to accept, and he assumed the duties of superintending architect in their office. During the years he was with them he had full charge of their important work, among which may be mentioned the Schiller Theatre, the Crane Elevator Company's factory, the

foundations for the Cold Storage Exchange, the Synagogue on Thirty-first and Indiana avenue, the Wright & Hill's Linseed Oil Company's plant, the Meyer building and many others. It was to take charge of the projected Seattle Theatre building for the same company that Mr. Bebb first came to this city. Opening an office of his own as an architect in 1898 in the Westington block, Seattle, his efficiency in his profession and his thorough business methods soon became established, and his patronage increased rapidly. Among a partial list of the many fine residences constructed from plans from his office are those owned by Frank W. Baker, Judge Harrison Bostwick, Miss Lenora Denny, James D. Hoge, Clarence Hanford, H. A. Kyer, Daniel Kelleher, N. B. Nelson, Dr. James Shannon, Dr. George M. Horton, Fred S. Stinson, Albert S. Kerry, Charles Frye and Mrs. J. F. Nadean, while among the business blocks are the new Times building, the Denny building, the A. W. Denny building, and in course of construction the five-story Seattle Athletic Club building and the six-story office building on Second avenue for Messrs. Hamon & Schmitz, also the factory building for the Pacific Coast Syrup Company of San Francisco, the large printing establishment for Tucker Hanfor, covering a ground area of one hundred and twenty by one hundred and twenty feet, and the Colonial Hotel for Stinson Brothers. A list of these buildings, while incomplete, indicates the character of his work and evidences the fact that he enjoys to a large degree the confidence and respect of the public. In 1901 he took into partnership Louis L. Mendel.

In Chicago, Illinois, shortly after his arrival in this country, Mr. Bebb was married to Virginia R. Burns, a daughter of Dr. A. P. Burns of Ellicott City, Maryland, and they have one son. In politics Mr. Bebb is a Republican, but his business interests give him no time for active political work. A prominent Mason, he belongs to Arcana Lodge No. 87, F. & A. M., Washington Lodge of Perfection No. 1, Washington Chapter of Rose Croix, Washington Council of the Knights of Kadosh, and Lawson Consistory No. 1. He is likewise connected with Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, is president of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, is secretary of the Seattle Athletic Club and is a member of the University Club and the Tennis Club. The profession with which he is identified deserves to be ranked among the arts. It demands superior qualifications, a thorough understanding of mechanical principles combined with artistic knowledge and taste, and these should be supplemented by keen executive ability and foresight. In all these

qualities Mr. Bebb is well equipped, and thus through his own efforts he has gained a reputation in the field of his chosen labor that is hardly second to any on the Pacific coast.

EDMUND BOWDEN.

Edmund Bowden is of English ancestry, his birth having occurred in British Columbia on the 28th of August, 1860. His father, William Bowden, was born in Belfast, in the north of Ireland, was married in England and in 1858 emigrated to the new world, locating in British Columbia. He was chief of police there for fifteen years, and was a valued and leading member of the Masonic fraternity. Of his family of nine children only five are now living, and Mr. Bowden of this review is the only member of the family now living in Washington.

Edmund Bowden was educated in the public schools of British Columbia, completing his studies in the schools of Victoria. He has made his own way in the world, and the splendid success he has achieved indicates his excellent business ability and force of character. He first learned telegraphy, and was a very capable operator, so that he was enabled to command good positions. He continued in that business for a number of years, and during a part of the time was manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Walla Walla. In 1888 he came to Seattle and turned his attention to the real estate business and made insurance a department of the new venture. He also began loaning money for eastern capitalists, and placed about two million dollars in Seattle to rebuild the city after the great fire of 1889. He has represented the Atlas Assurance Company of London for eight years, and has done his full share in the insurance business of the city. He is now extensively engaged in buying and selling real estate in Seattle, which he handles on his own account. His success in the other lines of his business has enabled him to make judicious investments in real estate, and he is now the owner of much valuable property.

In 1882 Mr. Bowden was united in marriage to Miss Angie Burt, of Walla Walla, Washington, and they now have two children: Edmund R. and William Burt. Mr. Bowden is a prominent Republican in his political views, and in his social relations is connected with Arcana Lodge No. 87, F. & A. M., in which he took the degree of a Master Mason in 1895. He is a past master of the blue lodge, and has received all the degrees of the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-third, and has acceptably filled most of the offices in the order. He is a thoroughly informed

Mason and one of the best workers in the craft in this city. He is also a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is chairman of the judiciary committee of the grand lodge of the state and chairman of the board of trustees of Queen City Lodge No. 10, K. of P., of Seattle. He is also secretary of the associate board of trustees of the organization and is master of the Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite Masons and treasurer of Arcana Lodge, F. & A. M. He is a valued member of the Seattle Athletic Club, and with his family attends St. Mark's Episcopal church. Mr. Bowden has contributed in no small measure to the upbuilding and improvement of Seattle, and is one of the highly respected residents of the city, in which he and his wife have a wide and favorable acquaintance.

CHARLES V. O'BRIEN.

There are few men in whose life history losses and successes have followed in such rapid succession as in the career of Charles V. O'Brien, but today he is known as one of the capitalists of the Sound country, his investments being so judiciously placed that they yield to him an excellent return, and his income is now a gratifying one.

Born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 5, 1859, he is a son of Ambrose and Isabelle (Chisem) O'Brien, both of whom were natives of Canada. The father was a shipbuilder at Maitland, on the bay of Fundy, and became well known in that line of business. He still resides in Nova Scotia, at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife is sixty-seven years of age. Although he led an active business life, he was never prominent in politics, preferring that his undivided attention be given to his ship-building interests.

The eldest of a family of seven children, Charles V. O'Brien was reared in his native country and acquired but a limited education, for from the age of ten years he spent most of his time in the forests in the lumber and logging camps. At the early age of sixteen he engaged in logging contract work on his own account and followed that pursuit until his twenty-fourth year. He then left his native country and in the spring of 1883 came to Washington in order to engage in business amid the great forest districts of the northwest. He followed logging on Discovery bay in the employ of others, and when he had saved fifteen hundred dollars of his earnings began business on his own account, but he lost all that he had made through a freshet which swelled the waters of Salt creek until they carried away all his logs. The next year Frank Clapp furnished him with funds to enable him to resume operations, from which he cleared six thousand dollars, but in the turn

of fortune's wheel he was again the loser, for he lost that sum in real estate transactions. Not yet disheartened, he again engaged in logging one season with fair success, and the following year engaged in street-grading contract work in Seattle, having in his employ one hundred men and forty teams. He followed that business for two years, during which time he cleared seventy-five thousand dollars, but this was also lost in real estate speculation. Once more he started at the bottom of the financial ladder, and he started in again to earn his living as a teamster in a logging camp, but a man of such resolute spirit and unfaltering energy could not long remain in such a position. He eagerly watched for a business opportunity of which he might take advantage, and found one in 1897 when he went to Alaska, outfitting a pack train of thirty horses, but in three months he lost them all. In the autumn of the same year he purchased a train of one hundred and fifteen pack animals and took a contract from the Canadian government to transport all government supplies from Skagway to Lake Bennett and other interior points. For two years Mr. O'Brien was engaged in that work, making his headquarters at Skagway. The business proved profitable, enabling him to make a new start on the highroad to success. While residing there he was also elected a member of the city council, but resigned preparatory to returning to Seattle, in August, 1899.

After the time spent in the north he made a tour of the east, visiting Chicago, Washington, New York, and his old home in Nova Scotia, spending nine months in travel. On the expiration of that period he returned to this state and began logging on the Columbia river, following that pursuit for a year and a half, when he sold out, and for six months was not connected with any business enterprise. He has invested largely in city property in Seattle and now owns the fine three-story flat building at the corner of Fifth avenue and Lenora street, and has other improved property here, the rental from which furnishes him with a very gratifying income. His perseverance, his adaptability to circumstances, his strong determination and unfaltering courage, have been the means of enabling him to overcome obstacles and difficulties which have beset his path and to push his way steadily forward to prosperity.

In politics Mr. O'Brien is a Republican, and socially is connected with the Fraternal Order of Artic Brotherhood. On October 6, 1887, he was married to Miss Jeanne Dick, of Clallam county, Washington, a daughter of James B. and Margaret (Dewar) Dick. Mrs. O'Brien was born in Indiana and her parents were natives of Cardiff, Scotland. At an early day they became residents of Dungeness, Clallam county, where Mr. Dick became well

known and prominent in business and public life. His wife is now living at Port Angeles, Washington. Mr. and Mrs O' Brien have had four children, but three died in childhood. One daughter, Margaret, named in honor of her grandmother, is now living. Mr. O'Brien has had a checkered and eventful career, during which time he has traveled extensively over the north part of this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His fortunate tendency of looking upon the bright side, even in the face of discouragements, and anticipating a more encouraging future, combined with good business judgment, has won for him a desirable position among the capitalists of his adopted city and state.

ROBERT O. SMITH.

Robert O. Smith is a member of the firm of R. O. Smith & Company, real estate dealers of Seattle. He was born in Barton county, Missouri, January 6, 1870, his parents being W. C. and N. J. (Jones) Smith. Upon his father's farm in the county of his nativity he was reared, and acquired a common school education. At the age of nineteen he left home, going to Kansas City, where he entered the employ of the street car company, acting as a gripman and conductor for several years. He was afterward engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City for a time and in 1891 came to Seattle, attracted by the great and growing northwest, believing that in its business opportunities he would have better advantages for securing the success which is the goal toward which all business men are striving. For ten months he was engaged in various employments, and then returned to Liberal, Missouri, where he engaged in the hay, grain and feed business and also followed farming and stock dealing for three years. In 1895, however, he again came to Seattle and through the succeeding year conducted a creamery at Avon, Washington. On the expiration of that period he again came to this city and accepted a position in the employ of Lilly, Bogardus & Company for two years. Next he entered the employ of Mitchell, Lewis & Staver, having charge of their machinery department for one year. In August, 1900, he became associated with C. D. Hillman, a prominent real estate dealer of Seattle, under the firm name of Hillman & Company. Mr. Smith has established a reputation as a reliable and successful real estate dealer and has demonstrated his ability as a salesman. Associated with Mr. Hillman, he became actively interested in real estate transactions in the vicinity of Green Lake, and during that time assisted in the sale of four thousand lots included in the Kilbourn, the Hillman and the Hill-

man's School additions, also the Woodland Park addition, the Green Lake Home addition and Hillman's Lake Front addition. In May, 1902, Mr. Smith severed his connection with Mr. Hillman and established his present business, and has already secured a large and gratifying clientage in general real estate transactions. He handles timber lands, lots, houses, and attends to rental investments, and, in fact, does all kinds of business included within a general real estate enterprise.

On the 23d of February, 1892, Mr. Smith was united in marriage in Missouri to Miss Effie Nichols, a daughter of John E. Nichols, and they now have three interesting children, Clarence, Jessie and Earl. In his political views Mr. Smith is an earnest Republican and is quite prominent in fraternal organizations. He belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, to the Woodmen of the World and to Green Lake Lodge No. 184, of the Fraternal Brotherhood, of which he is now treasurer. He is one of the active and enterprising young business men of Seattle. His is a genial and pleasing personality, and he has made a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM McLACHLAN.

A native of Scotland, William McLachlan well represents the sturdy thrift and unexcelled honor of the sons of that portion of Great Britain. His father was a native of Scotland, and his grandfather also, the latter, Daniel McLachlan having been born at Inverness, where he was married to Mary McDowd, also of Scotch descent. They came with their children to Canada, where the remainder of their lives were spent, Daniel McLachlan having taken up crown land, which he improved to a high state of cultivation. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. To this worthy couple were born the following children: Charles, Malcolm, John Daniel, Alexander, Mary, Clemina and Nancy.

Our subject was third in a family of five children born to Malcolm and Jane (Kirkwood) McLachlan. Daniel, the oldest, is governor of the Indian agency in Victoria, British Columbia; Robert K., the second in order of birth, is engaged in farming; William is the immediate subject of this review; Margaret is the wife of William Douglas, and lives in Canada; Mary, the youngest, is the wife of Alexander Crawford and also resides in Canada. By a second marriage, with Christina McDonald, Malcolm McLachlan became the father of six children, as follows: Duncan, president and founder of Chalam College in Ontario; John, deputy sheriff of Ottawa, Canada; Alexander, who is a missionary, having been president for ten years of the

board of missions; Charles, a physician of New Rockford, North Dakota; Malcolm, a professor in a college in Grand Rapids, Michigan; and James, who also lives in New Rockford, North Dakota.

William McLachlan was born of the marriage of Malcolm McLachlan to Jane Kirkwood, September 8, 1831, in Ontario, Canada. Here he lived on a farm with his parents, engaging in the pleasures and hardships of the average Canadian boy, and receiving his education in the common schools that the country afforded. Mr. McLachlan remained with his father on the farm, and in this connection they also conducted a very lucrative dairy business. In 1878 he removed to the island of San Juan, where he engaged in the lime business, founding the Eureka Lime Company. His brother Daniel was connected with him in this enterprise, which yielded them an ample competence until they sold out, four years later. William McLachlan then came to Seattle, where he has since been engaged in the house-moving business. The firm name of McLachlan & Son, at 1421 Sixth avenue, was adopted in 1898, when his son Thomas E. became a partner. He is also interested in Seattle real estate, being owner of four handsome residence lots on Lenora avenue, besides the beautiful and well improved property where his residence stands.

On January 1, 1873, occurred the marriage of William McLachlan and Lillian Cox, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Campbell) Cox. To this happy couple have been born two children, Thomas E., before mentioned as a partner with his father; and Etta W., an intelligent and accomplished young lady, a graduate of the city schools and the commercial college. In politics Mr. McLachlan is a staunch Republican, never swerving in his allegiance to his party. He is a valued member of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle, and a charter member of Columbia Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W. He is honest and upright in all his dealings, and well deserves the success which has crowned his efforts.

CHARLES E. REMSBERG.

As a member of the firm of Remsberg & Simmonds, the subject of this review is practicing law in Seattle, where he located in 1889, soon after the great fire. He was born in Warren county, Indiana, May 20, 1863, and traces his ancestry back to Adam Remsberg, who during the period of the Revolutionary war located in what is now known as Washington county, Pennsylvania. The line of descent is traced down through John Remsberg, Sr., John Remsberg, Jr., and Lewis Remsberg, the last named being the



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father of our subject. Lewis was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and in 1859 moved westward, locating in Indiana. In his native state he wedded Rebecca Brandenburg, a daughter of Samuel Brandenburg, and a granddaughter of John Brandenburg, who was born in this country but was of German parentage. Our subject is the youngest in a family of five children, the others all being daughters. Both parents are still living in Warren county, Indiana, the father at the age of eighty years and the mother at the age of seventy-nine. With the exception of the youngest sister the children also survive.

In the district schools Charles E. Remsberg pursued his education until he was fourteen years of age and afterward devoted his entire time and attention to the work of the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty. One of his sisters having been ill for a long time, it was believed that traveling would prove beneficial to her, and Charles accompanied her on a trip to the east, through Maryland, Washington and New York. This caused him to realize the need of further education, and in the fall of 1882 he went to the Terre Haute Normal School. After completing one year's work he engaged in teaching for two years and then spent a period of two more years in the normal. Later he entered the University of Indiana at Bloomington, making a specialty of the study of sociology. He completed his course in 1889 and intended to go to Charlottesville, Virginia, to pursue his law course, but events occurred that occasioned him to seek a home in the northwest, and he arrived in Seattle in 1889.

Mr. Remsberg was much impressed with the business outlook here and deciding to remain he engaged in the real estate business and also began reading law in this city, being admitted to the bar in 1893. He has since engaged in practice, and in February, 1898, entered into partnership with George Simmonds under the firm name of Remsberg & Simmonds. While he has been engaged in general practice, his law work has been largely in the probate court. He was one of the three lawyers who published the revised statutes and code of the state of Washington in 1896, a work of much value to the members of the profession and one which has been accepted as authority. Mr. Remsberg was engaged in this task for two years, and although the work did not prove a financial success, owing to the great money panic in which the country was involved at that time, the volume is one that has elicited the highest commendation of the leading members of the bar not only in Washington but throughout the country. Mr. Remsberg has been connected with much important litigation. He was one of the counsel in the damage case of S. P. Dixon against the Third Street Railway

Company. This was tried twice in the supreme court of the state and then was taken to the supreme court of the United States and in each instance Mr. Remsberg won a verdict favorable to his client. Other very important litigation has been conducted by him and he stands to-day as one of the noted lawyers of the Seattle bar, strong in his comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence, logical in his deductions and forceful in his presentation of a case.

Voting with the Republican party, Mr. Remsberg has attended almost all of the city and county conventions since his arrival here, and his opinions carry weight in the Republican councils. From 1890 until 1894 he served as justice of the peace, and thereby acquired the title of judge, by which he is universally known. Fraternaly he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce at Seattle.

In 1891 Mr. Remsberg returned to Indiana and was there married to Belle Farquhar, a daughter of A. H. and Esther Farquhar. They have two daughters, Mabel and Helen. Mr. Remsberg was one of the first settlers in the northern part of this city, where Fremont now stands, and was one of the chief factors in having the bridge constructed along the west shore at Lake Union. When he located there the only highway was a country road, and his influence has been very great and beneficial to the substantial development and improvement of that part of the city. In 1902 he erected a nice home on a five-acre tract on the shore of Green Lake, known as "The Farquharidge." He has loaned much money in Seattle for eastern and other clients and to a considerable extent has made investments on his own account in both business and residence property. He has erected two business blocks here and his labors have been effective in promoting public progress along lines of business improvement. He is a member of the Unitarian church, and possessing excellent musical ability his services in this direction have proved of pleasure and benefit to the church. Perhaps the art of music furnishes him his most desirable and pleasurable recreation from the strenuous cares of important business undertakings and an extensive and growing law practice.

JOHN D. SMITH.

John D. Smith, a retired capitalist residing at 601 Garfield avenue, Queen Anne Hill, Seattle, has passed the eightieth mile-stone on life's journey and may well look with pleasure and pride on the long and successful career from the time when he started as a poor boy and aided only by his honest purpose to succeed, until now when he ranks as one of the wealthiest

and most influential men of Seattle. Mr. Smith is the son of John and Lavinia (Prouty) Smith, both of New England birth and early settlers of Kentucky, the father being an extensive farmer of Greenup county, where he lived and died. John, Jr., first saw the light of day on his father's farm in Greenup county, Kentucky, on the 3d day of June, 1822; he was left motherless at the age of ten and two years later passed out from under the paternal roof, and until he was eighteen years of age worked on a farm. He then went to New York city and learned the clockmaker's trade at a shop on Maiden Lane, his part of the business being to put the clocks together at eight cents apiece; he spent two years at this and in 1842, when twenty years of age, moved west to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and running a store. There on July 15, 1845, he was married to Margaret McClelland, a native of Pennsylvania; he continued in the merchandise line at Point Pleasant, Guernsey county, until the death of his wife in 1852. After this sad bereavement he left his only child, John C., with its grandparents McClelland, and for four years engaged in the fur trade, traveling throughout the wilds of the Lake Superior region in Canada, Michigan and Wisconsin. He met with satisfactory results and then settled at Lincoln, Nebraska, making that a base of operations for a large cattle business; every year he drove one or two droves of from five to nine hundred cattle each through from Texas; he also engaged in buying and shipping grain from Lincoln to Chicago and St. Louis. He remained, in all, about thirteen years in Lincoln.

In 1876 Mr. Smith came to Seattle. Here he engaged in land and real estate transactions, acquiring about twenty-two hundred acres of land. In 1885 he platted what is now known as the France addition of Seattle and later sold the tract to Martin France, whose name it bears; in 1890 he laid out the third motor addition of the city. He has done much in building and improving the city; he has built four houses on Union street, five on Stewart and Seventh and four on Queen Anne. He was the first man to purchase lots in the Biglow addition of Queen Anne Hill, and here in 1890 he erected his beautiful home, a three-story residence with basement and with a veranda entirely around each of two stories; from one of these is to be obtained a magnificent view of the scenic region of Puget Sound, and off to the south the snow-capped grandeur of Mount Rainier is visible, Mount Baker also being seen in its purple splendor; an excellent view of the city of Seattle is also to be had. Here Mr. Smith enjoys receiving his friends and takes pleasure in showing them the points of interest.

Just before removing to Nebraska in 1863 he was married a second time,

his wife being Margaret Stubbs, a native of Canada; to them were born three children, May, Charles and George, all of whom died before reaching maturity. John C., his son by his first wife, is a well known and respected citizen of the suburb of Fremont. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat; he served two very successful terms as a member of the Nebraska state legislature and was active in securing the removal of the state capitol from Omaha to Lincoln; since coming to Seattle he has taken no part in political matters. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and one of the oldest members in the state, having joined that order sixty years ago. It may be truly said of him that he is a self-made man, for he started in life without money and among strangers, and without accepting help from anyone has made himself master of his destiny; now in the fulness of his years he occupies a place of honor among his fellow men.

ROBERT E. CARTER.

Prominently and successfully identified with a line of industrial enterprise which has important bearing upon the material advancement of any community, the subject of this review is one of the leading contractors and builders of the city of Seattle, having his shop and office at 713 Third avenue and his residence at 1913 East Spruce street, one of the attractive residence sections of the city. He is recognized as one of the representative business men of the city, and as such is properly given consideration in a work of this province.

Mr. Carter claims the "right little, tight little isle" of England as the land of his nativity, having been born in the borough and town of Buckingham, on New Year's day, 1865, the son of Robert G. and Maria Carter, both representatives of sterling old English families. The father of our subject was a building contractor in England, where he did business on an extensive scale and largely in a legitimately speculative way, buying and improving town property and placing the same on the market. He is now living practically retired from active business, in Great Marlow, Bucks county, England, his wife having entered into eternal rest in 1885. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are living at the present time and all except three still reside in England. Those who came to the United States are Robert E., the subject of this sketch; George, who was for several years secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Seattle, where he was well and favorably known, and who is now a resident of Victoria, British

Columbia; and Rosa H., who is now the wife of Frederick Shensky, of San Mateo, California.

Robert E. Carter passed his boyhood days beneath the parental roof-tree and attended a boarding school in Buckingham until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade under the effective direction of his father, thus continuing until the age of eighteen, when he went to the city of London, where he worked as a journeyman, in the employ of William Willett & Company, a large contracting concern, for about three years. In 1887 he came to America, whither his brother George had preceded him. He did not remain long in the east, but came through to Seattle, where he found ample demand for his services in the line of his trade. The first work which thus enlisted his attention was in connection with the erection of the large residence of Cyrus Walker at Port Ludlow. Mr. Carter continued to be employed as a journeyman until the great fire which destroyed so great a portion of Seattle in 1889, when the courageous citizens inaugurated the work of rebuilding almost before the ruins of business blocks and residences were yet cold, and he then engaged in contracting and building on his own responsibility. His last work prior to the fire had been on the old Commercial mill, and after this disastrous conflagration his first individual contract work was in the erection of a temporary building for La Tour & Company. He continued to be successfully engaged in contracting until the panic of 1893, when all lines of business became greatly depressed in this section of the Union, and Mr. Carter was for a time compelled to take such employment as he could secure in order to meet existing exigencies, his case being similar to that of many others whose affairs had previously been in a prosperous condition. Finally the reaction came and the financial depression began to abate; building enterprises were resumed and again our subject found it possible to engage in business as a contractor, and in this line he continued active operations until the year 1900, confining his attention chiefly to the erection of residences. For the past two years Mr. Carter has given his attention more particularly to the manufacturing and installing of store and office fixtures and to remodeling and refitting store and office buildings. His shop is well equipped and he is known as a superior mechanic and careful workman, so that he has attained a high reputation.

In politics Mr. Carter gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never manifested any personal political ambition in the matter of seeking or desiring official preferment. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church and he is a communicant in St. Clement's

church, of which he has served as a member of the vestry. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of Foresters of America, in which he is past chief ranger, and with the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he is venerable counsel. On the 28th of April, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carter to Miss Anna Partin, who was born in Durham, England, and who came to the United States when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of three children, namely: Netta May, Clyde R. and Gertrude A.

LOUIS HEMRICH.

A biographical record of the representative men of Seattle and King county would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat detailed mention of those whose lives are interwoven so closely with the industrial activities of this section. In the subject of this review, who is secretary and treasurer of the Hemrich Brothers Brewing Company, we find a young man of that progressive, alert and discriminating type through which has been brought about the magnificent commercial and material development of the Pacific northwest, and it is with satisfaction that we here note the more salient points in his honorable and useful career.

Louis Hemrich was born in the town of Alma, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, on the 20th of May, 1872, a son of John and Catherine (Koeppel) Hemrich, the former of whom was born in Baden, Germany, and the latter in Bavaria. They came to America and resided in Wisconsin for a number of years, removing thence to Seattle when the subject of this sketch was a lad of about fourteen years, his rudimentary educational training having been secured in the public schools of his native state, while he continued his studies thereafter in the public schools of Seattle, where he prepared himself for college. At the age of eighteen years he matriculated in the University of Washington, where he completed a commercial course. After leaving school Mr. Hemrich took a position as bookkeeper for the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, where he remained for a period of three years and was then elected secretary and treasurer of the company, in which capacity he rendered most effective service for the ensuing two years. He then resigned this office and forthwith became associated with his brothers in the organization of the Hemrich Brothers Brewing Company, which was duly incorporated under the laws of the state. They erected a fine plant, where is produced a lager of the most excellent order, the purity, fine flavor and general attractiveness of the product giving it a high reputation, while the busi-

ness is conducted upon the highest principles of honor and fidelity, so that its rapid expansion in scope and importance came as a natural sequel.

As a business man Mr. Hemrich has shown marked acumen and mature judgment, and his progressive ideas and his confidence in the future of his home city have been signalized by the investments which he has made in local realty and by the enterprise he has shown in the improving of his various properties. In 1901 he erected in the village of Ballard, a suburb of Seattle, a fine brick business block, located at the corner of First avenue and Charles street, and he has also erected a number of substantial business buildings in the city of Seattle, together with a number of dwellings. He is the owner of valuable timber lands in the state and has well selected realty in other towns and cities aside from those already mentioned. He has recently accumulated a tract of land on Beacon Hill, and this will be platted for residence purposes and is destined to become one of the most desirable sections of the city. Mr. Hemrich erected his own beautiful residence, one of the finest in the city, in 1901, the same being located on the southwest corner of Belmont avenue and Republican street. It is substantial and commodious, of effective architectural design, having the most modern equipments and accessories and is a home which would do credit to any metropolitan community.

While Mr. Hemrich takes an abiding interest in all that concerns the advancement and material upbuilding of his home city and state, he has never taken an active part in political affairs, maintaining an independent attitude in this regard and giving his support to men and measures. Fraternally he is a popular member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and he is most highly esteemed in both business and social circles. On the 20th of May, 1897, in the city of Seattle, Mr. Hemrich was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Hanna, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Hanna, who were numbered among the early settlers of this city, where Mrs. Hemrich was born and reared and where she has been prominent in the best social life.

JOHN LANGSTON.

No man in King county is more distinctively entitled to representation in this compilation than is Mr. Langston, for he figures as one of the sterling pioneers of the state of Washington, as one whose life labors have brought about the development and progress of our great commonwealth, and as one who commands unqualified confidence and esteem in the community where he has so long made his home. He is now living practically retired

in the city of Seattle, where he has a beautiful home, and while he has been successful in his efforts in connection with the industrial activities of the state, there can be none to begrudge him his prosperity, for it represents the result of his own labors.

John Langston is a native of the state of Missouri, having been born on a farm in Osage county, on the 7th of January, 1842, the son of Abraham and Rebecca (Slater) Langston, natives respectively of Indiana and Ohio. Abraham Langston, who was a son of John Langston, one of the early pioneers of the Hoosier state, was reared to maturity in Indiana and as a young man removed thence to Osage county, Missouri, where he devoted his attention to teaching school at intervals for a number of years, also becoming one of the successful agriculturists of that section, where he owned two good farms. In 1847 or 1848 he removed with his family to Polk county, Iowa, locating near the city of Des Moines, where he remained until 1849, when he returned to Missouri, locating in Lewis county. In the following year he disposed of all his interests there and joined the throng of argonauts making their way across the plains to the New Eldorado in California, the gold excitement being then at its height. He drove a large band of live stock through to the coast, arriving safely at his destination and locating on the American river in California, where, a few months later, he succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever. He left a widow and two children, our subject, and his sister Emily, who was married in Missouri to Anthony Washburn, with whom she came to Washington and here died in the year 1863. After the death of his father the subject of this sketch became the head of the family and the support and protector of his mother and sister. In 1859, when seventeen years of age, he started, in company with his mother, sister and brother-in-law, across the plains for Colusa county, California, the long, weary and hazardous journey being made with ox teams. They started on the 21st of April and reached their destination on the 17th of September. Mr. Langston and his brother-in-law here engaged in cutting cordwood and during the winter got out three hundred cords. The following season Mr. Langston was employed on a ranch in that locality, and in 1862 embarked at San Francisco for the territory of Washington, where the work of development had scarcely been inaugurated. The vessel reached Port Townsend after a voyage of thirty-one days' duration, and two more days elapsed ere he arrived in Seattle, whither he came in company with James Coffin, a son-in-law of the late William Bell. In company with a friend Mr. Langston went to White river valley, taking up a claim of government land in King county and continuing his residence there until he had

proved on the property. He then traded the same for another claim in the same county, exchanging with Joseph Brannan. In 1867, at Kent, Mr. Langston opened the first store in King county outside of Seattle, and here he conducted business for a period of seventeen years, building up a profitable general merchandise enterprise. About the year 1870 he also established a ferry across White river, in the meanwhile continuing to operate his farm, which he developed into one of the most valuable and thoroughly improved in the county. For some three years before leaving this farm Mr. Langston was engaged quite extensively in the dairy business, producing cheese during the summer seasons and butter in the winters. He kept a herd of about seventy-five excellent milch cows and in this line, also, did a profitable business. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Langston disposed of his farm and in the following year removed to Seattle, which city has ever since been virtually his home. Here he engaged in the livery business, his stables being located on Washington street, where the St. Charles Hotel now stands, and there he continued the enterprise until the devastating fire nearly wiped out the city in 1889. He finally resumed the livery business in Eighth avenue, near Union street, and there conducted the same successfully until 1891, when he disposed of his interests. In 1889 Mr. Langston purchased another tract of forty acres of heavily timbered land. This he also cleared and improved and he gave his personal attention to its operation until 1899, dividing his time between the city and the farm. It should be noted in this connection that Mr. Langston has cleared and reclaimed a total of three hundred acres of heavily timbered land in King county, placing two hundred and eighty acres of the same under effective cultivation. In the spring of 1883 he took the contract for the clearing of eight miles of the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railroad, between the White and Black rivers. On his last mentioned farm Mr. Langston has given his attention principally to the dairy business, about twenty cows being kept on the place, and for the past two years he has rented the same, giving his attention principally to the demands placed upon him in the operation of his magnificent funeral coach, which is one of the finest in the northwest and which is drawn by a team of the best horses, the car being operated in connection with the undertaking business of three different concerns in the city. In 1902 he completed his fine modern residence at 720 Union street, the same being one of the many attractive homes in the city. While Mr. Langston has ever shown himself to be a public spirited and progressive citizen, taking deep interest in all that has concerned the well-being of the city and county of his home, he has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of political preferment, though

he is recognized as one of the stalwart supporters of the Republican party. Mr. Langston erected the St. Charles Hotel, one of the first to be opened to the public after the fire of 1889.

In King county, on the 30th of July, 1870, Mr. Langston was united in marriage to Mrs. Helen Keller, who was born in the state of Maine, as were also her parents, Goddard and Elizabeth Molmes. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Langston, the second died in infancy, while Hugh E. died in 1893, at the age of twenty-one years. The two surviving children are Cecil A., and Nellie, who is the wife of Harry Watson, of this city. Mr. Langston is one of the few remaining pioneers of King county, and this slight tribute to his worthy life and accomplishment is certainly due in this connection. The family have occupied a prominent place in the social life of the city, and the home of our subject is known as a center of cordial hospitality and good cheer.

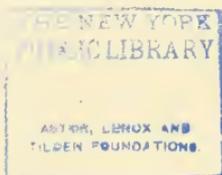
BENJAMIN F. BRIGGS.

As one of the honored pioneers of the state of Washington and as a representative business man of Seattle, it is certainly fitting that Mr. Briggs be accorded definite recognition in a compilation of the province ascribed to this work, and in connection with his career and genealogical record are to be found many points of distinctive interest. He was incumbent of the responsible position of cashier of the banking house of Dexter Horton & Company, and known as one of the able financiers of the state, and during the long years of his residence in Washington had retained unqualified confidence and esteem on the part of those with whom he had come in contact in the various relations of life.

Mr. Briggs was a representative of families long identified with the annals of American history, the same having been founded in New England in the early colonial epoch. He was born in the village of Assonet, Bristol county, Massachusetts, near the city of Boston, the date of his nativity having been July 19, 1832. His father, Franklin Briggs, was likewise a native of the old Bay state, and he followed a seafaring life, having been an able navigator. He was mate of a vessel during the war of 1812 and was captured by the British and held in Dartmouth prison for several months. He was prominently identified with maritime interests for many years, having been master of a large schooner utilized in the southern trade and having prospered in his endeavors. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Hathaway, was likewise a native of Massachusetts and a member of one of the



B. B. Briggs



prominent old families of New England. Of their eight children, three are living at the present time, the subject of this review being the only representative of the family who came to the state of Washington. The father lived to attain the age of seventy-five years, his wife having passed away at the age of forty-nine.

Benjamin F. Briggs received his education in the public schools of his native state and in an excellent academy at Middleboro, having passed the summer seasons on various vessels, while he devoted the winter months to his school work, thus gaining a good practical experience simultaneously with scholastic discipline. When he attained his legal majority he decided that he would try his fortunes on the Pacific coast, the gold excitement being then at its height, and he felt that here might be found better opportunities for the attainment of success through personal effort. In 1853, therefore, he set forth for California, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and for three years after his arrival in the Golden state he continued to be identified with maritime interests, being employed on different vessels and finding his services in ready demand. He then entered into partnership with Captain Lamb and was engaged in the grain and general commission business in San Francisco for several years, after which he held a position as accountant in the same city until 1869, when he came to Seattle, as one of the pioneers of the future metropolis of the great state. In June, 1870, Mr. Briggs opened the first banking institution ever founded in the city, in the capacity of cashier, the concern being a private banking house conducted by the well known firm of Dexter Horton & Company. He remained with the bank for two years after Mr. Horton disposed of his interests therein, in 1893, and after that time was associated with Mr. Horton in the most responsible position one man can hold in the employ of another, that of confidential agent, and handled all of the business interests of Mr. Horton as though they were his own, these interests being of wide scope and importance and demanding in their management marked financial and administrative ability. Mr. Briggs proved altogether capable of discharging the varied duties devolving upon him, and his integrity and fidelity were proverbial, no business man in the city ever being held in greater confidence, while his advice and counsel were valued by many of the prominent men of Seattle.

Mr. Briggs made judicious investments in both city and country property, buying valuable land in Snohomish and King counties, the latter being located a short distance to the east of Lake Washington, while in the city of Seattle he owned a quarter of each of three different blocks. He erected five substantial buildings on his property at the corner of Spring street and

Seventh avenue, and a fine building on his Madison street property, while his commodious and beautiful residence is located at the corner of Spring street and Sixth avenue. That he had confidence in the development of the city and a prescience as to the magnificent future awaiting her, was shown in his investment in local realty, and the city had among its citizens no more loyal and enthusiastic devotee to its interests. Mr. Briggs attended to the renting of both the New York and the Seattle buildings, which are among the finest of the many modern and attractive business blocks in the city. The New York building contains one hundred and fifty-eight office rooms, three large stores of three stories each, two smaller stores and the fine offices and counting room of the Washington National Bank. The Seattle building contains eight stores, forty-six double rooms and thirty-three single, and of both of these structures Mr. Briggs was the agent, collecting all rents and having general charge of the properties.

In politics Mr. Briggs had ever given his allegiance to the Republican party, and in the early days of his residence in Seattle he served as a member of the city council, while he refused to accept nomination for various other offices. He attended the Protestant Methodist church and was a liberal contributor to its support. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order, having been initiated in the same shortly after taking up his residence in California. In 1869 Mr. Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Horton, daughter of Dexter Horton, with whose extensive business and moneyed interests he was so long and prominently identified, and of this union three children were born: Ida, Alfred and Laura. He was afterward married to Sarah Griffith, a native of Pennsylvania, and four children were born of this union: Frank, who is engaged in the jewelry business in Seattle; Clarence, a student in the Portland Medical College; and Herbert and Clyde, who remain at the parental home. On August 17, 1902, Mr. Briggs ended his long and useful career in death, a loss not only to his family circle but to the city and county where he had labored so earnestly.

FRANCIS M. CARROLL, M. D.

Success in any vocation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity but is the legitimate offspring of effort in the proper utilization of the means at hand, the improvement of opportunity and the exercise of the highest functions made possible by the specific ability in any case. In view of these facts the study of biography becomes valuable and its lessons of practical use. To trace the history of a successful life must ever prove a

profitable and satisfying indulgence, for the history of the individual is the history of the nation, the history of the nation that of the world. The subject of this sketch is a man to whom has not been denied a full measure of success in his chosen field of endeavor, who stands distinctively as one of the representative members of the medical profession in the state of Washington and whose prestige has been gained by close application, determined effort and the development of the intrinsic forces which are his. When it is stated that the Doctor is the city health officer of Seattle and secretary of the King County Medical Association, an idea of his precedence in his profession is at once conveyed, and he is known and honored as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the metropolis of the state and as a young man of high intellectual and executive powers.

Francis M. Carroll is a native of the fair land of the south, though he has passed the major portion of his life in Washington, which has been his home since 1879, while he has resided in the city of Seattle since 1885. The Doctor was born in the quaint old city of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 21st of September, 1869, and is a representative of one of the old and distinguished families of our republic, the genealogical record tracing back to the early colonial epoch in our national history. The original American progenitor came hither from England with Lord Baltimore, and one of the old and prominent families of the state of Maryland is that to which reference is often made as the "Carrolls of Carrollton." The town mentioned is located in Carroll county, and both were named in honor of direct ancestors of the subject of this review. Members of the family have participated in the various wars in which our country has been engaged, aiding in the securing of our national independence, while later the loyalty of those bearing the name was shown by similar service in the other wars through which the integrity of the Union has been maintained. Thus it should be noted that John R. Carroll, the great-great-grandfather of the Doctor, as a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, was an active participant in the war of the Revolution; his son George took part in the war of 1812; the latter's son, also named George, went forth to do yeoman service in the Mexican war; while the latter's son, P. P. Carroll, the father of the Doctor, was one of the brave and gallant soldiers who aided in perpetuating the Union during the dark days of the war of the Rebellion. He was a lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry; was wounded in the attack upon Port Royal, South Carolina, on the 7th of November, 1861; and again, in July, 1864, he received severe wounds while in charge of the blowing up of the mine at the fortifications before Petersburg; and in March, 1865, he again suffered

the fortunes of war, receiving another wound. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run and thereafter continued in active service until victory came to the Union arms, having been among the first of the Union soldiers to enter the Confederate capital at the time of its capitulation. His was the distinction, also, of having been in command of President Lincoln's body guard. After the war he engaged in the practice of law, and was later elected to the bench.

When Doctor Carroll was ten years of age his parents removed to the territory of Washington, taking up their residence in Olympia, the capital city, and there he pursued his studies in the public schools and under the direction of private tutors, thus preparing himself for entrance into the State University. He continued his studies in this institution for some time, and thereafter completed a course in business college. Of self-reliant nature and strong mentality, it was but natural that the young man should early formulate definite plans as to his future life work, and thus we find that he determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. He began his reading under Dr. Horton, and later entered the Cooper Medical College in the city of San Francisco, where he completed a thorough course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1896, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since then he has been an indefatigable student and has missed no opportunity for extending his knowledge of the sciences of medicine and surgery through well directed reading and supplementary clinical work. Soon after his graduation Dr. Carroll received the appointment as surgeon for the Monte Cristo mines, and as such he continued to render efficient service until January, 1898, when he returned to Seattle and established himself in the general practice of his profession, since which time he has gained definite recognition among his professional confreres and on the part of a representative class of citizens. The Doctor is thoroughly *en rapport* with his profession, is essentially and at all times an assiduous student, keeping fully abreast of the advances made in sciences of medicine and surgery, and his success has been of pronounced order and has come as the nature sequence of his earnest and able application to his professional work. In May, 1900, Dr. Carroll was appointed assistant health officer of the city of Seattle, and on August 1st of the following year he was accorded preferment as chief health officer, of which position he has since been the incumbent. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the Washington State Medical Society; the King County Medical Association, of which he is secretary; and is also identified with the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, having been appointed in 1898 surgeon of

the national guard of the state of Washington, with the rank of first lieutenant.

Fraternally the Doctor holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Modern Woodmen and the Order of Washington. He is local medical examiner for the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen and also of the Railway Trainmen's Insurance Association. In politics he gives a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, taking an active interest in its cause, and in 1900 he was a delegate to the Seattle city convention of his party. In July, 1900, Dr. Carroll was united in marriage to Miss Ida Sutthoff, who was born in California, and of this union one daughter has been born, Ida Eugenie. Dr. and Mrs. Carroll are highly esteemed in the social circles of the city and are numbered among the popular young people of Seattle.

ALEXANDER S. JEFFS.

At the bar of Seattle Alexander S. Jeffs has attained to a position which is creditable, because it indicates his capability and his close application in the line of his chosen profession. He is one of the native sons of Washington, and has here laid the foundation for a successful career in the law by a very thorough course of study, and his laudable ambition and enterprise auger well for the future.

Mr. Jeffs was born at Pialschie, King county, July 8, 1874, and is a son of Richard Jeffs, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. His education was received in the public schools and in Tuilatin Academy at Forest Grove, Oregon. He directed his literary studies with the end in view of becoming a member of the bar. He therefore pursued a classical course and afterward went to Portland, Oregon, where he entered the Portland Academy and was graduated with the class of 1894. Going to California he later became a student in the law department of the Leland Stanford University, and when four years had passed he graduated and won the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In January, 1899, he entered the law office of Thomas B. Hardin of Seattle, and was with him for about a year when the law firm of Lewis, Hardin & Albertson was formed, Mr. Jeffs becoming a clerk in the office of this firm. He acted in that capacity until May, 1901, when he returned home, continuing with his father upon the farm until February, 1902, when he began practice on his own account with an office in the Pioneer building in Seattle. He has given special attention to realty law,

taking no part in the practice of criminal law. He is well fitted by earnest study and experience to make a success in the profession and already has attained an enviable position. In his political views Mr. Jeffs is a Republican, and socially is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters. He still considers Pialschie his home, returning there every Saturday evening and spending Sunday.

THOMAS M. FISHER.

Throughout almost his entire life Colonel Thomas M. Fisher has been either in the military or civil service of his country and is to-day filling the office of Chinese inspector and inspector of immigration at the port of Seattle, having been connected with the district since 1891. The name of Fisher also figures conspicuously in connection with the history of the Civil war, and at the battle of Gettysburg the brilliant service of our subject and his father won the attention of the nation and the recognition of the national government. Wherever found, Colonel Fisher has been known for his unswerving loyalty to his country, his patriotism being one of the salient features in his honorable career.

The Colonel was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of February, 1846. His father, General J. W. Fisher, was a member of the legal fraternity and won distinction at the bar, eventually becoming chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming. When the Civil war was inaugurated he offered his services to the government and went to the front with the rank of captain. Later he was promoted to the rank of colonel and afterward to brigadier general. He won glory and renown at the battle of Gettysburg by capturing Little Round Top, and he continued in active service until the cessation of hostilities, being discharged as brigadier general, a rank which had been won by meritorious service. Later he went to Wyoming, spending his last days there, and enjoying distinction as one of the most eminent members of the bar of the west. He was appointed to the position of chief justice and presided over that court of last resort in a manner which reflected credit upon its judicial history. He died in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. In early manhood he married Miss Elizabeth R. Shearer, a daughter of Major James Shearer, who won his title in the war of 1812. Eight children were born of this marriage, our subject being the only one on the coast.

Colonel Fisher pursued his education in the public schools of his native county and was only fifteen years of age when he enlisted in the Fifth



Thos. M. Fisher

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Pennsylvania Infantry, later becoming a member of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the battle of Gettysburg he carried the dispatch concerning the surrender of Round Top across the field to General Meade, and for this act of conspicuous bravery he was made first lieutenant. He had been wounded at Fredericksburg, but was off duty for only a few weeks. At the battle of Ream's Station he was brevetted captain, and commanded Company B of the One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Infantry from the 30th of May, 1864, until the close of the war, although he was only eighteen years of age when he took command. He took part in all the engagements participated in by the Army of the Potomac, including the seven days' battle of the Wilderness, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, the second battle of Bull Run, Falksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness campaign and the siege of Petersburg, up to the battle of Ream's Station, August 25, 1864, when the regiment was captured. He was afterward incarcerated at Petersburg, Libby prison, Dansville and Salisbury, and on the 22d of February, 1865, was paroled.

Shortly after the close of the war he was made lieutenant of the Twenty-third Infantry in the regular army, and served throughout the Indian campaign under General Crook in Oregon and California. In 1872 he resigned and went to Wyoming, where he resided until 1880, engaged in the practice of law. He had studied law while in the army, was admitted to the bar in Wyoming, and there continued in practice until 1880, when he removed to Colorado and was city attorney at Silver Cliff in 1882. He joined the state militia there and became a captain in the Colorado National Guard. He also became an aide on the staff of Governor Route, with the rank of colonel. After three years he removed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he practiced law with success until 1890, during which time he was commander of the department of the Grand Army of the Republic for Wyoming and Colorado. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he held various positions in the interior department until 1891, when he was appointed inspector of immigration and assigned to duty in the Seattle district, serving until the latter part of 1893, when he went out with the administration. In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county and discharged his duties so acceptably that in 1898 he was re-elected without opposition, receiving practically all the votes of the county, only three being cast against him. In 1896 he was appointed to the position of Chinese inspector, and in 1901 the office was transferred to the bureau of immigration and he was given the duties of inspector of immigration, with office in Seattle, so that he is now serving in that capacity. He has always been a Republican,

taking a most active and helpful interest in the work of the party until after he entered office under the civil service rules.

Colonel Fisher has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Bessie Wilford, in Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two children, Thomas M., of Seattle, and Charles E., who is connected with the Post Intelligencer. After the death of his first wife Colonel Fisher was married at Port Townsend to Rosella F. Plummer. For thirty-three years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity; belongs to John F. Miller Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was commander of his post for three years in Port Townsend and for five years in Cheyenne. He has also served as state counselor for the state of Washington in the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Such, in brief, is his life history. In whatever relation of life we find him—in the government service, in political circles, in military life, in professional or social relations—he is always the same honored and honorable gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

EDWARD J. DUHAMEL.

It is always a pleasure to see true merit suitably rewarded and to behold the prosperity of those who eminently deserve it, as does the subject of this review. At an early age he learned one of the great lessons of life—that there is no royal road to wealth,—and therefore he has toiled industriously, winning not only affluence but also the confidence of the people with whom he has been associated in business. Work has developed his latent resources and brought out the strong, self-reliant force of his character. He is now extensively engaged in contracting and building, and has erected some of the largest and finest buildings on the Puget Sound.

Mr. Duhamel was born in Buffalo, New York, August 25, 1850, and comes of a family of French origin that was established in Canada at an early day. His father, Peter Duhamel, was the first of the name to locate in the United States. He took up his abode near Buffalo, and engaged in contracting and building. In 1854 he removed westward to Wisconsin, settling in Whitewater, Walworth county, where he remained until 1862, when he returned to Canada. After a few years, however, he again came to the United States and remained a resident of Chicago until his death, which occurred in 1891. His wife bore the maiden name of Virginia Bessett, and they became the parents of seven children, but the subject of this review is the only one living on the Pacific coast.

In the public schools of Wisconsin Edward J. Duhamel pursued his

education. He had natural taste and inclination for the builder's art, but his father did not wish him to follow that pursuit, so in 1867 he entered the office of an architect in order to master the kindred profession of planning buildings. He readily mastered the work, was given charge of the office and remained in that responsible position until 1875. In that year Mr. Duhamel sought a home in the south. He went to Galveston, Texas, where he opened an office, remaining in business in that city and in Houston until 1887. He then removed to El Paso, Texas, where he remained for two years, when he came to the north, locating in Seattle, where he turned his attention to contracting and building, taking contracts for the erection of large buildings. He erected the Squire Latimer building and the large schoolhouse at Port Townsend, after which he went to Tacoma, where he had the contract for the original city hall, but a change of location and plans delayed the work, and in consequence of this he went to Chicago in 1894, not caring to wait until the dilatory committee should adjust affairs in Tacoma. In Chicago he engaged in building, erecting a number of churches, but a preference for the west caused him to return to Washington, and upon again locating in Seattle in 1897 he secured the contract for erecting the ten additions to St. Joseph's Hospital at Tacoma, in connection with Mr. Cribble. The firm of Cribble & Duhamel was formed. In 1890 Mr. Megrath became a partner, and while Mr. Cribble is still interested in the business the firm name is now Megrath & Duhamel. When Mr. Megrath became interested in the contracting business, the others also became interested in his brickyards. After a year the latter business was incorporated under the name of the Washington Brick & Tile Company, of which Mr. Megrath is the president, while Mr. Duhamel is the secretary and treasurer. Among the most prominent buildings which he has erected are the Snoqualmie Falls building, at the corner of Main and Second streets, the Hamlock building, the Smith building on Jackson street, the car barns at Fifth and Pine streets, the power plant building of the Seattle Electric Company on Western avenue, one of the most substantial and the first one of the kind erected here, the schoolhouse at Green Lake, the wharf, warehouse and bunkers on the tide flats for the Electric Company and the four-story and basement factory for the Pacific Coast Syrup Company, the first large brick building on the tide lands, also the two buildings for James H. Perkins on the tide flats. These are an indication of the nature of the contracts awarded to our subject, who is regarded as one of the most prominent, capable and successful contractors of the city, and the volume of his business is steadily increasing. He furnishes employment to a large force of workmen and is always just and fair in his dealings with them.

Mr. Duhamel was united in marriage to Miss Neddermeyer of Chicago. Socially he is connected with the Masons and the Elks, and in politics is independent, preferring to vote for those whom he thinks best qualified for office, without regard to party ties. Starting upon an independent business career upon his removal to the south, he has steadily advanced in his chosen field of labor until he has contributed in no small degree to the improvement of the northwest, and at the same time has advanced until he now occupies a commanding position in business affairs.

SAMUEL C. CALDERHEAD.

It is always interesting to take up the life of one who has been devoted to public affairs, whether in those affecting the greater divisions of the country or those of the township or county. The ever increasing importance of America as a center for commercial power, and of late years as a world empire, must cause every true citizen of our republic to assume a proper share of the duties incumbent upon public-spirited citizenship. Mr. Calderhead of Seattle has not only a record of a life spent in honorable activity in private affairs but has devoted time and service to the public matters of his county and state.

Mr. Calderhead has a good ancestry, which is a good beginning for anyone and has much to do with the future of the individual. His grandfather Alexander was a native of Scotland and a minister of the Presbyterian church. He was induced to cross the waters to America, and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his days and took up a homestead. In this state Ebenezer B. was born, and he followed in the footsteps of his father and made the ministry his calling in life. He has a record of fifty years spent in this capacity, and twenty-five of these were with one congregation. He is still living, at the advanced age of ninety years, with the page of life remarkably free from the blots of human weakness. His wife was Martha Boyd Wallace, who was also of Scotch origin; she died in her forty-sixth year.

Samuel C. was one of eleven children and was born in Ohio in 1856. After a period passed in the public schools he attended Franklin College, but at the age of sixteen set out on his own account to battle with the world. He finally took up railroad work as a settled occupation and was an operator and station agent for a number of years in Kansas with the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf, and later with the Missouri Pacific. But his eyes had been turned for some time to the Puget Sound country, and in 1880 he came to

Walla Walla and for seven years was in the employ of the railroad there and in the vicinity. The year 1887 is the date of his coming to Seattle, where for four years he held the position of secretary for the Seattle Terminal Railway and Elevator Company, and then with the Great Northern in different capacities. Later he was nominated by his party, the Democratic, to the office of mayor of the city and made the race against Mayor Humes in 1898. His ability as a business manager was recognized in his appointment to receiver of the Guarantee Loan and Trust Company Bank. He gave his exclusive attention to the matters connected with this business until they were all adjusted in the early part of 1902. In 1900 he received the unanimous nomination for county treasurer, but though he ran eighteen hundred votes ahead of the support accorded to the presidential candidate Bryan, and carried the city, the Republican majority in the county was too great to overcome. He has always been interested in the success of the Democratic party, and with the exception of the year 1896 has attended every city, county and state convention since he came here.

Mr. Calderhead is active in the fraternal organization. He holds several of the lower degrees of Masonry and belongs to the Seattle Commandery No. 2, of the Knights Templars. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Seattle Camp No. 69, of the Woodmen of the World, and is past consul; and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Calderhead was married in Walla Walla, June 27, 1886, to Mrs. Haselton, and they have two children, Gem O. and Samuel J. The residence in which the family reside was erected in 1891, and is a home of much taste and refinement.

HENRY LOHSE.

Henry Lohse is extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick in Seattle, conducting an industry which has contributed to the general prosperity of the city as well as to the individual success of the owner. Mr. Lohse has long resided in Washington, having taken up his abode in this state in January, 1871, so that he has witnessed much of the growth and development in the last quarter of a century. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Holstein, January 22, 1840. His father, Hans Lohse, was a farmer by occupation and married Gretchen Wrage, by whom he had six children, four sons and two daughters, but Frank and Henry are the only ones now living. The father died of typhoid fever at the age of forty-eight years, but on both sides the family were noted for longevity.

On the paternal side the grandfather reached the age of ninety-one years, the grandmother ninety-six years, while on the maternal side they were eighty-one and eighty-five years of age, respectively.

When a young man Henry Lohse worked upon the home farm during the months of summer and attended school throughout the remainder of the year until he was sixteen years of age. He then began preparation for the practical duties of business life by learning the trade of a mason, and afterward followed that pursuit in various parts of Germany, working as a journeyman for five years. Having heard favorable reports of the opportunities and privileges of the new world, he determined to try his fortune in America, and in 1865 crossed the Atlantic and located in Chicago, Illinois. There he followed the trade of bricklaying, and while thus engaged learned the English language. In January, 1871, he arrived in Seattle, coming west on account of his health, two physicians having recommended him to take this step. He located first at Olympia, as there was more business being done in that city, the seat of government. He had brought some money with him to the west, and invested in property there. He also worked at whatever he could get to do for five years. Seeing that there was a more brilliant future before Seattle, he determined to locate here, being advised to do so by Bailey Gatzert and Henry Yesler. Accordingly he shipped brick from Olympia, did some building on his own account and also sold brick to others. He entered into partnership with Otto Ranke as a contractor, and they remained together until 1884, when Mr. Lohse established a brickyard on Jackson street. In 1894 he removed his business to his present location on the south side of the city. He has built up an extensive trade, and his brickyard now has a capacity of twenty-five thousand brick per day. He manufactures the sand-rolled brick, which is an excellent building material. His patronage has so increased that at the beginning of the present year he had orders for all the brick which he could manufacture during the year. This condition of affairs is quite different from what existed at the time of his arrival here. Then his present output would have furnished all the brick used in the city for five years. Mr. Lohse erected the Holyoke building, also the York Hotel and the Eppler block, and up to the time of the great fire in Seattle he and Mr. Ranke had erected every brick building in the city with one exception. He also built the Bay View brewery, and his son Henry is now building the large addition and the smokestack to that plant. In 1877 Mr. Lohse erected his present residence on James street and also the house adjoining on the east. There is a very fine spring on his place, which he has fixed so that it can be reached by the public, and is much appreciated.

Mr. Lohse was married in Chicago, in 1866, to Meta Cirjack, and they have three children living. They also lost two by diphtheria in 1890. Those who still survive are Henry, a contractor; Gretchen L., who is now traveling in Europe; and Frank, who is foreman in his father's brickyard. Mrs. Lohse belongs to the Frauenverein, a ladies' aid society. Mr. Lohse holds membership in the Turnverein and in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought or desired office. He and his family attend the Lutheran church. During the years of his residence in the United States he has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for he found that the reports of business opportunities here were not exaggerated, but that good openings lay before men of energy, determination and ambition. He has steadily worked his way upward, and in Seattle has established an industry of importance, bringing to him an excellent financial return.

JOHN WOODING.

John Wooding is a retired farmer living in Auburn and since 1877 has made his home in Washington. He was born in Saginaw, Michigan, February 10, 1858, and is a son of John Wooding, Sr., whose birth occurred in Canada in 1818. When a young man his father removed from the dominion to Michigan, and was there engaged in the lumber trade at Saginaw, remaining in that business until his death, which occurred in 1873. He was of Welsh-English stock, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Erma Garland, was of English descent. She was born in Saginaw, Michigan, in 1837 and is now living in Auburn.

At the usual age John Wooding entered the public schools, and after he had mastered the common English branches of learning further continued his studies in the high school at Toledo, being graduated in that institution. When nineteen years of age he sought a home in the northwest, making his way to Washington, where he secured a claim in the Green river valley comprising one hundred and sixty acres of land. This is located on the river, five miles from the town of Auburn. The tract was a tangle of underbrush and trees, as was all of the surrounding country at that time, but he cleared it and with characteristic energy began to make it arable. Since that time his attention has largely been given to farming and his agricultural interests have brought to him a creditable and desirable financial return. Since 1890 he has rented his farm. For ten or twelve years prior to 1890 he was extensively engaged in hop-growing in King county. He afterward

devoted his attention to dairying and general farming and these lines of agricultural work also prove quite profitable. Since 1889 he has made his home in the town of Auburn, and for five years after his arrival was engaged in merchandising as a partner of C. P. Lacey, Dave Hart, Dr. Hoge and W. H. Hemphill. This business was conducted until 1894, when it was closed out.

In Auburn, in 1878, Mr. Wooding was united in marriage to Lucretia Brannan, who was born at the home of her parents in the White river valley of Washington, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Brannan, who were among the first settlers of the valley. To our subject and his wife have been born four children, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. Their names are as follows: Guy, Blanche, Grace and Ethel.

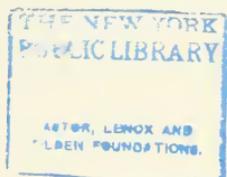
For many years Mr. Wooding has been a prominent worker in the ranks of the Republican party and does everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of that party. He has served as county commissioner, and in 1894 was elected to represent his district in the state senate and re-elected in 1898. He was nominated for sheriff of King county on the 27th of June, 1902. Socially he is connected with King Solomon Lodge, F. & A. M., at Kent, and Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., at Seattle. He is also a member of Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Douglas Lodge, K. P., at Auburn. From the time when he entered upon his business career he has cherished a desire to provide a good home for himself and his family, and he has prospered in his business affairs as the result of this determination. His dealings have been in strict accordance with business principles, and in Auburn and the surrounding district, where he is best known, Mr. Wooding has many friends.

CLARK M. NETTLETON.

Clark M. Nettleton is the business manager of the Seattle Bridge Company and director of the Mensing-Muchmore Printing Company, a trustee of the Seattle & Shanghai Investment Company, and a member of the civil service commission of Seattle. These interests indicate something of the extent and scope of his efforts. A man of resourceful business ability, he stands among those whose keen discrimination not only enables them to recognize the opportunity of the present, but also the exigencies and possibilities of the future, and his work is proving a substantial and important element in the upbuilding and development of the great northwest, which is fast becoming the center of the world's commercial and industrial life.



Clark M. Newton



Mr. Nettleton was born in Lewis Center, Ohio, September 25, 1868, and is a son of Stiles R. and Amelia (Mills) Nettleton, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Michigan. The father was identified with Jay Cook & Company in extensive business and railroad interests, and in 1872 he went to the Red river valley of Minnesota as a representative of the land department of that company during the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was thus engaged until 1884, and was extensively interested in real estate operations in that section of the country. In the latter year he removed to Northfield, Minnesota, where he purchased the Northfield News, which he conducted with success for four years. He then purchased a stock farm in southern Minnesota and took up his abode thereon. In his family were seven children, namely: Elva, the wife of Edgar C. Turner, a resident farmer of Snohomish county; H. S., who is the buyer for the Frederick & Nelson Furniture Company, of Seattle; Clark M., of this review; Alice, who is a professional nurse, of Seattle; Mabel, a teacher in the public school of that place; S. R., Jr., in charge of the rock quarries of the Seattle Bridge Company; and Marie.

Clark M. Nettleton, now well known in Seattle and throughout Washington, was reared under the parental roof, acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools, while later he pursued a three years' literary course in Carleton College, of Northfield, Minnesota. In 1887 he entered his father's newspaper office, learning the printer's trade, and after his father sold the paper and purchased his stock ranch Clark remained at home on the ranch for two years. He then went to Minneapolis, where he pursued a course of study in a business college. Upon the completion of his business course in Minneapolis he accepted a clerical position with his uncle, A. B. Nettleton, with whom he remained until 1890.

That year witnessed his arrival in Seattle, where he engaged with E. F. Cassell as a stenographer, continuing in his employ for six months, when he accepted a position as private secretary to Mr. L. S. J. Hunt, and acted in that capacity until 1894. He next took a position on the Post Intelligencer and after serving as a reporter for one month was transferred to the telegraphic department, where he spent about eight months, going from there to the local room. Three months later he was made city editor of the paper and continuously and capably served in that position for three years. He was then offered and accepted a position with C. J. Smith, manager of the Pacific Coast Company, acting as his private secretary in the conduct of his official business. He remained until Mr. Smith left the company in 1889, after which he was retained by his former employer in the position of pri-

vate secretary in the care of his individual interests until November, 1900. At that date Mr. Nettleton resigned in order to assume his present position as part owner and business manager of the Seattle Bridge Company. Mr. Nettleton is yet a young man, having hardly reached the prime of life, yet he has achieved success which many a man of twice his years might well envy. He stands to-day prominent among the builders of the great northwest, energetic, determined and resolute, and his past achievements argue well for a successful future. Mr. Nettleton was married in 1894 to Miss Jennie M. Brophy, the daughter of C. A. Brophy, a manufacturer of Chicago.

GEORGE A. BROOKE.

Whether there is anything in hereditary tendencies or whether ability may be developed in certain lines without ancestral qualifications, is a much discussed question. Mr. Brooke's choice of a vocation may have been influenced by the work of his ancestors, but at all events his labors have been an important factor in the mining interests of the northwest, where he is now acting as manager and engineer for the Issaquah Coal Company in the extensive operation of valuable coal beds. Such a business claimed the attention of both his father and his grandfather. The latter, Samuel Brooke, was one of the original developers of the Pennsylvania coal fields. His son, Louis P. Brooke, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and was of English descent. For many years he was extensively engaged in the wholesale drygoods business in Philadelphia, but later became largely interested in the ownership of anthracite coal mines in that state. He married Margaret Weaver, who was born in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was of German lineage. Her father, Martin Weaver, was one of the first shippers of anthracite coal over the Reading Railroad. Mr. Brooke died in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1894, and his wife passed away there in 1891.

George A. Brooke was born to the last mentioned parents, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1854. He pursued his education in the public schools and in Lehigh University, at Pottsville, being graduated in the latter institution in the class of 1876. This college was founded by Asa Packer, who was engaged in the operation of coal mines and at his death left a fortune of fifty million dollars. On leaving school Mr. Brooke accepted a position as mining engineer with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company, with which he remained for sixteen years as one of its trusted employes, a fact which is indicated by his long continuance in the

service of the company. In 1892 he came to Washington and for about a year was with the Green River Coal & Coke Company, at Palmer, King county. In 1893 he accepted the position of engineer and superintendent with the Seattle Coal & Iron Company, at their coal mines in Issaquah, and served in that capacity until 1897. In that year he went to the East Kootenai country in British Columbia as superintendent of a group of silver mines owned by an English company. After a year with that corporation he went to Alaska, where he was engaged in prospecting for a year, and in 1900 he returned to Washington and resumed his former position in the Issaquah coal mines. The name of the company had in the meantime been changed to the Issaquah Coal Company, although the stock is still in possession of those who composed the Seattle Coal & Iron Company. This company built the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad from Seattle to Snoqualmie and North Bend, and also a branch to Sumas, their franchise including territory and right of way through Snoqualmie Pass to Spokane, at which place they built a short spur of the road. The name of the road was later changed to the Seattle & International, and subsequently the entire railroad franchise was sold to the Northern Pacific, but the company retained all of its coal interests. They own three thousand acres of valuable coal and timber land and have two mines in operation, one at Issaquah, and the other at Grand Ridge, two miles east. The output of the Issaquah mine is a thousand tons daily and of the Grand Ridge mine three hundred tons per day. The Issaquah plant was equipped in 1901 with three-thousand-ton bunkers, washing plant and modern appliances for preparing coal for market. The coal is adapted for domestic purposes. The operation of the mines is under the direct supervision of Mr. Brooke, whose college training and practical experience well fit him for the important position he now occupies.

In Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1882, Mr. Brooke was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Sheafe Fisher, a member of one of the pioneer families of New England. Her grandfather, Samuel Fisher, was one of the first developers of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions. Her father, Howell Fisher, was a prominent lawyer of Pottsville and died in that city. His wife bore the maiden name of Charlotte Sheafe, and belonged to one of the old and distinguished families of Massachusetts. Two children have been born our subject and his wife: Charlotte Sheafe, named for her grandmother, and George Albert, aged, respectively, eighteen and sixteen years. In his political views Mr. Brooke is a stalwart Republican, being recognized as one of the leaders of the party here, and for a number of years

he has been a member of the county central committee. His interest in politics arises from a spirit of loyal citizenship, which desires the welfare of county, state and nation, and not from any desires for office, for his business affairs leave him no time for office-holding.

TIMOTHY J. HOWLEY.

Clearly defined purpose and energetic effort in the affairs of life will eventuate in the attaining of a due measure of success, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which makes such accomplishment possible. The qualities which have made Timothy J. Howley one of the most prominent and successful business men of Kent have also brought him the esteem of his fellow townsmen, for his career has been one of well directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

Mr. Howley was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of October, 1862, a son of Timothy and Susan (Fitzgerald) Howley, both born in Ireland in 1822. When a young man the father removed to Ontario, Canada, where he has ever since followed farming near Ottawa. His wife died on the farm there in 1866. Their son Timothy received his early education in the district schools near his boyhood home, and until his twentieth year assisted his father in the work of the farm. In 1882 he went to the lumber districts of Wisconsin, where he was engaged in lumbering at various localities for five years, and in 1889 he came to the White river valley in Washington. For a number of years after his arrival in this state he was engaged in railroad and timber contracting, and in 1898 he embarked in the real estate and insurance business in Kent. Since that time he has handled a large amount of the real estate which has changed hands in the town of Kent and the surrounding country, and at the same time has been an extensive purchaser of different kinds of property. One among the many important missions which he has successfully engineered was the obtaining of the right of way for the Seattle & Tacoma Railway in 1901, this requiring six months of difficult work on the part of Mr. Howley. During the building of this line he received the contract for furnishing all the lumber used in its construction, including ties, bridges, etc. Through his efforts the company was induced to make Kent its headquarters and the terminal of the road, thus securing for this city the barns, power house, machine shops and general office of the company. Mr. Howley is widely recognized as a man of unre-

mitting energy and perseverance, but his business methods have ever been characterized by integrity, and his career is a most commendable one.

He was married at Kent in October, 1893, to Mary Downey, a daughter of Patrick Downey, a pioneer farmer of the White river valley. She was born on her father's farm on the 22d of June, 1873, and by her marriage has become the mother of two children, Timothy Joseph and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Howley exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and is an active worker in its ranks. For a number of years he was the choice of his fellow citizens for the office of city councilman. His social relations connect him with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Red Men, of Kent, and with the Knights of Pythias at Auburn. He well merits the friendship which is so universally accorded him, and his name is found on the roll of King county's representative citizens.

KEARIN H. McCABE.

No better illustration of the character, energy and enterprise of the typical son of Erin can be found than that afforded by the career of this well known farmer of King county. He was born at Roscommon, Ireland, on the 2d of April, 1832, and is a son of Michael and Bridget (Saunders) McCabe, both also natives of the Emerald isle, the father born in county Fermanagh in 1792, and the mother at Roscommon. Both died at the later place, the mother in 1862 and the father in 1872. He followed the life of an agriculturist, and was prominent in the social and public affairs of his native county, for many years being an officer in the revenue service.

Kearin Henry McCabe received an excellent education during his youth under his father's instruction, and later spent a year at the Roscommon Academy. At the age of twelve years he went to live with his uncle, Aver McCloskey, with whom he made his home for four years, or until he left the land of his birth for the new world. After his arrival on American soil he took up his abode at Newark, New Jersey, where he learned the molder's trade, and from that city journeyed to Georgia, there remaining for a year and a half. By the isthmus route he then went to California, where for four years he was engaged in trading in cattle, on the expiration of which period, in 1858, he joined the tide of emigration making its way to the Fraser river in British Columbia, where for the following year he devoted his attention to mining and trading. In 1859 he arrived in Washington, first locating in Seattle, and in the same year he became the owner of his

present farm, located on the west side of the White river, near Kent. His place comprises one hundred and eighty acres of rich and fertile land, and there for forty years Mr. McCabe has labored earnestly and effectively as a hop-raiser, dairyman and farmer. During that time, in the early sixties, he also made two trips to the mines in Idaho and Oregon. He began the raising of hops about 1882, and from that time until the present has annually devoted about twenty acres to that commodity, while he has also been extensively engaged in dairying and farming. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment in business affairs, of energy and perseverance, and the prosperity which has attended his efforts is the merited reward of his own labor. In politics he is an independent Republican, and for two years he ably served his county as a commissioner. He expects to enjoy his declining years in the land of his birth, where he has business interests and many old-time friends.

IRVIN K. WEITZEL.

Back to the old Keystone state must we turn in tracing the lineage of the subject of this review. That section of the country which was the cradle of so much of our national history became the home of his ancestors in early colonial days, and the records extant tell of representatives of the family having been loyal to the nation in the crucial periods when grim-visaged war reared its horrid front, and bespeak the activities of honest and industrious men who have also honored their country in the "piping times of peace."

Mr. Weitzel was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of March, 1844, and in the same house his father, Jacob Weitzel, was born in 1812. The great-grandfather served as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Jacob Weitzel became a tin and copper-smith, and his death occurred at Lancaster in 1888. His wife also claimed that city as the place of her nativity, her birth occurring in 1810, and in 1889 she was called to her final rest. Both she and her husband were of German descent.

Irvin K. Weitzel enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of his native place, and at the breaking out of the Civil war, on the 14th of October, 1861, he offered his services as a loyal defender of the stars and stripes, joining Company F, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, at the first call for three-year troops. He became a member of the Army of the Cumberland, and as such participated in all the engagements and skirmishes throughout Kentucky and Tennessee, also participating in Sher-

man's famous march to the sea. Among the most notable battles in which he took part were Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Rome, and at the last named engagement, in 1864, he was seriously injured, receiving a bayonet wound below the right knee. His regiment was discharged on the 31st of December, 1863, but on the following day, January 1, 1864, they re-enlisted at Mossy Creek, Tennessee, and on the 18th of July, 1865, were honorably discharged at Lexington, South Carolina, for the war had ended and the country no longer needed their services.

Returning to his home with a most excellent military record, Mr. Weitzel made a short visit to his old Pennsylvania home, after which he went to North Carolina, there purchasing a drove of government mules at auction, which he brought to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He there disposed of a portion of them and with the remainder established himself in the teaming and ice business, which he continued for a year, while for the following year he resided at Nevada, Story county, Iowa. Going thence to Charlevoix county, Michigan, he was engaged in farming for two years, on the expiration of which period he sold his possessions there and returned to Pittsburg, where he purchased the ice business he had originally established, successfully conducting that enterprise from 1870 until 1878. In the latter year he purchased a farm in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, on which he made his home for five years. Disposing of that property, he again returned to Pittsburg, and through the earnest solicitation of his brother George became his partner in a planing mill, but this venture proved unprofitable, and during the year and a half in which he was thus engaged he lost all his earnings of former years, amounting to several thousand dollars. During the succeeding two years he found employment in the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in April, 1884, he came to Washington, first locating on Vashon Island, near Tacoma, where he secured a soldier's claim. In the fall of 1886 he came to the White river valley, purchasing the A. B. Young place of eighty acres near Orillia, to which he afterward added an adjoining thirty acres, thus increasing his landed possessions to one hundred and ten acres, where he has made for himself and family a comfortable home, and has devoted his attention to dairying and general farming. He has long held rank among the practical and thrifty agriculturists of his locality, and his farm is one of the valuable ones of the valley.

At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of March, 1867, Mr. Weitzel was united in marriage to Eleanor Deniston, a native of that city, and her death occurred on the farm in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in 1881. She became the mother of five children, namely: William, a plumber at

Seattle; Jennie, the wife of Levi Snow, a farmer on Vashon Island; Rebecca, the wife of Richard Hayden, a surveyor of Seattle; Jessie, the wife of Ailen Clark, engaged in agricultural pursuits on White river; and Irvin, at home. For his second wife Mr. Weitzel chose Jennie Chadwick, and their marriage was celebrated in Westmoreland county, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1882. She was born in that city on the 18th of October, 1849, and is of English and Irish descent. This union has been blessed with four children: Harry, a machinist employed at Moran's shipyards in Seattle; Mary, a young lady of fourteen years; Lizzie, who has reached the age of twelve years; and Eddie, who was born in 1892, and died at the age of five months. Mr. Weitzel is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and in 1900, by the county commissioners, he was appointed bridge inspector for the second district of King county, and he has proved a competent official. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in John F. Miller Post, Grand Army of the Republic, department of Washington and Alaska.

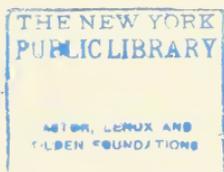
FRANK E. ADAMS.

Frank E. Adams, a registered patent attorney, a mechanical engineer and manager of the Electric Blue Print Company, has been engaged in this line of trade longer than any other man now residing in Seattle. He is an expert in preparing patent drawings and specifications, and through his diligence, perseverance and business ability has won for himself a name among the representative men of the city, while at the same time he has contributed to the general prosperity through the conduct of enterprises which furnish employment to many.

Mr. Adams was born in Bristol, England, in 1870, and was but two years of age when he was brought by his parents, Isaac and Sarah (Bryant) Adams, to America, the family locating first in Duluth, later in Brainerd and finally in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The father was a mining engineer, and both he and his wife died at about the age of seventy years. Of their six children, Frank E. is now the only one residing in this city, but he has two brothers in Tacoma, this state. After attending the schools of Minneapolis and the State University of Minnesota, Frank E. Adams served an apprenticeship as a machinist and draughtsman in the North Star Iron Works at Minneapolis, and after completing his term of service there he was employed as draughtsman and mechanical designer by different firms in many of the largest cities of the United States, thus gaining an experience which has proved of inestimable value to him in later life. He came to Seattle



Frank E. Adams.



in 1890 and entered the city engineer's office, where he worked for some time, and then opened an office for the general practice of his profession. For a time he devoted his earnings to the study of patent law, and he is now capable of designing all classes of machinery and skillfully preparing and prosecuting applications for patents. He is now a registered patent attorney in both the United States and Canada, and also conducts the prosecution of patents throughout the foreign countries.

In political matters Mr. Adams has ever been a loyal supporter of Republican principles, and has many times served as a delegate to city and county conventions, while in 1895 he was elected a fire commissioner, receiving the largest majority of any candidate on the Republican ticket. In 1891 he became a member of the National Guards, entering Company D, which soon afterward was sent out to quell the Franklin and Gilman coal riots. Later he was made first sergeant of his company, and in that capacity, in 1894, he participated in the Northern Pacific strike. From the rank of first sergeant he rose at one step to that of captain, in which capacity he had charge of a detachment on the Columbia river during the fishing strike, in which he was out for ninety days, and he received the highest praise for this service from the adjutant general of the state in his biennial report covering that period. During the Spanish-American war he volunteered at the first call for troops, and his company was the first ever mustered into the service from the state of Washington, and was known as Company D, First Washington Infantry, United States Volunteers. They were sent immediately to San Francisco, where they were stationed at the Presidio until the following October, and thence went to the Philippines, Captain Adams serving during the greater part of the time with the rank of major and received mention for distinguished service in battle. One month before the regiment left the island he was ordered to San Francisco for treatment on account of ill health, and after receiving his discharge at San Francisco with the remainder of the regiment he returned to Seattle and again took up the duties of a business life.

In the year 1890 occurred the marriage of Mr. Adams and Miss Emily A. Hewitt, a daughter of I. B. Hewitt, residing at Snohomish, Washington. They have one child, Viviane. Mrs. Adams accompanied her husband on his trip to the Philippines. She is a registered patent attorney and assistant to her husband. Captain Adams is an active member of the Congregational church, in which he served as an officer prior to his removal to the Philippines. Wherever known he is held in high regard, and in the city of Seattle, where nearly his entire life has been passed, he has a host of warm friends.

RICHARD JEFFS.

It is always a pleasant task to trace the history of a man who has won a high place in the respect and esteem of his fellow men by his own intrinsic worth and merit. Such a man is the sterling citizen above mentioned, one who has worked his way upward from a humble position by unflinching attention to business, by fidelity to the interests of his superiors and due regard to the rights of others. For a number of years he has been a resident of King county, has made its advancement and prosperity one of his ruling principles and glories in the wonderful progress it has made.

Mr. Jeffs was born in Westchester county, New York, on the 24th of December, 1827. His father, William Jeffs, was born in Scotland, and when thirty years of age came to the new world, locating in Westchester county, New York, where he was engaged in farming and teaming throughout the New England states, this being before the advent of the railroads in that section. He died in Westchester county in the early forties, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Gray, was also a native of the land of hills and heather, and her death occurred in Westchester county, New York, about 1852.

To the district schools of his native county Richard Jeffs is indebted for the early mental training which he received, while later he attended a boarding school at New Haven, Connecticut. At the age of seventeen he left his parents' home and went to New York city, where for two years he was employed as bookkeeper for a large contracting firm. The year 1850 witnessed his arrival on the Pacific coast, at which time he made the journey to San Francisco, California, landing in that city with a cash capital of two dollars and fifty cents. He first secured employment at unloading ships, for which he received one dollar an hour, and at the expiration of three days he had saved sufficient money to enable him to go to the mining districts, in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties. In 1858 he joined the tide of emigration on its way to the Fraser river gold district in British Columbia, where he spent the following year, and in June, 1859, he arrived in Seattle, Washington. After a residence of two years in that city he removed to the White river valley, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of farming land two miles from the present town of Kent and adjoining the village of Pialschie, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where he has since made his home. When he located on this farm forty years ago the place was a wilderness, and it required many years of hard and persistent toil to transform it to its present high state of cultivation. As prosperity has rewarded his efforts,

he has added to his landed possessions until he is now the owner of one thousand acres of rich and fertile land, three hundred and seventeen acres of which he cultivates, while the remainder is rented.

Mr. Jeffs was among the first in the White river valley to engage in the cultivation of hops, and unlike many other residents of this section he has continued in that industry, undaunted by the many obstacles which have from time to time obstructed his path, until his identification with that industry now covers a period of thirty-five years. He usually devotes about twenty-five acres to that crop. He also conducts a dairy of fifty cows, carries on general farming on an extensive scale and raises sheep, hogs and horses, and thus it will be seen that he is one of the progressive and wide-awake citizens of the county. In 1878 he organized the company which purchased a hop farm of twelve hundred and seventy acres at Snoqualmie, Washington, in which he originally owned a one-sixth interest and for a number of years was the president and manager of the company. Under his wise administration the company was exceedingly prosperous, and he devoted most of his time to its interests from 1878 until 1890, when a new manager was selected and he disposed of his interests therein. A few years later the great hop farm was abandoned. In the meantime Mr. Jeffs had accumulated a large amount of valuable property in Seattle, much of which he still owns. Owing to his varied resources he was one of the few who passed through the terrible panic of 1893-4 without being financially crippled. Throughout the years of his active business career he has been a generous friend, and there are many people in King county to-day who have reason to thank Richard Jeffs for the valuable assistance which he rendered them in their early struggles. During the past few years he has affiliated with the Republican party. He was a member of the constitutional convention which met to form the state of Washington in 1888, and in this assemblage he made a stubborn and successful fight to save for the new state the valuable tide lands on the Puget Sound, adjacent to Seattle, the property owners insisting on the title to the property running to low water mark, and it was to this Mr. Jeffs objected. It developed in after years that his successful opposition resulted in a revenue of many millions of dollars to the state.

On his White river farm, in 1863, Mr. Jeffs was united in marriage to an Indian woman, who has proved to him an able assistant in his subsequent career. They have one child, Alexander, who received an excellent education and for a number of years has been engaged in the practice of law in Seattle. In his youth he attended the public schools of Kent, after which

he spent two years in the academy at Forest Grove, Oregon. For a similar period he was a student in the Portland Academy, after which he entered the Stanford University of California, remaining in that institution of learning for four years. After leaving school he devoted three years to the study of law, in the office of Lewis, Hardin & Albertson of Seattle, and he is now a valued legal practitioner in that city. He is now but twenty-five years of age. The career of Mr. Jeffs, of this review, proves that the only true success in life is that which is accomplished by personal effort and industry. It proves that the road to success is open to all young men who have the courage to tread its pathway, and the life record of such a man will serve as an inspiration to the young of this and future generations, and teach by incontrovertible facts that success is ambition's answer.

JAMES WEIR.

Scotland has sent many of her worthy sons to the new world, and they have become important factors in advancing the interests of the various communities with which they are connected. A representative of this class is James Weir, who was born twelve miles from Glasgow, Scotland, February 27, 1850. His father, Thomas Weir, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and during his lifetime was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred at Kilmarnoch. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Campbell.

James Weir received his education at Irving, Ayrshire, and after putting aside his text books he worked for several years in the coal mines there. After attaining to young manhood he determined to try his fortunes in America, believing better opportunities were afforded to young men in the new world than in the more thickly settled countries of Europe. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic in 1868, and for a short time after his arrival here worked in the coal mines at Barton, Maryland, later securing employment in the iron mines at Independence and Fairmont, Virginia. In 1871 he returned to the land of his birth, but after a short visit there again crossed the briny deep to the United States, and from that time until 1876 was an employe in the coal mines at Harmony, Indiana. In the meantime, in 1873, he had again returned to his childhood's home in Scotland. The 15th of February, 1876, witnessed the arrival of Mr. Weir in the state of Washington, and he came to the present site of the city of Seattle, but at that time this now flourishing city consisted of only a few buildings scattered along the water front. He has been one of the determined workers who developed the

coal and timber resources of the surrounding country. From the time of his arrival here until 1880 he worked in the Newcastle mines, mining coal on contracts, and in the latter year he assisted in opening the first coal mine at Carbonado, Pierce county. From 1881 for the following eight years he followed the varying fortunes of a miner at Renton, on Lake Washington, and during the same time he was also engaged in the hotel business in that city and Seattle, having erected the Cottage Hotel at Renton in 1882, while for fifteen months, from 1887 until the fire of 1889, he was proprietor of the Aetna Hotel on First avenue, Seattle. In 1890, after the rebuilding of the city, he opened the New England Hotel, at the corner of First and Main streets, which he has ever since conducted with success. His patronage is of the best class, and by straightforward business methods he has won an enviable reputation, his efforts to please each guest being the keynote to his success. In 1896 Mr. Weir organized the Renton Co-operative Coal Mining Company, of which he was president until the property was sold to the Seattle Electric Light & Power Company in 1900. In 1898 he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres, located at South Park, six miles from Seattle, which he has greatly developed and improved.

At Brooklyn, New York, in March, 1872, Mr. Weir was united in marriage to Martha Priestly, who was born on the Emerald Isle in 1850, and they have four children, James, Julia, Martha and Grace. Mr. Weir gives his political support to the Republican party, and is an active worker in the ranks of his chosen party. His character is marked by sincerity and firmness, his manner is ever courteous and genial. Careful and painstaking, exact and conscientious, he has, from year to year, prospered deservedly.

DAVID McVAY.

Twenty years ago the census reports showed no such place as Ballard, Washington, but to-day it is one of the thriving and prosperous cities of the state. And this is true of the majority of the places in the west; they have existed only a short time, but what they lose in the way of antiquity they make up in progressiveness and as far as stability is concerned they have as good grounds for confidence in this regard as many places which have become hoary with age. The relationship between this city of Ballard and the gentleman who is the subject of this biography has been a close one, and one cannot speak of the growth of Ballard without mention of David McVay.

The McVay family is of Scotch descent, but has resided in America for many generations. Grandfather John was a native of Pennsylvania and

did his part as a soldier in the war of 1812. The father was also named John and was a native of the same state. He was a cooper by trade and was prominent in the community, having served as justice of the peace for several terms. He married Mary O'Neal, and they were the parents of seven children.

David is the only one of these seven who resides in the state of Washington. He was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, in October, 1840. For three or four months each year he attended such schools as the vicinity afforded, and while he was still a boy began work in a sawmill. Beginning, as he did, at this early age and having followed the lumber business all his life, he has learned it in every detail, and there is practically nothing about it which he is not able to do. When he was nineteen years old he left his native state and went to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he followed his chosen pursuit for three years. He then went to Michigan and engaged in lumbering and logging there for eighteen years. After this extensive experience he decided to come to the undeveloped regions of the Pacific coast, where his knowledge of the timber would be very valuable to him. He made the trip in 1883 and located first in Oregon, but four years later came to Washington. In Chehalis he built the first shingle mill erected in that county, in 1886, and he then went to Buckley and built a mill of his own, which he operated from 1887 to 1889. He had been casting his eye about for a good permanent location, and his foresight told him that Ballard was an ideal place for a manufacturing center, so he came here in 1889. He built a shingle mill of a daily capacity of three hundred thousand, and he added to it and improved it as the demand warranted until 1902, when a disastrous fire destroyed all the plant with the exception of the dry kilns and the office. When he started his mill he had to take green hands and educate them to the business. The ashes were hardly cool when he and his men began the erection of a new plant, and in a short time a complete modern saw and shingle mill was finished, which had a daily capacity of two hundred thousand shingles and seventy-five thousand feet of lumber. This company was incorporated at first with a capital of twenty five thousand dollars, but this has been increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; they do their own logging and give employment to one hundred and fifty men.

Mr. McVay has been thoroughly interested in the welfare and upbuilding of his adopted city, and was for some years an active factor in local affairs. He is Republican in his political views, and has been in the city council several terms and has been elected to the office of mayor; during his

administration he did all in his power to secure a better water and light system for the town. He has been interested to some extent in real estate, and he erected a nice residence soon after coming here. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias. By his first wife he had one daughter, Lulu, who is the wife of L. H. Johnson, a member of the company. He married his present wife in Seattle on December 24, 1896, her maiden name being Emma Edwards.

ROBERT HICKINGBOTTOM, D. V. S.

The profession of veterinary surgeon is one of the latest and yet one of the most valuable pursuits, for as man's dependence upon the lower animals increases so is it important that he should be able to protect and care for these. One who has gained especial prominence in this line is Robert Hickingbottom, whose office is now located at the corner of Fifth and Pine streets, Seattle, Washington.

In the record of his family's history it is known that the parents were George and Ann (Ogilvil) Hickingbottom, the father a native of Yorkshire, England, and the mother of Edinburg, Scotland. In his youth George came to America with his brothers and was among the first settlers of Ontario county, Canada; there he erected the first stone residence in the province and became extensively engaged in the raising of fine stock; he was an importer and breeder of Clydedale horses, short horn cattle and Berkshire hogs; he was probably the best known and the most extensive breeder of high grade stock in the province, shipping to the United States and throughout the provinces. He was equally well known in public affairs, and as a worker and a power in the conservative party he did much good, although he was no aspirant for political office. His death occurred in 1890, while his wife passed away in 1900; the father of George Hickingbottom remained in England all his life, but the mother, at her husband's death, came to Canada and spent the remainder of her life with her son. George and Ann Hickingbottom were the parents of twelve children, of whom ten are now living, all engaged in worthy occupations; John and James are engaged in farming and in raising fine stock in Huron county, Canada; Elizabeth is the wife of W. Ward, engaged in the fine stock business in Balsam, Ontario; Joseph was engaged in mining in Colorado until he met his death by an accident in the mines in 1882; Jessie is the wife of W. H. Bryant, a farmer and stockman of Ashburn, Ontario; George died in Ashburn, Ontario; William is in the lumber and sawmill business in Santa Cruz county, California; Thom-

as is a traveling salesman of Toronto, Canada; Dr. Richard is a veterinary surgeon at Dawson, Northwest territory; Andrew is a horse dealer and fancier in Toronto, Canada; Annie, who remains single, resides at the old home at Whidby.

Robert R., the twelfth and youngest child, was born at Whidby, Ontario, February 16, 1864; was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the Whidby Collegiate Institute and in the University of Toronto. He graduated at the Toronto Veterinary College in 1888. He at once began practice at Brooklyn, Ontario, under Hon. John Dryden, the minister of agriculture of Ontario, with whom he was associated for a number of years and through whose recommendation he was appointed to a position under the British government at Vancouver in 1894. He remained here until 1897, when he received an appointment under both the British and American governments as inspector of animals, and he located at Roslyn, British Columbia, where he remained for seven years. In 1900 he began the practice of his profession and in connection carried on a business of buying, shipping and selling horses at Roslyn. In 1902 he resigned his government position and removed his place of business to Seattle. No one in the northwest possesses better credentials or a better record in his profession than does Dr. Hickingbottom, as the important positions which he has filled would indicate; during the brief period of his residence in Seattle he has established a large and lucrative patronage.

During the Doctor's short residence in the states he has maintained an independent position in political affairs. In November, 1884, he was married at Port Perry, Ontario, to Susan H. Huburtus, a native of Ashburn, that province, and a daughter of George and Isabelle (Nichols) Huburtus; the father is of German, and the mother of Scotch extraction. The Doctor and wife have two children, Fred Huburtus and Isabelle.

JOHN J. MCGILVRA.

An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this paragraph. He holds distinctive precedence as a statesman, as a lawyer, as a distinguished pioneer, and although he has reached the evening of life, he is yet an active factor in Washington. His labors have been so beneficial and his influence



John D. M. Silvers

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so extended that along many lines of improvement, advancement and up-building his work has contributed to the general good.

Judge McGilvra was born in Livingston county, New York, on the 11th of July, 1827, and in his life he has exemplified many of the sterling characteristics of his Scotch ancestry. From the land of the heather in the year 1740 came representatives of the name, founding the family in Washington county, New York. The original progenitor in America was the great-grandfather of our subject. The grandfather was born in Washington county, and there spent his entire life of seventy years as an industrious and energetic farmer. His son, John McGilvra, was also born in Washington county and was married there. He and his wife removed to Livingston county, where they owned a farm, upon which they reared their family of seven children, only three of whom are yet living.

Judge John J. McGilvra obtained his early education in western New York, and in 1844, when seventeen years of age, accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he became a student in an academy at Elgin. For some time he engaged in teaching, and in 1850 entered upon the study of law in Elgin, under the direction of the Hon. Edward Gifford, a graduate of Yale College and of the Cambridge Law School. Judge McGilvra finished his preparatory studies for the legal profession in Chicago under the preceptorship of Ebenezer Peck, afterward one of the judges of the court of claims, and was admitted to practice in 1853. He then opened an office there, and while residing in that city had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. As the result of this acquaintance, when Mr. Lincoln became president he appointed Mr. McGilvra United States attorney for Washington in 1861. While a practitioner at the Chicago bar our subject also became intimately acquainted with Chief Justice Fuller, whose law office was on the same floor of the building as Judge McGilvra's.

When the latter was appointed United States attorney for Washington he brought his family to the territory, establishing his home in Olympia, his time being occupied with the duties of the court. In the spring of 1862, however, he took his family east of the mountains, and in the fall located at Vancouver, where they resided until 1864. About that time Mr. McGilvra had become convinced that Seattle was to be the metropolis of the territory, and he removed to this city, which has since been his home. After ably filling the office of United States attorney for five years he declined reappointment, in order to give his whole attention to the practice of law. He also became interested in politics, and a man of strong nature, marked intellectual force and keen discernment, Mr. McGilvra would have found it utterly

impossible to keep from taking an active part in the public affairs which shaped the political history of the territory. In 1866 he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket to the territorial legislature, and while a member of the house devoted considerable attention to procuring the passage of a bill that secured an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars for the opening of a wagon road through the Snoqualine pass. Thus was secured the establishment of the first line of connection between the eastern and western parts of the territory except that afforded by the Columbia river. No other work which he could have performed would have been so beneficial to the territory in the development of Seattle and of this portion of the northwest, for it formed the only highway between eastern and western Washington north of the Columbia river prior to the time the Northern Pacific Railroad was built. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company seemed determined to suppress Seattle and blight its future by making Tacoma its terminus, after the people of this city had offered many inducements for the extension of the line to this point. A public meeting was then held, in which Mr. McGilvra ably advocated the building of another road. This resulted in the organizing of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad Company. Mr. McGilvra drew the articles of incorporation and the by-laws, and for several years transacted all the legal business of the company. In connection with Arthur A. Denny, James M. Colman and others, he became a most potent factor in raising money and in securing the construction of the new line. This virtually checkmated the efforts of the Northern Pacific and gave to Seattle a road of its own. In the effort the people of the city became very enthusiastic, and some two miles of the road was graded by picnic parties composed of Seattle's population, men, women and children participating in the work. Toward this valuable enterprise Mr. McGilvra gave sixty acres of land and his services for three years, and to his mental and physical efforts the success of the road was largely due.

For two years Judge McGilvra was city attorney of Seattle, and spent the winter of 1876-77 in Washington, D. C., in prosecuting the claims of the city of Seattle to three hundred and twenty acres of land within the city limits under the town site law, in which he was successful. While engaged in this prosecution his attention was called to the fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was attempting to change its branch line from the Skagit to the Natchez Pass in the Cascade mountains, and for that purpose had filed an amended plan or plat of its branch line with the commissioner of the general land office. Judge McGilvra at once called the attention of Judge Orange Jacobs, then delegate from Washington to Congress, to this fact,

and they both entered their protest against the same unless the withdrawn lands on the Skagit line were restored to settlement. He was subsequently employed by the people of King and other counties to assist Judge Jacobs in securing the restoration of these lands. In this attempt they were successful after a lengthy struggle, and five million acres were thereby restored to the people for settlement, although the Northern Pacific Railroad made a tremendous opposing effort. Judge McGilvra, however, was given the privilege of the floor of the house by the speaker, and through the courtesy of Senator Mitchell had practically the same privilege in the senate. He appeared before all of the committee, made oral arguments and submitted printed briefs, and notwithstanding the great efforts made by a powerful railroad corporation he met with success, and the lands were restored, resulting greatly to the benefit of this portion of Puget Sound. It was a great triumph and his victory was a deserving tribute to his able presentation of the cause of justice and equity. At first the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had discriminated against Seattle and seemed determined to crush out its future prospects, and it is now a gratification to the old settlers of the city that the company must ask favors of Seattle. Judge McGilvra is certainly entitled to much credit for the very able and active part which he took in behalf of this district in bringing the railroad company to terms. As a very talented attorney he won a high reputation and for many years was connected with nearly all of the important cases on the docket of his district. Through his active practice at the bar and through his investments in real estate he has become one of the wealthy men of Washington. He is pre-eminently a self-made man and his prosperity is justly merited. He started out for himself in the twelfth year of his age, working first as a chore boy for four dollars per month and also working for his board and the privilege of attending school. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in order to secure the means necessary to pursue his own education, and thus his unaided efforts enabled him to advance steadily until he is now occupying a most prominent and honored place in Washington as a statesman of ability and as a lawyer of distinction.

During the past fifteen years he has been practically retired from the practice of law, giving his attention to his private interests and to the enjoyment which travel brings. He has visited the many interesting points throughout the United States, and has looked upon many scenes, historical as well as modern, in Europe. He is thoroughly acquainted with the Pacific coast from Alaska to the city of Mexico, and has visited Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, France, England and Scotland, the land of his an-

cestors. During the Civil war he was a member of the Union League and was a staunch adherent to the government in its efforts to preserve the Union. In 1863-64, while conducting law cases in the capital, he was introduced by Secretary Chase to Secretary Stanton, and was well received by them both. He did much valuable service in the removal of copperheads from office in Washington, Oregon and California. His efforts in behalf of Seattle have been of material benefit in the substantial improvement of the city. He has purchased several hundred acres of land on the city side of Lake Washington, and from time to time has platted additions. He opened Madison street its whole length to the lake at his own expense in 1864-65, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. He subsidized the Madison street cable railway to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. He has erected a number of residences, still has large property holdings, and his own home, which is a palatial one, is situated on the lake.

On the 8th of February, 1855, Judge McGilvra was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Hills, a native of Oneida county, New York, and a daughter of H. O. Hills of that county, who was descended from one of the prominent old Connecticut families. Five children have blessed this union, three of whom are living, namely: Carrie E., now the wife of Judge Thomas Burke, one of the most prominent lawyers of Seattle; Oliver C., a member of the law firm of Burke, Shepard & McGilvra; and Lillian L., at home with her parents. Judge McGilvra was formerly president of the Pioneer Society of the state of Washington, and enjoys the highest respect of all who know him throughout the northwest. At the annual reunion in June, 1902, Judge McGilvra presented to the Pioneer Association a magnificent lot on the shore of Lake Washington, at the foot of Madison street and convenient of access, for a home, which was duly appreciated. While in practice he was regarded as the peer of the ablest members of the bar, and his ability won him distinction in legal and political circles at the capital. To-day he is resting from his labors at the close of a most useful career. It is said of an eminent man of old that he had done things worthy to be written, that he had written things worthy to be read, and by his life had contributed to the welfare of the republic and the happiness of mankind. This eulogy is one that can well be pronounced on Judge John J. McGilvra.

JULIUS HORTON.

From an early period Julius Horton has been prominently identified with the history of this section of Washington, and now in his declining years he is living retired from the active duties of life, crowned with the

eneration and respect which should ever be accorded to one traveling the downward path of life. He laid out and established the village of Georgetown, in which he has long made his home, laboring for its promotion and welfare. He was born in Chemung county, New York, March 15, 1834, and is a brother of Dexter Horton, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. When but a boy Julius Horton accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, and in the Prairie state he received his early educational training, and on putting aside his text books he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. While a resident of that state he also spent about seven years in the mercantile business, but owing to ill health and a desire to join his brother in this state he came to Washington in 1869, the journey being made by railroad to San Francisco, this being shortly after the establishment of the railroad to that point, and from there on the old ship Marnion. After spending about two years with his brother in Seattle, Mr. Horton purchased and located on land in the valley, a part of which tract is now owned by the present treasurer of King county and another portion forms the old race track. At the time of the purchase the place was known as the L. M. Collins donation claim, it being both prairie and timber land, but in time Mr. Horton succeeded in clearing it of its native growth of timber and placed the whole under a fine state of cultivation. In June, 1890, he and his wife laid out the town of Georgetown, which they named in honor of their son, Dr. George M. Horton, and they at once began the erection of a number of buildings and also their own fine residence, which is one of the best homes in the town. The place had a steady growth from the start, and this beautiful little village now stands as a monument to their enterprising spirit. They still own a number of lots here, which they are selling at a reasonable price in order to induce people to build in this locality. Mrs. Horton has proved a valuable assistant to her husband in all his business ventures, and with him shares in the high esteem of the residents of this portion of King county.

Mrs. Horton bore the maiden name of Annie E. Bigelow, and her marriage to Mr. Horton was solemnized in Illinois. She is a sister of General Harry Bigelow, a sketch of whose life will also be found in this work. Four children have been born to this union, as follows: George M., who is represented elsewhere in this volume; Dora E., the wife of William A. Carle; Maud M., who became the wife of Frank G. Edmund, who served as master at arms on the United States steamship Oregon, and was at the battle of Manila, and she died on the 23d of December, 1898; and Howard Dexter, who is engaged in the study of medicine. The two eldest children were born

in Illinois. Mr. Horton has been identified with the principles of Republicanism since the organization of that party, and on its ticket he has been elected to many positions of honor and trust. For four years he was the efficient deputy assessor, serving under both Chilberg and Hughes, and was afterward elected to the office of assessor, in which he was serving at the time of the disastrous fire in Seattle. For many years he also served as a school director. Fraternally he is a Mason, having joined that old and time-honored order forty years ago. He has given his aid in many generous ways to the perpetuation of those forces which conserve the best interests of the community, and the course that he has followed in political, business, social and home circles commends him to the high esteem of all.

FRANK V. HYMAN.

Incumbent of the responsible and exacting office of chief deputy grain inspector in the service of the state of Washington and maintaining his residence in the city of Seattle, Mr. Hyman is known as one of the progressive and able young business men of the metropolis of the state, where he has lived for the past twelve years, and he is well entitled to definite consideration in this compilation.

Frank V. Hyman is a native of the city of Logansport, Indiana, where he was born in August, 1862, the second in order of birth of the six children of Daniel and Martha (Reagan) Hyman. His father was born in Germany, whence he came to America when a youth, taking up a tract of land in Cass county, Indiana, at a point ten miles south of Logansport, the locality being known as Deer Creek. There he improved an excellent farm, being one of the honored and substantial citizens of the community, and there he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring when he was about fifty-five years of age, while his wife passed away at the age of forty-five. Daniel Hyman was a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, in whose cause he was an active worker, having served as a member of the state central committee, but never having sought official preferment for himself.

Frank V. Hyman was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded by the public schools of his native state. He continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until he had attained his legal majority, when he removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for some time, and then went to North Platte, Nebraska, and was there identified with railroading for a

period of three years. At the expiration of this time, in August, 1889, he came to Seattle and here secured a position as traveling salesman for a cigar factory, covering in his field of labor the greater portion of the northwest, and he was thus engaged for five years. He then engaged in the cigar business on his own responsibility, doing a general brokerage business and having his headquarters in Seattle. He successfully continued this enterprise until May, 1901, when he was appointed to his present position as chief deputy grain inspector, in which connection he is assisted by three subordinates, and under his direction all incoming grain is carefully inspected on the cars, as well as that held in the elevators, while, if requested, grain for foreign shipment is also inspected. The duties involved are onerous, since an average of from fourteen hundred to fifteen hundred cars per month are inspected in the shipping season, the greater portion being in sacks, so that the amount of detail work required is very large. Mr. Hyman has proved a most capable and discriminating executive and his services are of great benefit to both the buyer and the seller.

In his political allegiance Mr. Hyman is prominently identified with the Democratic party, in whose cause he has taken an active interest, having been a delegate to both city and county conventions since taking up his residence in Seattle, while he was also prominent in the local party ranks while residing in Iowa and Nebraska. At the age of twenty-one years he identified himself with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but he has not maintained his active affiliation with the fraternity in recent years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed all the official chairs, also representing his lodge in the grand lodge of the state, and he also holds membership in the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World. He has taken a lively interest in all that concerns the advancement and well-being of his home city, and has here erected three residences. At Waterloo, Iowa, in 1886, Mr. Hyman was united in marriage to Miss Josie Garvie, and they have one daughter, Effie May.

HERBERT S. UPPER.

“A man of affairs” is a very apt and suggestive phrase, and, moreover, very complimentary to the individual so designated, for it is the men of affairs in America who hold the first places of distinction and not only receive the material rewards in the way of wealth and prosperity, but are looked up to and respected by all their fellow citizens. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Upper deserves this peculiar American title, for in his life of little

more than thirty years he has been engaged since he was in his 'teens in the moil of business, where only the stalwart and persevering are able to stem the tide and be accounted victorious.

He is the son of Canadian parents, and his father was a banker in St. Thomas, Ontario. He was born in Villia Nova, Ontario, November 5, 1869. He was reared in the city of St. Thomas, and after finishing his course in the public schools took a college course. He early formed the intention of going to the country of opportunities, the great west, and, so, when he was still a boy in years, he went to the Pacific coast. Seattle was at that time, about 1889, a city of seventeen thousand population, and he decided that it was the place for him to locate and make the scene of his life work. Thus early he had formed a considerable knowledge of the value of timber lands, gained among the forests of the north, and his first investments were in this line. He kept steadily buying and has, perhaps, owned more of this kind of property than any man of his age in the state, if not without this limitation of age. The keynote of his success in these ventures seems to have been his infallible judgment as to timber values, and his foresight as to the increase of the lumber industry in the state of Washington has been rewarded, for these values at the present time have exceeded even his estimates. He has always invested with a safe margin and was one of the fortunate few who weathered the storms of the financial stress of the early nineties, when those most solid financially were none too secure. And he exhibited his great confidence in the ultimate outcome of this period and the general stability of the country when he was the only one who would take mortgages on timber lands and other real estate. Mr. Upper has also dealt extensively in city property, both residences and business houses. He has laid out three additions to Seattle and has built a number of residences. That his business has steadily increased and is now carried on on a large scale may be inferred from the fact that he employs four persons in his office and two on the outside, who are all needed to manage the volume of business.

But Mr. Upper has been occupied in other affairs as well as real estate. He delights in the life of the farm, and has an especial liking for stock. On his ranch east of Lake Washington there is some very choice stock, and he is a good judge of horseflesh, riding and driving some of his blooded horses constituting his chief diversion. He was one of the organizers and is the president of the Seattle Riding Club. All matters that have had the public good in view have found in Mr. Upper a willing helper, and he is interested in several companies for the development of the resources of the state. He is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, a stockholder in the

Rainier Club, is connected with the management of the King County Fair Association, and belongs to the Seattle Athletic Club. In church affairs he holds membership with the First Baptist church and is the treasurer. Mr. Upper has had his suite of offices in the Schermerhorn block for the past thirteen years; and in 1902 he built for himself a nice residence on East Jefferson street, near Eighteenth.

ELWOOD HORTON.

One of the busiest, most energetic and most enterprising men of Seattle is this well known contractor and builder, who is in every way a splendid type of our best American citizenship. His present residence, office and shop are at 717 Pike street, while his telephone number is Red 1716. A native of Indiana, Mr. Horton was born in Marion county, that state, December 14, 1855, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Mendanhall) Horton, both natives of Ohio, the former born in 1815, the latter in 1819. His paternal grandfather, James Horton, was a pioneer of Marion county, Indiana, where he located in 1830. He cleared a farm from a heavily timbered tract of land in that locality and endured all the privations incident to early backwoods life and the development of a new country. There he spent the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife bore the maiden name of Hayworth. Our subject's great-grandfather was captured by the Indians and is supposed to have been killed by them.

William Horton was one of a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased. He was a lad of fifteen years on accompanying his parents on their removal to Indiana and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, which he continued to follow during his entire business career at West Newton, Indiana. He and his family were members of the Society of Friends, and in politics he was a staunch abolitionist and Republican. He was well known in business circles in that portion of the Hoosier state in which he lived, and erected there a great many public buildings, churches, schoolhouses, etc. After a useful and well spent life he died in 1889, and his estimable wife passed away in 1893.

In the family of this worthy couple were eight children, namely: John, who remained in Marion county, Indiana, where he served as deputy sheriff for fifteen years, was a soldier of the Civil war, being a member of the Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1881 at the age of forty years. Alfred, who was also a soldier of the Civil war, is now engaged in the sawmill and lumber business in Morgan county, Indiana. Eme-

line is the wife of Rev. John Stribling, a minister of the Friends church at Earlham, Iowa. Joseph is an undertaker of West Newton, Indiana. Sarah A. is the wife of David Millar of Indianapolis, Indiana. James is connected with Alfred in business in Morgan county, Indiana. Elwood, our subject, is the next of the family. Jennie is the wife of Milton Osborne of Jewell county, Kansas.

Elwood Horton was born in West Newton, Indiana, and in that village grew to manhood, being indebted to its common schools for his educational privileges. At the age of sixteen years he began learning the carpenter's trade with his father, and after attaining his eighteenth year was associated with him in business. As his father grew old he assumed more and more the responsibility of the firm until he had entire control. In 1886 he removed to the city of Indianapolis, where he engaged in contracting and building until the fall of that year, when he went to Pasadena, California. There he was also engaged in contract work, largely on churches, public buildings, etc., remaining there until the spring of 1889, when he came to Seattle, where he has since engaged in the same line of business. He has erected many fine residences here and is regarded as one of the most reliable contractors and builders of the city, his work always giving the utmost satisfaction.

Before leaving his native state Mr. Horton was married in Marion county, Indiana, September 13, 1883, to Miss Anna Coppuck, a daughter of Isaac and Judith (Russell) Coppuck, all natives of that county. Mrs. Horton is one of a family of four children, the others being Calvin Wesley and James, both residents of Indianapolis, Indiana; and William, deceased. To our subject and his wife have been born three children, namely: Floyd E., Ralph W. and Edith F. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are both earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is also connected with the Woodmen of the World. In his political affiliations he is a stalwart Republican and takes a commendable interest in public affairs.

AARON T. VAN DE VANTER.

The term "captains of industry" is now a familiar one in the parlance of the day. It has sprung into existence as the result of business conditions which are shaping the history of this country and of the world. History is no longer a record of war and conquest, but is an account of business achievement and accomplishment, and the men who are prominent in public life are they who are conducting extensive and important enterprises in the business world. Mr. Van De Vanter is one of the representative citizens of Seattle,



A. J. Van De Venter

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closely and actively associated with many lines which have contributed to the substantial upbuilding and improvement of the city as well as to his individual prosperity. He may well be classed among the "captains of industry" in Seattle, for he seems the personification of the term, his life being indeed busy and useful. He is now manager of the King County Fair Association, which is of great worth to the locality, stimulating business activity and bringing to the public notice the many lines of labor which are represented and the many natural resources which the country offers to its citizens.

Mr. Van De Vanter was born in Sturgis, St. Joseph county, Michigan, February 25, 1859, and is a son of John F. Van De Vanter, who was born in Penn township, Delaware county, Ohio, in May, 1819. The family is recorded as among the settlers enumerated in the first census taken in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, in which year Peter Van Deventer (as the name was then written) was named as the head of a family of five sons and two daughters. He was the great-grandfather of our subject and one of the earliest settlers on the Juniata river, having removed to Pennsylvania from New Jersey. Although too old to serve in the Revolutionary war, he was an ardent patriot. He married Margaret Miller and they became the parents of eleven children, of whom the second, Jacob, is the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, and followed farming throughout his life. In 1831 he removed to Indiana, locating there when the Indians were far more numerous than the white settlers. He became quite prominent in public affairs and served as one of the commissioners who erected the court house of Wayne county at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and his name is inscribed in that building. He married Lydia Fee, a daughter of John and Patience (Kelly) Fee, of Huntington county, Pennsylvania. John Fee was a loyal soldier in the Revolutionary war and his widow was afterward granted a pension. His name is also on the census report of Huntington county of 1790. After the death of his first wife he wedded Jane Jackson. His previous military service as a Revolutionary soldier made him a valued fighter in the early Indian wars of his adopted state.

Hon. John F. Van De Vanter, the father of our subject, is the only surviving member of his father's family. He was educated in the district schools and in a branch of the state university, and for two or three winters engaged in teaching school. He followed farming in both Indiana and Michigan, removing to the latter state in 1857. There he resided for twenty years and took an active part in political affairs not because he desired public office but because he believed it the duty of American citizens to thus support

the principles of good government. He served as justice of the peace and superintendent of the poor, and his early political support was given to the Whig party. Later he became a staunch Abolitionist and subsequently joined the ranks of the Republican party. In 1887 he came to Washington and located on the farm which is now owned by his son Aaron T. After two years he retired from active life and now makes his home in Kent. He is a member of the Masonic order of that place and has taken the Royal Arch degrees. He belongs to the Presbyterian church of that place, is one of the elders and represented the church of Puget Sound at the general assembly at Saratoga Springs in 1896. In Greenfield Mills, Lagrange county, Indiana, on the 25th of April, 1842, Mr. Van De Vanter married Elizabeth Dayton Thompson, a daughter of Aaron Thompson, a farmer of the Hoosier state. They became the parents of four children: William, of Chicago; Edward, a physician of King county; A. T., of this review; and Lizzie, the wife of W. W. Watson, of Kent. In 1892 the parents celebrated their golden wedding, on which happy occasion three of the children and many friends and relatives were present. In February, 1898, however, Mr. Van De Vanter lost his wife after a most happy married life covering fifty-six years. She was an earnest Christian woman, and in her family was a devoted wife and mother.

Aaron T. Van De Vanter pursued his education in the public schools and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, where he remained until 1883. He then made his way to Washington, for he had heard of the hops grown here and realized that the industry might be a profitable one. Accordingly he settled in the White River valley and purchased a farm near Kent which was but slightly improved. To-day, however, he has three hundred acres of richly cultivated land there, and his agricultural interests have been of an important character. He enjoys the reputation of being the largest shipper of asparagus on Puget Sound, and his annual sales of this vegetable bring to him a good financial return. In his dairy business he is also prospering, and has a herd of one hundred head of fine cattle. He has always been a lover of fine horses and has bred some very valuable ones. He owns the stallion Erect, a full brother of Direct, bred by the stallion Monroe Salisbury. He also has the stallion Pathmark, with a record of 2:15 $\frac{1}{4}$. This horse has been on the road for three years and has taken many prizes. Mr. Van De Vanter continued to reside on his farm until his removal to the city in order to take charge of the county fair. He was one of the incorporators of the King County Fair Association, which was organized in 1901. His idea is to make this a great and permanent exhibit of the resources of the community. In it are represented one hundred and ten classes of manufac-

tures, beside its mineral and fishing industries and all of the various departments of agriculture and horticulture. The exhibits already made have awakened wide interest and have been creditable to the city and surrounding country. Mr. Van De Vanter deserves great credit for what he is accomplishing in this respect. Such an institution always stimulates effort and causes the different representatives of business enterprises to do their best in securing for such exhibits the finest products of which they have control. It becomes a matter of local pride which reflects directly upon the business activity and prosperity of a locality. In connection with James F. McElroy Mr. Van De Vanter purchased and subdivided three hundred acres of the old Page farm at Black River Junction into five-acre tracts.

On the 24th of June, 1900, Mr. Van De Vanter was married at Kent to Miss Martha May Triplett, a daughter of F. A. Triplett, of that place. Mr. Van De Vanter is very prominent and popular in social circles and his name is on the membership roll of many social and fraternal organizations. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the uniformed rank of Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arcanum and holds an honorary life membership in Seattle Lodge No. 92, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted scribe. He takes a very active part in Masonry and is a prominent member of Verity Lodge No. 59, of Kent, in which he is a past master. He likewise belongs to Seattle Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, Seattle Commandery No. 2, Knight Templars, and Affi Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Tacoma. In the first grand lodge of which he was a member he was one of a committee to expose the noted swindler Fleming. He has ever endeavored to uphold the dignity of the order and in his life exemplifies its beneficent principles.

In his political affiliations Mr. Van De Vanter is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party. He served as mayor of Kent, and he was later elected to the state senate. He served during the first full term of four years and was chairman of the committee on appropriations. He was widely recognized as one of the active working members of the upper house and his keen insight into public questions, his loyalty and patriotism were manifest in many important acts of legislation. Before his term as senator had expired he was nominated to the office of sheriff and later was renominated, but was defeated by the combination of Populists and Democrats. Two years later, however, his name was again placed upon the county ticket for office and he was chosen sheriff, although every other Republican candidate on the ticket was defeated except the assessor. He handled suc-

cessfully the greatest jail-break in the record of the county. He took charge of the office on the 14th of January and on the 17th of March twenty-three prisoners broke jail, but he succeeded in capturing them all without the loss of life. Mr. Van De Vanter was president of the first live-stock board of the state, being chosen to that office on the organization at Ellensburg. He deserves to be classed among the substantial builders of the great northwest, and has performed his part nobly in establishing and maintaining the material interests, the legal status and moral welfare of his community.

EDWIN A. STROUT.

Edwin A. Strout belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He early had the business foresight to realize Seattle's future growth and importance, and acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment he has prospered with the growth of Seattle and of the state of Washington. He is now connected with many extensive and important business interests. At the present time he is secretary of the Brick Exchange, representing nearly all of the brick manufacturing interests of this section; secretary and a large owner in the Seattle Brick & Tile Company; vice president of the Seattle Ice Company; and senior member of the firm of E. A. Strout & Company, fire, marine and liability insurance agents. His business interests are extensive and such as demand his active attention.

Mr. Strout is a native of New Hampshire, having been born at Conway, July 26, 1862. His father, Bennett P. Strout, was born in Maine and led an active business life until about fifteen years ago, when he retired from business and went to Philadelphia, where he now lives. During the greater part of his business career he remained in New Hampshire. He has now attained the age of eighty-three years and is still active and well. In public affairs he has been an active worker. He served as county commissioner and in other local official positions and for several years was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives. While living in Maine he was united in marriage to Abbie Woodruff, daughter of Erastus Woodruff, of Lyndon, Vermont. They had two children, the elder being Charles H., a resident of Philadelphia and proprietor of St. Luke's School for Boys. On both sides of the family the ancestry can be traced back in this country to the seventeenth century. The father is a descendant of John Strout, who came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630, from England. On the Woodruff side the

lineage runs back to 1664, when Matthew Woodruff came from England and was one of the original eighty-four settlers of Farmington, Connecticut.

Edwin A. Strout of this review pursued a portion of his education in Conway, New Hampshire, and afterward became a student in an academy at Wolfboro, in the graded schools at Dover and in the business college at Manchester, New Hampshire. In 1879 he entered upon his active business career, becoming connected with the subsistence department of the army. He was first sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained for some months, acting as clerk for his uncle, Captain C. A. Woodruff, commissary of subsistence, United States Army. From there he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he acted as chief clerk for Captain Woodruff until the fall of 1884. During this time he saw a great deal of active service in the Apache Indian troubles of that period. In 1884 he came with Captain Woodruff to Vancouver barracks, Washington, where he was stationed until he came to Seattle. In 1885 he made up his mind to engage in business for himself, and with this end in view investigated the prospects offered in the various cities of Oregon and Washington, making a trip in that year to Tacoma and Seattle. Deciding that Seattle offered the best prospects for a young man he came here in January, 1887. He then organized the Puget Sound Ice Company for the manufacture of artificial ice, and erected a plant at West and Seneca streets in the spring of 1887. This was the first ice plant ever operated on Puget Sound. He was connected with this company until the plant was destroyed in the general conflagration of 1889. He then assisted in the organization of the Seattle Ice & Refrigeration Company, which erected a large plant at Yesler. This company was later changed to the Seattle Ice Company, and the plant was removed to its present location in this city. In 1889 Mr. Strout was one of the organizers of the Washington Territory Investment Company, was elected its first vice president and later was made president. This company bought the lot on the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Cherry street and erected, in 1889-90, the building now known as the Post-Intelligencer building. Mr. Strout retained the management of this building until it was sold in 1902. In 1888 he was associated with George H. Heilbron in the organization of the Seattle Brick & Tile Company and has acted as its secretary continuously since that time. These enterprises have furnished employment to a large number of men and have contributed greatly to Mr. Strout's success as well as aiding in the up-building of Seattle.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1889, Mr. Strout was united in marriage to Cora Taylor, a daughter of Major Frank Taylor, of the United

States army, and they have two children, Edwin A. and Helen. In 1884 he erected his residence on Marion street, between Summit and Boylston avenues. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church, and of Mt. Hood Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M. He has always taken a prominent part in the social and club life of Seattle, being one of the organizers of the Rainier Club, Country Club and Golf & Country Club. He is a man of strong individuality and perseverance and is justly entitled to rank with the prominent men of Seattle.

CLARENCE W. COULTER.

There is more than ordinary interest attaching to the career of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for not only is he a native son of the state of Washington and a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families, but he has also personally been conspicuously identified with the great industrial interests and activities which have brought about the magnificent development of this favored section of the northwest; while his youth was passed amid the scenes and environments of the pioneer epoch, so that his memory forms a chain linking the period of inception with that of latter-day opulence and prosperity. Thus it will at once be seen how consistently may a review of his life history be incorporated in a publication of this nature. Mr. Coulter maintains his home and business headquarters in the city of Seattle and is here secretary and manager of the Excelsior & Wooden Ware Manufacturing Company, agent for the Burke building, one of the finest business blocks in the city, and also has other interests of marked importance.

Mr. Coulter traces his lineage, on both sides, to stanch English origin, the respective families having been established on American soil in the early colonial epoch, while it is a matter of record that his paternal great-grandfather was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, while he subsequently removed to what is now the middle west, then the very frontier of civilization, and took part in the Black Hawk Indian war. Samuel Coulter, the father of the subject of this review, came to Oregon as one of the pioneers of 1850, and within the following year took up his abode in that part of Oregon territory which is now comprised in the state of Washington. He was born in West Virginia, whence he went to Ohio, and when eighteen years of age started on the long and perilous overland trip across the plains to Oregon, starting from the city of St. Louis, Missouri, with a large company, the wagon train wending its way over the weary stretches of plain and

mountain, and the party being sufficient in number to repel the attacks of the hostile Indians, who menaced the train on several occasions while enroute. He came to Oregon City, which was at that time the principal settlement in the territory, arriving at this point after having passed six months on the journey. He there became identified with the lumbering business, continuing operations until 1852, when he went to Colorado on a mining expedition, being quite successful in his efforts, and returning to Oregon in the spring of the following year. He then turned his attention to the cattle business, his branding corrals being located where the thriving little city of Ellensburg, Washington, now stands, the site being unmarked by a single dwelling at that time. He continued very successfully in that enterprise until 1877, when he removed to the city of Portland and purchased the land on which the Edmond Hotel now stands, that building having been erected by him. He leased the hotel property and gave his attention to dealing in timber lands upon an extensive scale, having become the owner of about five thousand acres of valuable land of that character, and having acquired other desirable realty all up and down the Sound. In 1880 he took and completed the contract for the building of the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad between Cheney and Spokane Falls, and in the fall of that year he again returned to the Sound and engaged in the cattle business. In addition to continuing this enterprise, in 1883 Mr. Coulter resumed the logging business, constructing for the purpose a standard-guage railroad six or more miles in length and utilizing on the same the first donkey engine brought into requisition in connection with the lumbering business in this section of the Union. The line was at the head of the North bay, and the logs handled on the same were sold to various mills operated on the Sound. In 1886 he disposed of his cattle business, but he continued to be prominently identified with the lumbering industry until 1893, since which time he has devoted his attention to general trading operations, maintaining his home and business headquarters in the city of Seattle. Mr. Coulter has been prominent in political affairs from the early territorial days of Washington, and at one time he owned and published a paper in the capital city, Olympia, in the interests of the Republican party, of whose principles he has ever been a stanch advocate. President Grant appointed him to the office of internal revenue collector for the territory of Washington, and he was in tenure of the same at the time when the districts of Washington and Oregon were combined, and he was then tendered the position as collector for the entire district. But the demands of his private business affairs rendered it inexpedient for him to continue in the office, whose duties would have required

his absence from his headquarters too great a portion of his time. Mr. Coulter has ever been known as a public-spirited, loyal and progressive citizen of the Evergreen state, giving his aid and influence in the support of schools and churches and all other worthy enterprises fostering development and conserving the general welfare. During the Indian war of 1855 he was first lieutenant in the militia raised to repel the attacks of the savages.

In Oregon, in 1853, Samuel Coulter was united in marriage to Miss Harriet E. Tilley, who had accompanied her father, Judge Abraham Tilley, to Oregon in the year prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter became the parents of three sons, namely: Clarence W., the immediate subject of this sketch; Esmond, deceased; and Alvah S., who is identified with mining enterprises, and who resides in the city of Seattle.

Clarence W. Coulter was born on the prairie farm in Thurston county, Washington, about twenty miles from the city of Olympia, the date of his nativity having been December 6, 1856. His early educational discipline was received in the public schools of the capital, while in 1872 he went to Oregon, where he continued his educational work for a period of five years. After leaving school he became identified with the operation of steamboats, and thus continued about two years. He then returned to Olympia and became associated with his father in the cattle and lumbering business, this relation existing until 1893. In 1888 he also became interested in mining and prospecting enterprises, and became a prominent operator. He erected a ten-stamp mill near Juneau, Alaska, and had mining interests from that distant division of our national domain to California, and, as he had charge of the cattle business, he made Seattle his headquarters. He disposed of the Juneau mines and mill in 1892, and in the following year went to California, where he remained until the spring of 1896, when he went to Cook's Inlet, at the time of the gold excitement in that district. In the following year he joined the stampede to the Cariboo country in British Columbia, and there remained during that summer. In 1898, under the contractor D. A. Robinson, Mr. Coulter had charge of the construction of the elevators and docks of the Great Northern Railroad at Smith's Cove, and since that time he has given more or less attention to speculating in timber lands, in which line his operations have been successful, for not only is he an excellent judge of values, but he also has that keen business sagacity which enables him to handle the various projects with the best results. In April, 1900, Mr. Coulter effected in Seattle the organization of the Excelsior & Wooden Ware Manufacturing Company, which enterprise is the only one of the sort in the state and he has been secretary and manager of the company from its incep-

tion. He is also secretary of the Wenatchee Development Company, which owns the town site and large tracts of land contiguous thereto, of Wenatchee, Chelan county. This company platted the town and has done much to further its development and progress. In April, 1901, Mr. Coulter took the agency of the Burke building, and has charge of rentals and other details of management of this fine structure, which contains four stores and one hundred and fifty-nine modern office rooms, the building being six stories in height and located on Second avenue.

In politics Mr. Coulter gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and while he has never sought official preferment he was elected a member of the city council in 1883, serving efficiently and laboring to advance the best interests of the municipality. He is alert and progressive, fully typifying that spirit which has brought about the magnificent development of the great northwest, and his course has ever been such as to retain to him the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who know him. In the city of Seattle, in August, 1882, Mr. Coulter was united in marriage to Miss Helena B. Smith, and of this union two children were born, Clarice, who died at the age of one year; and Chester, who remains at the parental home.

JOSEPH L. JENOTT.

If the history of Joseph Lachapelle Jenott was written in detail it would furnish many a chapter of more thrilling interest than any book of fiction. He has undergone all of the experiences of life amid the mining regions of Alaska. He came to Seattle in April, 1888, and from this point went to the cold northern region. He was born in New Glasgow, Canada, on the 19th of April, 1863, and comes of French lineage. His father, Frank Jenott, was also born in Canada and was a carpenter by trade, following that pursuit continuously for more than sixty years. He now lives retired in Seattle. He was but fourteen years of age when he removed from Canada to Massachusetts and there learned the carpenter's trade in Pittsfield, but later returned to Canada, in which country he was married. The family has resided for many generations in America, and the father is now living retired in a pleasant home which was erected for him by his son Joseph in 1901.

Joseph L. Jenott had but limited educational privileges in the public schools of his native country, but through observation and experience he has added largely to his knowledge and is now a well-informed, if self-educated, man. At the age of seventeen years he left Canada and went to Michigan, where he was connected with the logging interests of that state, spending

about eight years in that way in Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1888 he came to Washington, having read of the country, its advantages and opportunities. Believing that it would be a good field of labor he and his brother made their way to the coast and took up their abode in Seattle and engaged in chopping wood on Queen Anne Hill, now one of the most beautiful residence districts of the city, but then all covered with timber. As the man for whom he was working could not pay him, Mr. Jenott purchased a team and hauled the wood off for himself, and so gained a very comfortable financial return for his labor, as prices were very high at that time on account of the extra demand for lumber caused by the great fire which had occurred in Seattle in June, 1889.

Mr. Jenott started in business at Ballard, but there he suffered losses by fire on two different occasions in the same month, and as he had no insurance he was thus badly crippled financially. In 1894 he felt a desire to go to Alaska, and in the following spring sold his interests in Seattle, locating his family in that city, and in 1895 took passage on a boat for Alaska. At Juneau he purchased thirty dollars' worth of provisions, thence proceeded to Dyea and from there walked over the summit. It required forty-five days to make the trip from Seattle to Forty Mile, and when he arrived there he had only seventy-five cents remaining. He then went on a prospecting tour in that locality and also at Sixty Mile creek. He made some little money in helping a couple in transporting their goods, and in the fall he went to work cutting wood in order to get money needed to buy provisions. The following spring a stampede started on American creek, and his partner wanted to go there, but as Mr. Jenott had to get something which would bring him in an income sufficient to keep his family, he and his partner there separated. In the fall Mr. Jenott went to what is now Dawson, and staked a claim which he afterward sold for one hundred dollars. In the fall of that year, 1896, he returned to Seattle and spent the winter with his family, but in the spring of 1897 again went to Alaska, proceeding to Dawson, where the town was just being established. He took a claim on Twenty-one, above Bonanza, and this proved a profitable move, as he cleared up a good stake on it. In the summer of 1898 Mr. Jenott returned to Seattle, but in 1899 again went to Alaska, and made two trips that year, getting machinery to a claim on Dominion. This was placed in working order in 1900, and Mr. Jenott then made a trip to Paris. In 1901 he returned to Dominion and disposed of his property there, again coming to Seattle in June of that year. Here he has since made his home.

On the 2d of October, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of Joseph L.

Jenott and Miss Mary Sherman, a daughter of Chris Sherman of this city. They have two daughters, Winnie and Lena. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Jenott built his pleasant home at 2520 Fifth avenue, designing all of the work himself. He has also erected two other houses here, including one for his father, built in 1901. He has invested in other city property in Seattle, and owns a good business block which brings him in a very desirable rental. Mr. Jenott is a plain, unassuming man, but possesses strong worth of character and has gained many friends. He is numbered among the honored citizens, and his earnest efforts have contributed to the improvement of Alaska and to the work of opening up that district to the uses of the white man.

W. C. WEEKS.

Though living upon the Pacific coast, Mr. Weeks was born on the Atlantic slope, and at one time was a resident of Florida, so that the places of his activity are widely scattered. His birth occurred in Lancaster, New Hampshire, February 25, 1863, his parents being William D. and Helen (Fowler) Weeks. His father, also a native of Lancaster, was born February 28, 1818, while the mother was born in Woodstock, Connecticut. Both were of English descent and lived for many years in happy wedded life at Lancaster, but were separated in death in 1884, when Mr. Weeks was called to his final rest. His wife survived him and died in 1897.

W. C. Weeks obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city and later studied in the academy there. His youth was passed upon the home farm, and he assisted in its cultivation until twenty-one years of age, when he left home and in 1886 took up his abode in Orlando, Florida, where he was engaged in the dairy business for about two years. In 1889 he came to Washington, locating at North Bend, King county, and for two years occupied a position as salesman in the store of Gusten & Tibbetts, who then made an assignment. Mr. Weeks later purchased the store from the assignee and conducted the business from 1892 until 1897, securing a good patronage and meeting with fair success. At the same time he operated a shingle mill and conducted a hotel. For the past three years he has been contracting and logging, owning large tracts of timber land in the vicinity of North Bend and shipping the logs to points on the sea coast. He has built up a good business in this line and is thus connected with one of the most important industries of the northwest. He is a Republican in his political views, but has no time nor inclination for public office, preferring to give his attention to his well managed business affairs, which are bringing to him excellent returns.

WILLIAM R. BRAWLEY.

William R. Brawley, one of the leading business men of the city, has made his home in Seattle since 1879, actively interested in all measures advanced for the good of the people, and has performed his full share in the development and improvement of the city. He was born in Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of February, 1840, and is of Scotch, German and Irish descent. His ancestors having been among the first to locate in the United States. His grandfather, James Brawley, was a native of Eastport, Pennsylvania, but later became a prominent settler of Crawford county, that state, and William R. Brawley, the father of our subject, was the first white child born in that county. James Brawley was a farmer and lumberman by occupation. In his family were eleven children, and he attained to the good old age of eighty-three years, leaving behind him at his death a record for honorable and upright dealing.

William R. Brawley, the father of our subject, married Miss Jane Stewart, of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and her ancestors were from the north of Ireland, and were also among the early settlers of this country. Mr. Brawley followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation, and in addition he also owned and operated a flouring mill. Both he and his wife were valued and active members of the Methodist church, and for many years he served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. For the long period of forty years he was also a justice of the peace. His death occurred when he had reached his seventy-fourth year, but his wife long survived him, passing away at the age of ninety-three years and three months. To this worthy couple were born five children.

William R. Brawley, the subject of this review, was reared and received his education in the place of his nativity. He had just attained to mature years when the great oil discoveries in Pennsylvania were made, the famous Drake well, the first one to be successfully operated, being located within twenty miles of his home, and he and his three brothers at once began work in the oil fields. Purchasing the necessary tools, they began constructing wells by contract, but soon they were able to lease land and construct wells on their own account, at one time owning as high as twenty-five wells and leasing twelve thousand acres of land. Their principal well, known as the Troutman, produced a flow of eight hundred and fifty barrels of oil a day. In 1879, however, Mr. Brawley and his brother D. C. became convinced of the many advantages to be secured in Seattle, and accordingly the former came to this city to make investments, while the brother remained in the east

and continued to look after their interests there. After a residence here of ten years the great fire occurred, and like many others Mr. Brawley met with heavy losses, but with characteristic energy he at once began the work of retrieving his lost possessions, and is now the owner of much city property and one of the leading business men of the city. He has been especially interested in the purchase and improvement of farming lands, and is also one of the owners of the Bell & Crown copper and gold mine, also of the Copper Whale mine, near Index, both valuable properties. In 1883 his brother, DeWitt Clinton Brawley, joined him in Seattle, and together they continued operations in this city until they were separated by the hand of death, the brother passing away on the 14th of March, 1900. He was a member of the Baptist church, and his loss was deeply mourned in this community, but his memory is enshrined in the hearts of scores of his old friends and associates, to whose interests he was ever faithful.

In 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brawley and Miss Gertrude Parkhurst. She, too, is a native of Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Henry Saxton Parkhurst, a descendent of an old Swiss family who were early settlers of Vermont. Her great-grandfather, Elim Parkhurst, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and her father fought throughout the period of the Civil war, during which time he was twice taken prisoner, but each time made his escape. At the close of the war he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, continuing until his death in 1875, at which time his wife and family came to Seattle, where they have since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Brawley have been born four children, all natives of Seattle, and the two now living are W. Parkhurst and Edith. The family are prominent members of the Methodist church. In 1888 Mr. Brawley erected a beautiful and commodious residence at 302 Ninth avenue, where his family and also his brother's widow and children now reside, and all are held in high regard by many friends and acquaintances.

J. H. PAYNE.

Daniel Payne, the father of the subject of this brief biography, was a native of Ohio, born there on April 9, 1822, and after reaching manhood followed farming in the states of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. During the Civil war he followed the flag of the Union and died at Springfield, Illinois, in February, 1863. His wife, Sarah J. Wheeler, was born in Kentucky December 27, 1828, and died at Xenia, Ohio, in February, 1896.

Their son James H. was born on a farm in Whitley county, Indiana, on

the 12th day of September, 1849; he worked on his father's farm in the summer and learned the lessons of the district schools in the winter in Porter and Laporte counties, Indiana, and in his eighteenth year left home to farm on his own account, continuing till 1876. In March, 1877, he went to Sherman, Texas, where for four years he engaged in the different pursuits of stock-raising, contracting, butchering and farming. In June 1881, he moved to Bureau county, Illinois, where he engaged in agriculture for eight years, and in March, 1889, arrived in King county, Washington. He took up a homestead on the Snoqualmie river five miles from Fall City; he spent much time and labor in clearing and improving this land and in 1895 traded it for town lots and farm property at Fall City, where he now resides and devotes his attention to farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Payne has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, and is chairman of the Republican precinct committee, has served as constable for several years and is usually a delegate to the nominating conventions of his party. Mr. Payne's marriage was celebrated at Princeton, Illinois, on January 5, 1873, when he became the husband of Hester A. Morton, who was born in Henry county, Illinois, in 1853, her mother being a native of Canada, and her father of Ohio. They are the parents of six children: Fred Morton, Franklin L., Elmer E., Elsie E., David and James Clayton. Mr. Payne is a man of much ability, of straightforward, honest purposes, and seeks to advance the best interests of city and county.

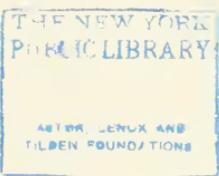
CARL KLEINSCHMIDT.

Nowhere are men so thoroughly grounded in the principles of education and in science generally as in the great German empire; and the educated German is the synonym of the well rounded, broad cultured man, who may be depended upon to execute affairs of great importance and requiring powers of mind and persistence. One of such men and one who has accomplished the saving of large sums of money to the shipping interests of the world by his inventions and study, is Carl Kleinschmidt, the general manager and treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Pile and Timber Preserving Company, whose offices are located at 429-430-431 Burke building at Seattle, Washington, and the laboratories and works including the boring machines are on the tide flats.

Mr. Kleinschmidt was born and reared in Prussia, received a liberal education and then went to the famous mining school at Clausthal, where



Carl Kleinshmidt



he studied under his uncles, Professor Bode and William Kleinschmidt, and completed a thorough course in mining, mastering all the technicalities and the practical work of mining, including the concentrating of ores by hydraulics. At the age of twenty he entered the Prussian army to complete his military duty in the Fourth Army Corps in the fortress at Magdeburg. His coming to America was in 1860, and he first located at St. Louis, Missouri, where for two years he engaged in mining engineering and concentrating in the lead districts. In 1863, in Lawrence, Kansas, he was enrolled in the Third Regiment, Kansas troops, and appointed master of transportation for the division, under command of General Williams, and served till the close of the war. He then went across the plains and landed at Confederate Gulch in Diamond City, Montana, where he engaged in hydraulic and quartz mining and merchandising, later was engaged in stock-raising and grazing on a large scale in Deer Lodge county on the Big Blackfoot river, and was also in wholesale merchandising in Helena, Butte and Bozeman; he was successful till the winter of 1888, when he met with severe losses in cattle, horses and sheep. In 1891 he operated in the Slocan country and on the Salmon river, and in the next year came to Seattle and has ever since been engaged in mining operations in the northwest. In 1898 he went to Dawson and as a mining engineer located and purchased thirty-four claims, some of which he still retains, principally the copper claims near Five Fingers on the Lewes river.

But it is in a more scientific direction that Mr. Kleinschmidt has been chiefly successful. He is also a student of chemistry and has for many years maintained a private laboratory, where he has assayed quartz and ores, sampled out of mines on which he made reports, and of other districts to get familiar with the formations, acquiring an increased knowledge of the diverse mining districts and ore values. About eight years ago, during his frequent traveling on the Sound and Pacific ocean, his attention was called to the vast losses caused by the ravages of the teredo, or ship-worms, on the wharves, docks and other marine and submarine constructions, and the great expense entailed by the replacing of the material destroyed by these worms. He therefore determined to thoroughly experiment and ascertain if some effective chemical compound might not be applied to the marine and submarine wood construction to make it immune from the attacks of this pest and of other mollusks. After extended observation and study he arrived at two important conclusions: that the processes then in use were neither the most effective nor the cheapest, and that chemicals could be so united with some suitable medium as to penetrate every fibre of the wood in the submarine construction and render it absolutely impervious to the attacks, at the same time

increasing the durability of the timbers; and he finally produced the compound which promises to displace all previous primitive and crude attempts to accomplish this end. The *modus operandi* consists of making a longitudinal bore through the timber, with which a lateral bore connects; after the timber is in place the cavity is filled with the liquid compound either from the top or side, and the fibres become so permeated that the pile is rendered practically immune from the teredo attack; where the boring is impractical, the same result is gained by immersion of the timbers. This method has also been found equally efficacious in countries where the termite, or white ant, is the scourge of all wood structures. On October 4, 1901, Mr. Kleinschmidt filed application for a patent in the United States office, which was duly granted, and recently steps have been taken to secure patents in foreign countries. In January, 1902 the Atlantic and Pacific Pile and Timber Preserving Company was incorporated with paid up capital stock of two million dollars, and with Dr. Thomas MacGuire as president, Carl Kleinschmidt as general manager and treasurer, and George B. Cole as attorney and secretary; the main office is at Seattle. The company has secured a site of six hundred feet frontage on the water front, where the plant, laboratory, boring machines and pile booms are located, and it is satisfactory to note that all details for carrying on the business have been completed. The company also owns the patent right for the boring machine invented by Mr. Kleinschmidt, which is so constructed that a boring of almost any length and diameter in the center of a timber shaft can be made in a short time and at low cost, making the machine available to bore conduits and pipes for many other purposes.

Mr. Kleinschmidt was married in Germany to Miss Emma Marie Carus, a native of that country; she has not only been to him an excellent wife from a domestic standpoint, but is herself a business woman and is one of the directors of the company. They have become the parents of ten children, five of whom survive; their son Kurt, who was lost on the fated steamer Elbe in 1894, was also a mining and engineer metallurgist of great promise and with fine qualifications, having completed six years of study in one of the best technical mining schools of Europe, that in Freiburg, Saxony. The other children are: Carl, Jr., the manager of the Montana Copper Company; Henry, a hydraulic mining engineer in Alaska; Emma K. is the wife of Leo Sutor, of Los Angeles; Anna K. is the wife of Mark David, of Seattle; and Marie K., the youngest daughter, is still at home with the family in their fine residence at 312 Seventeenth avenue. Mr. Kleinschmidt has always been firm in his adherence to the Republican party, and is a member of

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J. A. Moore

the James A. Sexton Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Such is a brief sketch of a man whose work and influence have been no doubt of great value not only to his own community but to the world in general, and although he is very near seventy years of age, he looks and feels hale and hearty, so that no one would attribute to him such advanced years.

JAMES A. MOORE.

To the energetic natures, keen discernment and strong mentality of such men as James A. Moore, the president of the Moore Investment Company of Seattle, is due the upbuilding and improvement of the city, and in the hands of this class of citizens there is every assurance that the best interests and welfare of the city will be conserved. The life of our subject has been one of continuous activity, and to-day he is numbered among the substantial residents of Seattle. His interests are so thoroughly identified with those of the northwest that at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its material development, and while his labors have brought to him individual prosperity, no man in Seattle has done more to beautify and improve the city or to produce its splendid and attractive appearance than James A. Moore.

A native of Nova Scotia, Mr. Moore was born on the 23d of October, 1861, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The family was founded in Nova Scotia in the seventeenth century by James Moore, who emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1650. He was one of the pioneers of the country and established on American soil the family of which our subject is a representative in the fifth generation. During all the intervening years the Moores have for the most part been merchants, ship-owners or masters of vessels, and in religious faith they have been Presbyterians and Congregationalists. James Moore, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Nova Scotia, and was largely interested in ships and shipping, but not only did he become very prominent on account of his extensive business interests, but was also equally well known and honored because of his leadership in public affairs. His labors formed an integral part of the history of that land. He married Miss Agnes Sutherland, and lived to the advanced age of eighty years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are yet living. Their son, Andrew K. Moore, was born in Nova Scotia on the estate which had been in the possession of the family for two hundred years, and like his father he became one of the prominent representatives of ship-building and shipping interests in his native land. At one time he was the owner of forty sailing

vessels. He married Miss Isabel McClellan, a lady of Highland Scotch ancestry, born in Nova Scotia, and their union was blessed with six children. The parents held membership in the Congregational church, in which Mr. Moore served as an elder. He contributed most generously to the support of the church and was one of its most prominent and influential members. In politics he was connected with the Conservative party, strongly endorsing its principles. A life of prominence, of honor in business and of fidelity to every duty made him one of the most honored and respected citizens of his native land. He died on the 5th of May, 1900, at the advanced age of seventy-four, having for a number of years survived his wife, who passed away at the age of sixty-four.

James A. Moore was educated in the public schools of his native country, and after his graduation in the high school he became associated with his father in the shipping business, with which he was connected for a number of years. In 1886 he came to Seattle and was well pleased with the city. He deemed its future bright, and he soon began to invest in city real estate and to engage in its improvement. Since that time he has been one of the most prominent factors in the growth of the city, and his labors have been a most potent element in adding to the beauty of Seattle. In 1897 he organized the Moore Investment Company, which was capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, and at once engaged in purchasing tracts of land and platting additions to the city, foreseeing the demand for land which would be made by the city's rapid growth. He platted Latona, Brooklyn and University Heights, and other smaller tracts, which have been largely built upon, extending the city's area and adding to it many desirable residence districts. In 1901 he began platting and improving Capital Hill on a gigantic scale, expending over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in improvements there. The addition comprises two hundred acres in a most attractive and delightful portion of the city, commanding a most magnificent view of the bay and a wide extent of scenery which partakes of the nature of the sublime, the mountain peaks towering into the regions of eternal snow. Mounts Rainier, Baker, St. Helens and Hood may all be seen, with altitudes of eleven, twelve, thirteen and fifteen thousand feet respectively, standing guard over the beautiful city which lies nestling at their base with the broad and shimmering bay before it. On the hill one hundred fine residences have already been built and one hundred are in process of construction, so that within an almost incredibly short space of time Capital Hill will have taken its place as the most beautiful and desirable residence district in the city. The minimum cost of these homes is three thousand dollars, and some of them partake of the nature of palaces.

It was Mr. Moore who planned and built the Lincoln apartment house of Seattle. It is a building one hundred and twenty feet square, seven stories in height and containing seventy-two elegantly finished and furnished apartments, the lot and building costing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was not only the first but the finest apartment house west of Chicago, creditable alike to the city and to him whose business sagacity and ability made it possible. It is occupied by people of wealth in the city and is a paying investment. In the past three years and a half Mr. Moore has brought to the city of Seattle for investment over two million and a half dollars, which has been invested in business enterprises and business property here, placing him decidedly in the lead of those who have contributed largely to the improvement of the city and its material prosperity. He built the first block of concrete sidewalk in the residence district of Seattle. He let the first contract for asphalt street paving in the residence district, it being three miles in length. He built the Lumber Exchange building, at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a six story office building on Second avenue and Seneca street. He built the Arcade building on Second avenue, covering the entire block from University to Union streets, having a frontage of three hundred and sixty feet on Second avenue. It is as yet the largest building constructed in Seattle, and was erected at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He also constructed the Whitcomb, Estabrook, Curtiss and other business blocks. All of these different buildings and improvements stand as monuments to the enterprise, thrift and progressive spirit of Mr. Moore.

In 1885 Mr. Moore was married to Miss Eugenie G. Jones, a native of Denver, Colorado, and a lady of superior culture. They are members of the Plymouth Congregational church, of which Mr. Moore is a trustee, serving as chairman of the board at the present time. He is a valued member of various prominent clubs of this city and is a Knight Templar Mason. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. In business he has achieved success through honorable effort, strong executive force, power of organization and capable management, while in private life he has gained that warm personal regard which arises from kindness, geniality, deference for the opinions of others and true nobility of character.

JAMES McCLINTOCK.

In an analysis of the character and life work of James McClintock, we note many of the characteristics which have marked the Scotch nation for many centuries—the perseverance, reliability, energy and unconquerable

determination to pursue a course that has been marked out. It is these sterling qualities which have gained for Mr. McClintock success in life and made him one of the substantial and valued citizens of Washington.

Mr. McClintock was born at Borhead, near Glasgow, Scotland, about 1847. His father, Robert McClintock, was a native of the north of Ireland and by trade was a boot and shoe-maker, following that calling in Scotland for a number of years. On leaving the land of hills and heather he crossed the Atlantic to New York city, where he engaged in business for several years, but his death occurred in Scotland, about 1852. His wife was in her maidenhood Catherine Algey. She, too, was a native of Scotland, and died there the same year in which her husband's death occurred.

James McClintock was thus left an orphan when only five years of age. He went to live with an aunt in Paisley, Scotland, where he attended school for two years, but when a youth of nine he became dissatisfied with his home surroundings and secreted himself as a stow-away on the vessel Trogan, bound from Greenwich to the West Indies. There the captain of the ship Cherokee took a fancy to the lad and made him a member of the ship's crew. They were on a cruise to Brazil, New Foundland and Liverpool, thence to British North America and to the Mediterranean sea. In the waters of that sea Mr. McClintock became a member of the crew of the ship Blue Catherine, sailing to South America and returning by way of Gibraltar and Liverpool, to Glasgow. There he joined another vessel, bound for Burmah, India, and returned from there on the American ship Southern Rights to London. Soon afterward he made a trip to Cuba and the United States, and for two years during the period of the Civil war, was sailing on the lakes between Chicago and Buffalo. Returning to London he shipped for Bombay, India, where he entered the service of an English ship bound for Burrard Inlet, British Columbia.

At that point Mr. McClintock abandoned his seafaring life of nearly twenty years, during which time he had visited many ports on the face of the globe. He took passage from Victoria for Alaska, where he spent one summer in bartering for furs with the Eskimo Indians. After disposing of his cargo at Victoria, he went to Port Discovery, Washington. There he worked in the sawmills and in the logging camps and also at Port Ludlow and Port Blakeley. Thus two years were passed, and in the fall of 1870 he went up the White river in a canoe, spending the winter in hunting and trapping on White and Green rivers. The following year he took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres on Newankum creek, at what is known as Porter's Prairie. This he cleared and improved and afterward

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Q. D. Loton

purchased a tract of railroad land of eighty acres, adjoining his first purchase, thus becoming the owner of one of the most valuable farms in King county. He devotes his attention to stock-raising, dairying and farming, and his business has been profitably conducted. When he located on this place there were no white people in the immediate vicinity, and he lived for a long time in a primitive cabin while he carried on the work of transforming the dense forest tract into an attractive farm. In later years he built a handsome residence and other substantial and modern buildings and now has one of the best improved farm properties in this portion of the state.

On the 19th of June, 1883, Mr. McClintock was united in marriage in Glasgow, Scotland, to Martha Sprott, who was born in that city in 1862 and was educated in the old Monklen school near there. After leaving school she lived with the family of her future husband for seven years, assisting Mrs. McClintock in an extensive dry goods and general mercantile business at Paisley, Scotland. The father, James Sprott, is still living and is now manager of coal mines in Scotland. Her mother, whose maiden name was Matilda Wilson, died in Glasgow about 1885. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McClintock has been blessed with nine children, as follows: James, Mattie, William, Mary, Ida, Jessie, Emily and Robert, all living at home. They also lost one daughter, Katie, who died in July, 1900, at the age of fifteen years and six months.

In his political views Mr. McClintock is independent, casting his ballot without regard to party affiliations. He was a charter member of Crystal Lodge, F. & A. M., at Enumclaw, and had joined the Masonic order in Glasgow, Scotland, as a member of Star Lodge No. 219, F. & A. M. He has had an eventful career and his life history, if written in detail, would furnish many interesting and sometimes exciting chapters, for during his seafaring life he had many experiences such as are unknown to the landsman. Since his arrival in King county he has made the most of his opportunities, and to-day stands as a leading representative of agricultural interests here.

OLIVER DYER COLVIN.

It has often been stated and commented upon that the United States has always presented great opportunities to men of industry, ability, honesty and integrity, and as long as men have the aspirations and the determination to improve their condition in life and win the success which it is possible to attain, the theme will never be exhausted.

One of the most prominent of Washington's business men, whose enter-

prise and sound judgment have not only promoted his individual prosperity but have advanced the public welfare, is Oliver D. Colvin. He is manager of the Seattle agency of the American Steel & Wire Company, whose general office is in Chicago, and which is one of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation. His territory embraces the state of Washington, Alaska and northwest British possessions. He is also vice-president of the Snoqualmie Falls & White River Power Company, the largest power company in the northwest; the power being generated by water in the foothills of the Cascade mountains, transmitted some forty miles, and furnishing power for the cities of Seattle and Tacoma.

Mr. Colvin was born in Coldwater, Michigan, on the 12th of June, 1867, is of Holland and Scotch-Irish descent, and comes from families who left the old world for the new about the year 1700. The Colvins selected for their home the vicinity of Lake Champlain and the beautiful Lake George in New York, where many of them still reside, not unknown to the political and social life of the state. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Richeys and Updykes of lower New York and New Jersey, a strain of Holland with Scotch-Irish blood. The Richeys owned large plantations worked by their negro slaves before the time when a humane legislature of New Jersey abolished slavery in that state.

Mr. Colvin's grandfather, Colonel Oliver D. Colvin, was a prominent citizen of that commonwealth, a member of the state legislature, and a colonel of the militia. He afterwards became a prominent citizen of Coldwater, Michigan, and his death occurred there at the early age of forty-four years. His son, Hiram M. Colvin, was born in the latter city in 1841, and has now reached his sixty-second milestone on the journey of life. In 1864 he married Miss Lucy Shutts, who was born in Sandusky, Ohio. Her father was a prominent man in the state of New York, was a member of the legislature and a colonel of the militia. This in a measure may account for the fact that the subject of this sketch early took an interest in military affairs, and became a commissioned officer of the militia of the state of Kansas before he was of age.

In 1869 Hiram M. Colvin removed with his family to Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, dealing principally in thoroughbred Hereford cattle. They later, in 1882, took up their abode in Burlingame, Kansas, where he continued farming and stock-raising, afterwards moving to Osage City, Kansas, where he engaged in grain and mercantile business until 1888, and there his wife still resides. In their family are four children, consisting of three daughters, Lida May, now Mrs. J. K. Schoonmacher, a resident of Spokane, Washington; Jessie Maude, who is unmarried and resid-

ing in Spokane; Nellie Madge, who married George Williams, connected with the Kansas City Journal of Kansas City, Missouri; and the subject of this sketch.

O. D. Colvin received his primary education in the schools of Missouri, attended the high school at Burlingame, Kansas, where he graduated and afterwards entered Baldwin University. After putting aside his text books he was engaged in business with his father until his twenty-first year, when he experienced that longing for the far west which has ever beckoned the young men who are ambitious and are willing to assist in building up a new country, and he left his parental home and removed to the Pacific coast, arriving in Tacoma, Washington territory, in June, 1888. He was engaged in different pursuits, and assisted in the surveying of a portion of that city; also assisted in planning and building the city of Fairhaven and the surveying of the Fairhaven Southern Railroad. Within eighteen months time he witnessed the growth of the last named place from a village containing four buildings to one of several thousand inhabitants. After returning to Tacoma he engaged in the real estate business there, acquiring considerable property.

In 1890 he came to Seattle, as it seemed to him even at that time that it was destined to be the great commercial city of the Pacific coast, and the following year accepted the position of chief deputy assessor of the county of King, and for a number of years thereafter was connected with the treasurer's and assessor's offices. In the spring of 1894 he was appointed deputy United States marshal by James C. Drake, ably serving in that position during the trouble with "Coxey's army" and the Great Northern strike. He was actively engaged in several riots and disturbances, where his military training was of great assistance.

In August, 1895, he was appointed auditor of the Seattle Consolidated Street Railway and the Rainier Power & Railway Company, the two companies representing the street railway system of the city of Seattle, and in December of that year was made receiver of the Front Street Cable Railway Company, under authority of United States circuit court, which position he filled so satisfactorily for four years that on the reorganization of the company he was appointed general manager of the road by its former bondholders, and continued in its management until August, 1899.

In 1896 Mr. Colvin was made a special officer and given full authority to investigate the feasibility of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, constructing their cars at their Tacoma and Seattle shops, to be loaded with local products, thereby making an earning while in transit, and be sold to eastern railway companies. In that capacity he visited New York, where he inter-

viewed the officers of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and although his plan was considered feasible and practical, it was never carried out owing to the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at that time.

In June, 1897, without any solicitation on his part, the local agency of the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company was tendered Mr. Colvin, this company representing a capital of nine million dollars; and two years after his connection with them it was merged into the American Steele & Wire Company, consolidating practically the rod and wire interests of the United States, and with a capitalization of ninety millions of dollars. In December, 1900, the United States Steel Corporation, known as the "billion dollar trust," was also incorporated, absorbing the American Steel & Wire Company and making it a part of the largest corporation in the world. Mr. Colvin is their only representative in the northwest, his office being located at 108 West Washington street, Seattle, where he has well appointed offices and an excellent corps of clerks. The company also has a large warehouse in the city at 115-117 First avenue south, built of brick, sixty by three hundred feet in extent, with a floor space of thirty thousand feet, having a carrying capacity of three thousand pounds to the square foot. Seattle is the second agency of importance on the Pacific coast, ranking next to San Francisco, and as the representative of the territory tributary to Seattle Mr. Colvin has won for himself an enviable reputation in business circles.

In his social relations he is a member of the Rainier Club, the Country and Golf Club, Tennis Club, Firlock Club and the Seattle Athletic Club. On the 24th of October, 1894, in Seattle, occurred the marriage of Mr. Colvin and Miss Eva Victoria Amery, she being a native of Wisconsin, but of English descent, as both her father and mother were born and reared in the city of London. One son, Oliver D. Colvin, Jr., born March 1, 1899, has blessed this union. The family reside in a beautiful home at 1117 Cherry avenue, on First Hill, where they dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends. They are members of St. Mark's Episcopal church. Mr. Colvin exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and the measures of the Republican party, and all movements for the public good receive his hearty support and co-operation.

WILLIAM T. SCOTT.

William T. Scott, a successful and able legal practitioner of Seattle, was born in Union county, Kentucky, on the 30th of October, 1846, and is of Scotch descent, his ancestry being among the early settlers of both Vir-



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ginia and Kentucky, and they were Presbyterians in their religious faith. The great-grandfather of our subject, Thomas Scott, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and became one of the prominent and influential citizens of Kentucky, in which commonwealth his son, Thomas Scott, was born. The latter became a well known and extensive farmer, and attained prominence in both Kentucky and Illinois, his death occurring in Galesburg, of the latter state, in 1859.

William Scott, the son of the latter Thomas Scott, was born in Meade county, Kentucky, on the 8th of June, 1821. In early life he became connected with steamboat work on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and rose to the position of captain, in which capacity he served his government throughout the period of the Civil war. As a companion on the journey of life he chose Miss Indiana Roberts, a native of the state of Indiana. In an early day her people were identified with the Whig, and afterward with the Republican party. During the war of the Rebellion seven of her brothers nobly defended the starry banner on the battle fields of the south, and four of them laid down their lives on the altar of their country, three dying in battle, while the fourth was stricken with disease. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Scott was blessed with three children, all of whom are still living. The father was called to his final rest in 1868, dying from exposure received while serving in the defense of his country. In the same year his loving wife joined him in the spirit world.

William T. Scott, son of these parents, received his literary education in the Indiana State University, in which institution he was graduated in 1869, and while a student there he also prepared for his law practice. In Harrison county, Indiana, in 1871, he embarked in the practice of his chosen profession, remaining there for four years, on the expiration of which period, in 1875, he removed to York county, Nebraska, and there continued his chosen profession until 1890. Since that time he has been a resident of Seattle, and during his connection with the courts of King county has won an enviable place among his professional brethren and as a practitioner has secured a liberal clientage. On attaining to mature years Mr. Scott cast his first presidential vote for General Grant, and since that time has remained an ardent adherent of Republican principles. In 1879, while following the practice of law in Nebraska, he was made the nominee of his party for the state legislature, and was successful at the following election, serving in that honorable office with efficiency. He also had honor of being elected prosecuting attorney of York county, Nebraska, and was one of the delegates to the national convention which nominated James G. Blaine for president

of the United States, being very active in procuring his nomination. In Seattle Mr. Scott was the corporation counsel of the city from 1894 to 1896, and his ability has enabled him to grace the many positions which he has been called upon to fill.

The marriage of Mr. Scott was celebrated in 1871, when Miss Sarah J. Miller became his wife. She is a native of Harrison county, Indiana, and to their union have been born three children, Charles A., Thomas A. and Clara K. The elder son is chief clerk to the corporation counsel, while the younger son is a student in the law department of the University of Washington. Mr. Scott became a member of the Masonic fraternity at New Albany, Indiana, in 1870, and is now a Master and Royal Arch Mason and a Sir Knight Templar. Both at the bar and in the political circles of King county he occupies an enviable position, and wherever known is honored and esteemed for his many noble characteristics.

FRANK LEWIS WHEELER.

Frank Lewis Wheeler was born in the city of Brooklyn, New York, January 13, 1866; received his education at Adelphi College in Brooklyn and after his graduation went into his father's wholesale jewelry store, in which business he remained until August, 1889, when he came to the then territory of Washington and located at Seattle. In 1890 he moved to Gray's Harbor, Washington, and erected a saw mill, in which business he was engaged until the summer of 1892. He then sold out his interests in the Gray's Harbor country and moved to North Yakima, Washington. There he was engaged for some months in surveying, being at work on the Sunnyside canal, which was being constructed at that time; also on one or two others of the large irrigation enterprises.

In March, 1893, Mr. Wheeler purchased the Fruit Vale ranch. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the growing of fruit and has taken great interest in the products of his state, having early identified himself with the North West Fruit Growers' Association, of which he was vice president for the state of Washington for several terms. Appreciating the fact that the exportation of fruit from the state of Washington would be one of the most important industries, he has become associated with and an active member of the firm of H. S. Emerson Company, Incorporated, the oldest wholesale fruit house on Puget Sound. Mr. Wheeler is a staunch Republican, believes in expansion, and it is his intention to place the Washington fruits in Siberia and all the oriental countries. Mr. Wheeler and his asso-



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ciates have, no doubt, a bright future for their business. The firm is well and favorably known and with an abundance of capital and new energy, there seems to be no limit to their ambitions.

D. McL. BROWN.

David C. and Mary (McMullen) Brown were natives of the Isle of Man, and the former came in youth with his uncle to the new world, settling in Canada and engaging in farming. In 1888 he removed with his family to Seattle, Washington, and resided with his sons till his death, which occurred in January, 1901. He took part in public affairs to some extent in Canada and was a member of the Presbyterian church. His wife, who died in Canada in 1877, was the mother of six children: Kate; D. McL.; Duncan and William, members of the Seattle Bridge Company; George, also with that company; and Charles Neil, in Nome, Alaska.

D. McL. Brown was born to the above named parents in Ontario, Canada, June 5, 1860, and was reared on a farm and received a common school education. At the age of twenty-one he moved with his family to Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, where for the next seven years he and his father and his brothers were engaged in getting out timber for the railroad companies. The year 1877 was the date of his coming to Seattle, and for the next two years he was employed in various capacities, but then accepted a position with the Moran Company as foreman of the construction of their first dock and water ways, remaining with the firm for four years. In the meantime the Puget Sound Pile Driving Company had been organized, and on leaving his previous employment Mr. Brown became a partner in this enterprise. The original company was formed by Brown Brothers, D. A., William A. and C. N. Nettleton, together with other prominent business men of Seattle, but on the entry of our Mr. Brown into partnership the name was changed to Brown Brothers, and in December, 1890, it was organized as the Seattle Bridge Company, with R. W. Ledgewood and James McPherson as part owners. In 1895 Mr. Ledgewood disposed of his interest to the company, and in 1898 Mr. McPherson sold his, and the present Seattle Bridge Company, with offices at 511-12 Pacific block, is composed of D. McL., D. A., W. A. Brown and Clark M. Nettleton. They are extensively engaged in the building of coal bunkers, in dredging and making harbor improvements, and they also construct steel combination and Howe truss bridges, do pile-driving and wharf-building. They received a government contract for the improvement of the harbor at Everett, and to complete

this work the company bought at great expense a hydraulic dredge, and tugs, scows and a complete equipment for that kind of work. They have taken some of the largest contracts let by the government on the Pacific coast, one of them amounting to four hundred thousand dollars. They built the White Star dock for the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Yesler pier No. 2 for the J. B. Agen Company, constructed five bridges across the Snohomish river for the Great Northern, and dredged the waterway of Smith's cove from the level of twenty-six to thirty-four feet below tide in order to accommodate the larger ships. In 1897 they built the government dock at Sitka and in 1898 the first dock at Skagway for the Pacific Coast Company, the steamer Alki being the first vessel to land at the dock. In April, 1902, the company purchased the Port Orchard rock quarry at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and they will use this valuable ledge of basaltic rock for rip-rap and macadam work. The invested capital of this enterprise is a quarter of a million, and thus it is one of the soundest companies from the standpoint of financial reliability and business management in the west.

On August 31, 1899, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Mary E. Graham, a daughter of Harvey Graham, a native of Toronto, Canada, whence his parents removed to Michigan; from 1900 till his death in the following year Mr. Graham resided with Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Mr. Brown is a staunch member of the Republican party; judging by the success of what may be reasonably considered the first half of his life, a still brighter future awaits him, and he will no doubt always be numbered with the leading business men of the Pacific coast.

IRA A. NADEAU.

Ira A. Nadeau is a general agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at Seattle and is a prominent factor in the transportation interests of the northwest, his superior business ability and executive force well qualifying him for the discharge of the important duties of the responsible position which he now occupies. He has been a resident of Seattle since January, 1883, and comes from the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred in Monroe, Michigan, on the 23d of January, 1856. He is of French ancestry on the paternal side, while on the maternal side the ancestors can be traced back to a family of English birth that was early established in New York. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Nadeau, settled on the Raisin river, near Monroe, Michigan, in 1804, becoming one of the pioneers of that state. In fact, few had ventured within the confines of Michigan at that time, the work of improvement and progress having been scarcely begun. He served

his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was a very loyal and progressive citizen, and contributed his full share to the early development of his adopted state. From the government he secured a tract of land which he improved, and on which he carried on farming for many years. He attained the ripe old age of eighty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Guior, was also of French lineage.

Philip Nadeau, the father of our subject, was born on his parents' farm near Monroe, Michigan, in 1824, and was there reared and educated, becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He married Miss Lucy Beggell, who was born in Cattaraugus, New York. In order to provide for his family he followed merchandising for many years in Monroe, Michigan, becoming an active factor in the commercial interests of the place. He prospered in his undertakings and as the years passed accumulated a comfortable competence. He died on the 3d of February, 1902, at the age of seventy-eight years, in the town where almost his entire life had been passed, and where in public affairs his usefulness was widely felt. He had been called to fill various positions of honor and trust; was a member of the city council and was sheriff of the county. A man of high integrity of character and of business ability, his town and county ranked him among their valued representative citizens, and when he was called to his final rest Monroe mourned the loss of one who was ever known to be of upright life, trustworthy and honorable in all his dealings. His good wife still survives him and is now in the seventy-eighth year of her age. This worthy couple were the parents of eight children, all of whom are yet living. One of the sons, H. P. N., resides in Spokane, Washington, and with the exception of our subject is the only member of the family living in this state.

Ira A. Nadeau was the fifth in order of birth, and to the public school system of Monroe he is indebted for the literary advantages which he enjoyed. Thinking to make the practice of law his life work, when he had put aside the text books used in the public schools he entered the office of Edward Willits, who later was a member of congress and assistant secretary of agriculture under President Harrison. After a thorough training, in which he largely mastered the greatest principles of the science of jurisprudence, Mr. Nadeau was admitted to the bar in the year 1878 and began the practice of his profession in his native town, where he remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, with the intention of opening an office there, but on meeting with friends, business propositions were presented to him which turned his attention into other

channels. The firm of Stephens, Waters and Nadeau was organized for the purpose of engaging in the lumber trade, and this was conducted successfully until 1883. At that time Mr. Nadeau sold his interest in the firm and came to Seattle. He entered into business relations in this city in connection with the Oregon Improvement Company in order to secure its right of way and lands. He afterward served as its local treasurer and also of the Puget Sound Shore Railway Company, continuing in the latter position until the road passed into the possession of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which now has an entry into Seattle. Mr. Nadeau had become agent for the Puget Sound Railway Company and remained in that position until the line was absorbed by the Northern Pacific Railway Company in 1890. In that year he was made general agent of the Northern Pacific and so continued until September, 1893, at which time he resigned from the operating department of the road and became the general agent of the line, continuing in the latter office up to the present time.

Since his arrival in Seattle Mr. Nadeau has taken an active interest in the growth and improvement of the city, and his counsel and labors have been effective in promoting general progress along substantial lines. For a number of years he has been an active and influential member of the Chamber of Commerce and through a considerable period has served as one of its trustees. He is a popular and valued member of the various social and fraternal clubs of the city, and in politics is a staunch Democrat who believes in the gold standard. Mr. Nadeau was happily married in 1885, the lady of his choice being Miss Flora Fonda, a native of St. Joseph, Michigan, and a daughter of Captain John Fonda, an old resident and highly respected citizen of Seattle. They have two children: Madeline and George Fonda, both of whom are still students in school. Mrs. Nadeau is a valued member of the Episcopal church and belongs to various ladies' clubs of the city, taking an active interest in the social life of this place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nadeau have a large circle of friends, and the leading citizens of Seattle have counted the city fortunate in that it has elicited the co-operation and aid of such a progressive and enterprising man as the subject of this review.

RICHARD J. GRAHAM.

One of the oldest and best known merchant tailors of Seattle is Richard James Graham, who since pioneer days has been connected with the development and substantial progress of this section of the state. He is a native of Lancashire, England, born March 5, 1853, a son of William and Margaret



R. J. Graham

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

(Scott) Graham, natives of Scotland. The father is descended from Malcolm Graham, one of the old Scottish chieftains. William Graham was a second lieutenant in the British army, but later in life sold his commission and emigrated to New York city in 1854, where he carried on merchant tailoring for a number of years. For some time thereafter he was engaged in business in Detroit, Michigan, and in 1874 took up his abode in Albany, Oregon, where he followed his chosen calling for some time and is now the owner of a fine fruit farm. He has reached the seventy-fifth mile-stone on the journey of life, but his wife lies buried at Albany, she having passed away on Easter Sunday of the year 1897. They had four children, of whom Richard J. is the only survivor.

Richard J. Graham received his literary education in the public schools of Detroit, Michigan, and his business training was received under the direction of his father at New York city, and together they were engaged in the tailoring business in Albany, Oregon, for a number of years. In 1880 the son came to Seattle, where he has since been recognized as one of the leading merchant tailors of the city, and during the twenty-two years which marks the period of his residence in Washington he has won and retained the confidence and good will of all with whom he has had business or social relations. In political matters he is a Republican, and prior to his removal to Seattle he served for some years as the efficient member of the Albany school board, while for a time he was also chief of the volunteer fire department of the city. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in St. John's Lodge No. 62, at Albany, Oregon, was afterward transferred to Eureka Lodge No. 20, of Seattle, and was a charter member of Ionic Lodge No. 90, of this city, serving as its first master under uniformed division, and also under charter. He was exalted in Bailey Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, became a charter member of Seattle Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, and a charter member of Seattle Council No. 6, Royal and Select Masters, and is a past thrice illustrious master. He received the degree of knighthood in Seattle Commandery No. 2, and is a member of the grand lodge of the state and also of the grand council of Royal and Select Masters. Throughout all the years of his life he has exemplified the beneficent and helpful principles of this fraternity in his every day life.

In 1874, in Ypsilanti, Michigan, Mr. Graham was united in marriage to Miss Frances Helena Nichols, also a native of the Empire state, and she accompanied her husband on their removal to the Pacific coast. Three children have been born of this union, Eugene F., a native of Eugene, Oregon; Pearl, who was born in Albany, that state; and Sa-Dell, a native of Seattle.

All are at home, and the family reside in one of the pleasant dwellings in Seattle, located on Queen Anne Hill at the corner of Prospect and Warren avenues. They enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes of Seattle, and their circle of friends is almost co-extensive with their circle of acquaintances.

JAMES R. MASON.

James R. Mason, a representative of the insurance business in Seattle, handling both fire and marine insurance, has for fourteen years resided on the Sound, and while conducting a successful enterprise in the line of his chosen calling in the field of commerce he has at the same time been a citizen of worth, loyally and actively interested in everything pertaining to the general progress and upbuilding of this portion of the state. Mr. Mason is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in the city of Ashland in 1859. His father, James Mason, Sr., was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, and when a young man removed to Ohio, where he was engaged in the insurance business. He was married in that state to Miss Day, and to them were born four children, of whom the subject of this review is the only one now living on the coast. On the paternal side the Mason family is of Virginia stock and on the maternal side our subject is a representative of an old Maryland family. Both families were represented in the Revolutionary war.

In the public schools James R. Mason acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in the University of Wooster, at Wooster, Ohio, where he pursued classical studies. He then entered into business with his father, and this connection was maintained for a number of years, so that he early became interested in insurance in its various phases. Having heard and thought considerable about the west and its advantages, Mr. Mason ultimately decided to locate in this section of the country and in 1888 made his way to the west. His first home was at Port Townsend, and there he started in business on his own account. The agency which he established soon became a profitable one and he carried on business there until January, 1898, when he decided to come to Seattle, as he recognized the fact that this city had before it a great future. Here he opened his office for the transaction of marine and fire insurance, and since the first few months has occupied a pleasant suite of rooms in the Hallard building. He represents the Home Insurance Company of New York, the Canton Insurance office, limited, of Hong Kong, and the Western Assurance Company of Toronto. He has written a very large and profitable busi-

ness in both branches, fire and marine. He gives close and earnest attention to his business and to some extent is interested in shipping.

On the 24th of October, 1901, in Seattle, Mr. Mason was united in marriage to Mrs. Alice Baldwin. They attend the Presbyterian church and he is a member of the Seattle Athletic Club. In politics he is an earnest Republican and takes an active interest in county and state conventions. He has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his entire attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with very creditable success, being recognized as one of the leading representatives of insurance in the northwest.

HARRY WHITE.

It is especially fitting that in a volume giving the history of the men of Seattle and vicinity that some mention should be made of one who was the city's chief executive following that trying crisis of 1889, which will always remain as one of the most memorable events in the early history of the city. And after the devastating fire of that year Mayor White was the leader in the work of rebuilding and carrying out improvements on a larger scale so as to give opportunity for the unhindered and phenomenal growth which has followed since that time.

Mr. White was born on a farm near Columbus Junction, Iowa, January 5, 1859, being the son of Robert A. and Hannah E. White. His early education was confined to the country schools with the exception of one term at the Eastern Iowa Normal School. He had become pretty thoroughly grounded in business matters when he came to Seattle in 1887, and he at once began buying, improving and selling real estate. He also engaged in the sale and development of mining property, principally in Alaska; he is still connected with some large mining enterprises in Alaska and is promoting some oil lands there. The purchases are made through Mr. White's Seattle office, but the disposition of the property is usually effected through his London connections.

On December 31, 1895, Mr. White was married at Harvard, Nebraska, to Miss Anna Morrow, daughter of Colonel John C. Morrow. They have no children. In 1889 Mr. White was elected one of the eight city councilmen of Seattle, and while in this office took an active part in advocating municipal ownership of the water works and other public utilities. At the following mayoralty election city ownership became the chief issue, and as its advocate and on the Republican ticket Mr. White made the race and was

elected; at the expiration of the first term he was re-elected for two years. His first two years in office covered the period of rehabilitation of the greater part of the business district of the city from the effects of the great fire, and it was here that his broad views in regard to the future welfare of the city proved of lasting benefit. As a result of his leadership the streets were all widened and regraded, Railroad avenue was planked and put in a passable condition, and the railroads removed from the streets and avenues to Railroad avenue. At that time the administration of the city was conducted under the old territorial charter, but by the time of his re-election to the mayorality the new charter had been secured and adopted, and under this more modern document the city was enabled to buy the water works and inaugurate the present system of water works. And among other extensive reforms and innovations brought about while he was chief executive were the organization of the fire department, the police department, the present system of laying out the parks, and the establishment of the public library. It is thus clear that Mr. White has not only been successful in his own business, but by his public-spirited endeavor has helped make the great metropolis of Puget Sound what it is, and may deservedly be given a place among the city fathers.

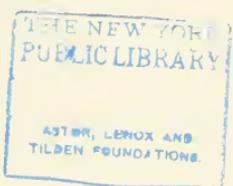
JAMES NUGENT.

On the roll of Seattle's early settlers is found the name of Captain James Nugent, who has put aside the active cares of business life and is now living in quiet retirement at his pleasant home in this city. He was born in the old Bay state in East Boston on November 16, 1845, and is of Irish ancestry. His grandfather, James Nugent, was a native of Ireland, while his father, also named James, was born and reared in Massachusetts, where he was married to Miss Catharine Gallagher, also a native of the old Bay state. The father was a contractor and builder, and he died at the early age of thirty-two years, but his widow survived him many years, her death occurring at the age of sixty-four.

Captain Nugent was the oldest of his parents' four children, and in early life the care of his mother and the younger children fell upon his young shoulders. The educational privileges which he enjoyed were those afforded by the common schools of the county, and after putting aside his text books he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked when only eleven years of age. He was thus engaged till 1867, when he came to the Puget Sound country, where he was at once made mate of the steamer Success, plying be-



James Nugent



tween Seattle, Port Blakeley and other ports, and he subsequently became the owner and captain of this vessel. He later became the owner of the Seattle, for many years was owner of the Michigan, and during the nineteen years in which he engaged in this career he had the fortune never to meet with a shipwreck. At the same time he made many investments in Seattle property, which now bring him a handsome income. In 1892 he built for himself and family a beautiful residence at 1118 Cherry avenue, the corner of Miner avenue, where his home is surrounded by beautiful grounds, in the care of which he takes much pride and pleasure. Since 1896 he has lived retired at this comfortable home, enjoying the comforts which many years of persistent effort have brought to him.

In 1877 Captain Nugent was happily married to Miss Emily Fish, a native of Belvidere, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of a prominent old American family. The union has been blessed with one daughter, Etta, who is now the wife of Walter S. Fulton, a leading member of the Seattle bar and the present prosecuting attorney. Captain Nugent has been a life-long Democrat, and in his fraternal relations is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. A large acquaintanceship has enabled Mr. and Mrs. Nugent to gain a large circle of friends, and their social qualities have made them popular with all.

L. CHARLES NEVILLE, M. D.

Dr. L. Charles Neville has attained to a position of distinction as a representative of the medical fraternity and as a leading business man of Seattle, where he has made his home since 1890. During this time he has witnessed the rapid growth of the city from a population of forty thousand to three times that amount.

The Doctor was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, September 22, 1863, and is a son of Rev. William Neville. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to the great-grandfather of the Doctor, who was a lineal descendant of the house of Warwick, of England. Crossing the Atlantic to the United States, he settled in North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war, seeking a home in the new world because of political reasons. Later he removed to Maryland, where his son, Edward Neville, was born. The latter afterward became a resident of Pennsylvania, and died in that state at the age of eighty-six years. The Rev. William Neville is a native of the Keystone state, and has devoted the greater part of his life to the work of the ministry of the United Brethren church, but is now living retired, at

the age of eighty-two years, making his home in Galion, Crawford county, Ohio. He married Lydia J. Hartsough, a native of Ohio, and to them were born eight children, of whom the Doctor is the fourth in order of birth. One brother, Edward, is a graduate of the Fort Wayne Medical College and is now living with our subject.

In the public schools of his native state Dr. L. Charles Neville pursued his early education, and later was a student in the Fostoria Academy, at Fostoria, Ohio. When he had completed his studies there he engaged in teaching for three years in Crawford county, Ohio, during which time he took up the study of medicine. He then entered the Toledo Medical College at Toledo, Ohio, and was graduated in March, 1889. He practiced for a short time in that city and then went to Logansport, Indiana, where he practiced for a year. Owing to a fire he lost all that he had, and he decided to come west, hoping to retrieve his losses here.

The month of October, 1890, witnessed the arrival of Dr. Neville on the coast. He knew no one west of the Mississippi, but he located in Seattle and with resolute purpose determined that he would succeed if success could be gained by close application to his work, by honorable dealing and by unflinching perseverance. He has never had a partner since coming to this place. He started in alone, and has built up a very satisfactory practice, because the people have recognized his capability in meeting the complex problems which arise in the treatment of disease. He has not made a specialty of any branch of medicine, though he has had special training along certain lines, but he prefers that his practice shall be general, and he reads broadly concerning all departments of the medical science. He is now examining physician for a number of insurance companies. Whatever tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life elicits his interest and attention, and he has ever done everything in his power to promote his efficiency in his chosen calling. To some extent the Doctor has become interested in mining, and is the president of the Crown Point Mining Company in the Chelan district. He was one of the incorporators of this company, which is now on a paying basis. He has erected and sold three residences in the city, and now owns the old Latimer residence on First avenue and Vine street.

In Ohio, in 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Neville and Miss Jennie C. Wisterman, a daughter of J. D. Wisterman, a merchant and grain dealer of Galion, Ohio. They now have one son, Richard Douglas. The Doctor is quite prominent in social and fraternal circles. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past noble grand. He

is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, of the Knights of the Macabees, the Foresters of America, and in the last named has filled all of the chairs and was the first grand chief ranger of the state, while for eight years he was deputy supreme chief ranger. In politics he is a Republican, but the demands of his profession leave him little time for political work. He is connected with the King County Medical Association and the State Medical Association, and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought and investigation of the medical profession. He has been remarkably successful in his chosen field of labor, and his time is devoted almost exclusively to his professional duties.

REGINALD HEBER THOMSON.

For the past eleven years Reginald Heber Thomson has been the city engineer of Seattle, and great credit does he deserve for what he has done in behalf of the city in regard to its streets, its sewers and its splendid water works, as his efforts have largely contributed to its improvement and its up-building, and his name is inseparably interwoven with its history. Mr. Thomson is a native of Hanover, Indiana, his birth having occurred there on the 20th of March, 1856. He is of Scotch ancestry. His great-great-grandfather, William C. Thomson, went over from Glasgow, Scotland, to county Donegal, Ireland, about 1726. James Thomson, the great-grandfather, was born in county Donegal in 1730, and emigrating in 1771 to America he located at Conocoheaugue, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and became the progenitor of the family in the new world. He removed to Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1778, and on the second day of April in that year James Henry Thompson, the grandfather of our subject, was born. The great-grandfather and all his family removed from the Keystone state to Nicholas county, Kentucky, in 1793, and the grandfather was there married, December 12, 1799, to Miss Sarah Henry. He was the ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, had a great love for music and possessed considerable ability as a singer, leading the church singing for many years. He was also an extensive and prosperous farmer and influential citizen and for fourteen years served as magistrate of Nicholas county, while for two years he filled the office of county sheriff. Later he removed to Decatur county, Indiana. This was in the year 1828 and he was accompanied by many friends, a settlement being made at Greensburg, near where the grandfather departed this life on the 7th of August, 1840, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife removed to Olympia, Washington, in 1852, in company with her daughter Mary Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. George F.

Whitworth, and died there on the 22nd of June, 1858. She was a woman of great piety and an active Christian worker. By her marriage she had a family of eight children; two daughters and six sons. The eldest daughter, Almira, became the wife of the Rev. Samuel G. Lowry, a minister of the Presbyterian church, while Mary Elizabeth married the Rev. George F. Whitworth, also a minister of the gospel connected with the same denomination. Three of the sons of the family became Presbyterian ministers.

Samuel Harrison Thomson, the father of our subject, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 26th of August, 1813. He married Magdeline Sophronia Clifton, who was born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1820, and was of Huguenot ancestry, representatives of the family removing to America at a very early date. Her grandfather had a large estate in Washington county, Virginia. Mr. Thomson's father was a scientist and educator, and for thirty-two years was professor of mechanical philosophy and mathematics in Hanover College, serving in that position from 1844 until 1876, during which time there was conferred upon him the honorary degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws. At length Dr. Thompson resigned his position in the college and in 1877 removed to Healdsburg, California, where for four years he conducted the Healdsburg Institute. He was a civil engineer, also an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church. It was for the benefit of his health that he sought a home on the Pacific coast, but his life was only prolonged for a few years and he was called to his final rest when in Pasadena, California, on the 2nd of September, 1882, at the age of sixty-nine years. His good wife survives him and now resides with her son in Seattle. The eldest brother, Henry Clifton Thomson, D. D., has charge of the Presbyterian mission for the education of the Spanish-speaking ministers of the church at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The next eldest, Rev. Willliell Thomson, resides in Los Angeles, California. These three brothers are all that remain of a family of nine children.

Reginald Heber Thomson was educated in Hanover College, being graduated with the class of 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Ten years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him, and in 1901 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. After his graduation in 1877 he accompanied his parents on their removal to California, and engaged in teaching in the mathematical department of the Healdsburg Institute. In his college work he had given special attention to civil engineering and for a time followed that profession in California. Removing to Seattle in 1881, he at once became assistant city surveyor and aided in laying out

many of the improved streets of the city. During the years from 1881 until 1883, inclusive, he was assistant city surveyor. In 1882 he entered into partnership with F. H. Whitworth, who was city and county surveyor, under the firm name of Whitworth & Thomson, and they conducted a general line of engineering in railroad, mining and city work. In 1884 Mr. Thomson became city surveyor and drew the plans for the construction of the first sewer constructed in the city on thoroughly modern principles, that on Union street, and it has been the pattern of the subsequent work of a similar nature here. He also, at that time, drew plans and superintended the construction of the Grant street bridge, which is a roadway twenty-six feet wide and two miles long, built across an arm of the bay south of the city, connecting the city with the manufacturing districts.

In December, 1886, the firm of Whitworth & Thomson was dissolved and our subject left the city employ and became the locating engineer of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, now a portion of the Northern Pacific Railway. He made a location for it from the head of Lake Washington through Snoqualmie valley and the Snoqualmie pass to Lake Kitchelos. In March, 1888, he went to Spokane, where he was the resident engineer of the road for a year, locating and constructing its terminals. He also located the two crossings of the Spokane river and planned and superintended the construction of the two bridges. His work of locating the road through the rough and mountainous country was very difficult, but his line was adopted and has received the highest commendation.

On the completion of his work at Spokane in 1889 he left the employ of the company and retired to Seattle, where he became engaged in mining engineering and also served as consulting engineer until May, 1892, at which time he was appointed city engineer of Seattle. As such he has constructed the principal part of the sewer system of the city, including two sewer tunnels, one six feet in diameter and more than a mile long, extending from Lake Union basin to tide water; the other is an egg-shaped tunnel four by six feet, extending from Rainier valley to tide water, nearly one mile in length. These tunnels were made through the most treacherous glacial drift, and the prosecution of the work had been practically abandoned by those in charge before Mr. Thomson's appointment. He has also perfected the plans and superintended the laying of all pavements in the city, and it was he who laid the first block of vitrified brick pavement on the Pacific coast. He has been the principal advocate of the gravity system of water for the city and has pushed that project for the past seven years until the system has been adopted and the city is now supplied with an abundance of pure mountain water,

twenty-two and one-half million gallons per day, at a cost of one million and one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which sum is eighty thousand dollars less than the original estimate, while the system is a better one than first outlined. The intake is twenty-six miles away in the mountains, where the city has acquired the watershed of Cedar river and Cedar lake, through a distance of twenty miles. Cedar lake, itself, is more than three miles long and a mile wide, its elevation being fifteen hundred and thirty feet above sea level. By the construction of a small dam, the lake can be made to hold sufficient water to furnish the city six hundred million gallons every day in the year. This has been the great life work and aim of Mr. Thomson, and Seattle could not possibly have a better water system. It will prove one of the greatest blessings to the inhabitants for all time and will be one of the city's greatest attractions—an un failing supply of pure, clear mountain water at the cheapest possible rate at which an abundant supply could be obtained. Certainly Seattle owes much to Mr. Thomson, whose labors have been of the greatest benefit. His work has been of a character that adds much to the healthfulness of the city and is, therefore, of direct good to every individual. A fall of six hundred feet is made by cascades in Cedar river a short distance below Cedar lake, and at the foot of these cascades Mr. Thomson is now constructing for the city of Seattle the first section of a municipal electrical plant. The first installation is to deliver in the city about three thousand horse power, and the final installation about ten times that amount.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Adeline Laughlin, a native of California, who is of Scotch extraction. Her father, James Laughlin, was one of California's pioneer farmers. Their union has been blessed with four children: James Harrison, Marion Wing, Reginald Heber, Jr. and Frances Clifton. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Thomson has served as elder for twenty-five years and as a teacher of the Bible class. He votes with the Republican party but is a strong temperance man and believes quite firmly in Prohibition principles. His labors along all lines have been for the progress and upbuilding of his city or for the uplifting of his fellow men, and the record of Mr. Thomson is one which has ever been above reproach.

HENRY YANDELL.

During the many years which mark the period of Dr. Yandell's professional career he has met with gratifying success, and during his residence in Seattle of about thirteen years has won the good will and patron-

age of many of the leading citizens and families of the place. He is a great student and endeavors to keep abreast of the times in everything relating to discoveries in medical science.

Dr. Yandell was born in Hinds county, Mississippi, on Big Black river, in April, 1835. The family was established in this country by the great-grandfather of our subject, Lunsford Yandell, who came from Scotland in the early part of 1700. He married a Miss Moore, a native of county Antrim, Ireland. Under King George's rule Lunsford Yandell purchased six square miles of land in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, for fifty pounds. There Wilson Yandell, the grandfather of our subject, was born, and he, too, entered the medical profession, this occupation having been followed by members of the family for many generations. He married a Miss Pitt, of Virginia, and in 1790 they emigrated to Tennessee, locating in Sumner county, and after a residence there of a few years located in Rutherford county, that state, on Stone river. Four of their sons entered the medical profession, and one daughter became the wife of a physician. Henry Yandell, one of the sons, was born in the family home in Rutherford county, Tennessee, and as a life occupation followed in the footsteps of his father. He was practicing at Bedford, Tennessee, during the terrible epidemic of cholera there in 1832 and 1833. In 1834 he removed to Mississippi, where his life's labors were ended in death in 1835, at the early age of thirty-two years. He was married to Martha Davis, and after her husband's death she returned to Tennessee, where she passed away in death in 1850, when her son Henry was fifteen years of age.

Henry Yandell received his literary education in Dickson Academy at Shelbyville, Tennessee, and after his mother's death he made his home with an uncle in Mississippi. For three years he was employed as a clerk in a drug store, and during that time he also read medicine, later, in 1853, entering the University of Louisville, in which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. after a three years' course. His ability along the line of his chosen calling soon became recognized and he was made an interne in Louisville Hospital, but on account of the urgent request of his uncle to return to Mississippi he did not accept the position, but at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Yazoo, Mississippi, remaining there for nearly thirty-five years, during which time he built up an excellent medical and surgical practice. In 1861, however, he put aside all personal considerations and entered the Confederate army as a surgeon, in which capacity he served for three years, principally engaged in hospital work, although he applied for field duty and for a short time served on the staff

of General Johnston. After the war had closed he remained until the last man was taken from the hospital, after which he resumed his medical practice in Yazoo.

About this time the cause of temperance was being greatly agitated in Mississippi, and at the close of the war Dr. Yandell took an active part in having the option law passed. He organized the movement in his county, and defeated the saloon element in the following election. The question was very bitterly fought at a later election, but again his party came out victorious, with a still greater majority, and Dr. Yandell has the satisfaction of knowing that owing to his efficient work there has never been a saloon in the county since that time, and but three counties in the state license the sale of liquor at the present time.

In 1888, on account of failing health, Dr. Yandell was obliged to seek a change of climate, and accordingly arrived in Seattle, Washington, in April, 1889, and immediately opened an office and resumed the practice of medicine. He has confined his work principally to city practice, but has frequently extended his aid to the surrounding towns and country. He is now associated in practice with his son-in-law, A. R. Bailey. Soon after taking up his residence in this city he erected a commodious and substantial house on Sixth, near Bell street, where the family extend a gracious hospitality to their many friends.

In October, 1867, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Yandell and Miss Rebecca W., the daughter of William C. Hays, a prominent land owner of Yazoo county, Mississippi. Two of her uncles nobly served their country in its wars, Colonel Jack Hays having been a member of the noted Texas Rangers during the Mexican war, while General Henry T. Hays made a fine record as a soldier. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Yandell was celebrated in Yazoo county, Mississippi, and has been blessed with five children, four sons and one daughter, namely: Claiborne B., who is a reporter on the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle; Martha, the wife of Dr. A. R. Bailey, of this city; William Henry, the leading clerk for the Schwabacher Hardware Company; John S., with the Bradstreet Company; and David L., at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yandell are members of the Presbyterian church. Prior to the Civil war the Doctor gave his political support to the Whig party and made a strong effort to defeat the secession movement in this state, but since the close of that struggle he has supported the principles of the Democracy. In 1896, on the fusion ticket, he was made the county coroner, in which capacity he served for two years. He is deeply interested in the political questions of the day, believing it the duty of every

American citizen to attend the primaries and see that capable men are given the nominations for office. He has been a delegate to every city convention since taking up his abode within its borders, and has frequently attended the state conventions, but has never been a seeker for political preferment. While a resident of Mississippi he became a member of the Masonic order, and there served as master of his lodge and as high priest of the chapter. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of Honor. In connection with his medical practice he is a member of the King County Medical Society. In all the varied relations of life he has been honorable, sincere and trustworthy, and has won the praise and admiration of all who have been associated with him in any manner.



