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HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF SPOKANE
AND
SPOKANE COUNTRY
WASHINGTON

From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME III

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ROBERT E. STRAHORN

Biographical

ROBERT EDMUND STRAHORN.

Starting out in life with less opportunity or equipment than the average American boy, but evidently possessed of an optimism and determination which enabled him to triumph over many adverse situations and discouragements, Robert Edmund Strahorn has followed the lead of his opportunities, doing as best he could anything that came to hand, and creating and seizing legitimate advantages as they have arisen. He has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open. Fortunate in possessing a degree of earnestness and frankness that have inspired confidence in others, the simple weight of his character and ability have carried him into important relations with large interests and he is now the president of several important railway and other corporations with headquarters in Spokane. The North Coast Railroad project especially owes its inception and prosecution to him and is constituting a most important element in business activity throughout the northwest.

Mr. Strahorn was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1852. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin and the ancestry in America is traced back to the great-grandfather of our subject, who in colonial days came from Scotland to the new world and afterward aided in obtaining American liberty in the Revolutionary war. He continued a resident of Union county, Pennsylvania, until his death and his son Samuel Strahorn, grandfather of our subject, also made his home in that county. The father, Thomas F. Strahorn, there born and reared, learned the trades of a millwright and machinist and in 1856 removed from Center county, Pennsylvania, to Freeport, Illinois, and nine years later became a resident of Sedalia, Missouri. In 1878 he crossed the Rockies, following in the footsteps of his son who had preceded in 1870, and after residing for a time in Idaho and Montana he became a resident of Los Angeles, California, where he passed away in 1883. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Emmert, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, and was of Dutch lineage, a daughter of John Emmert, who had come to this country from Switzerland. The death of Mrs. Strahorn occurred in 1861.

Robert E. Strahorn spent the first four years of his life in the state of his nativity and was then taken by his parents to northern Illinois, where the period of his youth was passed in village and farm life where his work was of the hardest. His educational privileges were very limited, as he attended school only until ten years of age. Private reading and study, however, constantly broadened his knowledge and the studious habits of his youth have made him a man of wide general information. In the school of experience, too, he learned many valuable lessons which have proven of significant worth in his advancement in the business world. In his boyhood days, after his life on the farm, he first sold papers

on the streets and then began learning the printer's trade in Sedalia, Missouri, following that occupation for five years. Subsequent to his removal to Denver, Colorado, in 1870, he was engaged in newspaper work as reporter, editor and correspondent until 1877. During the Sioux war of 1875-6 in Wyoming and Montana, he was with General Crook as special correspondent of the New York Times, Chicago Tribune and Denver News, personally participating in the fighting in all of the engagements with the Indians, the secretary of war commending him for his gallantry and helpfulness to the government. Moreover, he wrote most interesting accounts of that frontier warfare, which was needed in quelling the Indians in their hostile resentment of the incoming civilization.

While pursuing the journalistic profession Mr. Strahorn became interested in and to some extent identified with the railway business, accompanying as correspondent several surveying parties and also performing publicity work for the Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado Central and the Union Pacific Railroad Companies. This opened up to him the opportunity of entering into active connection with railway interests and he organized and conducted the publicity bureaus of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Companies, during which period, from 1877 until 1884, he resided much of the time in Omaha and in Denver. He was also engaged in a confidential capacity in work relating to the extension of lines for the Union Pacific, this carrying him by stage, horseback and on foot into almost every county of every state and territory west of the Missouri river and brought to him his wide knowledge of the conditions and the opportunities of the west. His next step in the business world brought him into intimate connection with town-site, irrigation and power enterprises in Idaho, Oregon and Washington and when six years had passed in that way he returned to the east, settling in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1890. Through the succeeding eight years he devoted his attention to the negotiation of municipal bonds but since 1898 has permanently resided in Spokane, where he again became actively interested in development projects, his special lines of operation being in connection with the construction and operation of waterworks, power and electric plants and irrigation. Those interests still claim his attention and energies to a considerable extent and have constituted a significant force in the improvement and upbuilding of the districts in which he has operated. His enterprise and executive ability in recent years have, moreover, brought him into prominence in railway connections as the promoter and builder of the North Coast Railroad. He undertook to prosecute that project in the spring of 1905 with the result that in the fall of that year a company was organized and the engineering and construction work has since proceeded steadily. The system is designed to bring Seattle, Tacoma and Portland on the west into direct connection with Walla Walla and Spokane on the east and includes a new short line between Spokane and Walla Walla and another between Spokane and Lewiston, Idaho, and, with its branches, is to have a total length of seven hundred and fifty miles. Throughout practically the whole existence of the company Mr. Strahorn has been its president and active manager. The value of the project is recognized by every business man of this section and its worth as a developing factor of Washington can scarcely be overestimated. In connection with this, Mr. Strahorn has organized the Spokane Union Terminal project which will center five railways in one grand passenger terminal and provide for their concentration along one central zone through the heart of the city, with all surface

or grade crossings eliminated. In working this out he overcame obstacles which in the aggregate were almost appalling.

The North Coast Railroad project has sometimes been called the railway romance of our time and our subject, its central figure, the "Sphinx" and "Man of Mystery" because of the very unusual and unique manner of its financing and building, involving many millions of dollars, without the identity of Mr. Strahorn's financial backers becoming known. The war made upon him by rival railway interests and others bent upon unmasking and defeating him has been a sensation of large magnitude in the Pacific northwest, and probably more than any other of Mr. Strahorn's undertakings has emphasized his fine poise, unflinching pursuit of an undertaking once decided upon and his undying devotion to any trust imposed in him, as well as his modesty in success. Late in the year 1910, when the larger matters desired had been accomplished, this ban of secrecy was removed and it developed that Mr. Strahorn had been the confidential agent of Mr. Harriman from the first and the North Coast Railroad enterprise was consolidated with other Harriman lines in the northwest under the name of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, and Mr. Strahorn made vice-president of the larger corporation.

In order to appreciate some of the accomplishments of this great railroad builder he it stated that several hundred miles of road surveyed and in part constructed have been paid for, to the extent of several million dollars, by the personal check of Mr. Strahorn. A thousand miles of surveyed lines, a hundred miles completed in the Yakima valley, trains operating on portions of road, are a few of the things that have been accomplished in an incredibly short time and in the face of tremendous odds and opposition. There has been built one bridge two thousand nine hundred feet long spanning the Columbia; another over the Snake will be four thousand and seventy feet long and two hundred and seventy-five feet high, probably the highest over any large river in the United States, and this bridge will have ten million pounds of steel used in its construction. Mr. Strahorn will erect in the city of Spokane alone one bridge one hundred and sixty-five feet high and three thousand feet long; another one hundred and seventy-five feet high and one thousand feet long, and both to be marvelous engineering feats.

More recently these interests have organized the West Coast Railway designed to do important construction across the Cascade mountains, with Mr. Strahorn as president, and also the Yakima Valley Transportation Company, which is building important electric railway lines under his direction. Among his many important personal enterprises are the Northwest Light & Water Company, owning water-power, electric lighting and waterworks plants in various cities of Oregon, Washington and Idaho; the Yakima Valley Power Company, which has built electric transmission lines one hundred and ten miles in length, connecting up and furnishing electric power to all the cities of the Yakima valley and Pasco; and the Pasco Reclamation Company, which is irrigating and otherwise developing large areas of orchard lands surrounding the city of Pasco. Besides financing and being president and manager of these and other companies, Mr. Strahorn has found time to engage in many other activities in connection with commercial organizations throughout the northwest.

On the 19th of September, 1877, Mr. Strahorn was married to Miss Carrie

Adell Green, a daughter of Dr. J. W. Green, of Marengo, Illinois, whose social graces and literary attainments (the latter best evidenced by her authorship of the popular volume "Fifteen thousand miles by stage") are eloquent testimonials to the credit her husband so freely accords her for a large measure of his success.

Mr. Strahorn is a valued member of several social organizations, including the Spokane Club, Spokane Athletic Club, the Inland Club and the Spokane Country Club, and for several years he has been a trustee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, cooperating in all of its practical plans for the development of the city. His genial nature, ever-ready helpfulness and philanthropy have given him a large place in the hearts of his fellow citizens. Mr. Strahorn is a man of well balanced capacities and powers, without any of that genius which is liable to produce erratic movements resulting in unwarranted risk and failure. He is eminently a man of business sense, of well balanced mind, even temper and conservative habits, and possesses that kind of enterprise that leads to great accomplishments and benefits others more than himself.

MRS. CARRIE ADELL STRAHORN.

Carrie Adell (Green) Strahorn, wife of Robert E. Strahorn, of Spokane, is a native of Marengo, McHenry county, Illinois, being the second daughter of Dr. John W. and Louise Babcock Green. Her parents were pioneers of northern Illinois, her father having removed in 1846 from Greenfield, Ohio, of which place Dr. Green's parents were founders. These grandparents of Mrs. Strahorn, on her father's side, were descendants of prominent patriots of like name of the Revolutionary war. Her mother, who died in Marengo in 1899, was a native of Lavonia Center, New York, and was a descendant of Aaron Burr. Dr. John W. Green, Mrs. Strahorn's father, who died in Chicago in 1893, was for fifty years one of the most noted surgeons of the Mississippi valley. He was the first surgeon to administer an anesthetic west of Chicago. He served with great distinction during the war of the Rebellion, first as regimental surgeon of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, and later as brigade and finally as division surgeon with General Grant in the Army of the Tennessee. Mrs. Green accompanied her husband throughout the famous Red river campaign, sharing every danger of field and hospital.

Carrie Adell Green had the advantage of the public schools of Marengo, supplemented by a liberal education in the higher branches at Ann Arbor. Developing an ardent love for music, she studied to good purpose under some of the foremost American and European vocal masters, and thus, when wedded to Robert E. Strahorn, at Marengo, September 19, 1877, she possessed to an unusual degree the graces and refinements and all the wholesome attributes and practical helpfulness of the sensibly reared young womanhood of those days.

It is not too much to say that Carrie Adell Strahorn has well maintained the lofty traditions of the sturdy, heroic stock of pioneers, patriots and state builders of her ancestry. A superb, home-loving, womanly woman always, yet she has had so much to do with the development of the frontier that her public life and ac-



CARRIE ADELL STRAHORN

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complishments have been the inspiration and pride of many communities in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast states. It has been well said of her that she has "mothered the west."

Immediately after her marriage in 1877 she set out with her husband on the often dangerous and romantic, and always toilsome career (in a field covering nearly half our continent) the brighter aspects of which are so vividly portrayed in her famous book "Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage," which was published in 1911 by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Probably no other woman has so thoroughly experienced every phase of far west exploration and genuine pioneering. This, covering a period of thirty-four years while the west has been in the making, has gone through all gradations from the wilderness haunts of the hostile savage along through the rudest camps of the miner and cowboy to zealous, practical participation in colonization, and town and city building in many waste places, often far in advance of the railways. This work was particularly noticeable and effective from 1877 to 1880 in Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, and from 1880 to 1890 in Utah, Montana, Idaho and Washington. From 1890 to 1898, while Mr. Strahorn transferred his activities largely to New England, Mrs. Strahorn pursued her musical and literary studies in Boston. During this period however, the Strahorns spent a portion of each year in Spokane and vicinity, or elsewhere in the Rocky Mountains. Since 1898, when they located permanently in Spokane, Mrs. Strahorn has been everything in the life and growth of the city and state that might be expected from one so fully equipped and so ardently in love with the Pacific coast country and its institutions.

Being a frequent contributor to the columns of various eastern publications during all these years, she has made the most of many opportunities to faithfully portray the leading characteristics of far west life and development, never failing to award due praise to the heroic work of the pioneers, as well as to enthusiastically strive for wider recognition of the merits of western resources and institutions, and our climatic, scenic and other attractions.

The camp or home of the Strahorns has always been a landmark of hospitality and a rallying point for the creation and nourishing of public spirit and the strenuous promotion of every good cause. Not a few of the far west's foremost men in business, professional and political life, join her noted husband in gratefully ascribing much of their success to Mrs. Strahorn's untiring encouragement and general helpfulness in her home, social and public activities at the period in their lives when such help meant everything to them. She has also accomplished much in church building and in the founding and support of educational and charitable institutions. Notwithstanding the success, financially and otherwise, of Mr. Strahorn, and her prominent place and hearty participation in the social life of Spokane, Mrs. Strahorn has not relaxed in her devotion to these more useful and serious things and is still actively engaged in literary pursuits.

EDWARD FRANKLIN WAGGONER.

Edward Franklin Waggoner is the president of the Union Fuel & Ice Company of Spokane, with offices at 407 Sprague avenue. He was born in Lostant, Illinois, February, 15, 1870, and acquired his early education in the public schools there,

while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, John G. and Sarah E. (Cox) Waggoner. He was afterward sent to Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois, and when he had put aside his text-books he became a clerk in a store there. The next step in his business career brought him into close connection with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company as traveling salesman and collector, in which capacity he traveled for them in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. He displayed notable ability in all branches of the harvesting machinery business, thereby winning the position of general agent and manager of the company's business in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and a part of Wyoming. In 1903 the International Harvester Company was formed, taking over the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company and Mr. Waggoner was continued in charge of the business until October 15, 1906, when he resigned to enter upon an independent business venture, organizing the Union Fuel & Ice Company, of which he has since been president. The company was established as a wholesale and retail business. The business has grown steadily and substantially since its inception and is now one of the important and prosperous commercial undertakings of Spokane, doing a business of nearly a half million dollars in 1911.

Mr. Waggoner is also trustee and secretary of the Masonic Temple Association and it was he who as the master of Spokane Lodge No. 34, F. & A. M., conceived the project of erecting a Masonic Temple in Spokane and assisted in the formation of the association which erected the temple. He acted as secretary of the board of trustees and as chairman of its finance committee from the outset until the temple was completed, and his work in this connection has received warm commendation. The association was formed in 1901; ground for the temple was broken by President Roosevelt on the 26th day of May, 1903; the corner stone was laid October 6, 1904; and the building was dedicated June 14, 1906. Mr. Waggoner is one of the best known and most prominent Masons of the state, taking an active part in the work of the order and ever upholding the high standard which has been maintained by this fraternity. He belongs to and is past master of Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M.; is a member and past high priest of Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; and belongs to Spokane Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S.; and El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has been awarded high honors in the order and was grand master of the state of Washington in 1906-7. He likewise belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E.; Samaritan Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F.; Spokane Council, No. 92, United Commercial Travelers; and is a Woodman of the World.

In addition to his other business interests he is a director and a member of the executive committee of the International Casualty Company and also a director in the Western Soap Company, one of Spokane's largest manufacturing institutions. He is now serving for the second term as a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce and has cooperated readily and effectively in its measures and plans for promoting public progress. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he takes an active and helpful interest in its work, yet would never consent to become a candidate for office. He wields an influence which is all the stronger, perhaps, because it is moral rather than political, and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends.

On the 16th of February, 1898, Mr. Waggoner was married, in Chicago, to

Miss Nellie McKibben, a daughter of Captain J. M. and Margaret McKibben, of Shelbyville, Illinois. They have two children, Edward F.; Jr., and Margaret. In the social circles of Spokane they are well known and the hospitality of the best homes is cordially extended them. His business interests have brought him a wide acquaintance in the northwest and through Masonry he has become even more widely known, standing as a prominent representative of that order which has ever inculcated principles of high and honorable manhood and promoted good citizenship.

S. A. STANFIELD.

S. A. Stanfield is one of the widely known residents of Lincoln county, who has been more or less actively identified with the agricultural and business interests of Odessa for more than twenty years. He was born in Umatilla county, Oregon, on February 10, 1869, and is a son of Robert N. and Phoebe (Atwood) Stanfield, natives of Illinois. In the early '50s they crossed the plains to California, whence they later removed to Oregon, settling in Umatilla county where the father filed on some government land and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The early years of S. A. Stanfield did not differ save in details from those of other lads reared on ranches on the frontier at that period. He attended the public schools in the acquirement of an education until he was eighteen years of age, and when not engaged with his studies assisted his father with the operation of the ranch. By the time he had attained his maturity he was thoroughly familiar with the practical methods of tilling the fields and caring for the stock. In 1887, he engaged in stock raising for three years, meeting with very good success. At the expiration of that period, in 1890, he came to Lincoln county and filed on a homestead near Odessa, and for fourteen years devoted his entire time and energy to the cultivation and improvement of this place. As he is a man of practical ideas who intelligently directs his efforts toward the accomplishment of a definite purpose, he prospered in his undertakings. He brought his land into a high state of productivity and erected good substantial barns and outbuildings as well as a comfortable residence on his ranch, making it one of the attractive and valuable properties of that section. In 1904 he disposed of it and withdrawing from agricultural pursuits removed to Odessa. Here he established a meat market that he conducted with very good success for two years, and then disposed of it. After selling his business he went to Grant county, Washington, and bought a section of land that he cultivated for about a year. Renting this property in 1907, he passed the following two years in and about Spokane, subsequently returning to Odessa. In 1909 he again took possession of the meat market he had previously established, but only conducted it for a brief period, closing out the business in 1910. Prior to this he had acquired a fine tract of land adjacent to Odessa upon which he located and here he has ever since resided. His land is all under cultivation and is well adapted to the raising of fruits and alfalfa in which he is specializing with very good results. Mr. Stanfield has prospered in his undertakings and is the owner of some very fine land, that is constantly increasing in value. He sold his section of land in Grant county, Washington, as the cultivation of the ranch on which he is living brings him an income that is more than sufficient for the needs of himself and family. In addition to these properties he has a nice residence in Odessa and is a stockholder and director of the Odessa Mercantile Company.

Umatilla county was the scene of Mr. Stanfield's marriage on December 22, 1889, to Miss Emma B. Boardman, a daughter of Robert Boardman of Illinois, and they have become the parents of one son, Lloyd, whose natal day was in April, 1891.

Mr. Stanfield has attained the rank of a Royal Arch Mason and is affiliated with the lodge at Davenport. Politically he is a democrat, but has never been officially identified with local governmental affairs. He is an excellent representative of the unassuming, enterprising citizens who form the strength of a community and measure its possibilities and resourcefulness.

RICHARD ASHTON HUTCHINSON.

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

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

Richard Ashton Hutchinson was with his father in Missouri in 1857 when a lad of four years and afterward in Colorado and Kansas. While in the former state he served as a page in the legislature and also worked for a time in the Denver mint. During his residence in Kansas he was for seven years engaged in



R. A. HUTCHINSON

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

From time to time Mr. Hutchinson was called to public office and has done not a little in shaping the policy of the country during its formative period. In 1890 he had charge of the United States census in Lincoln county and was elected a member of the house of representatives for the fifteenth district. In 1892 he was chosen senator from Okanogan and Lincoln counties representing the first district, and thus he was actively concerned with framing the laws of the state, giving careful consideration to every important question which came up for settlement.

Reverses overtook Mr. Hutchinson in 1893, for during the panic of that year he lost all of his property and was in debt fifteen thousand dollars, but with resolute spirit he looked to the future to retrieve his losses and in 1895 came to Spokane, where with a borrowed capital of five hundred dollars he embarked in the real-estate business. Such was the sound judgment that he displayed in his purchases and sales of property that within a short time he was able to regain possession of his old home in Lincoln county and discharge all of his indebtedness. Since that time he has continued not only to engage in the real-estate business but also in mining and he is one of the most extensive individual wheat raisers in the state, having over ten thousand acres in Lincoln, Adams, Douglas and Spokane counties. His mining interests are in the Cocur d'Alenes, British Columbia and in Okanogan and Stevens counties. Recognizing the possibilities for the country especially when water can be secured to aid in its development, Mr.

Hutchinson became the promoter of the Opportunity irrigation district east of Spokane. The National Country Life Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, said of Opportunity: "It is the most ideal place for Rural Homes that we have seen." Since disposing of his interest in Opportunity Mr. Hutchinson has been actively engaged in real-estate dealing in Spokane, especially handling that district of the city known as the Hutchinson addition. His fitness for office as indicated by his public-spirited citizenship and his devotion to all that works for the welfare of the locality and the commonwealth led to his election in 1906 to the house of representatives from Spokane county and in 1908 he was elected from the fourth district to the state senate, wherein his term of office will continue until 1912.

Senator Hutchinson has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Amelia Johnson, a native of Washington. They were married in 1883. Three children were born to bless this union: Margaret Elizabeth, wife of J. B. Hayes; Ida A.; and William Dean. Mrs. Hutchinson died April 10, 1893. On the 9th of February, 1895 he was united in marriage to Marguerite Wright, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Weitzel A. and Sarah Ann (Taylor) Wright. Mrs. Hutchinson taught the first school in Wenatchee in 1885, being then only sixteen years of age. Three children were born of this union, Marita, Rachael and Richard Ashton, Jr. The parents are members of the Episcopal church and are interested in all those features which contribute to the material, intellectual, social and moral welfare of the community. The life record of Mr. Hutchinson if written in detail would present many thrilling and unusual chapters because of his life on the frontier and his experience with the red men, as well as his efforts to attain advancement in a business way, efforts that have ultimately been crowned with a substantial measure of success.

F. R. JANSEN.

F. R. Jansen, manager of the Odessa Union Warehouse Company, has been identified with the business interests of Odessa for the past five years. He is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred at Avoca on the 16th of March, 1881, and a son of Henry and Caroline Kuhl. The parents were both born and reared in Germany, whence they emigrated to Iowa, where for many years the father engaged in farming. In 1889, they removed to Washington, settling in Lind, Adams county, and there the father continued his agricultural pursuits.

As he was a lad of eight years when his people removed to Washington, the education of F. R. Jansen was begun in the schools of his native county and continued in those of Adams county. He subsequently pursued a commercial course for two years in Walla Walla, thus better qualifying himself for the practical duties of life. At the expiration of that time he came to Lincoln county, settling in Krupp, where he began his business career as a grain buyer. He remained there for three years following this occupation, and during that time he discharged his duties with such efficiency and capability that he attracted the attention of various local grain men, and in 1907 he was offered the position of manager of the Odessa Union Warehouse Company, with headquarters at Odessa. This company is operating five warehouses in this vicinity, all of which are under the charge

and supervision of Mr. Jansen, whose services have proven in every way equal to the expectations of his employers, as is manifested by the period of his connection with the company.

At Lind, this state, on the 30th of May, 1906, Mr. Jansen was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Baumgard, a daughter of August Baumgard, a prominent pioneer ranchman of Adams county.

Mr. Jansen is a trustee of the Presbyterian church, in which his wife also holds membership, and in his political views he is a socialist, believing that the principles of this party are best adapted to subserve the highest interests of the majority. He is one of the younger members of the local business circles, where he is held in high esteem and is recognized as a very capable young man, whose enterprising and progressive ideas give every assurance of his success.

JOSEPH E. HORTON.

Joseph E. Horton, who has been actively engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane for the past eight years with offices located in the Lindelle building, was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, in September, 1854. His parents are George W. and Elizabeth (Byrne) Horton, formerly farming people of Iowa, whence they later removed to Minnesota, but they are now residents of California, having located there in 1910. The father has long outlived the Psalmist's allotment of years, having passed the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth, while the mother is now seventy-six years of age.

The preliminary education of Joseph E. Horton was obtained in the public schools of Minnesota, in which state he was reared, this being supplemented later by a course in the State University at Minneapolis, where he received the degree of B. L. in 1880. Three years later he located in South Dakota, becoming a resident of Campbell county, where in 1883 he was appointed to the office of probate judge and was elected to same office in 1884. He served in this capacity until 1886 when he was elected register of deeds and ex-officio county clerk for a term of four years, and in 1891 and 1892 he was state senator on the democratic ticket from Campbell and Walworth counties. Two years later, in 1894, Mr. Horton was appointed Indian post trader at the Cheyenne river agency, South Dakota, continuing to fulfil the duties of this position until 1899. The following year he organized the Bank of Linton, North Dakota, of which he was president for three years, during that time developing it into one of the conservative and firmly established financial institutions of the county. In 1903, Mr. Horton disposed of all of his interests in North Dakota and came to Spokane, where he has ever since engaged in buying and selling real estate on his own account. Possessing much sagacity and foresight, he has made a success of this undertaking, as he possesses the intuitive faculty of recognizing an opportunity not discernible to the average individual and utilizes it to his own advantage. Since locating here, Mr. Horton has been connected with a number of important real-estate transfers, and is the owner of some valuable property. He built and still owns the city market, located at the corner of Second avenue and Stevens street, which covers twenty-five thousand feet of floor space and contains twenty-four stalls.

On the 4th of August, 1894, Mr. Horton was united in marriage to Miss Minerva A. Eekert, a daughter of Henry and Caroline Eekert, of Tumwater, Washington, and they have become the parents of four children: Erwin, who was born in 1895; Josephine, whose natal year was 1897; Doris, who celebrated her ninth anniversary in 1911; and Jack, whose birth occurred in 1907. The family home is located at 2408 Altamont boulevard, this city, where Mr. Horton owns a beautiful residence.

Mr. Horton votes the democratic ticket, but he has had neither the time nor inclination to prominently participate in governmental affairs since locating in Spokane, and his fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Masonic order. He is intensely loyal to the state of his adoption and feels that the development of Washington, industrially, commercially and agriculturally during the next few years will exceed by far that of the past decade, as its wonderful natural resources are just beginning to be realized.

JOSEPH KRIEGLER.

Joseph Kriegler, who is actively engaged in the real-estate, insurance and loan business in Odessa is one of the town's most public-spirited and enterprising citizens. He was born in Bohemia on the 18th of February, 1866, and there he was likewise educated and reared to the age of nineteen years. As he was a most ambitious youth he longed to make more rapid progress in the business world than was possible in his native land with its conservative methods and system, and he decided to come to America, feeling convinced that he would here find the opportunities he was seeking. Upon his arrival in this country in 1885, he first located in Waterville, Minnesota, where for eighteen months he followed agricultural pursuits. During that period he became quite familiar with the language and customs of the country, thus qualifying himself to become identified with commercial activities. He, therefore, withdrew from farming and went to Castleton, North Dakota, where he engaged in the general mercantile business for two years. At the end of that time he returned to Minnesota, and for eighteen months followed the same business at Wadena, that state. Five years had elapsed since he first came to the United States and a longing to see his boyhood home proved too strong to be resisted and in 1891, he returned to Europe. He spent four months amid the scenes of his native land, and then came back to America, locating in Everest, North Dakota. For a short time thereafter he clerked in a general mercantile store, that he subsequently purchased and conducted with excellent success for ten years. Soon after he bought this establishment he opened a branch store at Castleton, where he had previously been in business, and this also proved to be a very successful undertaking. In 1901, he disposed of both places and came to Washington, settling in Odessa, and here he has ever since resided. When he first came here Mr. Kriegler engaged in business with his brother E. J. Kriegler for several years, but later he sold his interest to his brother and went into the lumber business. He applied himself energetically and intelligently to the development of this enterprise, which he operated under the name of the Joseph Kriegler Lumber Company until 1908, when he sold it and withdrawing from commercial activities engaged in the real-estate, insurance and loan business. Mr. Kriegler

is an alert, wide-awake, enterprising business man, who quickly recognizes opportunities not discernible to a man of less perspicacity and utilizes them to his advantage. He has prospered in a most gratifying manner since locating here, and has acquired not only some fine town property but twenty-five hundred acres of excellent wheat land that he is leasing.

Odessa was the scene of Mr. Kriegler's marriage in 1903 to Miss Louise Haller, a native of Spokane, and to them has been born one son Joseph E., who is now attending school.

Mr. Kriegler is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He has always taken a very deep interest in all municipal affairs and for the past five years has discharged the duties of town treasurer and he is also a member of the school board. In matters of citizenship he is most progressive, always finding ample time and opportunity to promote the welfare of the community or to cooperate in developing the various public utilities. He was one of the organizers of the Odessa Commercial Club, of which he was president for two terms, and has always enthusiastically championed every movement inaugurated by this association that he felt would in any way tend to advance the interests of the town. In addition to his other business responsibilities he is vice president of the Union State Bank of Odessa and is one of the largest stockholders of this institution, which is one of the county's well established and conservative financial enterprises. Mr. Kriegler is one of the highly regarded business men of the town and is meeting with well deserved success in the development of his various undertakings. His prosperity is generally recognized as the reward of unceasing industry, close concentration and the inherent faculty to utilize every opportunity to the best possible advantage. He has high standards of citizenship and although he is much absorbed in the development of his personal affairs, never neglects his public duties, his services always being at the command of the community.

FREDERICK OMAR HUGHES.

In a rapidly growing country there is excellent opportunity for the architect and in that profession Frederick Omar Hughes is winning not only a livelihood but gratifying success as a member of the firm of Diamond & Hughes. He was born near Muskoka, Canada, December 6, 1880. His parents, Peter and Emma (Jarrett) Hughes, are both natives of England and are now residents of Spokane, having in September, 1886, removed to this city where the father was engaged in the general contracting business but is now living retired. He erected the first Medical Lake Insane Asylum and, prior to 1900, was the builder of a large number of the business blocks of Spokane. In addition to Frederick Omar Hughes the others of his father's family are: Thomas B., conducting a wholesale plumbing establishment in Spokane; R. H., foreman of the print shop of the Shaw & Borden Company; and Minnie, a resident of Spokane.

As a pupil in the public schools of Spokane Frederick Omar Hughes passed through consecutive grades and followed his high school course by two correspondence courses in architecture. He received practical training under the direction of his father, with whom he worked for four years in the contracting business,

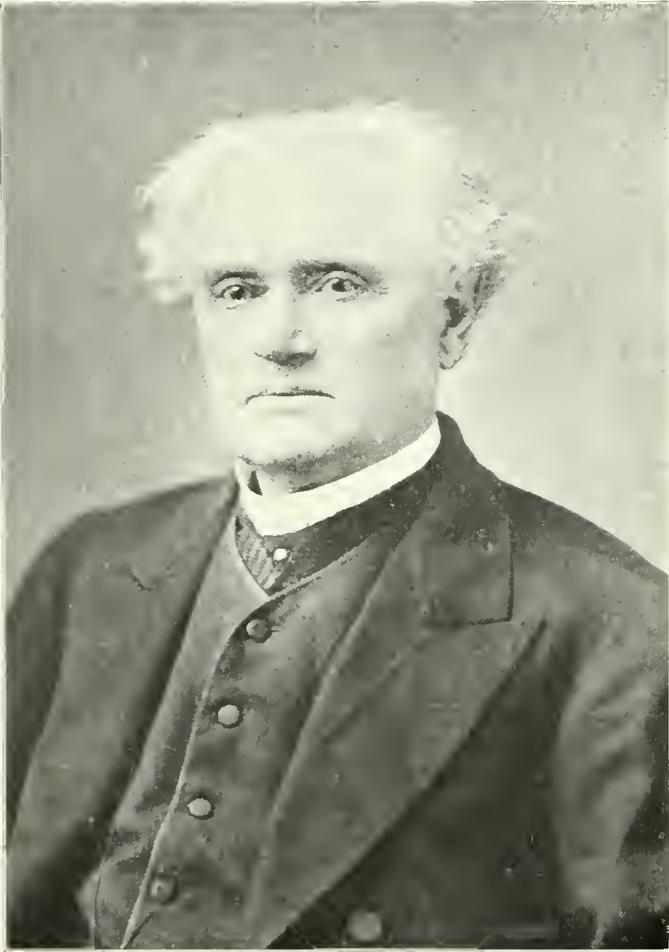
and then entered upon the active work of his chosen profession as a draftsman in the employ of Albert Held, and was afterward with the firm of Preusse & Zittel and subsequently joined C. T. Diamond in the organization of the present firm with offices in the Mohawk block. They have specialized in store interiors and bank fixtures, yet also do a general architecture business. They were architects for the Lloyd apartments, representing an expenditure of eighty-five thousand dollars, and the wholesale plumbing house of Hughes & Company, representing an investment of fifty thousand dollars. They remodeled the Fidelity National Bank and were professionally employed by the Spokane Table Supply Company, Greenough Brothers, the Inland Empire Biscuit Company and many others.

On the 6th of October, 1906, in Spokane, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Carrie McPhee. He has spent the greater part of his life in this city and has a wide acquaintance socially as well as professionally, sterling qualities winning him high regard in both connections.

WILLIAM PETTET.

The life history of William Pettet if written in detail would furnish many a chapter of thrilling interest and in the plain statement of facts should serve to inspire and encourage others, giving indication of what may be accomplished when a high sense of duty is coupled with determined purpose, energy and intelligence. He came to Spokane as a pioneer of 1883. He was then sixty-five years of age, his birth having occurred in England in September, 1818. He was born of wealthy parents, pursued his education in the schools of his native land and in 1836, when about eighteen years of age, crossed the Atlantic to New York. Two years later he removed to the south, settling in Mobile, Alabama, where in connection with two practicing physicians he established a drug store. The following year, however, his partners and two other business associates succumbed to the yellow fever. He bravely faced this crisis in his affairs when it became necessary for him to close out the business and make a division of interests in behalf of those deceased, although he had scarcely entered upon manhood at that time. In 1841, then twenty-three years of age, he established a commission house in New York and in 1842 accompanied the Amon Kendall party as far as Galveston, Texas. On the 6th of May, 1846, he left Independence, Missouri, on the overland trip to San Francisco, whence he made his way to Yuba Bueno. When they passed through Kansas they experienced considerable trouble with the Indians and at different times had to reckon with the hostility of the red men, engaging with them in a severe fight on the Truckee river in order to recover stock driven away by them. When near Truckee lake they were overtaken by a snow storm at which time Mr. Pettet joined a party of six and started for the Sacramento valley, leaving behind their wagons and about sixty people who, refusing to proceed, camped near the lake. Mr. Pettet and his companions reached Sutter's Fort in safety but those who remained all perished save four and these were insane when they finally secured assistance.

Mr. Pettet remained at Sutter's Fort for the purpose of enlisting emigrants as they came in for the war that was then being waged in southern California. With quite a number of enlisted men he went to San Francisco where the troops were fitted out for service on the sloop of war Portsmouth. Returning to Yuba Bueno



WILLIAM PETTET



MRS. WILLIAM PETTET

Mr. Pettet then organized the firm of Ellis & Pettet for the purpose of dealing with the Russians at Sitka, Alaska, and when he had disposed of his business interests in that country he returned to San Francisco, where he was elected to the office of city clerk. He was afterward appointed sheriff and at the close of his term in that position returned to New York. In 1851, however, he returned to San Francisco, sending around Cape Horn the material for the first iron building erected in that city—a structure destroyed by fire a few weeks after its completion. Ill health again compelled him to return to New York and while there he became interested in mercantile enterprises. In 1868 he went abroad with his family and spent five years in Europe, returning to the United States in 1873. For some time he was a resident of St. Paul, where he was widely known.

The year 1883 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Pettet in Spokane and, believing that the city would enjoy rapid and substantial growth at a later day, he made considerable investments in real estate. The following year in connection with F. R. Moore, now deceased, F. Chamberlin and William Nettleton, he secured the block on which the county courthouse now stands and at their own expense these gentlemen erected a building for the reception of the county records when they were brought from Cheney. In association with Messrs. Moore and Chamberlin Mr. Pettet also established permanent arc lights for the streets. From this partnership developed the present Edison Electric Light Company of Spokane. It was this company that purchased the lower falls of the river and the land on which the big power plant of the Washington Water Power Company now stands. He invested in considerable business property together with a large amount of north-side residence property and with the growth of the city and demand for realty, his holdings grew in value, in time making him one of the wealthiest residents of Spokane.

On the 7th of November, 1850, in Milford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, Mr. Pettet was united in marriage to Miss Caroline S. Dean, a daughter of Sylvester and Charlotte (Cutler) Dean, both representatives of old and well known Massachusetts families. The former was a son of Seth Dean, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Sylvester Dean became a merchant of New York, where he long continued in business. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pettet were born two children. The son George is now assistant secretary of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company. The daughter, Grace, became the wife of J. P. M. Richards, president of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, and unto them were born five children: Grace, who is the wife of the Rev. E. P. Smith, of Boise, Idaho, and who has two children, Dorothy and Cornelia; Caroline, the wife of Lieutenant Sherburne Whipple, of the United States army now stationed in the Philippines and by whom she has one son, Sherburne; and John Vanderpool, Josiah and William Pettet Richards. In the spring of 1889, three months before the great fire, Mr. Pettet was stricken with typhoid fever from which he never fully recovered. The latter years of his life were largely spent at his home, Glasgow Lodge, on the North boulevard, where he had a forty-acre tract of land within the city limits and a beautiful residence on the banks of the Spokane river, fitted up in English style. His eightieth birthday was celebrated by a garden party attended by over two hundred of his friends. It was said of him: "Mr. Pettet's benign influence has been very sensibly felt in Spokane to the development of which he has contributed incalculably. He

has always been a man of great energy and his superb business ability and keen foresight made him eminently successful in his various enterprises."

In his political views Mr. Pettet was a republican during the early days of his residence in this country but in later life became a staunch democrat. He attended the Episcopal church until old age compelled him to remain away from the house of worship, after which he always observed the Sabbath in services at home. He was a most congenial, entertaining man, of kindly nature and greatly enjoyed the companionship of young people. He died in November, 1904, in London. He and his wife three years before had left Spokane for an extended tour of the old country and were on their way home when both were taken ill in London. Mrs. Pettet improved but her husband gradually failed until the end came. He was then about eighty-six years of age. His had been a long, well spent and honorable life, and it is said that no one who met him, even casually, would ever forget his frank personality. He was a remarkable and unique character and a most valuable citizen. He sought out his own ways of doing good but they were effective ways, productive of immediate and substantial results. He contributed much to the pioneer development of the city, giving impetus to its industrial and commercial interests in the era which preceded the fire and also in the period that followed the great conflagration. His wise judgment and clear insight were often used for the benefit of others as well as in the conduct of his own business affairs and he stood as a splendid type of the Anglo-Saxon race who finds or makes his opportunity and uses it to the best advantage.

STANLEY ALEXANDER EASTON.

Stanley Alexander Easton, living in Kellogg, has since 1902 acted as manager of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company. His birth occurred in Santa Cruz, California, on the 17th of April, 1874, his parents being Giles A. and Mary Elizabeth (Gushee) Easton. The father, a California pioneer, was an early officer of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and later entered the ministry as one of the pioneer Episcopal clergymen of San Francisco. His demise occurred about 1896.

Stanley A. Easton supplemented his early education by a course of study in the department of mining engineering of the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of E. M. He first came to Wardner, Idaho, in 1896 and as a mining engineer entered the service of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company but was absent for several years, working at his profession in British Columbia, other parts of Idaho, Colorado, and all the principal mining centers. Returning to Wardner in 1902, he took charge of the properties of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company as manager and in this capacity has ably served to the present time. It has been during his administration that the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company erected the Young Men's Christian Association building in Kellogg. In the line of his profession Mr. Easton is connected with the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining Metallurgical Society of America and the Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, of London, England.

On the 15th of November, 1906, Mr. Easton was united in marriage to Miss Estelle Greenough of Missoula, Montana, a daughter of Thomas L. Greenough, the prominent mining and railroad man of Montana and Idaho, who passed away in July, 1911. Our subject and his wife have two children, Ruth and Jane, who were born in the years 1907 and 1910 respectively.

Mr. Easton's fraternal relations are with Wardner Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., of which he is master, and Wallace Lodge, No. 331, B. P. O. E. He is likewise a member of the Spokane Club of Spokane and belongs to the Idaho Sons of the American Revolution. His business career has been marked by steady advancement and he has ever maintained an unassailable reputation for integrity as well as enterprise.

JAMES M. SIMPSON.

James M. Simpson, actively engaged in the practice of law in Spokane since 1902, now has a large clientage that has connected him with much important litigation tried in the courts of this and adjoining states. He is a western man in that he was born this side of the Mississippi river, which event occurred in Knox county, Missouri, on the 1st day of January, 1860, his parents, Benjamin and Perlina Simpson, being pioneers of that county.

He entered the public schools there when a boy of six years and after completing the course of study therein prescribed, attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, from which institution he graduated in the full course of four years in June, 1886. Mr. Simpson first came west in 1882, locating at Deer Lodge, Montana, remaining west but a short time, when he returned to Missouri to complete his education and again came west to Deer Lodge, Montana, where he engaged in educational work until 1904, having charge of the public schools of that place. He devoted the hours that are usually termed leisure to the study of law and was admitted to the bar of that state in June, 1893. Mr. Simpson continued his educational work for a time after his admission to the bar, but has now been engaged in the active practice of his profession for about fifteen years. His careful analysis and logical deductions, and his correct application of precedent and principle to the points at issue, were factors in his success. In 1901 he became prosecuting county attorney of Powell county, Montana, serving in that capacity for nearly two years. In 1902, he resigned the office of county attorney of Powell county, Montana, and came to Spokane, where he has since continued in the practice of the law. He has a large and well selected law library and has remained a student of the principles of jurisprudence to this day. His work done before the courts has won him the recognition and admiration of his professional brethren and has awakened the confidence of the general public to an extent that has brought him a gratifying clientage. Mr. Simpson has always taken an active interest in politics, but has not sought office, having been a candidate for office but once in his life.

Mr. Simpson was married, July 1, 1886, to Miss Kate M. Funk, a daughter of Thomas W. and Rachel Funk, of Kirksville, Missouri. Mrs. Simpson is also a graduate of the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, having graduated in

the class with Mr. Simpson in June, 1886. They have one child James C. Simpson, of this city. Mr. Simpson is identified with three of the leading fraternal organizations. Holding membership in the Masonic fraternity, he has attained high rank and is now a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Imperial Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., and to Camp No. 99, W. O. W. He belongs also to the Central Christian church and these associations indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules of conduct upon which he bases his life. Those who know him—and his acquaintance is wide—have faith in his ability and his manhood and thus the circle of his friends is continually growing.

FRANK PIERSON TEBBETTS.

Frank Pierson Tebbetts, who was formerly engaged in the practice of law, but since locating in Spokane three years ago has been identified with various activities, was born and reared in Salem, Massachusetts, his birth occurring on the 29th of October, 1883. He is a son of Irving S. and Annie M. (Cunningham) Tebbetts, and in the paternal line is descended from the early Puritan settlers of New Hampshire, while his forefathers on the mother's side emigrated to America during the French and Indian war, in which some of them participated. They have been seafaring people for many generations, having long sailed out of the port of Gloucester, Massachusetts.

After the acquirement of his early education which was obtained in the public schools of his native city, Frank Pierson Tebbetts decided upon a legal career and matriculated to this end in the law department of Boston University, being awarded the degree of LL. B. with the class of 1905. While pursuing his professional studies he took up special work in the liberal arts at Harvard University, specializing in literature thereby practically doing eight years work in the space of four. Immediately following his admission to the bar of Massachusetts, he became associated with James M. Marden and they engaged in a general practice in both the criminal and civil courts of Boston under the firm name of Marden & Tebbetts. During his student days, Mr. Tebbetts became quite deeply interested in settlement work and after establishing an office in Boston he took up his residence at "South End House." This is one of the best-known and most highly successful settlements conducted in America and is under the charge of Robert A. Woods, a friend of Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, and of Toynbee Hall, London. Literary pursuits always engaged much of his time and he contributed to various publications, his products being chiefly essays of an editorial nature, and he was at one time editor and publisher of a magazine known as "The Inquisitor." He likewise organized about the same time a literary society, known as the "Bo-Tree," that numbered among its members many well known poets and writers of New England. In 1908, Mr. Tebbetts made a trip through the northwest and was most favorably impressed with Spokane, recognizing and appreciating its wonderful natural advantages, and feeling convinced that it had a great future ahead of it. He found the enterprise and enthusiasm that characterize the people in this section a very great contrast to the dignified conservatism of his native state, but it fascinated him, nevertheless, and he became so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the west

that he determined to make it his home. Returning to Boston, he disposed of all of his interests there and removed to Spokane, with the expectation of opening a law office here, but there were so many advantageous openings along other lines, that promised better returns in less time for the same amount of energy, that he gave up all thought of continuing in his profession, and turned his attention to other activities. He identified himself with the Chamber of Commerce and was assistant manager of the apple show in 1909, and later he became associated with the Spokane Title Company, of which he was assistant manager. In 1911, he assumed charge of the city business of the Edward J. Dahm Company as secretary, including fire, casualty and liability insurance, and at the present time he has under way a project to make Spokane one of the insurance centers of the west. He has already secured a number of general agencies for this city and has other contracts ready to close and others still under advisability.

This city was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Tebbetts in June, 1911, to Miss Elizabeth A. Turrish, a daughter of James J. Turrish, who came to Spokane in 1876. He is a brother of Henry Turrish of Duluth, Minnesota, one of the well known lumber magnates of the United States. Mrs. Tebbetts is a graduate of Holy Name Academy and Normal School of Spokane, having qualified herself to teach but was married before she identified herself with that profession. She is quite talented and is a musician of more than average ability, as are also her two sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Tebbetts have a very attractive residence, built in the Swiss style, located at 744 Twelfth avenue, the hospitality of which is graciously extended to their many friends, who are always assured of being most delightfully entertained at "Chalet Alpenstein," as their home is named.

Mr. Tebbetts has always been an earnest and active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, especially in committee work, both in Salem and since locating here. While residing in Massachusetts he was a member of the Second Corps Cadets of Salem, which was originally General Washington's company of body guards, and has for many years been the crack regiment of the state. Mr. Tebbetts is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Salem Lodge, No. 797, of Salem, Massachusetts, of which his father is past exalted ruler. In politics he is a progressive and while living in Salem in 1907 he represented his ward in the city council. He was also at one time secretary of the board of trade of that city. Mr. Tebbetts is a man of high ideals, who fully appreciates the bonds of humanity. He is tireless in his efforts to forward all beneficent movements, giving his support to every undertaking that he feels is at all likely to advance the welfare of the community. He believes in Spokane and is helping to build its civic and commercial future.

WILLIAM HORTON FOSTER.

The life record of William Horton Foster is perhaps representative of the laws of heredity. He is not only descended from an honorable ancestry but by a most creditable record has added laurels to the family name and his son, Warren Dunham Foster, has also added notable achievement to the family record. Mr. Foster's choice of a profession was that of the law and he continues in general practice as counsel for the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company of Spokane.

A native of Montreal, Canada, Mr. Foster was born June 6, 1863. His parents were E. C. and Judith Ellen (Horton) Foster, the father being a native of Canada and a representative of an old New England family of English descent that was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war. He became a lawyer and was assistant attorney general of the United States at the time of his death. While born across the border his parents were citizens of the United States so that he never had to take out naturalization papers. He was with the department for many years, first as general agent of the department of justice and afterward successively in different positions which finally brought him to that of assistant attorney general of the United States. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Judith Ellen Horton, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1810. She pursued her education at Lima, New York, and afterward removed to Clinton, Iowa. She studied law, was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1872, (one of the first women to be admitted) and was associated with her husband in practice under the firm style of Foster & Foster. She became very prominent in political and temperance circles, being widely known as speaker in behalf of republican principles and as president of the Woman's Republican Association of the United States. The name of J. Ellen Foster became known from one end of the country to the other. She was very prominent in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and was superintendent of its legislative department. When that organization affiliated with the prohibition party she united with the non-partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union. She was one of the officers of the American Red Cross Society and was one of the delegates to the international convention at St. Petersburg, Russia, and ever maintained a foremost position as a noted public lecturer to the time of her death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., August 11, 1910. Her work and the notice of her demise was mentioned by the press throughout the entire country. A son, Emery M. Foster, was a prominent newspaper man, who died in New York in 1909. He was managing editor of the Chicago American, and New York and Philadelphia papers and at the time of his death was editor of the New York World.

William H. Foster pursued his education in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and in the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois and in 1910 was admitted to practice before the courts of Washington. He followed his profession in Geneseo from the time of his graduation until 1900 and during the succeeding nine years in Chicago. In December, 1909, he arrived in Spokane and while he specialized in the localities where he previously resided in corporation law, he engaged in general law practice for a time as a member of the firm of Cullen, Lee & Foster, leaving that firm in January 1912, to become counsel for the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company.

Mr. Foster is a recognized leader in republican ranks and has done important work as a member of county committees, being an officer of the League of Republican Clubs. He was also a member of the state executive committee of Illinois and was a delegate to several national and state conventions. He has long been interested in educational work and is a member of a number of national societies for the advancement of education along various lines, including the American Historical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Economic Association.

In May, 1885, at Geneseo, Illinois, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Edith Dunham, a daughter of Charles Dunham, a lawyer with whom Mr. Foster was formerly associated in the practice of his profession under the firm style of Dunham & Foster. He was a leader in democratic circles and was elected to the state legislature in the district that had a normal republican majority. He was also repeatedly a candidate for congress in republican districts and was offered the position of ambassador to Russia by President Cleveland but declined the honor. He was very prominent in his profession, in politics and as a man and was ever recognized as a strong man in his honor and his good name. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have become parents of a son, Warren Dunham Foster, who is department editor of the Youth's Companion although only twenty-four years of age. He has a phenomenal record, having progressed by leaps and bounds. He possesses the western "ginger" and enterprise and has used these effectively in the east. His training was received on Chicago dailies and he was graduated from the Chicago University, after which he served for one year as instructor in English at the Ames University, of Ames, Iowa. He then went to the Youth's Companion to accept a temporary position but has remained with that paper continuously since. Mr. and Mrs. Foster hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal church of Spokane and are interested in the various activities which tend to uplift humanity and which bring a nearer, clearer knowledge of the political, economic and sociological conditions of the country, Mrs. Foster being president of the Spokane Young Women's Christian Association. Their influence has always been given on the side of progress, reform and improvement, and their labors have been effective forces for good.

T. O. BURRILL.

An enterprising and highly successful young business man of Harrington is to be found in the person of T. O. Burrill, who for the past decade has been engaged in contracting and building in Lincoln county. He was born in Umatilla county, Oregon, on the 25th of April, 1879, and is a son of Sanford and Ann (Stewart) Burrill. The father, who was a minister, followed his profession in Illinois until 1877, when together with his wife and family he came to Washington, arriving in Walla Walla on the 1st of January. He remained there for six months, when he was sent to a church in Weston, Oregon, that he retained for two years. At the expiration of that time he filed on a homestead and for several years devoted his energies to the improvement and cultivation of his ranch and for five years was in the hardware business in Adams, Oregon. In 1890 he came to Harrington and engaged in the mercantile business, but he soon disposed of this and again turned his attention to farming. Later he returned to the ministry and was so occupied for seven years. He passed away in 1909, one of the honored pioneers of the state and a veteran of the Civil war, having gone to the front as a member of a company of the Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The greater part of the boyhood and youth of T. O. Burrill were passed on his father's ranch, in the cultivation of which he gave such assistance as he was able. In the acquirement of his education he attended the common schools of his native

county and Harrington, and at the age of twenty he went to Tacoma, where he attended the preparatory department of Puget Sound University for two years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and upon his return to Harrington he engaged in contracting and building in which he has met with gratifying success. He is not only an excellent workman but he is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy and can always be depended upon to keep his word in a business transaction. These qualities have been important factors in promoting his progress and today he is ranked as one of the foremost men in his line in the town. Although he is young he has had much experience and has been awarded contracts for many of the most important public buildings in the town, including the city hall, opera house, bank and Methodist Episcopal church, as well as many of the best residences. Mr. Burrill has prospered in a most satisfactory manner and, in addition to his fine business, is one of the stockholders in the Burrill Orchard Company of Washington, organized by the heirs of the late Sanford Burrill.

On the 5th of December, 1907, Mr. Burrill was united in marriage to Miss Maud Graff, a daughter of Fred and Kate Graff, well known pioneers of Lincoln county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burrill hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they take an active interest, while for six years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternaly he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and in politics he is independent, giving his support to such men and measures as he deems best adapted to serve the highest interests of the community. Mr. Burrill is an energetic, progressive young man, who highly merits such success as he has met with, as he always applies himself closely to his business in the conduct of which he conforms to the highest standards of commercial integrity.

ARTHUR R. BLEWETT.

The industrial enterprises of Spokane find a worthy and well known representative in Arthur R. Blewett, who is the secretary and general manager of the Northwest Harvester Company, an enterprise that has excellent equipment and is well established on the road to success. A native of Bowling Green, Kentucky, Arthur R. Blewett was born June 14, 1877, of the marriage of Alexander Chapman Blewett and Galveston Stone. The mother was named for her native city, Galveston, Texas, and belonged to an old southern family, prominent in antebellum days. She was of English descent, as was her husband, who was a native of Kentucky. The latter died in California, in 1898, and his wife passed away in 1901. In their family were three sons and two daughters: Arthur R.; Hamibal C., who is living in Turlock, California; Roy V., of the same place; Miss Betsy Stark, of Spokane; and Effie, who is also living in Spokane.

Arthur R. Blewett, taken to California in his boyhood days, his parents removing to that state in 1890, supplemented his public-school course by study in San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, California. After putting aside his text-books he engaged in farming ninety-five hundred acres of land at Turlock, Stanislaus, California, but withdrew from agricultural pursuits in 1906 and went upon the road as a traveling salesman for The Holt Manufacturing Company, at Stockton, California, with which he was connected six years. He traveled over



A. R. BLEWETT

the northwest territory, covering Oregon, Washington, Montana and Canada, and in 1907 was made the district manager for the company at Spokane, continuing in that position through the years 1908 and 1909. Since then he has been the secretary and manager of the Northwest Harvester Company, of which he was one of the organizers. They make a specialty of side hill combined harvesters and build two types of machines—one called the Northwest Side Hill Combined Harvester, and the other the Blewett Side Hill Combined Harvester. The inventions and patents of the latter are owned by Mr. Blewett. In addition to the manufacture and sale of harvesters, the company conducts a general foundry and machine shop business, builds a variety of special machinery and does all kinds of repair work. They have completed their second year in business and in ten months their output in machines amounted to over eighty thousand dollars. They now have plans for the building of sixty machines for the year 1912, which will represent over one hundred thousand dollars. The company owns its own plant adjoining Spokane, with four acres of ground, and has an exceptionally good class of all brick factory buildings, with concrete floors, numbering nine. Modern machinery has been installed and everything is planned for the rapid filling of orders. They have won notable success since embarking in this enterprise and not a little of the result is attributable to Arthur R. Blewett, whose previous experience with The Holt Manufacturing Company well qualified him to undertake the duties that devolve upon him in his present connection. The Northwest Harvester Company has the following officers: Ben C. Holt, president and treasurer; C. Parker Holt, vice president; and Arthur R. Blewett, manager and secretary. The business is capitalized for three hundred thousand dollars.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. Blewett owns an irrigated ranch at Turlock, California, which he is now improving. He belongs to the Spokane Club, to the Spokane Athletic Club and also to the Chamber of Commerce. His political views are in accord with the principles of the democratic party and he keeps well informed on the questions of the day but does not seek nor desire office, feeling that his time and attention are fully occupied by business affairs, which are growing in volume and importance and which have already won him recognition as an enterprising and successful business man of his adopted city.

G. W. FINNEY.

G. W. Finney, president of the Union State Bank of Odessa, was the founder of the town in the development of which he has always taken a prominent part, being one of the foremost citizens and most progressive business men in the place. He is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Linn county, on the 24th of June, 1861, his parents being Franklin and Nancy J. (Hizer) Finney. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky, but they were long residents of Linn county, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits.

G. W. Finney was given the advantages of a good practical education in the district and public schools of his native county, where he passed the first twenty years of his life. In 1881, he left home and started out to make his own way in the world. In common with the majority of young men of that period he felt that

better opportunities were to be afforded in the west so he went to Colorado and worked in the mines for several years. At the end of that time he returned to Missouri but only remained a year or two, when he decided to come to the northwest. He arrived in Lincoln county in the spring of 1886 and immediately thereafter filed on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. Having been reared on a farm he was thoroughly familiar with agricultural pursuits and stock raising, and was in every way well qualified to make a success of the cultivation of his ranch. A man of clear judgment and thoroughly practical in his ideas, he directed his undertakings with intelligence, and although he met with the usual discouragements and obstacles that confront the pioneers in every section, he possessed the determination of purpose and confidence in his own powers that carried him on to success. During the succeeding years he met with constantly increasing prosperity, and had brought his land under high cultivation and had it well improved when the Great Northern Railroad Company extended their lines through this section of Lincoln county in 1892. They passed directly through Mr. Finney's ranch, and being a man of much foresight and perspicacity he naturally recognized the wonderful opportunity and advantage this afforded him, and determined to utilize it to his own benefit. There was no settlement in this immediate vicinity at that period, and with the improved transportation facilities settlers began coming into the country in constantly increasing numbers, and Mr. Finney began formulating plans for the location of a town site on his homestead. He had these entirely completed and his land platted and laid out ready for settlement before 1898. About the same time he established a lumberyard here and not only sold lots to the new-comers but also supplied them with all building materials. The location was a most excellent one and the town, which had been incorporated and named Odessa, grew with amazing rapidity and is now one of the most prosperous and thriving villages in Lincoln county. Mr. Finney has been tireless in his efforts to promote its development along the various lines and has erected four of the largest and most substantial business blocks in the town. In 1902 he became associated with other citizens in the organization of the Odessa State Bank, and was one of the directors of this institution and later became the vice president. Its development was promoted with very good success until 1911 when it became consolidated with the First National Bank. In 1911 both of these institutions were liquidated, and the Union State Bank was organized with Mr. Finney as president; Joseph Kriegler and William R. Lesley, vice presidents; Charles T. Deetz, cashier; and Henry Ryke, assistant cashier. Mr. Finney has been financially interested in various local enterprises, and he still engages in the lumber and real-estate business. He is a very public-spirited man and is always ready to give his indorsement and cooperation to every movement that will forward the financial, moral, intellectual or social welfare of the community. He is an active member of the Odessa Commercial Club, and enthusiastically champions its various undertakings. In addition to his extensive town property, he is the owner of two thousand acres of fine wheat land that he is leasing.

G. W. Finney was twice married, his first union with Miss Mary S. Ray took place in Colorado and of the children born of this marriage two survive, Trella D. and Pearl M. Mrs. Finney passed away in Odessa in 1891. On February 25, 1893, Mr. Finney was married at Odessa, to Miss Emma Durland.

Mr. Finney is chairman of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which his family also affiliate, and he is also a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. His political support he gives to the democratic party, and although he is actively interested in local governmental affairs has always refused to accept office barring that of member of the board of education, of which he now serves as president. He has been connected with this board for eight years. He is one of the representative citizens of the town and belongs to the type of men to whose energies and progressive ideas the northwest is indebted for its rapid and substantial development. Mr. Finney is widely known throughout Lincoln county and is generally accorded the esteem and respect his powers of organization and executive ability as well as general business sagacity so highly merit.

JOHN J. MOAK.

There is something in the free, open life of the west that brings out the strongest elements of manhood, that calls forth the real worth of the individual and in riding the range in early manhood John J. Moak became self-reliant, resolute and determined and thus laid the foundation for his advancement and success in later years. He is today well known as a mining engineer and real-estate dealer of Spokane and his life typifies in large measure the progressive spirit which dominates the Pacific coast country. He was born in the state of New York, August 28, 1859, one of two sons of Levi and Cecelia (Van Naton) Moak, who were also natives of New York. His ancestors came to America with Peter Stuyvesant and settled on the Hudson river. They were originally from Holland and in later generations the family was represented in the Revolutionary war. Levi Moak remained a resident of the Empire state until 1853, when by way of Panama and Aspinwall he made his way to California, becoming one of the pioneer residents of that state. He filled the office of assessor of Butte county for many years and was well known as a leading citizen of his district. His wife, who is also a representative of an old Holland family, is now living in Charleston, Idaho, but Mr. Moak passed away in 1900. Jacob E. Moak, one of their sons, is now a resident of Silver Hill, Washington. The two daughters are: Mrs. Fannie L. Kirkpatrick, also of Silver Hill; and Mrs. Carrie Vadney, of Clarkston, Idaho.

In the public schools of California John J. Moak pursued his early education, which was supplemented by study in the State University at Eugene, Oregon, where he specialized in mineralogy, metallurgy and chemistry. His first business experience, however, was in riding the range in California, Oregon and Nevada, and thus his time was occupied until he reached the age of twenty-three years. He then engaged in mining at Canyon City, Oregon, where he remained for five or six years, connected with both quartz and placer mining. Later he engaged in placer mining in Susanville, Oregon, and from there went to the Coeur d'Alenes where he remained in 1884-5, doing placer mining. He next located in Farmington and Tekoa, where he carried on general merchandising for two years, and subsequently he again became interested in mining operations at Susanville. At Baker City, Oregon, he engaged in both placer and quartz mining and then went to Boise, Idaho, where he followed placer mining until he located in the Bohemia district above Eugene, Oregon, where he spent four years.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Moak went to the Black Rock district in northern Nevada as a placer miner and later was connected with the lumber and wood business for a year in Plumas and Shasta counties, in northern California. After spending three months in examining copper properties in the Washoe river country he went to Shaniko, Oregon, and invested in city property. While residing there he acted as superintendent of the waterworks and street grading but left that place to go to the Coeur d'Alenes where he devoted ten years to placer and quartz mining. Again he returned to Spokane and entered into the real-estate business as a partner of C. C. Barnard. In September, 1910, he purchased an interest in the Garmen Realty & Building Company with which he has since been connected, and has also been identified with placer interests in Idaho. They have five hundred and forty acres lying along California creek, in Idaho county, Idaho. Work is there carried on under the name of the Humboldt Quartz Placer Milling Company with Mr. Moak as general manager and superintendent. They have a ditch two miles long with fourteen hundred feet of steel pipe, two No. 2 giants and two hundred feet head. The work has just been begun and the ground assays from one to twenty dollars per yard, giving a general average of two dollars and a half per yard. It is estimated the contents of deposits are six hundred feet on one channel, four hundred feet wide, with an average depth of thirty-five feet. There are eight claims a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide with a creek channel through the center, and the average depth is fifty feet. There is plenty of water and dumpage with pressure to spare and the claims are to be worked by the hydraulic method.

While at Susanville Mr. Moak was foreman of the Humboldt mine and he owned ground at Marysville that he worked. He was foreman for the Coeur d'Alene Placer Company and was also foreman for Keney Brothers at Maey Ridge, Susanville. He had the Gardner placer diggings at Granite under lease and worked that property for two seasons. He was also foreman and superintendent for the Elk Creek placer mines at Baker City and foreman at Baker City for the Second Creek Placer Mining Company. He was connected with the Noonday mine and mill at Bohemia, acting as mill boss. At Murray he was connected with the Golden Chest mill, dividing four years between mill and mine. He afterward secured a lease on the Faney Gulch placers in Eagle Creek district near Murray which he worked for two years.

Mr. Moak is prominently known in the Knights of Pythias lodge in which he has filled all of the chairs and is now past chancellor commander. While in Oregon he became identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen but has since dropped his membership. In politics he is an active republican and while in Oregon represented his party in county and state conventions. He also served on the republican county central committee for several terms and did all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party. In 1876 he served as a member of the Walla Walla Home Guards which comprises his military experience save that while in Butte county, California, he had a number of skirmishes with the Indians who at that time would plunder the farms of the settlers. He often had to live out in the brush two or three days at a time in order to protect his home. The Mill Creek Indians were then known as the Big Foot tribe and occasioned considerable trouble to the settlers. There is no phase of pioneer life on the Pacific coast with which Mr. Moak is not familiar and few men are more

thoroughly informed concerning its mining development and all the hardships and difficulties incident to the life of the miner. He has, however, lived to enjoy much of the success which is to be attained from the development of the rich mineral resources of the country and because of the extent and importance of his operations and his work he is well known.

ERNEST D. WELLER.

Ernest D. Weller, of the firm of McWilliams, Weller & McWilliams and a representative of the Spokane bar, was born at New London, Iowa, September 13, 1883, his parents being William L. and Martha M. (Roberts) Weller. The father was a prominent agriculturist of Iowa and had four children.

Ernest D. Weller pursued his education in the public schools of New London, completing his literary course by graduation from the Iowa Wesleyan University in 1904. Subsequently he became a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1908. Upon being admitted to the bar he immediately settled at Cheney, where he remained for two years, during which time he served one year as city attorney. In 1910 he came to Spokane to become a member of his present firm and has since been engaged in the practice of law in this city. He does not concentrate his energies upon any special line but engages in general practice and has secured a good clientage, which is proof of his ability, as the public does not place its legal interests in unskilled hands.

On the 24th of August, 1909, Mr. Weller was married, at Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Grace M. Jackman, a daughter of George B. and Sadie A. Jackman. Mr. and Mrs. Weller have one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Weller holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He possesses admirable social qualities and that spirit of courtesy and kindness which has gained for him an extensive circle of friends during his two years' residence in this city. The family home is at East 920 DeSmet avenue.

HARRY A. FLOOD.

Harry A. Flood is justly classed with the wide-awake, alert business men of Spokane, for he has contributed in substantial manner to the progress and rapid development of the city, his business affairs being largely of a nature that has promoted general activity and prosperity as well as individual success. He is recognized as one of the leading factors in The Trustee Company of Spokane which owns and controls a number of the best business blocks of the city, and his keen sagacity, enterprise and determination have been salient features in the organization and management of this company which ranks second to none of the kind in the Inland Empire.

Mr. Flood is yet a young man to whom undoubtedly the future holds out much promise. He was born in Decatur, Illinois, May 9, 1873, a son of Henry and Catherine (Bricker) Flood. The family is of Irish lineage, having been estab-

lished in America by the great-great-grandfather of Harry A. Flood, who, leaving the Emerald isle, crossed the Atlantic to the new world while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. His father, Henry Flood, now residing in Spokane is a native of Kentucky and for a considerable period operated extensively in real estate in the northwest, his success enabling him at length to put aside business cares, and live retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. His wife is a native of Ohio and in their family were four sons, of whom William C. and Frank M. are both deceased. The living brother of Harry A. Flood is John R. Flood, now master mechanic of the Blackwell Lumber Company at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

After largely mastering the branches of learning taught in the common schools Harry A. Flood left home at the age of eighteen and for six years was upon the road as a traveling salesman, after which he turned his attention to the insurance business, acting for twelve years as manager of life insurance companies, the latter half of that period being spent as manager of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. He entered the insurance field as agent for the Metropolitan Life Company of New Orleans and in 1896 went to San Francisco as agent for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, his recognized ability winning him promotion to the position of assistant superintendent. The company sent him to Butte, Montana, where for ninety days he superintended its interests and then came to Spokane to open the district for the company in April, 1898. As superintendent for the Pacific Mutual he figured in insurance circles in Spokane until January 27, 1902, when he became manager of the Prudential. From the beginning of his connection with insurance interests promotions came to him rapidly because of his thorough mastery of every task and duty assigned, resulting in a developing power that qualified him for larger responsibilities. He remained with the Prudential until October, 1906, when he resigned that position to become secretary and active manager of The Trustee Company of Spokane. Since that time his duties have been further increased in his election to the presidency and he now acts in the dual capacity of president and general manager. Mr. Flood became identified with this company soon after its formation and was instrumental in securing capital and raising the capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars. Enthusiastic and zealous in his advocacy of the northwest and with firm belief in its possibilities and in its future Mr. Flood has made extensive investment in wheat and irrigated lands on the Columbia river in connection with his father, Henry Flood, securing in all over twelve thousand acres of land near Beverly of which they still retain ten thousand acres. His property is crossed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, thus affording him excellent shipping facilities for his products. He is furthermore known in business circles in Spokane as one of the directors of the Spokane Title Company.

On the 27th of November, 1901, at Glendive, Montana, Mr. Flood was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Kirkpatrick, of Malvern, Arkansas, formerly a resident of Michigan and a daughter of William Kirkpatrick, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who following the establishment of his home in the south became an extensive land owner at Malvern, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Flood have become parents of two children, Kathryn and William Harry, the former now attending school. The parents are members of the Vincent Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in the church work, Mr. Flood serving as a trustee of the Marie Beard Deaconess Home.

He belongs also to the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce and in fraternal relations is a prominent Mason, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge, commandery, consistory and Mystic Shrine. On various occasions he has been called to office in the different branches of Masonry, being a past master of the lodge, past commander of the Knights Templar commandery, and a past potentate of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Inland Club and during 1911 served as trustee of the National Apple Show. He regards it his duty as well as the privilege of citizenship to express his political views which he does in unflinching support of the republican party, and in the days of conventions he frequently attended as a delegate while at different times he has served as a member of the central committee. The interests and activities of his life have been varied and in considerable measure have contributed to the welfare and progress of the communities in which he has lived. He holds to high ideals in business as well as in citizenship, and careful investigation into his life record shows that his path is never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes but that constructive measures have always been used in the attainment of the success which is now his.

A. G. MITCHUM.

One of the well known pioneer residents of Lincoln county is A. G. Mitchum, who located in the vicinity of Harrington in 1883, many years before that thriving town was founded. He was born in Colusa county, California, on the 15th of July, 1861, and is a son of James and Anna Mitchum, natives of Kentucky. His parents made the journey overland to the Pacific coast in 1852, locating in California, where the mother passed away during the boyhood of our subject. The father, who was a veteran of the Mexican war, engaged in farming in California until 1879, when he came to Washington with his son A. G. After spending several months in the vicinity of Medical Lake he returned to California, where the following year he died.

The first eighteen years of his life A. G. Mitchum spent in his native county, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early education. Together with his father in 1879 he came to Washington and assisted in surveying and platting the town of Medical Lake. The entire state was but sparsely settled at that time, being little more than a wilderness, even Spokane numbering few white people among its citizens. In the fall, the father and son returned to California, where the latter subsequently spent two years in college, devoting his attention to surveying and other branches of civil engineering. When he was twenty-one he was the successful candidate for the office of county surveyor in Colusa county, but he resigned at the expiration of six months and returned to Washington. Here he filed on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in the vicinity of the present site of Harrington, that he operated for six years. Disposing of his ranch at the end of that period he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of improved land, successfully engaging in its cultivation until 1894. He then leased his ranch and came to Harrington, where very soon thereafter he was appointed postmaster, retaining this office for four years. During that time he became associated with M. F. Adams in the gen-

eral mercantile business, under the firm name of Adams & Mithum, continuing to be identified with this enterprise until 1904. In 1898 he and Mr. Adams together with John F. Green organized the Bank of Harrington, with Mr. Green as president, M. F. Adams, vice president and Mr. Mithum, cashier. This was conducted along conservative lines and had become one of the flourishing financial institutions of the county in 1910, when they sold it to the Union Securities Company. Mr. Mithum has now retired from active connection with all business enterprises, his entire time being required in the supervision of his extensive property interests. He is a man of rare business sagacity and foresight, having the intuitive faculty of recognizing opportunities overlooked by the average man of affairs and utilizing them to his own benefit. Despite the exacting demands of his large personal interests he has always found time to promote the welfare of the community at large and has been one of the prominent factors in developing the town.

Mr. Mithum was united in marriage on June 21, 1883, to Miss Mattie E. Hannum, a daughter of Warren W. Hannum, a well known farmer of Yolo county, California, and they became the parents of two daughters. Lella, the elder, is the wife of A. W. Haynes, a farmer of Alberta, Canada, and the mother of two children, Geraldine and Bernice. Imogen, who is a graduate of the University of Washington, is an instructor in the high school of Harrington.

The fraternal connections of Mr. Mithum are confined to his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a democrat, and served as county surveyor for four years. Mr. Mithum has always taken an active interest in all questions pertaining to the public welfare, giving his unqualified support to every progressive movement that promised the betterment of local conditions or the attainment of a higher standard of citizenship.

GUSTAV LUELLOWITZ.

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

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

Mr. Luellwitz was there married on the 17th of December, 1901, to Miss



GUSTAV LUELLWITZ

Emma Lewis McMillan, a daughter of H. G. McMillan, a prominent resident of Salt Lake City, who held a government position for many years during the Mormon difficulties. His grandfather was for one term governor of Tennessee, and a brother of Mrs. McMillan has been judge of the supreme court of Wyoming for a number of years. She was a representative of one of the old and prominent Kentucky families. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Luellwitz was blessed with one son, Henry McMillan, who was born February 11, 1903.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. Luellwitz came to Spokane and organized the McClain Lumber Company, under which name he operated for a year. The business was then reincorporated under the name of the William Musser Lumber & Manufacturing Company, in which Mr. Luellwitz was interested, retaining the management of the business until 1903, when he severed his connection therewith. He next entered business on his own account under the name of Gustav Luellwitz & Company and in the spring of 1904 papers of incorporation were taken out under the name of the Jenkins-Luellwitz Lumber Company for the conduct of a general lumber business. In 1905 the Luellwitz Lumber Company was incorporated to take over the retail department of the business and the same year the name of the Jenkins-Luellwitz Company was changed to the Day-Luellwitz Company, at which time Harry L. Day became a partner in the undertaking. The two companies were operated independently, the Day-Luellwitz Company carrying on the wholesale and lumber manufacturing business. His last notable step in the business world has been in connection with the consolidation of the Shaw-Wells and Luellwitz interests, which occurred March 2, 1912. Operations are still to be continued under the name of the Shaw-Wells Company, with Mr. Luellwitz as president, Frank H. Shaw, former president of the Shaw-Wells Company, as the vice president and manager of the new company, and E. MacCuaig, formerly of the Luellwitz Company, as treasurer. The board of directors is composed of these officers together with George R. Dodson, Herbert Witherspoon, E. F. C. Van Dis- sel, J. P. Langley and C. E. Wells, the last named a resident of Racine, Wisconsin. The new corporation has been capitalized for one million, two hundred thousand dollars, and plans have been made for the erection, on the Luellwitz property along the railroad tracks on the north side, of a modern three-story semi-fireproof warehouse at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The purchase of about two blocks of ground at the junction of Marietta street and the railroad tracks has also been consummated, and constituted the largest real-estate deal on the north side in the present year. The new warehouse will be supplied with excellent shipping facilities and eventually the salesroom and offices of the Company will be located there. The merger of the Shaw-Wells and the Luellwitz Companies is a notable step in the enlargement of the business of the big mail order house. By this combination the firm plans to handle lumber and mill work through mail orders on a plan used by the leading houses of this character in the east. Mr. Luellwitz is also the owner of the Athol Lumber Company and is interested in the Buckeye Lumber Company, the Newman Lake Lumber Company and the Rainier Lumber & Shingle Company of Seattle. He owns large timber tracts in British Columbia and is likewise interested in the Yardley town site. The Day-Luellwitz Company is incorporated for two hundred thousand dollars and the Luellwitz Lumber Company for one hundred thousand dollars.

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

W. S. THOMPSON.

Through his capable direction of the hardware business with which he has been identified since November, 1906, W. S. Thompson has become recognized as an active force in promoting the commercial activities of Harrington. A son of W. H. and Catherine (Leuallen) Thompson, he is a native of Tennessee, as were also his parents, his birth having occurred in Anderson county, on the 3d of December, 1862. In 1866, together with his wife and family W. H. Thompson removed to Indiana, where they resided for three years. At the end of that period they again started westward, with the northwest as their destination, locating in Lebanon, Oregon, in 1869. The father followed ranching in various parts of the state until November, 1906, when he engaged in the hardware business in Harrington, Washington, with his son, continuing to be identified with this enterprise until his death in November, 1907. He was one of the well known and progressive citizens of Lincoln county, and had been called to various positions of public trust. At the time of his demise he was a member of the state legislature, having entered upon the duties of representative in 1906. A man of energy and ability he directed his efforts toward a definite purpose, meeting with success in his various undertakings, and at his death held the title to twelve hundred and eighty acres of land in this county in addition to his other interests.

W. S. Thompson was only a child of four years when he removed with his parents to Indiana, where his education was begun. After the family residence was established in Oregon he continued his studies in the public schools of Lebanon until he graduated from the high school, after which he went to the college at McMinnville, where he pursued a scientific course for three years. At the end of that time he engaged in teaching in Linn county for three years, but not feeling that he cared to make of this profession a life vocation he later withdrew from it

and became identified with commercial activities. In 1887, at the age of twenty-five, he went to Albany, this state, where for two years he was in the grocery business. He subsequently gave this up in order to accept the position of assistant cashier in the Bank of Oregon, continuing to be connected with this institution until its failure in 1893. His boyhood and youth had been spent on a farm, and after the nervous strain involved in his business life, the country seemed most alluring and he leased a ranch that he operated for four years. In 1899 he removed with his parents to Harrington, where his father purchased two sections of land that they operated together for two years. At the end of this period Mr. Thompson again returned to the business world as a clerk in the hardware store of Newland Brothers of this city, continuing in their employ until November, 1906, when he and his father purchased the business. They were associated in the conduct of the store, that has ever since been operated under the name of Thompson & Son, until the father's death. Mr. Thompson has a large and well assorted stock of goods, that he offers at reasonable prices, and is enjoying an excellent patronage. After the death of his father he disposed of their large realty holdings and is now giving his undivided attention to the direction of his business, in the development of which he is meeting with gratifying results.

On the 26th of August, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Thompson and Miss Ione Magers, a daughter of W. B. and Mary S. (Barkhurst) Magers. The father, who was a physician, was a native of Virginia and the mother of Ohio, and they crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852, Dr. Magers passing away in Staten, this state. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson there has been born one child, M. Beatrice, who is still at home.

Mr. Thompson is a deacon of the Baptist church of which his wife and daughter are both active members, and he has for many years been superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he is a republican and since 1904 he has been a member of the county school board. In matters of citizenship Mr. Thompson is progressive, his support and cooperation always being accorded every movement that bespeaks the advancement of community interests or the development of public utilities.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

George Williams has been prominently identified with the development of Coeur d'Alene for the past eighteen years, during which period he has designed and superintended the construction of many of the finest public buildings in the city. He was born in Henry county, Illinois, on the 11th of November, 1859, and is a son of Robert E. and Lucretia C. (Lester) Williams.

The education of George Williams was completed in the Tabor high school of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Having decided to adopt the profession of architecture for his life vocation, at the age of seventeen years he laid aside his school books and devoted his attention to draughting and designing in the office of a local architect. He made good progress in the work and was subsequently able to go into business for himself. In December, 1890, he came to Oregon, first locating in the eastern part of the state, where he remained for twelve years. At the expiration of that

period he came to Coeur d'Alene and established an office that he has ever since maintained. Mr. Williams has been especially successful in designing public buildings, particularly for school purposes, and was the architect of the Coeur d'Alene, St. Maries, Sand Point, the Blackfoot, Idaho and the Colville, Washington, high schools, in addition to a number of others of this vicinity. The style and proportion of all of these buildings is noticeably fine, while they meet the practical requirements for which they were intended. Many of the most imposing of Coeur d'Alene's buildings can be attributed to him, as for instance the Masonic Temple, City Hall and Nixon block, all of which are characterized by uniformity of outline and harmony as well as the individuality consistent with the purpose they serve. The same qualities that are notable in Mr. Williams' public buildings, distinguish his private residences, all of which are truly consistent with the laws of art and yet are thoroughly practical in every respect.

On the 15th of November, 1885, Mr. Williams and Miss Emma C. Jones, a daughter of Alexander Jones of Sioux City, Iowa, were united in marriage. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams, as follows: Carl, whose birth occurred on October, 1891; and Fred, whose natal day was in June, 1893. Both young men are now working with their father and make their home with their parents at 962 North Fifth street, this city.

Fraternally Mr. Williams is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite. He is affiliated with Temple Commandery, No. 8, K. T., and the various other Masonic lodges in which he has passed through all of the chairs. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he maintains relations with the other members of his profession through the medium of his connection with the Architects' Club of Spokane. He takes a helpful interest in political activities and served as councilman from his ward during 1909 and 1910. All matters pertaining to the development of the community or its various public utilities engage the attention of Mr. Williams, who is one of the zealous workers in the Commercial Club, the interests of which he promotes on every possible occasion by giving his unqualified support and cooperation to every movement it champions.

C. C. GRIMES.

C. C. Grimes has spent practically his entire life in Lincoln county. He was born in Linn county, Oregon, on the 25th of June, 1881, and is a son of George G. and Tunia (King) Grimes, natives of Indiana. During the early years of his life George G. Grimes removed to California, subsequently locating in Oregon, whence he removed to Washington, settling in Lincoln county in 1883. Here Mr. Grimes was for many years successfully engaged in ranching, but he is now living retired in Edwall, being one of the well known and prominent residents of that section of the county.

As he was only a child of two years when his parents located in Lincoln county, C. C. Grimes obtained his education in the public schools of Edwall, after the completion of which he took a special course in bookkeeping. He withdrew from school at the age of nineteen and during the succeeding two years held the position of

assistant postmaster at Edwall. At the expiration of that period he became deputy assessor of Davenport under his father, but after serving in this capacity for two years returned to Edwall and entered the drug store of Dr. J. Kaulbach. He spent two years there learning the business and then came to Harrington to clerk for W. C. Hamm, a druggist of this city. The next year Mr. Hamm sold his store to Gunning & Hallin, and after conducting it for about four months Mr. Gunning sold his half interest in the business to Mr. Grimes, the name being changed to the Harrington Drug Co. About eighteen months after Mr. Hallin died and the entire business then passed into the control of Mr. Grimes, who has ever since been conducting it. He occupies an advantageous location, his store is attractively arranged and he carries a full and complete line of drugs and sundries, such as are usually to be found in an establishment of this kind. As he is always gracious and affable and courteously considerate of his customers, striving to please and accommodate all, he has succeeded in building up a good, permanent patronage, that is constantly increasing.

On the 18th of January, 1908, Mr. Grimes was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Buestad a daughter of John and Gertrude Buestad, formerly of Chicago, but now residing in California. One child has been born of this union, Dorothy, whose birth occurred in 1909.

Mr. Grimes belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters and D. O. K. K. In politics he is a republican and is serving as police justice and he was also secretary of the McKinley Club at Edwall. He is one of the highly successful and enterprising business men of the town, whose personal interests are identical with those of the municipality, in the development of which he is one of the prominent factors.

H. C. TURNER.

H. C. Turner, who for the past two years has been successfully engaged in the fire insurance and real-estate business, is one of Lincoln county's pioneers. He was born in Chariton, Iowa, on the 17th of September, 1880, and is a son of George P. and Sarah Jane (Dotson) Turner, natives of England and Pennsylvania, respectively. He came to America in his youth, first locating in New York, where he remained until 1849 when he made the overland trip to California. Subsequently George P. Turner returned to the middle west, settling in Iowa, where he engaged in farming until May, 1884, when, with his wife and family, he again removed to the west, Washington being his destination on this occasion. He filed on a homestead in the vicinity of Davenport upon his arrival, and the operation of this engaged his attention until his death on the 18th of October, 1896. He was one of Lincoln county's pioneers and became widely known throughout this section of the state, where he had made many friends. The farm he entered from the government is still in possession of the family and is now being operated by one of his sons. Mr. Turner was drafted into the army during the Civil war, but believing that his first duty was to his wife and children he sent a substitute.

As he had not yet passed the fourth anniversary of his birth when he removed with his parents to Washington, H. C. Turner obtained his education in the gram-

mar school of Davenport and the high school of Waterville, Douglas county, following which he pursued a commercial course in the old Blair Business College at Spokane. When he had attained the age of twenty years he laid aside his textbooks and began his independent career. His first position was that of stenographer and bookkeeper for the Harrington Milling Company, whom he served in this capacity for six years. He was a very efficient employe, faithful in his discharge of his responsibilities, trustworthy and reliable, at all times working for the best interest of the firm. In recognition of these qualities, in 1906 they promoted him to the position of manager, the duties of which he discharged in a highly satisfactory manner. Fully recognizing the limitations surrounding the man working on a salary, and being desirous of advancing more rapidly than he felt was possible as an employe, in 1909 he withdrew from his position and began for himself. Being thoroughly familiar with the country and widely acquainted, he considered that the real-estate and insurance business offered a very promising field, and established an office. Immediately starting operations in this business, his efforts have met with a gratifying degree of success. Opportunity in the majority of cases is nothing more or less than foresight and initiative, as in the average walks of life all have practically the same advantages, but either fail to recognize them or lack the determination that lights the road to success. Mr. Turner in the early days of his career showed himself to be possessed of the indomitable courage and unswerving purpose that convert failures into opportunities, and thus he has steadily forged ahead in his enterprise.

On the 6th of January, 1904, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Glascock, a daughter of Frank and Leila (Anderson) Glascock, residents of Black Station, California, and unto them has been born one son, Harold A., in 1908.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Turner are members of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he affiliates with the Masonic lodge and the Knights of Pythias. In politics Mr. Turner is an ardent republican and is now serving as justice of the peace, his discharge of the responsibilities of this office manifesting the same efficiency and thoroughness that characterize his efforts in every direction. He is a member of the Lincoln County Pioneer & Historical Association and at the present time is secretary and treasurer of this worthy society.

CHARLES L. KING.

Charles L. King is a member of The Jensen-King-Byrd Company, doing an extensive jobbing business in hardware at Spokane. Not all days in his career have been equally bright, for at times he has seen the gathering storm clouds which have seemed to threaten disaster, but has always been able to turn defeats into victories and promised failures into successes. In the accomplishment of this task he has wisely used his time and talents and improved each opportunity as it has been presented. He was born June 8, 1863, in London, England, a son of Charles and Martha I. (Scott) King, who were also natives of England, the former born in Norfolk and the latter in Norwich. The father was a representative of an old English family and came to the United States when his son Charles was but five years of age. He located first in Chicago but after two years removed to Seward,

Nebraska, and in that locality engaged in farming. When four years had gone by he continued on his westward way to California and while living in that state served as public administrator and coroner of Solano county, being located at Benecia, where his last days were passed. He departed this life in 1898 and is still survived by his widow, who is living in Spokane, at the age of seventy-eight.

Charles L. King was reared in Sacramento valley, California, and completed his education by graduation from the high school at Rio Vista. He then entered the telegraph office at that place, where he learned the business and acted as operator, filling the position at the time the news of the assassination of President Garfield was received. He continued there until 1883 and then removed with his parents to Benecia, where he accepted the position of manager in the office of George W. Humes, proprietor of a salmon cannery. Two years later, or in 1885, he left home and went to Oakland, California, where he took a position with C. Knox Marshall, merchant and proprietor of a hay and feed store. The next year, 1886, he was offered a situation as cashier with the firm of Miller & Lux, and in April, 1886, was sent to their Soldier's Meadow ranch in northwestern Nevada. There he rode the range and attended to the business of the ranch until December, 1886, when he returned to the office of Miller & Lux, in San Francisco, but made his home in Oakland.

In April, 1888, Mr. King first became a resident of Washington, at which time he made his way to Sprague, where he secured a saddle horse and then followed Crab creek, down to what is now the town of Wilson Creek, and then up the Grand Coulee and on to Wild Goose Bill's ferry on the Columbia river. He afterward went up to the head of the Grand Coulee and returned by way of the California settlement, where in those days was found the most important wheat district on the Big Bend. This trip lasted three weeks, his purpose being to find some well watered land suitable for stock-raising, but even at that early day he found that all well watered land had been taken up, with the exception of a few small tracts not suited to his purpose.

Near Harrington Mr. King met an old acquaintance, L. C. Fisher, formerly of Oakland, California, for whom he worked that season at haying and harvesting. Early in September he secured a position in a hardware store in Sprague and in the following year purchased a half interest in the business from a Mr. Brooks, one of his former employers. The firm style of Jensen, King & Company was then assumed and under that name the business was continued until 1895, when the town of Sprague was almost totally destroyed by fire. The outlook was a very dismal one, and on the 1st of January, 1896, the members of the firm removed to Spokane and consolidated their interests with the well known hardware firm of Wolverton & Byrd, Incorporated, under the name of The Jensen-King-Byrd Company, under which caption the firm style continues to do business. At first they sold only to the retail trade, but have since developed their business to include a jobbing department, which is now the largest end of the concern.

On the 5th of November, 1890, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Adams, a daughter of John L. Adams, superintendent of the railway shops at Sprague, and a sister of Mrs. Jensen. The three children of this marriage are Martha, Edith and Charles Adams King, all now attending high school at Spokane. The parents are members of the Westminster Congregational church and Mr. King is also serving on its executive board. He is a director of the Young Men's Chris-

tian Association and takes active interest in many projects and measures for the material and moral development of the community. He belongs to the Inland Club and to the Chamber of Commerce and for four years was a director of the Interstate Fair Association, in the work of which he has always taken an active interest. His political support is given to the republican party and his efforts along that line have been effective forces for success. He was president of the Federated Men's Clubs, covering twenty-six of the improvement clubs of this city which are working in behalf of legislation that resulted in the present primary laws. It was these federated clubs, during Mr. King's incumbency as president, that secured the election of Mayor Herbert Moore and Mayor M. S. Pratt. Mr. King was at one time mayor of Sprague, filling the office in the years 1895-6. He has always preferred, however, to do his duty as a private citizen rather than as an office holder, and has been everywhere recognized as one whose labors have constituted him a co-operant factor in the attainment of much that is beneficial to the community.

RUDOLPH BOWMAN SCOTT.

The spirit of enterprise must be the dominant factor in the life of an individual who makes his way into a new and undeveloped country, willing to meet the difficulties and hardships incident to its upbuilding in order to enjoy the opportunities and advantages there offered. Such a spirit was possessed in large measure by Rudolph Bowman Scott, who became one of the best known and most prominent men of the northwest. He possessed marked force of character and left the impress of his individuality upon all public movements or business concerns with which he became in any wise closely connected. He therefore did much for the benefit of the Spokane country through his activities in farming, real estate, mining, and fire and life insurance. He arrived here in 1883, having made his way from Denver, Colorado, to Coeur d'Alene three years before. His labors were therefore an effective force in shaping the history of not only the western part of Washington but of the state in general. He was an American of Indian, African and Scotch extraction. His birth occurred in New Haven, Connecticut, November 16, 1846, and he came of New England ancestry. His maternal grandfather was a Pequot Indian chief, who married a Scotch woman and fought on the side of liberty throughout the war of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was a West Indian African of the Toussaint l'Ouverture stock and the son of a Barbadoes planter sent to New Haven, Connecticut, to be educated at Yale College.

Rudolph B. Scott pursued a course of study in the Lancasterian School of New Haven, Connecticut, where among his class-mates were four who afterward became governors. He learned the trade of a wood carver in Chauncey Jerome's clock manufacturing establishment in New Haven, Connecticut, but at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations to espouse the cause of the Union. Already he had become deeply interested in political questions and in the situation of the country prior to this time. He was a boy when in 1859 Abraham Lincoln made campaign speeches throughout Connecticut and in the celebration Mr. Scott carried a torch in the procession in New Haven. He and a brother enlisted for service in the Civil war. He was in the North Atlantic



ADELLE A. SCOTT

RUDOLPH B. SCOTT

Squadron on board the United States gunboat *Chicopec* and was one of the men that volunteered to accompany Lieutenant Cushing when he blew up the rebel ram *Albemarle*. At the capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, Mr. Scott was severely wounded. Following the close of the war he engaged in mining in Colorado, New Mexico and Washington and was at one time connected with the United States mail service, being United States mail agent from Chicago, Illinois, to Danville, at the time of the historic republican convention held in Chicago in 1880. While the three hundred and five delegates stood solid for U. S. Grant for president Mr. Scott held back forty thousand copies of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* which were full of abuse for General Grant and were intended to flood Chicago and defeat Grant's nomination. The copies did not arrive until the day after the convention, too late to harm his old comrade.

Mr. Scott had an extended acquaintance among prominent men throughout the country and was one of the leading representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the work and activities of which he took a very helpful part. He served on the staff of Commander Cosgrove of the department of Washington and Alaska, and was an aid-de-camp on the staff of Russell A. Alger, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He also served as chief mustering officer of the department of Washington and Alaska and in 1893 was a member of the council of administration, while in 1894 he was a delegate from Washington and Alaska to the twenty-fourth national encampment at Boston. He served as inspector of the department in 1890 and five years later as chief mustering officer. At Seattle, he was elected junior vice commander of the department of Washington and Alaska at the department encampment, on the 22d of June, 1889. Mr. Scott was also a delegate from Spokane county to the state convention that organized the state of Washington held at Walla Walla in September, 1889 and was a delegate to the state convention held at Seattle to elect delegates to the national convention at Minneapolis.

Mr. Scott came to the northwest in 1880 and spent three years in the Coeur d'Alene mining country. In 1883 he arrived in Spokane and was one of the first men to establish a fire and life insurance agency here, his company paying all claims in the great fire of 1889. For several years he was manager of the Pequot Mining & Milling Company of Spokane. He continued actively in business until after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted at Seattle on the 25th of April, 1898, as a private of Company B, First Washington Veteran Artillery, continuing with that command until November 1, 1898, when by reason of the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Seattle with the rank of first lieutenant. He was called to public office in 1902 when appointment of President Roosevelt made him United States Chinese inspector, which position he filled for four years, when in 1906 he resigned on account of ill health. It was three years later that he passed away, his death occurring March 23, 1909.

Mr. Scott was survived by a widow and three children. On the 4th of September, 1883, in Denver, Colorado, he had wedded Miss Adele A. Wagner, a daughter of H. O. and Susan (Lyons) Wagner. The father was a well known character in the anti-slavery days in connection with his service in the operation of the underground railroad. At one time at his home in Chicago he entertained John Brown, the martyr of Harper's Ferry, and twelve fugitive slaves, all of

whom he assisted on their way to freedom in Canada. H. O. Wagner, Jr., a brother of Mrs. Scott, was for five years United States consul at Lyons, France. Mrs. Scott was born in Chicago and by her marriage has become the mother of two sons and a daughter: Rudolph B., a civil engineer in the city service; Henry W., who is spending his time in Mexico and Panama; and Addie S., at home. Mrs. Scott has been quite prominent in the Woman's Relief Corps and was the patriotic instructor for the department of Washington and Alaska which was installed June 22, 1899. She is also widely known in connection with her work in the Independent Order of Foresters, being the first vice chief ranger in the first companion court organized in the state of Washington. For the past twelve years she has been its financial secretary and in 1904 and 1905 was the department inspector.

In addition to Mr. Scott's connection with the Grand Army of the Republic he was also prominent in various fraternal organizations. In Masonry he attained the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite and he was also widely known as a leading representative of the Independent Order of Foresters, being deputy supreme chief of Oronhyatekha, the Mohawk Indian, who is the supreme chief of the order. Mr. Scott represented Spokane in the high council of the Independent Order of Foresters in 1897, 1898 and 1899. He was a personal friend of Chief Joseph, the great Indian chief of the Nez Perces tribe, and went to Washington, D. C., in 1897, with Chief Joseph and his chiefs to present their cause before the Indian commission and the president. Again he accompanied them in 1900 and he did much to formulate public opinion in favor of Chief Joseph during the past few years. He was major general of the department of the northwest of the Union Veterans Union. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in All Saints cathedral. He died March 23, 1909, and thus passed from the scene of earthly activities one who had been a most unique and interesting figure on the stage of action in the northwest. His character and reputation were alike above reproach. He was a great reader and possessed a remarkable memory so that he could call to mind at almost a moment's notice any of the important historical events which have had to do with molding the department of the northwest. He was himself a great lover of outdoor life and of nature. One of his marked characteristics was his loyalty to his friends who could count upon him under any and all circumstances. He ever held to the highest ideals yet was charitable in his opinions of others and was always ready to extend a helping hand to uplift a fellow traveler either in a material or moral way.

ROBERT L. McWILLIAMS.

Robert L. McWilliams of the firm of McWilliams, Weller & McWilliams, was born in Neola, Iowa, on the 27th of March, 1881. He received his education in the public schools of Nebraska and Oregon. Subsequently, he was a student at the University of California, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. Two years later, he received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from the law department of the same institution. The year prior to his graduation in the law school, he passed the bar examinations of California.

Immediately following his graduation, he came to Spokane and started in the practice of his profession. In 1910 he acted as assistant corporation counsel of the city of Spokane. In January, 1911, he was appointed, and is at present serving as chief deputy prosecuting attorney of the county. He at present holds the position of instructor in the law school of Spokane College, holding evening classes. Mr. McWilliams has contributed a number of articles to the leading law journals of the country.

He holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, of which organization he is past grand knight and in the University Club. Mr. McWilliams at the present time is serving as chairman of the grievance committee of the Bar Association. He was married on the 18th of November, 1909, to Miss Madge Nagle, a daughter of Michael and Bridget Nagle of San Francisco. Miss Nagle was also a graduate of the University of California. They have one daughter, Helen.

CHARLES I. HUBBARD.

A highly successful and enterprising representative of the commercial interests of Cheney is to be found in the person of Charles I. Hubbard, who located here ten years ago, and has ever since been a prominent factor in promoting the town's development. He was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 27th of August, 1856, and is a son of Ogden T. and Ann (Conkey) Hubbard. The parents, who were among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, are now both deceased, the mother having passed away in 1881 and the father in 1903.

Reared at home Charles I. Hubbard acquired his preliminary education in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, after which he attended the State Normal at Whitewater, Wisconsin for a time. He subsequently matriculated at Beloit College, Beloit, that state, concluding his studies there in 1876. Having been reared in the county it was quite natural that in the selection of a vocation after leaving college he should turn his attention to agricultural pursuits. He located on a farm in Walworth county, Wisconsin, continuing to direct his energies along agricultural lines during the succeeding twenty years, meeting with more than an average degree of prosperity. With his thorough understanding of the best practical methods of tilling the fields and caring for the crops he made a most capable and successful farmer. In 1900 he withdrew from the active work of the fields and disposing of his interests in Wisconsin, he together with his wife and family removed to the Pacific coast, locating in Cheney. Very soon thereafter he became identified with the commercial interests of the town by purchasing an interest in a hardware and grocery store. He had the misfortune to be burned out two years later, in 1902, but so adjusted his affairs that he was soon able to resume business. In the conduct of his store Mr. Hubbard has manifested the same foresight and appreciation of the requirements of the situation as has characterized the direction of his other undertakings. He is broad-minded and progressive in his ideas yet practical in their execution, never considering the minutest detail connected with the operation of his business too insignificant to receive his personal attention. In 1908 he constructed the beautiful modern building he is now occupying and which affords excellent opportunities and advantages for the attractive display of his stock of mer-

chandise. He carries a very complete and carefully selected line of goods in both departments, chosen with due regard for the varied tastes and circumstances of his patrons. His attention is always carefully given to the selection of brands that he can conscientiously recommend, knowing their value to be fully commensurate in every respect to the prices. He accords his patrons the most courteous treatment and careful consideration, striving to please and satisfy all, recognizing that the prime factor in business success is the spirit of cooperation existing between the merchant and his customers. During the period of his residence here Mr. Hubbard has acquired extensive property interests in the northwest and in addition to these and his mercantile interests in Cheney he is also one of the stockholders and a director of the First National Bank.

On the 6th of December, 1878, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hubbard and Miss May E. Storms, the event occurring at Spring Prairie, Wisconsin. Mrs. Hubbard is the daughter of M. Storms, who was of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, having removed there from Ohio in the very early days. He made the journey by way of Chicago, which at that period gave little evidence of becoming the flourishing metropolis it is today, first locating in Milwaukee, at that time little more than a settlement. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard there have been born two children: B. Anna, who is a school teacher; and Clarence M., who is engaged in the clothing business in Cheney.

The family affiliate with the Congregational church, and fraternally Mr. Hubbard is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political support is given to the republican party, and although he has never taken a particularly active part in municipal affairs, while living in Wisconsin he served for three years as town treasurer. Loyalty to the community in which he resides and cooperation in the advancement of all public utilities has always characterized Mr. Hubbard, who is an enterprising and enthusiastic member of the Cheney Commercial Club. By reason of his public-spirit and indorsement of every progressive movement during the period of his residence in the county he has become recognized as a most desirable and valuable citizen, and is accorded the general esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

HUGH L. McWILLIAMS.

Hugh L. McWilliams, the senior member of the law firm of McWilliams, Weller & McWilliams, was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, October 2, 1849, and is the son of Samuel and Theresa S. (McKenna) McWilliams. His father was one of the early pioneer agriculturists of Wisconsin. Mr. McWilliams obtained his early education in the public and high schools of his native state, while later he read law in the office of Ross & Flickinger Brothers at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1879.

He practiced his profession in the state of Iowa for five years before removing to Nebraska, where he continued in the practice for twelve years. He also organized and was president for about seven years of the Keith County Bank at Ogalalla, Nebraska, and the Citizens Bank of Julesburg, Colorado. He later disposed of his interests in these institutions, removing to Omaha, Nebraska on account of the

better educational facilities for his children, where he again engaged in the law practice under the firm name of McWilliams, Halligan & Clair. He afterward removed to Houston, Texas, where he resided for about ten years. In 1900, he removed to Ashland, Oregon, at which place he organized the First National Bank, and was attorney for that institution until coming to Spokane; and was also city attorney at the same place for a period of four years.

His present firm, composed of himself, his son Robert L. McWilliams, and Mr. E. D. Weller, is rated among the leading law firms of the city. In the care and precision with which they prepare and conduct their cases they have the full confidence of the bench and the bar of the state.

Mr. McWilliams was married in 1880 to Miss Anna Stuart, a native of Canada. She is a daughter of Robert and Margaret Stuart, who came from Scotland, located in Toronto, Canada, later coming to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams are the parents of three children, Robert L. McWilliams, Frank S. McWilliams, and Justin E. McWilliams. The eldest son, Robert L., is a member of the present law firm; Frank S., engaged in the mortgage-loan business as secretary of The Fidelity Building & Loan Association; and Justin E. is employed as a clerk in the Old National Bank. The two younger sons reside with their father and mother at their home, East 518 Indiana avenue, Spokane.

Mr. McWilliams gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, but takes no active part in politics aside from a public-spirited interest in the welfare of the state and nation as promoted through public labors and influence. He holds membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the Inland Club of Spokane. He has many friends inside and outside of the profession. He takes pride in the statement that he has never lost a client through dissatisfaction with his work, and has hosts of warm friends at every place in which he has resided during his entire life.

A. E. CRISP.

A. E. Crisp, who has spent the greater part of his life in Lincoln county, has for the past decade been successfully engaged in the hardware business in Harrington. His life record began in Cherokee, Iowa, on the 29th of June, 1879, his parents being F. G. and Barbara (McIntosh) Crisp. They were born and reared in England, whence they emigrated to America, first locating in Canada opposite Niagara Falls. From there they removed to the United States in 1877, settling in Iowa, where for eleven years the father engaged in farming. At the end of that time they once more changed their place of residence this time coming to Washington, locating in Lincoln county in 1888. Here Mr. Crisp resumed his agricultural pursuits, being for many years numbered among the successful and capable ranchers of the county. Ten years ago he withdrew from active life and is now living retired in Harrington, enjoying the ease and comfort provided by the income received from his valuable property interests.

A. E. Crisp was introduced to the elements of English learning in the district schools of his native state, where he spent the first nine years of his life. He con-

tinued his education in the schools of Lincoln county until he was fifteen and then laying aside his school books, he devoted his efforts to assisting his father in the operation of the ranch. In 1902 he removed to Harrington and together with the late Mr. Glascock bought out a small hardware store. They invested more capital and enlarged the business until it became one of the thriving commercial activities of the county. This partnership was terminated in 1907 by the death of Mr. Glascock, and for three years thereafter Mr. Crisp continued alone. In 1910 he took R. G. Turner into partnership and the business is now conducted under the name of the Harrington Hardware Company.

HENRY A. KLUSSMAN, M. D.

Dr. Henry A. Klussman, one of the well known and highly successful representatives of the medical fraternity of Spokane, whose office is located in the Granite building, was born in Elliston, Ohio, on the 13th of April, 1878. He is a son of Dr. F. J. and Margaret A. (Apel) Klussman, the father being a prominent physician of Toledo, Ohio, while the mother is a daughter of John Apel of Bowling Green, that state, the owner of extensive oil interests in that vicinity.

After the completion of his preliminary education, Dr. Klussman entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, being graduated from that institution with the degree of Ph. G. in 1896. Having decided to adopt the profession of his father for his life vocation, he subsequently matriculated in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, that state, being awarded the degree of M. D. with the class of 1900. Dr. Klussman was an unusually bright and clever pupil, seemingly having been endowed with an exceptional natural aptitude in this direction, and in his junior and senior years in college he was assistant clinical demonstrator on genito-urinary diseases. Immediately following his graduation he came to Spokane as assistant to Dr. C. P. Thomas, with whom he remained until the following October, when he opened his own office which he has ever since maintained. Dr. Klussman is a very ambitious, progressive man and is constantly striving to advance in his profession. He has pursued a number of post-graduate courses during the eleven years he has been engaged in practicing in Spokane, in addition to which he keeps in close touch with all modern discoveries and research through the medium of the various medical journals and reviews. Soon after locating here he went to New York city, where he spent several months, pursuing courses in both the Post Graduate School of Medicine of that city and the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. At the same time he took some special and private courses in diseases of the kidneys and bladder at the Presbyterian Hospital of New York under Drs. Cabot and Spooner, and in operative surgery under Professor Dawborn. In 1903 he made a trip to Europe, visiting the leading hospitals of London, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, in all of which he attended lectures on special subjects. He joined classes in the various cities, in anatomy, microscopy and operative surgery on the cadaver, devoting special attention to skin, genito-urinary, kidney and bladder diseases and gynecology. In Berlin he worked under such eminent specialists as Nitze, Casper, Wossidlo, Thumen, Landow, Lewin, Joseph and Pick, while his studies in Vienna were under the direction of Drs. Zukerkandl, Finger.

Halban, Tandler, Ziegler and Christofoletti and in London he continued his work under Drs. Freyer, Harrison and Fenwick. Dr. Klussman was greatly benefited by the courses he pursued while abroad and also by the hospital experience, but nevertheless he felt that there were many physicians in his native land who could assist him still further and in 1907 he spent some time in the Post Graduate School and also the Polyclinic School and Hospital of Chicago, receiving certificates from both institutions. He has an unusually fine equipment, particularly for a man of his age, and is meeting with unqualified success in his practice. During the period of his residence here he has had ample opportunity to demonstrate his ability both as a physician and surgeon, and has effected results in both that have created for him much more than a local reputation. He is frequently called out of the city on consultations and also to perform operations, while patients come to him from all over the northwest and even as far away as British Columbia. Genito-urinary troubles have always engaged much of his time and attention, and he has pursued various courses under the best specialists in this country and Europe on diseases of this nature, while the past year he has specialized in abdominal surgery. Dr. Klussman has a very lucrative practice and has succeeded in acquiring quite extensive property holdings since locating here. He is the owner of one hundred and thirty-five acres of valuable orchard land, planted in apples, twelve miles south of Kettle Falls on the Columbia river, all of which is under irrigation, and he also owns other real estate, his different holdings aggregating about seventy-five thousand dollars.

Dr. Klussman was married in 1897, to Miss Elda A. Rice, a daughter of Frank L. Rice a prominent contractor of Shelby, Ohio, who has constructed many miles of macadam roads through his state of such excellence that he has become widely known in this connection, being regarded as one of the best men in this line in the country. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Klussman, Richard M., whose birth occurred in 1898; and Helen V., who was born in 1899. The family reside at No. 514 South Bernard street, where Dr. Klussman owns a most attractive property.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Order of Foresters of Spokane, and although he takes an active interest in all public and municipal affairs, the greater part of his time and attention is absorbed by his large practice, the development of which has undoubtedly been largely promoted by his conscientious devotion to the interests of his patients to the exclusion of all personal considerations.

WILLIAM H. PANNON.

William H. Pannon, present mayor of Hillyard who for the past three years has been traveling engineer for the Spokane division of the Great Northern Railroad, was born in Buffalo, New York, October 31, 1863, a son of Thomas and Mary (Coreoran) Pannon. The father, who was a veteran of the Civil war, serving under General Hancock, passed away in 1874. The mother, however, survived for twenty-five years thereafter, her demise occurring in 1896.

The boyhood of William H. Pannon was spent in his native city in whose public schools he began his education, completing it in the high school of Rochester, New

York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1878. Immediately thereafter he became self-supporting, and during the succeeding four years followed various activities in his endeavor to find something that he was by nature qualified for and cared to adopt for a life vocation. In 1882 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there entered the employment of the Great Northern Railroad Company. The next five years he worked as a fireman on an engine running out of Crookston, Minnesota, in which capacity he served with such a degree of efficiency that he was promoted to the rank of engineer, with headquarters at Breckenridge, Minnesota. At the end of twelve years he was sent by the company to Hillyard, continuing to discharge the duties of an engineer until 1908, when he was promoted to the position of traveling engineer, in which capacity he is still serving.

At Breckenridge, Minnesota, on the 13th of January, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Pannon to Miss Mary Daly, a daughter of Bartholomew and Mary Daly, and they have become the parents of three daughters: Mabel, Louise and Florence.

The family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Pannon is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and has twice been the delegate from the local order to the national conventions, once when they met at Los Angeles, California, and again at Memphis, Tennessee. His political support Mr. Pannon gives to the democratic party, the policy of which receives his full indorsement. He has high ideals of the responsibility of citizenship and has always given much attention to municipal affairs, having represented his ward in the city council for seven years just prior to his election to the mayoralty chair. Possessing keen foresight and business sagacity Mr. Pannon long ago recognized the wonderful agricultural possibilities afforded in the northwest and has accordingly invested his earnings as he was able from time to time in farming lands. He now has a one-third interest in eight hundred acres of irrigated land in the vicinity of Lewiston, Idaho, that is being operated under the name of the Pannon-Buekley Company. Mr. Pannon is highly regarded in Hillyard, where he has many friends, having in both his public and private relations manifested the loyalty, trustworthiness and efficiency that have characterized him during the twenty-nine years he has served the company by whom he is still employed.

FRANK D. GARRETT.

Frank D. Garrett, engaged in the real-estate business with offices in the Hyde block, is one of the extensive landowners of Washington. He was born in Hardin county, Iowa, on the 12th of October, 1864, his parents being Frank and Mary J. (Strahorn) Garrett, both of whom are prominent among the pioneers of Iowa and are still living.

Mr. Garrett of this review received his education in the public schools of Iowa until he was fifteen years of age. At that time he left his native state and removed west to Pendleton, Oregon, where he accepted employment on a large ranch for seven years, during the greater part of which period he acted as foreman. He thus became acquainted with many of the essential features of the cattle business and



F. D. GARRETT

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subsequently he engaged in that enterprise near Sprague, Washington, for three years. The winter of the last of these three years was a particularly severe one and he had the misfortune to lose the greater part of his stock, when in two nights ten thousand sheep disappeared. But his determination and grit were undaunted and he immediately engaged in agricultural pursuits and for seven years successfully cultivated his farm near Sprague. Again he exercised the same diligence and careful application to the duties at hand which he had displayed in his previous undertakings and the success with which he met was more than compensatory. He disposed of this property and since 1904 has engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane. His various undertakings have proved so lucrative that he has been able from time to time to purchase considerable land in Washington. At present he is the owner of four thousand acres in the Palouse country and of several valuable holdings in Spokane. He has further extended his activities by associating himself with the Coeur d'Alene Empire Mining Company, of which he is at present serving as president. Since becoming a resident of Spokane eight years ago, he has well proven his worth as a business man, as a judge of real-estate values and as a trusted adviser in business circles.

In Medical Lake, Washington, on the 3d of July, 1889, Mr. Garrett was married to Miss Anna Teal, a daughter of David H. and Rachel Teal. To them two children have been born: Forest, who is attending college at Pullman, Washington; and Hazel, who is a student at the Lewiston Normal School at Lewiston, Idaho. Mr. Garrett exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He holds membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 228, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has attained notable success and this has followed as the logical sequence of his labors, his careful study of the development of a rapidly growing country and his integrity. His record may well serve as a source of inspiration and courage to others, showing what may be accomplished by one who has determination and energy. He has proven his worth as a factor in the business world and the position which he occupies is a creditable one and one involving much responsibility.

JOHN B. BLALOCK.

In the year 1879 the firm of Cannon & Warner were freighting through the Spokane country, and as a passenger upon one of their wagons, John B. Blalock arrived in the city of Spokane, which has since been his home. The city, however, at that time was in its embryonic stage—its inhabitants being engaged in trade with the Indians, or busy with the task of developing land. Since that day he has been an interested witness of the growth and progress of this section and success has attended him, making him now the owner of considerable valuable property in the city, where his first place of business was a little one-story building, only fourteen by twenty-eight feet.

Mr. Blalock was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, July 21, 1856. His father, J. M. Blalock, was a native of South Carolina and died in the year 1906. He removed from Charleston, his native city, to Tennessee and reared his family, but at the time of the Civil war the household was broken up. His wife, who bore the

maiden name of Massie Carr, was born in Tennessee and died soon after the close of the war, in 1868.

John B. Blalock was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving such educational advantages as the common schools of the day afforded but at the age of twenty-two years, or in 1878, he started for the west. He journeyed by rail to San Francisco, thence made his way by boat to Portland and by rail to Walla Walla, after which he came to Spokane with a freighting team, as previously stated. Soon afterward he purchased for one hundred and fifty dollars a lot on Front street, just west of Howard, upon which he erected a small one-story building, fourteen by twenty-eight feet. There he conducted a shoe business, his first stock of goods being that of a firm which had failed at Colfax. In 1880, he invested four hundred and thirty dollars in a site forty feet square on the northwest corner of Howard and Riverside, and the following year he erected on his lot on Riverside a one-story frame building, twenty by forty feet, into which he moved his stock of shoes. In 1882 he erected a store building for rental purposes on the remainder of his property, and soon afterward he purchased the lot and building adjoining him on the west for six hundred and fifty dollars. Moving his stock into that building, he afterward razed the building at the corner and in 1886 there erected a four-story structure, with basement. This was the first four-story building in the city and was soon leased to the First National Bank, the rental being three hundred dollars per month.

The success which Mr. Blalock won in his real-estate operations caused him in 1887 to dispose of his shoe business to N. B. Dolan, and concentrate his entire attention upon his real-estate operations in partnership with R. C. Hyde. They purchased and handled a large amount of city property, making many improvements thereon and erecting numerous buildings. They purchased of Mrs. H. T. Cowley a tract of land, which they platted as the Cazenovia addition, so named after Mrs. Cowley's daughter. In the great fire of 1889 Mr. Blalock's losses amounted to about twenty-five thousand dollars. The year following he built the Blalock block at the southwest corner of Stevens and Sprague streets, a six-story brick structure, costing, with the ground upon which it stands, two hundred and nine thousand dollars. His prosperity continued until about 1893, when, like many others, he lost much of his holdings during the wide-spread financial panic that swept over the country. However, with resolute spirit he continued his efforts and has since continued to deal in real estate, largely handling farm lands. In this success has again attended his labors. He next located a tract of land near Twin Falls, Idaho, all of which is planted to alfalfa. He is also heavily interested in the W. & B. A. Investment Company, holding real estate in Spokane and vicinity, including the Metropole apartment house. Of this company Mr. Blalock is the manager. He is likewise the owner of property at Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

On the 27th of October, 1884, in Spokane, Mr. Blalock was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hyde, a daughter of Mrs. S. S. Hyde and a sister of former Congressman S. C. Hyde and of R. C. Hyde of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Blalock have one son, Shirl H., who is looking after his father's interests in Idaho.

Fraternally Mr. Blalock is a Mason, holding membership with Oriental Lodge No. 74, and he also belongs to Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S. While he has never been an active worker in political circles, he votes with the democratic party believing that its principles are most conducive to good government. He has

always been prominently identified with matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of the city, has been a liberal contributor to railroads and to public improvements generally and has also given generously to churches and projects for the social and moral advancement of this section. His long residence in Spokane enables him to speak with authority relative to anything concerning the history of the city and he is one of the most favorably known of her residents, his good qualities having won him the kindly regard of a large circle of friends.

J. A. TALKINGTON.

J. A. Talkington, the present mayor of Harrington, is one of the well known pioneer ranchmen of Lincoln county, having located here in 1889. He was born and reared on his father's farm in the vicinity of Jenny Lind, Arkansas, his natal day being the 6th of November, 1861. In the paternal line Mr. Talkington is descended from New England colonial ancestry, his forefathers having been numbered among the early English settlers in that section. His great-grandfather, Stephen Talkington, in his early manhood moved from his New England home to Kentucky, whence his son, Edward Talkington, removed in 1827 to Arkansas. In the latter state in 1831 occurred the birth of Joseph Talkington, the father of our subject, who there engaged in farming during his entire active life. For his wife he chose Miss Rebecca A. Kirk, a native of Tennessee, her birth there occurring in 1838. Although the Talkingtons had long been residents of the south at the breaking out of the war, they were northern sympathizers, and Joseph Talkington valiantly gave his services in defense of his country's flag.

Born and reared on his father's farm, J. A. Talkington pursued his education in the public schools of his native state, and such times as he was not there engaged, assisted his father in the operation of the homestead. Upon attaining his majority he left school and spent a year traveling through the south. When he returned home he again resumed his agricultural pursuits and for two years thereafter gave his undivided attention to the cultivation of the fields. In common with many other young men he was strongly drawn to the west, his long line of pioneer ancestors having bred in him that spirit of conquest, characteristic of those, who form the advance guard of civilization in the development of the nation. Therefore, he left the parental roof in 1887 and in January of the next year located in Los Angeles, California, where he engaged in the feed business until April, 1889, when he came to Lincoln county. Feeling that he desired to become a permanent resident of the country he filed on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, ten miles south of Davenport, that he cultivated for five years. He subsequently disposed of this and thereafter engaged in the buying and selling of real estate until 1904, when he purchased a ranch of seven hundred and eighty acres a mile east of Harrington. During the ensuing five years he resided there with his family, giving his undivided attention to the operation of his fields. Although it is still cultivated under the personal supervision of Mr. Talkington since 1906 he has been living in Harrington, having removed here in order to give his children the benefit of the schools. He is meeting with most excellent success in ranching, his fields being given that careful attention that always assures an abundant harvest, the quality being fully equal in every respect to the quantity.

On the 23d of December, 1886, Mr. Talkington was united in marriage to Miss S. V. McMillian, a daughter of W. A. McMillian, a native of Florida, who subsequently became a well known educator of Arkansas. Of this union there have been born the following children: Brant, Pleas, Leonard, Floyd, Willard, Emmett and Jessie, all of whom are still in school.

* Mr. Talkington is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in politics he is a republican. He has always taken a prominent interest in local governmental affairs and in 1900 ran for representative but was defeated. He was elected to the office of mayor in December, 1910, and during the period of his service has discharged his responsibilities in a manner to meet with the commendation of the municipality. In common with the majority of the citizens of this section of the state, Mr. Talkington has the most unbounded faith in a great future for his county, to the interests of which he is ever loyal, enthusiastically championing every movement that he feels at all likely to redound to the development of its resources.

A. G. AVERY.

Mr. A. G. Avery, of the law firm of Post, Avery & Higgins, was born in Moravia, New York, June 6, 1860, an only son of Benjamin L. and Ruth (Pickens) Avery, both natives of New York, and is the present-day representative of an ancestral line which runs back through Averys of Groton, Connecticut, of Revolutionary fame and Captain James Avery of colonial days, to good old England.

Mr. Avery's acknowledged faculty of always being one of the leaders of the professional and social life of the community in which he lives, had its origin in a similar trait in his father, who was at different times, postmaster, president of Genoa, New York, and president of the Civil war veterans of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne in that state, he having served in the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery in that war.

After some years at the academy at Genoa and at home under a private tutor, he entered the office of Richard C. Steel, of Auburn, New York, in 1883, to study law, whence he went to the law school of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1886, being admitted to the bar the following year at Buffalo. He then returned to Genoa, where he successfully survived the first twelve months of a young lawyer's practice. Here he married in February of 1888 Miss Evelyn Young, the daughter of a prominent citizen of the home town and one of his old schoolmates. Leaving his father, mother and sister at Genoa, he and his bride came to Spokane, where he opened an office in 1888.

He later practiced two years, from 1891 to 1893, in partnership with Frank T. Post. From 1893 to 1900 he was again alone; but combined his practice, in the latter year, with Mr. Post and Thomas B. Higgins, having meanwhile served two terms as corporation counsel of Spokane from 1897 to 1901, at the time when Spokane began its first paving local improvements.

The profession of the law has rightly been said to be a jealous mistress since those who would gain her favor must give her their undivided devotion. Mr. Avery's recognition of, and compliance with, this demand have won the goddess' unhesitating and unqualified approval. This is in part evidenced by the fact that

he, when alone, and his present firm, have enjoyed the professional confidence and employment of a goodly number of the northwest's best citizens, among which are found both the rich and the poor, the corporated and the unincorporated. The federal government in 1905 recognized the results of his devotion to the law by his appointment as United States attorney for the eastern district of Washington, which place he held till 1910 when, from the increased business of the firm, he felt compelled to ask the government to appoint some one in his stead.

Mr. Avery's ability, his professional achievements, his genial personality and his reputation for sterling character have been recognized by numerous public acknowledgments. At different times he has been chosen president, of the Washington State Bar Association, of the Spokane County Bar Association, of the Washington State League of Republican Clubs, of the Spokane Club, of the University Club of Spokane, of the Spokane Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and governor of the Washington Society of Colonial Wars.

Finally, his home life has not been less happy, since Mr. and Mrs. Avery, their daughter Ruth, and their hospitable home on West Sixth avenue have long enjoyed the warmest regard of all their wide acquaintance among that class of the community's citizens who represent its best thought and life.

ALBERT P. WOLVERTON.

This has been termed the age of commercialism and the record of the present indicates that it is an age of notable business enterprise and achievement. Especially is this true in America where the great national resources of the country are by no means exhausted and the ambitious, progressive man can therefore find opportunity to gain through his labor those things which nature has provided for his use, or in the field of manufacture and of purchase and sale secure equal chance for successful business activity. Albert P. Wolverton was one of Spokane's residents who gave substantial evidence of industry, persistency and capable management in the conduct of real-estate transactions. He was a native son of the northwest, having been born in Polk county, Oregon, September 17, 1855, and came of a family of English ancestry that was established in America early in the eighteenth century. His father, John B. Wolverton, was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, December 4, 1822, and having arrived at years of maturity was married, November 25, 1847, to Mary J. Nealy, whose birth occurred May 1, 1825. For a time they were residents of Iowa and in 1855 started from that state for the Pacific coast. He became one of the pioneers of Polk county, Oregon, where for many years he devoted his attention to farming and eventually lived retired in Monmouth. There on the 4th of December, 1901, his seventy-ninth birthday anniversary was celebrated, at which time he was still a hale and hearty man. He lived to celebrate one more birthday anniversary, passing away December 29, 1902. His wife survived him for about seven years and died September 20, 1909. In their family were seven children of whom Albert P. was the fourth in order of birth. Of these Charles, Bruce, Otis, Grant and Mrs. Josie C. Byrd are all living, while Albert P. and William have passed away.

Albert P. Wolverton was reared upon the home farm, there remaining until twenty-four years of age, after which he pursued a college course and was graduated from the scientific department of Monmouth College. In 1880 he came to Spokane accompanied by his brother William Marshall Wolverton, and after looking over the situation, which they believed held forth good promises, they purchased a fifty-six foot lot where the Holland block now stands. This occurred February 22, 1882, and the purchase price was but three hundred and fifty dollars. Spokane was not then a city of modern improvements but was a frontier town just emerging from villagehood. The brothers erected a two-story brick block thirty by sixty feet where the Wolverton block now stands and opened there a stock of hardware. Theirs was the first brick structure erected in the city. After two years Albert P. Wolverton sold his goods to his brother and two years later purchased the property and organized the Spokane Hardware Company of which he was manager for two years. Ill health then caused him to sell out, after which he operated quite largely in real estate. In March, 1884, in connection with M. Conlan, he purchased one hundred and fifty-five acres and platted Wolverton & Conlan's addition. In 1889 he erected the Temple Court, also the Grand Central Hotel and several residences, and his purchase and sale of property at different times added not only to his own income but also to the business development of the city. All of his undertakings prospered by reason of his sound judgment and capable management. He became one of the original stockholders of the Ross Park Street Railway and assisted in every way possible in the upbuilding of the city.

On the 14th of March, 1888, Mr. Wolverton was united in marriage to Miss Lula Miller, a daughter of Lewis and Amelia (Schweiger) Miller, both of whom were natives of Germany but were married in New York. They came to America in 1852 and in 1862 made their way to Oregon by way of the water route around Cape Horn, settling in Albany, Oregon, where Mr. Miller followed the blacksmith's trade and became a prominent citizen. He and his wife celebrated their golden anniversary April 29, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton became the parents of three children: Vernice A., who was born January 5, 1889, and died August 26, 1892; Vane Albert, born October 5, 1890; and Margaret, born March 2, 1894. The death of the husband and father occurred in Los Angeles, California, on the 22d of November, 1907. In 1904 he went with his family to southern California, spending a portion of his time at Redlands and the remainder largely at Santa Monica. From the latter place he went to Pomona in September prior to his death, which resulted directly from an operation, the shock of which he could not stand on account of severe heart trouble and his weakened condition caused by stomach trouble. He was prepared for the end, however, having put all of his business affairs in order, and with loving words for his family upon his lips he passed away. He was most widely and favorably known in Spokane and enjoyed the warm friendship of all whom he met in fraternal relations. He was a member of Imperial Lodge, No. 134, the Unique Encampment, No. 32, I. O. O. F., the Woodmen and the Eagles. He always manifested a citizen's interest in politics and during the campaign of 1896 served as chairman of the silver republican party. At one time he was the candidate for the nomination of county assessor and was highly recommended for the office by his friends and by the press who spoke of him in terms of praise and high regard. He was a member of the Chris-

tian church and governed his entire life by its teachings. He ever spoke kindly of his fellowmen, was charitable in disposition and was ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who needed aid. His life was so honorable and his principles so manly that he won respect and confidence wherever he went and it was with the deepest regret that his fellow townsmen heard of his demise, knowing that Spokane had thus lost a good citizen, his associates a faithful friend and his family a devoted husband and father.

MOSES A. PHELPS.

Moses A. Phelps, of Spokane, is a prominent representative of the lumber interests of the northwest. In all that he undertakes he displays an aptitude for successful management and his business methods are such as will bear close investigation and scrutiny. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, for he was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, December 11, 1858. The Phelps family is of English origin but was established in New England at an early period in the colonization of the new world. His father, W. H. Phelps, was born in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, engaged for many years in the lumber business and was prominent in public affairs in Wendell, Franklin county, Massachusetts, where he long made his home. He wedded Mary N. Needham, who was a native of Wendell, and a representative of an old New England family of English lineage. Mrs. Phelps now resides in Foxboro, Massachusetts, but the death of W. H. Phelps occurred in 1893. Their surviving children are: Moses A.; William J., a wholesale hay and grain merchant of Worcester, Massachusetts; and Elmyra, who is the widow of H. E. Wells and resides at Foxboro, Massachusetts.

At the usual age Moses A. Phelps began his education as a public-school student and also studied to some extent in private schools. He was first employed in connection with the hay and grain business in Franklin, New Hampshire, and subsequently went to Boston, where he was engaged in the wholesale hay and grain business for two years. In 1886 he arrived in Spokane and has since been connected with the lumber trade of this city, operating under the name of the M. A. Phelps Lumber Company, successors to the firm of Phelps & Wadsworth. Their offices are in the Empire State building and they have an extensive plant, owning and operating mills at Cusick, which have a capacity of sixty thousand feet of lumber daily. Mr. Phelps is an excellent judge of standing timber as well as of the finished product, and his executive ability and the careful management of his interests have brought him substantial and gratifying financial returns.

When Mr. Phelps came to Spokane there were only five or six buildings on the north side of the river across which there was but one bridge, that of Post street. He furnished the lumber for the second bridge which was built across Division street. The first electric light station was then under the Galland-Burke Brewing Company's little building and when that was removed Mr. Phelps furnished the lumber for the second plant, which was built where the Washington Water Power Company's Post street station now stands. Where the Review building is now located there was a church that was removed to Broadway and the leading hotel was where the city hall now stands, with the First National Bank just across the

corner. The hotel was conducted by W. C. Gray and was a popular hostelry, although it would not compare very favorably with the attractive modern hotels of the present. Within a few years a wonderful change has occurred and fine modern buildings now occupy the sites that were then vacant or were covered with shacks. Mr. Phelps is also a director in the Fidelity Bank, one of Spokane's foremost financial institutions.

In 1887, in Greenfield, Massachusetts, Mr. Phelps was united in marriage to Miss Netta W. Sheldon, a daughter of George B. Sheldon, a farmer living near Greenfield, and a representative of an old New England family. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Phelps: Ralph S., who is engaged in the lumber business; and Marion, a student at Brunot Hall. Mr. Phelps has a life membership in the Spokane Athletic Club, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and is also a member of the Inland Club. His wife belongs to the Esther Reed Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was state regent of that association for several years. She is much interested in club work, being a member of the Cultus Club. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Spokane than Moses A. Phelps. He has been an important factor in business circles and his prosperity is well deserved, for in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

GEORGE M. FORSTER.

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

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



GEORGE M. FORSTER

tion he seemed to recognize the connection between cause and effect, however obscure, and his ready mastery of the principles of jurisprudence enabled him to make correct application of the legal points to the salient features in his cases.

It was not alone, however, in the field of law that he gained distinction, for his work in other connections was of an equally prominent and important character. He was one of the original incorporators of the LeRoi Mining & Smelting Company, and for many years its president. This company developed and operated the LeRoi mine at Rossland, British Columbia, one of the largest producers in that district. He was an early stockholder in the Centennial Mill Company, as well as other manufacturing, mining and financial concerns that featured in the upbuilding and development of the Inland Empire. In all of these enterprises Mr. Forster took an active and vigorous interest and had a voice in their management and control.

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

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

AUSTIN CORBIN, II.

In the twentieth century, other things being equal, the men of affluence are the stronger force in the progress of the world. Austin Corbin, II., of this review, has the good fortune of belonging to a family that has been prominent in the upbuilding and development of the northwest through the establishment and control of many important business enterprises and stimulated by the example of his father and others of the name he has continued active in the work they have instituted and has proven his force and resourcefulness in business circles.

He was born in Denver, Colorado, September 24, 1863, and is a son of Daniel Chase Corbin, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume. His father is prominently associated with irrigation and land projects, with railway and other important interests in the northwest, and under his direction Austin Corbin has received his business training and is now vice president of all of the companies which his father has established here. In their management and control

he has shown himself possessed of excellent executive ability, administrative direction and initiative spirit and what he undertakes is accomplished by reason of his resolute will and his resourcefulness.

On the 2d of May, 1894, Mr. Corbin was married to Katharine Benham, a daughter of Lucius and Mary G. (Trumbull) Benham. Their home has been blessed with two interesting little daughters, Mary Louise and Katherine. Mr. Corbin has never taken an active part in politics nor held public office, feeling that his time and energies are fully occupied with his business affairs. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Spokane Club, and the circle of his friends in Spokane is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. He does not seek to figure in any public light other than a business man and in that connection he is certainly proving his worth and capability.

WILLIAM DOLLAR.

William Dollar, who organized the Exchange National Bank of Coeur d'Alene, of which he is president, has been successfully identified with various enterprises since locating here twelve years ago. He was born in Ottawa, Canada, on October 10, 1859, and is a son of William and Mary (Easton) Dollar.

But few of the advantages deemed essential for a successful business career fell to the lot of William Dollar, who became self-supporting at the age of twelve years. He was put to work on a farm, where he remained until he was eighteen, and such schooling as he received was obtained at irregular intervals during that period. In 1877 he gave up farm work and went to western Canada, where he was employed in the lumber camps until 1885. In the latter year he came to the United States, following the same occupation in the lumber regions of northern Michigan for four years. He was ambitious and not being satisfied to continue an employe all of his life, he decided to go into business for himself. Being enterprising and industrious as well as practical in his ideas, he met with little difficulty in inspiring others with confidence in his abilities and soon began contracting in the lumber districts of Michigan. This business successfully engaged his entire time and attention for ten years, and in 1899 he came to Coeur d'Alene, where he organized the Coeur d'Alene Lumber Company. He continued to operate this until September, 1901, when he sold his interests in the lumber business and organized the Exchange National Bank, of which he has ever since been president. The qualities that distinguished him as a business man characterize him as a financier, in which capacity he has proven to be equally efficient and successful. From time to time he has extended his banking interests, and is now president of the Kootenai State Bank of St. Maries, Idaho, and of the Commercial State Bank of St. Joe, Idaho; both of them well established and flourishing institutions. Possessing keen foresight and clear judgment, Mr. Dollar early realized that real estate in this section of the country was going to advance greatly in price and made very judicious investments and today is the owner of several pieces of valuable property, and is the president of the Coeur d'Alene Investment Company, the owners of the Idaho Hotel of this city. In addition to his other official duties, Mr. Dollar is also treasurer of The Stack Gibbs Lumber Company of Idaho, which

is practically his only remaining connection with the lumber interests. He is one of the citizens of Coeur d'Alene, who should be given the entire credit for his success, as he has never been accorded any assistance in his various undertakings other than is given to every business man of recognized capabilities, not having had the benefit of influential family or financial connections at the beginning of his career. His initiative, powers of organization and executive ability enable him to carry to a successful issue anything he may undertake, and to this fact can be attributed much of his success. He not only readily recognizes opportunities but possesses the faculty of creating them by dominating conditions, rather than permitting them to control his endeavors.

Mr. Dollar has a very pleasant residence at 816 Sherman avenue, this city, which is most graciously presided over by his wife, who prior to their marriage on the 17th of January, 1906, was Miss Christina A. Playfar. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dollar, William A., whose birth occurred on the 23d of December, 1906.

Fraternally Mr. Dollar is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, Spokane; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Coeur d'Alene. He is also a worthy exemplar of the Masons, having taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite. He holds membership in Kootenai Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M.; Idaho Consistory, No. 3, S. P. R. S.; and he is also a knight templar and a shriner, belonging to El Katif Temple, Spokane. Mr. Dollar is one of the public-spirited and enterprising citizens of the town, in the development of which he takes an active interest and is an enthusiastic member of the Coeur d'Alene Commercial Club, being treasurer of this organization. It is to men of his type that the west is indebted for its wonderful development and marked advance in the various lines of human activity; their initiative, optimism and tireless energy having enabled them to promote the interests of the country both commercially and industrially in an almost phenomenal manner.

PETER J. GERLACH, M. D.

Dr. Peter J. Gerlach bore the reputation of being one of Spokane's most prominent physicians, his broad knowledge of scientific principles that underlie the practice of medicine, bringing him substantial success. He was born in Kingston, New York, July 9, 1858, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 28th of July, 1898. He was the third of the four children of Philip and Lucinda Gerlach, both of whom died when their son Peter was quite small, the father, who was a steamboat captain, having been drowned while in command of his vessel.

Dr. Gerlach pursued his early education at Schenectady, New York and afterward attended Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He engaged in teaching school and in teaching writing in order to earn a sum of money sufficient to enable him to attend college and study medicine. He began preparation for his profession in Oberlin College and afterward attended a medical college in Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. He then entered upon the practice of medicine in that city, and the following year came to the west settling in Spokane, here to continue to practice his profession with ex-

cellent success, becoming recognized as one of the city's most capable and prominent physicians. He always kept in touch with advanced methods, was careful in the diagnosis of his cases, and as the years passed, won a very satisfactory practice. During the great fire in 1889 he suffered heavy losses, but with his firm purpose and unfaltering determination, he soon recuperated. However, once again he met severe losses through fire. He added to his success, through careful investment in city real estate, and thus not only manifested his faith in the future of Spokane, but he also profited by his sound judgment in regard to property investment; he likewise became an owner of two fine ranches.

On the 17th of April, 1882, Dr. Gerlach was married to Mrs. Lena Nietert, daughter of Jacob and Lena (Dearing) Allgeyer, who came from Germany to America locating in Chillicothe, Ohio, where the father became prominent in the shoe business. By a former marriage, Mrs. Gerlach had two children: Lorraine Nietert, now living in Oakland, California; and Harry F. Nietert of Spokane.

In his political views Dr. Gerlach was a republican, and was very active, not only in the work of the party, but also in the support of many movements for the general good. He was a lover of art and possessed considerable artistic ability and talent, teaching art at one time in Aberlin College. He was interested in all the movements which tend to uplift and benefit humanity. He held membership in the Methodist church, and was identified with several fraternal organizations. He became affiliated with the Knights of Pythias in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1886, and was afterward a member of Fall City Lodge No. 10, of Spokane, in which he served as chancellor and was one of its trustees. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while professionally, he was connected with the County and State Medical Societies. His life was ever upright and honorable, winning for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He deserves much credit for what he accomplished in a business way, for he started out in life empty-handed, and at all times gained the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

VALENTINE W. BRASCH.

In the electrical field of business Valentine W. Brasch has made his mark and in the attainment of individual success has also contributed to public prosperity. His present connection is that of secretary and treasurer of the Spokane Pressed Brick Company, which was organized in 1910. He was born in Toledo, Ohio, December 9, 1875, the son of Valentine and May Margaret Brasch, both of whom were natives of Germany. The mother is now deceased but the father is living retired in Spokane. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of his adopted country and as a soldier of an Ohio regiment went to the front. Unto him and his wife were born the following sons and daughters: Valentine W., Joseph, a builder of Spokane; William, living in Vancouver, British Columbia; Henry, of Nevada; Mrs. George Hedger, Mrs. Lillian Cuthbert and Mrs. Paul Heiser, all of Spokane; and Mrs. Blanche Flinn, of Fresno, California.

During the boyhood of Valentine W. Brasch his parents removed from Ohio to North Dakota and thence to Spokane, and in the various places of their residence the son pursued his education in the public schools. He came to this city

with his family in 1889 and, entering business life, was employed for a short time in the jewelry store of E. J. Hyde. He was afterward with W. H. Stowell and C. M. Fassett in the assaying and drug business until the firm dissolved, and later was connected with Mr. Stowell until 1906. He then turned his attention to mining and for the past two years has also been the secretary and treasurer of the Spokane Pressed Brick Company. He is likewise the secretary and manager of the Togo Mining & Smelting Company, of which he was one of the organizers. They own property in the Cedar canyon district of Stevens county, having three hundred and twenty acres of mineral lands now under development. They have three thousand feet of tunnel shaft and open cut but the lack of transportation facilities is suspending active preparations in connection with the property. The values are in gold, silver and copper, assays showing from one to one hundred and fifty dollars in the upper levels, while the lower levels show good values. The main tunnel is now in ten hundred and fifty-six feet and cuts quite a number of veins and ledges, the values running from one to twenty-five dollars. In 1910 all their buildings were destroyed by fire and they are now retimbering and in the present year, 1912, will replace the buildings. This will be easy of access from the proposed new extension of the Great Northern Railroad from Marcus up the Columbia river. They had a few shipments made to the Granby smelter and the car-load lots averaged ten per cent copper. The officers of the company are M. Isbister, president; William H. Stowell, treasurer; John T. Davie, of the Davie Brick Company, vice president; and V. W. Brasch, secretary and manager.

In addition to his mining interests Mr. Brasch was also one of the organizers of the Spokane Pressed Brick Company in 1910. It is capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars and the plant was erected three and one-half miles north of Hillyard, on the main line of the Great Northern. They constructed a spur a mile from the Great Northern to the plant site, which is located on a very large bed of brick-making material, electricity furnishing the motive power for the operation of the plant. This was installed in such a manner as to operate in one part of the plant entirely independent of the other parts, the Washington Water Power Company extending a high tension line to the plant for its operation. Work has been going on since February, 1911, the market being in Spokane and the surrounding country. They manufacture both common and pressed brick and it is the intention of the company to double its capacity in 1912 so that they will be able to turn out sixty thousand bricks per day. They make a granite or sand lime brick and this feature is a fact of great importance in the uniformity, size and coloring of the output. The brick is flat with true edges which are neither warped or bent. Their product has been used in the new Telephone building; in the Great Northern shops at Hillyard; in the Mead High School; the Hillyard Young Men's Christian Association building; the Brant building on North Monroe street, Spokane; the Shaefer building on Brown street; the Close In apartment on Fourth and Cedar streets; and many others. Of the company J. F. Elliott is president and general manager, with George C. Gates as vice president and Valentine W. Brasch as secretary and treasurer. In addition to his business interests already mentioned Mr. Brasch is connected with the Alaska United Copper Exploration Company, in the Copper river district, and is interested in Washington properties and in the Coeur d'Alenes.

On the 30th of September, 1893, in Spokane, was celebrated the marriage of Valentine W. Brasch to Miss Mamie Santarre, a daughter of Frank Santarre, of Cloquet, Minnesota. The family attend the Catholic church, and Mr. Brasch gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. Socially he is connected with the Spokane Athletic Club. He started out in the world as a clerk and has gradually worked his way upward, building the ladder on which he has climbed through his industry, his determination and his capability. History in Spokane and in the Inland Empire is yet in the making and Mr. Brasch is numbered among those who are writing their names upon its pages.

EUGENE ENLOE.

Among the men upon whom Medical Lake depends for its business prosperity and financial development, none stand more prominent than Eugene Enloe. He was born in Bond county, Illinois, on the 24th of April, 1851, his parents being Thomas B. and Sarah (Cline) Enloe, the death of the former having occurred in 1859, the latter still making her home in Illinois.

During his boyhood and youth Eugene Enloe attended the public and high schools of Illinois until he was twenty years of age. At that time he started farming and continued in that pursuit for two years, after which he began his active business career by entering the merchandise business at Woburn, Illinois. After conducting this enterprise for six years, and subsequently a similar business in Greenville, Illinois, for three years, he taught school for a period of six months, at the end of which time he took charge of a coal mine at Smithboro, Illinois. But the west was fast opening up and gave promise of careers surpassing anything the east or the Mississippi valley could offer, and Mr. Enloe being particularly energetic and enterprising, gave up his mining position in Smithboro and came to Medical Lake. After remaining in that town for a short period he went on to Wenatchee, Washington, where he engaged in the hotel business for one year before returning to Medical Lake and opening up a general merchandise store. At this time he had practically nothing but a few dollars and a team of horses. His holdings in fact were so small he was forced to mortgage his house for his first stock of goods, but his keen discrimination, his sound judgment and his excellent management were prominent even at this early day and he soon had built up a business which brought him not only a large degree of success but was also highly profitable. It was not many years before this forceful, energetic and ambitious man had increased his business to such an extent that his total annual sales amounted to one hundred thousand dollars. He did not stop at one undertaking, however, but devoted the hours which are usually termed leisure to look up further investments which might prove profitable. It seemed to him that real estate was one of the investments which would pay best, and he in consequence purchased property to such an extent that he now owns practically half of Medical Lake. In 1907 he sold his business interests at Medical Lake and organized the Big Bend Light & Power Company with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, he being the owner of one third of the stock. This company has stations throughout the Big Bend country. In June 1910 he formed another corporation known as the Grangeville Electric

Light & Power Company, which extends its operations throughout the central section of Idaho. So rapidly are both these companies expanding that at the present time all Mr. Enloe's time is taken up in their behalf, he being an officer in each. He was also the organizer and the first president of the First National Bank of Medical Lake, but after he had launched this institution upon a sound basis he sold his interests, feeling that the other companies in which he was a stockholder required his whole attention. The safe conservative policy which he has inaugurated in all enterprises with which he has connected himself, commands itself to the judgment of all, and has been in a large degree the reason for the great growth of these organizations.

At Woodburn, Illinois, on March 30, 1872, Mr. Enloe was united in marriage to Miss Clara M. Moss, the daughter of Lemuel S. and Sarah Moss. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Ethel, deceased, who was married to O. Perkins; Maud, who wedded E. Bowman; Lulu B., who is married to J. Drew; Edith, who is the wife of H. Ellis; Myrtle, who is the wife of Dr. J. A. Allen; Raymond, who is attending school at Spokane; and Keith, who is attending school at Medical Lake.

In politics Mr. Enloe gives his support to the republican party, believing its policies are most conducive to good government. He has been very active in this party and has served as mayor and councilman several times. He has been attentive to all the details of his business, and has been mindful of all indications pointing to prosperity and advancement, and from the beginning has always had faith in the ultimate success of his undertakings. He has gained wealth and prominence for himself, and yet that has not been the only goal for which he has been striving, for he belongs to a class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests. His public spiritedness is attested by the cooperation he gives to every movement tending to promote the social and material welfare of his community.

PETER ERICKSON.

Peter Erickson, president of the J. T. Davie Brick Company, which in its continuous development and expansion has come into control of one of the most important productive industries of Spokane, the plant, however, being now located at Meade, was born at Galva, Henry county, Illinois, a son of Eric and Christina (Jaderburg) Erickson, both of whom were natives of Sweden, where they were reared and married. On coming to this country in 1854 they settled at Galva. The family numbered four daughters and two sons, who are now living in various parts of the country. In 1865 the parents removed to Madrid, Boone county, Iowa, where the father followed farming, but both are now deceased.

Peter Erickson spent his youthful days in his native county and enjoyed such educational opportunities as the public schools afforded him. Much of the year was devoted to the labors of the fields for he assisted his father in the farm work until the spring of 1883, having in the meantime accompanied the family to Boone county, Iowa. He was twenty-five years of age when he left the parental roof and came west to Spokane, arriving in April of that year. Here he entered the employ of

J. T. Davie, a brick manufacturer, with whom he has since been connected. That he was capable and faithful was indicated in the fact that promotions followed until 1889, when he became a partner in the business, and when the company was incorporated in 1904 he was elected to the presidency. He is furthermore associated with industrial interests as one of the directors of the Bergman Clay Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of sewer pipes and brick.

On the 8th of November, 1885, Mr. Erickson was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Dobkins, a daughter of George W. Dobkins, of this city, and unto them have been born four sons, John Walter, Charles Franklin, Harry and Morris, the eldest now fifteen years of age. The family reside at E. 917 Augusta avenue. Mr. Erickson belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., and both he and his wife are connected with the Eastern Star, living lives in harmony with the teachings of Masonry concerning the brotherhood of mankind. Mr. Erickson deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in life for he started out empty-handed and has made his labor and his perseverance count for much as factors in industrial circles. He has well earned his success which now places him with the representative business men of the city.

AMASA B. CAMPBELL.

Amasa B. Campbell, who passed away on the 16th of February, 1912, was one of the foremost mining operators in all of the northwest, being associated with John A. Finch under the firm name of Finch & Campbell. He was one of the owners in some of the most valuable mining properties of the Inland Empire and various other business interests felt the stimulus of his cooperation.

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

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



AMASA B. CAMPBELL.

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

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

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

JAMES W. ROUSE.

James W. Rouse, engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane, specializing in city property, has placed upon the market several additions, which are now being developed into attractive residence districts of the city. Since starting out in life on his own account, he has advanced steadily step by step and each position to which he has attained has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He came to the northwest in connection with railway service. He is a son of New England, his birth having occurred in Rockland, Maine, January 24, 1859. His ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines is traced back to Scotland. His great-grandfather was Captain Rouse, who served in the Revolutionary war and was captured by the British, but managed to make his escape at a place which has since been called in his honor, Rouse Point. Dr. James William Rouse, the father of him whose name introduces this review, was born in Virginia and became a successful practicing physician. He was also prominent in his home locality in other ways, especially as a political leader of the democratic party. At the time of the Mexican war he enlisted for active service with the American army, went to the front as a surgeon with the troops under General Shields and when that commander was injured, dressed his wounds. His first and last days were spent in the south, for he died in Arkansas in 1903, but for many years in

the interim he was a resident of Rockland, Maine. In early manhood he wedded Mary Elizabeth Titus, who was born in Nova Scotia, and died in 1900. Seven of her brothers were Union soldiers in the Civil war, and afterward became sea captains and later prominent shipbuilders. Her father also occupied a leading position in connection with that business at Rockland, Maine. Those of the family who are still living are yet residents of Rockland.

James W. Rouse had a brother, Frank Rouse, who died at Pontaine Point of yellow fever, while serving as a member of Company K of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, which command charged at San Juan Hill, in the Spanish-American war. Another brother, George Rouse, was drowned at sea with all the ship's crew. He left Australia and since the time when his ship sailed from port, has never been heard from. In the family were the following daughters: Mrs. Mabel Freeman, who is now living at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Lizzie, the wife of Frank Miller, of New Orleans, president of the Audubon Society; Jennie, the wife of Albert Winslow, an alderman of Rockland, Maine; Avis, the wife of Senator J. Henry Cochran, a millionaire of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Minerva Hayward, whose husband is a farmer at Holden, Maine.

James W. Rouse pursued his education in the academy at Lee, Maine, and first engaged in railroad work in connection with the locomotive department of the New Brunswick & Canada Railroad. He was afterward with the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad and later became a conductor on the Burlington line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He next filled a similar position on the Northern Pacific and also on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. In railway circles he gradually worked his way upward and at length was given charge of the maintenance work of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Nelson, British Columbia, and in 1901 of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, which is now the Oregon & Washington line. He resigned from the latter in February, 1910, to engage in the real-estate business, to which he has since given his attention under the name of the J. W. Rouse Company. He conducts a general real-estate business, yet specializes in city property. He put upon the market the Lincoln View addition of fifteen acres at Twenty-ninth avenue and Southeast boulevard, which was divided into seventy-two lots; also the Rouse addition at Thirteenth and Southeast boulevard, dividing an acre into five lots. He has also bought and sold quite extensively in Roosevelt addition and built his home two blocks from the Boulevard car line, on Eighteenth avenue. He also has extensive property holdings in the southeast part of the city and in his real-estate operations principally handles his own properties. There are few who become residents of the northwest who do not at some time become interested in mining, and Mr. Rouse has been no exception to the rule. In 1879 he went into Washington Gulch for the Elk City Gold Mining Company and was in charge of the hoisting works. During all the twenty-eight years of his railway service there was never an injury occurred to a passenger or to a train with which he was connected, and he was never in the court room except to report on cases in which others were concerned. He has belonged to the Order of Railway Conductors for a quarter of a century and is still an active and valued member. In politics he is a liberal democrat and was a member of the first grievance committee that ever waited on the president of a railroad in the United States, being named one of six to visit the president of the Union Pacific and attempt to secure the adjustment of certain matters.

In February, 1883, in Pueblo, Colorado, Mr. Rouse was united in marriage to Miss Emma M. Haile, a daughter of Amos Haile, a native of Gouverneur, New York, and a distant relative of Senator Hale, of Maine. The former is of Scotch descent. By ox team the family removed to Nebraska, when the Civil war was in progress, his daughter Emma at that time being an infant. He staked out a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, where Lincoln, Nebraska, now stands, and became identified with the pioneer development of that locality. He died of sun-stroke when the present Mrs. Rouse was seven years of age.

George Haile Rouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Rouse, is associated with his father in the real-estate business and is proving himself a most enterprising and progressive young man. He was graduated from the Spokane high school with the class of January, 1908, and afterward entered the University of Washington, from which he was graduated with the highest honors. While in the high school he won every point in athletics for three successive years and for two years was manager of the football team and during 1907, while manager, held the championship of the northwest. He was also captain of his high school track team and held the record for the fifty-yard dash made in five and two-fifths seconds. He made that time at the Spokane fair grounds in 1906, and also at Walla Walla in May, 1906. While in the university he was also a member of the track team and was very popular in athletic circles and also among the whole student body of the school. On the 8th of July, 1911, he married Dorothy J. Roche. They reside on Sixteenth street and Southeast boulevard, where George H. Rouse has erected an attractive home. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Rouse is Avis Ann, the wife of W. N. Poole, manager of the Yale Columbia Lumber Company, of Nelson, British Columbia, and a prominent lumberman throughout the northwest.

Mr. Rouse is a member of Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M., also of the Owls and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity. The firm of Rouse & Son is today a prominent one in real-estate circles, by reason of the extent and importance of its members' operations, their comprehensive knowledge concerning realty values and their straightforward dealing in all business transactions.

HARRY C. HAYES.

The Inland Empire has developed most rapidly during the past two decades and great tracts of land hitherto uncultivated and undeveloped have been placed upon the market and have been converted into farms, or used as town sites. Settlers from all parts of the country have flocked to this region and the real-estate man has had splendid opportunity to win success in his operations and also to further public progress in guiding the settlement and development of the district. It is in this connection that Harry C. Hayes has become known, having sold large tracts of land in the Inland Empire.

He was born in Peshtigo, Wisconsin, June 23, 1875. His father, H. L. Hayes, claims descent from English ancestry and from those who participated in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary war. Two of his brothers were soldiers of the Civil war. H. L. Hayes was born in Ontario, Canada, but in early life became a resident of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, and lost both his parents there.

He passed through the great fire which burned over that section of the country and he also contributed to the pioneer development of the state. He and his wife are now living in Spokane and are well known in the city. The latter bore the maiden name of Della Sage and was born in New York. The sons of the family are: Raymond, an engineer on the Northern Pacific; George R., of Spokane; and Harry C.; while the daughters are: Mrs. W. T. Murphy and Miss Marjorie Hayes, both residing in Spokane.

The family removed from Wisconsin to South Dakota and there Harry C. Hayes pursued his education in the high school and university at Vermilion, that state, being graduated in 1893. His first business experience was as editor and part proprietor of the Record, a weekly paper at Heeter, Minnesota. He spent two years there and then went to Minneapolis, where he worked on the Tribune and Journal for three years. In 1900 he came to Spokane and for four years was engaged in the timber business, after which he returned to the journalistic field, being connected with the Review until 1909. He then organized the Progressive Realty Company, Incorporated, of which he became the president, and has since operated in real estate. While he handles all kinds of property, he has largely dealt in farm lands and has sold a large amount of land throughout the Spokane country. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with property values, knows the possibilities for development, understands what the future has in store and is enabled to give his clients what they desire.

Mr. Hayes at the time of the Spanish-American war enlisted in the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers but on account of illness was mustered out. He is pleasantly situated in his home life, which had its inception in his marriage, in June, 1899, to Miss Freda Schoenbeck, a daughter of Fred Schoenbeck, who was an active participant in the work of putting down the Indians at Mankato, Minnesota, when that district was upon the frontier. Five children have come to bless this home: Harold, Rupert and Lloyd, all in school; and an interesting pair of twins, Arden and Ardath.

JOHN T. DAVIE.

If information is desired concerning the early history of Spokane, John T. Davie is one who may well be consulted concerning events which have left their impress upon the annals of the city, for he arrived here in 1879 when its population numbered about two hundred. He had faith in its future and time has demonstrated the wisdom of his belief. He arrived in Spokane empty-handed and throughout all the intervening years he has been connected with brick manufacturing here, being now secretary and treasurer of the J. T. Davie Brick Company, one of the important productive enterprises of the city.

He was born January 25, 1851, in the Orkney islands, of Scotland, and his parents were Malcolm and Catherine (Robertson) Davie. The father was for a period of seven years in the service of the Hudson Bay Company and traveled throughout the northwest and British Columbia about 1835. It was this that brought to John T. Davie his first knowledge of the west as gleaned from stories related by his father. His education was acquired in Scotland and for a time

he engaged in clerking in a dry-goods store, but he felt that the outlook there was limited and on attaining his majority he came to the United States, landing at Boston, Massachusetts, whence he made his way to Martha's Vineyard, where he learned the brick-manufacturing trade. For two years he there remained and in June, 1874, came to the Pacific coast, settling first at Nappa, California, where he continued in the same business and also engaged in the manufacture of paving blocks commonly known as Belgium blocks. While residing in California he heard much concerning the Spokane country as early visitors to this district recognized its possibilities and its natural resources and spread abroad the story concerning its advantages. This led Mr. Davie to determine to try his fortune in the Inland Empire and in 1879 he started by steamer to Portland and thence made his way up the Columbia river. He arrived in Walla Walla, Washington, in the fall of that year and not having sufficient money with him to pay his transportation by stage he walked the remainder of the way to Spokane, where he arrived on the 15th of November, 1879. The town was small but he recognized the fact that it had an excellent situation and that its growth would probably be rapid. Accordingly he perfected arrangements to engage in business here and the following spring established a brick manufactory which he has since conducted. His business has grown year by year and the office of the company is still maintained in Spokane although in 1902 the plant was removed to Meade, Washington, where he has a splendidly equipped establishment, utilizing the most modern process and the latest improved machinery. His shipments are now extensive and almost from the first the business has been upon a paying and profitable basis.

After his arrival in Spokane Mr. Davie was instrumental in having a brother and sister come to this city. The former, William Davie, died here in 1901, and the sister, Jane, is now the wife of R. C. Aim, of Spokane. He also educated, supported and brought to this country his two nieces, who are now Mrs. J. W. Tabor, of Wallace, Idaho, and Mrs. R. M. Cole, who lives on Peone prairie.

Mr. Davie attends the Unitarian church and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Elks Lodge, No. 228. In politics he has always been a republican and served as councilman during Mayor Drumheller's administration. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and co-operates heartily in all of its carefully organized movements for the benefit of Spokane and its various measures to bring to the notice of the world the advantages of this city and of the surrounding district.

DAVID LA BAU, M. D.

Specializing largely in surgery, in which connection he does much work at Sacred Heart Hospital, Dr. David La Bau has achieved marked success. He was born in Stoutsberg, New Jersey, March 4, 1858. Of that city his parents, David and Elizabeth (Wert) La Bau, were also natives. The father traced his ancestry back to the French Huguenots. The family was founded in America in 1620, and when the colonies attempted to win independence from the mother country, members of the family aided in the Revolutionary war. David La Bau devoted his life to farming and was thus engaged to the time of his death in 1907. He had

long survived his wife, who passed away in 1863, and who was of English lineage, although representing a family that was planted on American soil in colonial days. Dr. La Bau has two brothers: Wesley L., who makes his home in Boston, although he is temporarily at Lewiston, Idaho; and John W., who is a resident of Sumpter, Oregon.

Liberal educational advantages were given Dr. La Bau, who attended Columbia University, where he won his professional degree in 1880. His connection with the medical profession in Washington dates from 1883. He visited Spokane that year but registered in Franklin county. After practicing for some time in Colville, he removed to Nelson, British Columbia, where he continued for nineteen years, establishing his home there in 1887. He again came to Spokane in 1908 and in the four years which have since come and gone has built up a large practice. He has always kept thoroughly informed concerning the advanced work of the profession, reading broadly and following the work of eminent physicians and surgeons in their investigations and research. He has shown particular skill in the field of surgery and has practiced largely in that field at Sacred Heart Hospital.

On the 26th of November, 1896, in Portland, Oregon, Dr. La Bau was united in marriage to Miss Maude Scott, a cousin of the late Harvey Scott, proprietor and editor of the Oregonian. They now have one child, Donna Elizabeth La Bau, who is in school. Dr. La Bau is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Inland Club. In politics he is a republican but without ambition for office. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to a Masonic lodge in British Columbia, to the Knights Templar commandery at Rossland, British Columbia, and to the consistory and Mystic Shrine at Spokane. He has had ample opportunity in his practice to exemplify the beneficent spirit of the craft and countless cases could be cited where he has aided his brethren of the order. He places his professional duties before all else and discharges them with a sense of conscientious obligation, and yet finds time for those social interests and activities which contribute so much to the joy and pleasure of life and constitute an even balance for business.

ROBERT J. KIRK-PATRICK.

With the rapid development of the northwest when each year brings many citizens to this section of the country, the real-estate business is a most important one, its representatives enabling newcomers and those already residents here to secure such property and make such investments as they desire. It is in this business that Robert J. Kirk-Patrick is now putting forth his energies most effectively, largely specializing in business property and high class residences. He was born in Lebanon, Tennessee, January 29, 1869, and has every reason to be proud of his ancestry, coming from one of the well known old southern families. Back of this, too, there is an ancestry honorable and distinguished, the family living many centuries ago in Scotland. The motto on the family crest was derived from a reply which one Kirk-Patrick made to Robert Bruce. On a certain occasion he rushed up to Bruce and asked: "What's the matter?" Bruce responded: "I killed a Jesuit," whereupon Kirk-Patrick said: "I make sure." The crest shows a lifted hand and dagger and underneath the motto, "I make sure." Three brothers of

the name, leaving their home in Scotland, came to the new world, one settling in Virginia, another in Pennsylvania and a third in Ohio. Lapley J. Kirk-Patrick, the father of Robert J. Kirk-Patrick, was descended from the Virginia branch of the family. He was born in Tennessee and served as a soldier in the Confederate army under General Howard, and one of his brothers was also a soldier in the Civil war. He married Nannie Davis, who was born in Lebanon, Tennessee, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, who was one of the very early settlers of that place and also very prominent there. She was born in North Carolina, September 16, 1799, and died February 23, 1899, when almost one hundred years of age, having outlived all of her children. The Davis family in America, too, antedated the Revolutionary war and was of English descent. The death of Lapley J. Kirk-Patrick occurred in January, 1881, and four years later, in 1885, his wife passed away. In the family were five sons and one daughter. One of the sons, Forrest Kirk-Patrick, is now engaged in merchandising in Nashville, Tennessee.

Robert J. Kirk-Patrick, another son, pursued his education in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, but long prior to completing his course he had entered business circles, being employed in his uncle's mercantile house of that city at the time when he was so small that a board was placed so that he could walk upon it and thus bring him sufficiently high above the counter to transact business. In 1882 he left Lebanon, going to Nashville where he entered the wholesale business, being but sixteen years of age when he was sent upon the road as a traveling salesman. For five years he was thus employed but at Chattanooga, Tennessee, he left the road, declaring that never again would he work for any man, and he never has. Since that time he has continued in business independently. He entered the real-estate field in Chattanooga and afterward became general agent for the New York Life Insurance Company which he represented for two and a half years, or until 1889. On the 15th of June of that year he arrived in Washington, D. C., where he conducted a general real-estate and insurance business, meeting with excellent success in his undertakings there. One of his last deals netted him twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars as the result of three days' work.

In 1905 Mr. Kirk-Patrick visited the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland and the same year came to Spokane, where he established his home and turned his attention to the development of mining interests in the northwest. He became connected with the International Copper Company of Washington, the Graham-Ross Mining Company of Idaho and the Olinghouse Company of Nevada. In connection with others and as a member of the Graham-Ross Company he worked the famous Anaconda Mine. He also erected a one hundred stamp mill on the Olinghouse and put up a mill on the Idaho property but has since disposed of his interests in Idaho, although he is still connected with the Olinghouse, a free milling property thirty-five miles from Reno. On withdrawing from active connection with mining operations he engaged in the real-estate and loan business and has specialized in business opportunities and high class residences. He has made it a point to further acquaint himself with properties upon the market and is regarded as an expert valuator of real estate, thoroughly acquainted with all marketable holdings. In the year 1910 he sold property to the amount of more than a half million dollars, including the Green building, the purchase price of which

was two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. He is also interested in the Palmer Union Oil Company of Los Angeles, California, comprising eighteen hundred and thirty acres of proven oil lands, lying north of the Palmer gushers. The company has five wells, one of them producing five thousand barrels daily.

When in Washington, D. C., Mr. Kirk-Patrick became a member of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M. He has never been actively interested in politics and maintains an independent position, voting for the candidate whom he regards as best qualified for office. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church and his aid can ever be counted upon in cooperation with projects for the public good along material, intellectual, civil and moral lines. He finds his chief source of recreation in riding. He has ever been a lover of horses and has continuously acted as manager of the horse show of Spokane. He may be seen any day driving a fine team through the streets of Spokane yet he never allows pleasure to interfere with business, although he is cognizant of the fact that concentration upon business to the exclusion of all else produces a warped and one-sided development. His interests and activities have therefore reached out into other lines and he stands today as a splendid example of what may be accomplished not only in the business field but also in the attainment of those things which broaden one's vision and add incentive and interest to life.

C. T. HANSEN.

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

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

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

In 1894 he accepted the position of assistant cashier in the Castana Savings Bank, and in 1898 was elected cashier, which position he successfully filled until he removed to Spokane in 1906, to become active in the management of the Washington Land Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hansen was one of the organizers of said company, established March 1, 1902, with headquarters at Waterville, Washington, with a paid-up capital of one hundred and fifty



C. T. HANSEN

thousand dollars, which was increased in 1906 to five hundred thousand dollars, and the headquarters of the company removed from Waterville to Spokane, when Mr. Hansen moved to Spokane and became active in the management of said company. The Washington Land Company purchased large tracts of unimproved land in Douglas county, and some idea of the extent and importance of their operations may be gleaned from the fact that in six years they broke out and improved over sixteen thousand acres of land.

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

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

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

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

SOFUS B. NELSON, D. V. S.

Dr. Sofus B. Nelson, professor of veterinary science at the Washington State College, and also state veterinarian, was born at Veile, Denmark, December 21, 1867, a son of Nels P. and Marie Beartelson, both of whom were natives of Denmark, where the father died in 1876 and the mother in 1911. In the family were three sons and three daughters. The two brothers of Sofus B. Nelson are residents of this country, Peter B. Nelson living in Calgary, Canada, while Nels P. Nelson makes his home in Brewster, Washington. The two sisters are Anna and

Ingeborg, still residents of Veile, Denmark, the third sister having died quite young.

For two or three years Dr. Nelson pursued his education in the common schools of his native country and afterward became a student in the public schools of Avoca, Iowa, where he passed through consecutive grades until he became a high-school student. In 1886 he entered the Iowa State College and was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. In 1890 he held the position of house surgeon in the veterinary department of the Iowa State College.

On the 14th of December, 1890, Dr. Nelson came to Spokane and opened an office in the Granite block, practicing continuously until February, 1893, when he went to Europe and became a special student in the Royal Veterinary College of Copenhagen. In July, 1893, he returned to Spokane, where he resumed practice, following the profession in a private capacity until the spring of 1895, when he was elected professor of veterinary science at the Washington State College. He also became veterinarian at the experiment station and his election to that position carried with it the office of state veterinarian and a member of the state board of health. For two years, in the '90s, he was secretary of the state board.

The department of veterinary science was established in Pullman in 1900 in connection with the state college and the first class was graduated in 1902. Since that time a class has been graduated each year, with the exception of 1903. Two years ago the provision was made that the senior class should be conducted in Spokane and to provide for this a building was constructed on Indiana and Kalispell streets. It is fully equipped and all of the latest and most improved appliances that money can buy have been secured. They treat on an average from eighteen hundred to two thousand patients per year, including cattle, dogs and horses. It is the purpose of the department to give the young men of today the highest possible scientific and practical training necessary to fit them for the work of veterinarians. In addition to his duties as teacher and head of the department, Dr. Nelson has been especially interested in the work of eradicating tuberculosis in domesticated animals in this state and in the development of the stock industry in Washington. He was a delegate to the tuberculosis congress in Washington, D. C., in 1908, and presented a paper that was very noteworthy. He has written and spoken much concerning the various methods of eradicating tuberculosis, also upon the subjects of a sanitary milk supply and the general sanitary condition of farms. His addresses are based upon broad scientific knowledge, keen observation and practical experience. For twenty years he has been a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association and has done important work on its executive committee.

In November, 1895, Dr. Nelson was married to Miss J. Etchen Uhden, a daughter of Charles Uhden, a wholesale commission merchant of Spokane. Her mother belonged to the Habicht family, whose ancestry can be traced back to the year 1400, representatives of the name having been actively connected with Martin Luther in the period of the reformation. Mrs. Nelson was associated for a number of years with the Fortnightly Club at Pullman and was quite active in its work. She has always been a great student of literature and therefore was accorded a prominent position in the club to which she belonged. Dr. and Mrs. Nelson attend the Congregational church and he is a Mason, holding membership with Whitman Lodge, No. 49, F. & A. M., at Pullman, the chapter at Colfax, and

the consistory and Mystic Shrine at Spokane. For twenty years he has been a member of the Woodmen of the World and is also identified with the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America. In politics he is a republican and while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day prefers to give his support to well organized private rather than to political interests and activities. He aids in promoting public progress as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is well known socially in Spokane as a member of the Inland Club. He stands as one of the foremost representatives of the profession in the entire west, his broad knowledge making his opinions an authority upon the questions connected with veterinary science.

JOHN DICKINSON SHERWOOD.

Few of the important public enterprises of Spokane have failed to profit by the cooperation and substantial indorsement of John Dickinson Sherwood who is a western man by birth, training and preference and yet a Harvard graduate. His record stands in contradistinction to the views of some well known business men of the country that college training does not equip one especially well for life's practical duties and responsibilities. Mr. Sherwood was born in San Francisco, California, October 12, 1860, a son of Benjamin F. and Almira T. (Dickinson) Sherwood. The father removed from New York city to California in 1852 and was there engaged in mining and in the commission business. He died in 1875 and is still survived by his widow who now makes her home in New York city. They were residents of San Francisco, however, during the boyhood and youth of John D. Sherwood, who through that period was a pupil in the public and high schools of San Francisco and later supplemented his preliminary course in Harvard College, from which he was graduated A.B. with the class of 1883. Believing that the west offered broader opportunities than the older and more conservative east he came to Spokane shortly after the completion of his college course and joined E. Dempsie in a mercantile enterprise, on the east side of Howard street between Front and Main avenues, under the firm name of Sherwood & Dempsie. Success attended them but in three years Mr. Sherwood sold out to his partner and entered the real-estate business. Since that time he has been closely associated with Spokane's upbuilding and development along various lines. His business activities have all been of a character that has contributed to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success. In 1885 he became associated with Frank R. Moore, Fred Chamberlain, William Pettit and others in organizing the first electric light company and installed the plant in the C. & C. mills, taking a contract to light the city with arc lamps. This was really the nucleus of what later became the Washington Water Power Company. Mr. Sherwood's name is also connected with the building of the first cable street railroad here, a line extending from the Monroe street bridge out Boone to the army post and also another extending south on Monroe to Thirteenth street and east on Thirteenth for five blocks. The company bought the Spokane Street Railway from Brown & Cannon and in 1891 abolished the cables, thereafter using electricity as the motive power. The same people were organizers of the Washington Water

Power Company, the various companies being consolidated in 1899 and all taken over by the Washington Water Power Company of which Mr. Sherwood was the vice president. Prior to this he had served as president of the Spokane Street Railway and was a director of the Washington Water Power Company for over twenty years. His labors have thus been an effective force for the upbuilding, development and improvement of Spokane. He also built the Northwest boulevard and the Southeast boulevard and was one of the citizens who helped establish the army post at Spokane, contributing most generously to that cause. Just prior to the fire he had completed the erection of a six-story structure known as the "Washington building" on the present site of the "Sherwood building" on Riverside avenue. This was the highest building in the city at that time and was the second to have elevator service. It was destroyed by fire in 1889 with a loss of some sixty thousand dollars to Mr. Sherwood, but with undaunted purpose he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and in accomplishing this the public has been a direct beneficiary for his labors have always been an element in general progress. For a considerable period he was very prominent in the Chamber of Commerce and was its first vice president.

On the 25th of November, 1896, Mr. Sherwood was married to Miss Josephine B. Come, a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Reppert) Come, of Marietta, Ohio. They reside at No. 2941 Summit avenue, Mr. Sherwood having erected this residence in 1898. He belongs to the Spokane Club and to the Harvard Club and in the latter organization maintains pleasant relations with those who also claim Harvard as their alma mater. He has never been actively interested in politics to hold office and yet few men in private life have done more for the city's welfare. His thorough college training prepared him to use his native talents to the best advantage and developed in him that judgment which has enabled him to make wise selection of those forces, factors and interests which prove of greatest value and effectiveness in the business circles and in the world's work.

H. H. McCARTHY, M. D.

Dr. H. H. McCarthy meets all of the requirements of a capable physician. When a lawyer is brusque and crabbed the public usually feel that it is because he is engaged with intricate problems of jurisprudence; when a minister is unapproachable and austere it is believed to be because he is occupied with questions beyond our mental ken; but from the physician is demanded not only broad scientific knowledge correctly applied but also the genial and sympathetic manner which inspires hope and courage. In none of these requirements is Dr. McCarthy lacking, which accounts for the fact that although a young man he is now at the head of a large and growing practice.

He was born in Clayton county, Iowa, March 4, 1878, his parents, D. W. and Mary (Kelleher) McCarthy, there residing upon a farm. They removed to Plymouth county, Iowa, where the son pursued his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the University of Chicago prior to entering upon his professional course in Rush Medical College of that city, from which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902. A broad and valuable practical experience came to him in two years' service as interne in Alexian Brothers'

Hospital, Chicago, and in the spring of 1905 he became a resident of Spokane, where he has since followed his profession. He has a well equipped office and, moreover, has a mind alert to all the opportunities and the responsibilities of the profession. He makes good use of the former in his efforts to check the ravages of disease and at all times fully meets the latter. Today he has a large practice in the conduct of which he is very successful and is now well and favorably known. In addition to his professional practice he is now serving as surgeon for the Milwaukee Railroad.

On the 17th of August, 1910, Dr. McCarthy was married to Miss Frances Cattingham, a daughter of L. B. Cattingham, of Portland, Oregon. He has fraternal relations with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Columbus, and as a club man he is known in the city through his membership relations with the University and Spokane Amateur Athletic Clubs. His association with the Spokane County Medical Society, which elected him to its presidency in 1909, keeps him in touch with the advance of the profession, as research, experiment and investigation are bringing to light valuable truths having an important bearing upon the work of the physician and surgeon.

FRED MILLER.

Eloquent, forceful, learned, Fred Miller is distinguished as one of the most eminent criminal lawyers of the northwest. In other branches of practice, too, he is able, as is evidenced in the many favorable verdicts which he has won for his clients. He was born in Clark county, Missouri, August 23, 1867, and in both the paternal and maternal lines comes of English ancestry, while in the family there is also an admixture of Scotch and French. His father, Jacob Miller, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1897. His wife, Mrs. Caroline (George) Miller, also a native of the Keystone state, is now living in Seattle. Her father was a relative of Henry George, the renowned single tax advocate. By her marriage she became the mother of four sons and a daughter, the others in addition to Fred Miller being: H. J., in Seattle; Martin J., a Methodist minister living in Seattle; Clifford, a resident of Pacific county, Washington; and May, the wife of Warren Crookshank, of Davis county, Iowa.

As a student in Lewis College, at Glasgow, Missouri, Fred Miller prepared for the ministry. He also attended a business college at Kansas City, and thinking to find business life more suited to his tastes and talents, he abandoned the plan of entering the ministry and became a newspaper reporter. He afterward spent three months with Jesse James, Jr., in the "Blowing Up of Pompeii," and for nine months was secretary to Senator Burton at Abilene, Kansas. His identification with the northwest dates from 1890, at which time he became clerk in the land office at Yakima, Washington, where he remained for two years. He afterward spent nine months as clerk for the superintendent of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific Railroad and on the expiration of that period took up the work of court reporting at Yakima and Ellensburg. While thus engaged he read law and in 1893 was admitted to the bar. For a time he was employed in the office of Henry I. Sniveley at North Yakima and engaged to some extent in newspaper work

until 1899, when he came to Spokane. He was connected with the Yakima Herald and Epigram as part owner but on locating in this city took up the practice of law, forming a partnership with F. C. Robertson, under the firm name of Robertson & Miller. They conducted a general law practice and their clientage is today large and of a distinctively representative character. Mr. Miller was one of the first attorneys for the Coeur d'Alene miners in the troubles which occurred in 1899 and was one of the attorneys for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in the Governor Stuenenberg murder trial, the result being the acquittal of the three men whom he defended. He has been connected with most of the prominent murder trials in Spokane county but has usually practiced in opposition to corporations. In the trial of a case he marshals his evidence with the skill and precision of a military commander. He never seems to lose sight of any point which has bearing upon his case and gives to each point its due relative precedence. He has remarkable ability in tracing the course of events connected with any case and in his presentation of his case is strong and logical, being seldom if ever at fault in the citation of principle or precedent. In the Stuenenberg murder trial the attention of the whole world was drawn thereto and Mr. Miller gained a national reputation in his work for the defense.

Mr. Miller is financially interested in the Coeur d'Alene mines and has realty holdings in Idaho, Virginia and Washington. The only political position which he has ever held was that held on Governor Rogers' staff. However, he was formerly active in the work of the democratic party and has been representative in the county and state conventions. He has also served on the county and state central committees but has never been an aspirant for office. At the time of the Spanish-American war he organized a company that wished to go to the Philippines and was elected its captain. Troops, however, were not called out and it was at that time that the governor appointed Mr. Miller to a position on his staff, with the rank of colonel. Fraternally he is connected with the Spokane Lodge of Elks, No. 228. In all of the activities with which he has been connected he has been called to leadership, having the ability and the personal qualities which fit one for gaining a large following. His professional career whether in journalistic effort or in the law has been marked by continuous advancement and increasing ability.

RALPH HENDRICKS, M. D.

While one of the more recent arrivals among the medical profession in Spokane, Dr. Ralph Hendricks has already gained recognition as one whose knowledge and practical ability merit a liberal patronage. He is a western man by birth, training and preference and is imbued with the enterprising spirit which is characteristic of the Pacific coast country. His birth occurred in Eugene, Oregon, May 30, 1870, his parents being Elijah B. and Elizabeth (Blew) Hendricks. His father went to Oregon from Illinois in 1848 and was for a time engaged in farming, but in 1882 left that state and established his home at Cheney, Spokane county, Washington, where he opened a drug store. He was thus identified with the commercial interests of that place for a considerable period but is now living retired in Cheney.

The public schools of Cheney afforded Dr. Hendricks his early education, which was supplemented by study in Cheney Academy, and he later attended the University of Washington. His choice of a life work fell upon the profession of medicine and in preparation for practice he entered the University of Louisville, at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He began practice at Cheney and afterward removed to Medical Lake, but sought a still broader field of labor in 1907 on his removal to Spokane where he has since followed his profession. His work is characterized by a thoroughness and efficiency which have brought good results. His reading has been broad and he is very careful in the diagnosis of his cases, so that his judgment is seldom if ever at fault. He keeps in touch, too, with the advanced work of the profession through the proceedings of the Spokane County and Washington State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association, in all of which he holds membership.

On the 18th of July, 1896, Dr. Hendricks was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Pomeroy, of Cheney, Washington, a daughter of Dr. Francis A. and Mary Pomeroy, of that city. They have two children, Royal and Dorothy. In Spokane they have won many friends, the hospitality of a large number of the attractive homes of the city being freely accorded them. Dr. Hendricks has become identified with several fraternal organizations, holding membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M.; and Opportunity Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is also connected with the Elks Lodge, No. 85, of Salt Lake City. His manner is genial and cordial and is the expression of an unfeigned interest in his fellowmen. In all of his practice he is actuated by a spirit of helpfulness which, added to his broad scientific knowledge, is winning for him continued progress.

C. HARVEY SMITH.

C. Harvey Smith, a Spokane architect, owes his success, which is creditable and enviable, entirely to his own efforts, for he has never been associated with a partner and has won his clientage through his ability and trustworthiness. He was born May 7, 1868, in Kansas, and is the only son of Hugh A. and Rose (Miner) Smith, both of whom were natives of Illinois. The mother belonged to an old Virginia family of Irish descent, while the father came of Scotch ancestry although the early American representatives of the family settled in Virginia in pioneer times. Hugh A. Smith served for four years and two months as a soldier of the Civil war, espousing the cause of the Union and going to the front with the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers. He was a contractor and resided in the Spokane country for eighteen years but passed away in October, 1910, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow still survives and is now living in Canada. Their only daughter is Ada, the wife of Sidney Luther, a farmer of Calgary.

C. Harvey Smith was educated in Illinois, pursuing a public-school course until graduated from the high school. He afterward worked with his father at contracting until twenty-two years of age, when he took up the study of architecture. In 1888 he came to Spokane, then a young man of twenty years, and established business on his own account as an architect and builder, in 1893, in which line he has since been engaged. He has always operated alone and his

individual worth has gained him the wide recognition and prosperity which are now his. He has erected many residences and business blocks in this city and throughout the Inland Empire and has also done considerable school work. Among others he erected the high school at Cewalah, the high school at Mullen, Idaho, and the courthouse of Twin Falls, Idaho. He also built a number of schoolhouses in southern Idaho and a number of business blocks in the city of Spokane, including that owned by E. H. Stanton at the corner of Hamilton and Mission streets. He has been the architect for between five and six hundred residences in Spokane and has built practically all over the Inland Empire. In his fifteen or twenty years' practice his name has become known throughout the country. His work is always characterized by the utmost thoroughness, by promptness in execution and by reliability in living up to the terms of the contract. As he has prospered in his undertaking he has made investment in other directions and is now the owner of irrigated land in southern Idaho, has mining interests in Nevada and real estate in Elko county. He also owns land in the northern part of Idaho, together with his residence at Opportunity.

On the 6th of January, 1889, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Olive Walker, a daughter of George Walker, of Bethany, Illinois, who belonged to a prominent family of that place. Her father came from Kentucky and was of Scotch descent, while her mother was a native of Germany. Five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Grace, who married Harry Hodges, of Lake Creek, Idaho; and Gretchen, Hugh, Stella and Katherine, all now in school.

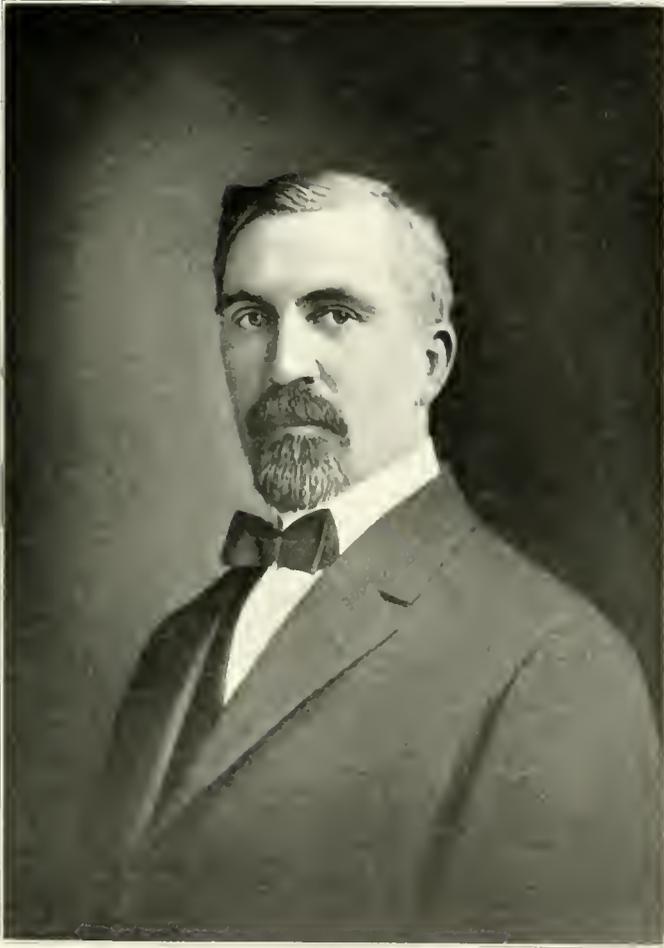
Mr. Smith always exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and while he has worked for his friends he has never accepted office for himself. He is a member of the Spokane Architectural Club, thus coming into close contact with the members of his profession and the high ideals toward which they are striving, and he likewise belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

WILLIAM T. DAY.

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

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

After attending the public schools at Castana, Mr. Day continued his education at the Southeastern Iowa Normal School at Bloomfield. He became actively connected with the business interests in his home town as a general merchant, continuing in that line for about eight years. In 1892 he turned his attention to



WILLIAM T. DAY

banking and organized the Castana Savings Bank, of which he became cashier, serving in that capacity until 1898, when he was elected to the presidency, which position he still fills. A large farm mortgage business was carried on in connection with the bank.

In the fall of 1901, Mr. Day came to Washington, bought a large tract of land in Douglas county, and on the 1st day of March, 1902, he and his associates organized The Washington Land Company, with headquarters at Waterville, Washington. The enterprise was capitalized for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which was increased to five hundred thousand dollars, in 1906, when the headquarters of the company were removed from Waterville to Spokane. This company owned large tracts of unimproved land in Douglas county, and an idea as to the magnitude of their undertaking may be gained from the fact that in six years they broke out and developed more than sixteen thousand acres of land, about half of which has been sold. Mr. Day and Mr. Charles T. Hansen, his brother-in-law, were associated in the copartnership of Day & Hansen, and were large owners and developers of land in Monona county, Iowa. They established and operated The Turin Bank of Turin, Iowa, which they sold January 1st, 1908. They also disposed in that year of over three thousand acres of their Iowa land, and on the 1st of March, 1908, organized The Day & Hansen Security Company of Spokane, Washington, with a paid-up capital of one million dollars, which took over all the interests of Day & Hansen, including The Washington Land Company. At that time Mr. Day moved to Spokane, and became actively identified with the business, and has since made the city his home. The company operates extensively in improved farm property, and they are among the most progressive in their line.

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

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

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

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

HARVEY SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Harvey Smith, physician and surgeon, whose capability in the line of his profession is supplemented by executive force, keen discrimination and administrative ability in the line of promoting business projects of importance, was born in Nova Scotia, January 15, 1874, his parents being Sidney Holmes and Agnes (Rae) Smith who were also natives of Nova Scotia. The mother was of Scotch descent and the father belongs to one of the old pioneer families of his native country which originally came from Londonderry, Ireland. He is still a resident of Nova Scotia where he is engaged in merchandising, but his wife died in 1883. In their family were six sons and a daughter, namely: Harvey; Stenson, who is living in Cape Briton, Nova Scotia; George, of that country; Clarence; who is located in St. Paul, Minnesota; Geddie and Watson, both of Nova Scotia; and Jesse, now the wife of D. W. McDonald, of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Smith supplemented his early education by a course in the Picton Academy of Nova Scotia from 1891 until 1893. He afterward attended McGill University, Montreal, where he won the degrees of M. D. and C. M. in 1897. In the meantime he had received a license for teaching but always regarded the practice of medicine as his ultimate goal and entered upon that work in Londonderry, Nova Scotia, where he remained for fifteen months. In November, 1900, he arrived in Spokane where he has since engaged in general practice and is meeting with a highly gratifying success. He does a large amount of surgical work and his ability in that direction as well as in the practice of medicine is marked. Two years' connection with the Royal Victoria Hospital of Montreal and one year in Lynn Hospital, of Massachusetts, brought him broad practical experience which qualified him for the onerous and responsible duties that have since devolved upon him. He is constantly reading and studying in order to promote his efficiency and ever holds to a high standard of professional ethics which has been one of the factors in winning for him the high regard that is entertained for him by his professional brethren as well as by the general public. Aside from his professional activities he has business interests of importance on the Pacific coast. He is interested in oil wells at Colinga, California, is a free holder in Spokane and is a stockholder in the Traders National Bank, the Citizens Savings & Loan Society and in the International Casualty Company. He is, moreover, interested in a high line ditch which is a government project in Kittitas county, which will cover six hundred acres that he owns and which he intends to set out to fruit trees. This ditch is

expected to be completed in two years and will be from sixty-five to seventy miles in length and will cover ninety thousand acres. When completed this will mean much in the development and improvement of an extended area.

On the 15th of January, 1902, in Spokane, Dr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Burgess, of Nova Scotia. They attend the First Presbyterian church and Dr. Smith gives his political support to the republican party. He belongs to the Spokane Athletic Club and to the University Club, and is a member of and medical examiner for the Royal Highlanders. In his professional capacity he is also connected with several insurance companies, being one of three medical examiners for the Washington Union Life Insurance Company, medical examiner for the Canadian Life Insurance Company, for the Western Union Life Insurance Company and for the Bankers Life Insurance Company. He served at one time on the staff of the Deaconess Hospital, lecturing to nurses, and he belongs to the Spokane County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Through the proceedings of these bodies he keeps in close touch with the most advanced work being done by the profession and he eagerly embraces every idea or method that he believes will have practical value in his chosen life work. With a nature that never could be content with mediocrity he has advanced steadily in his calling until he has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the more successful few.

THOMAS A. RUSSELL, M. D.

Dr. Thomas A. Russell, who in his professional capacity is a representative of various corporations, is engaged in practice as a member of the firm of Dutton & Russell, their main offices being in the Peyton building, in Spokane. He was born in Valley Field, Quebec, September 9, 1871, a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Gordon) Russell. The father was a contractor and builder and in 1872 crossed the boundary line into the United States, settling first in Michigan and afterward following his profession in various places. At length he took up his abode in Seattle where he became general manager of the Tenino Sand Stone Quarries. He remained in active business until he reached the age of seventy years, after which his son, Dr. Donald G. Russell, who was formerly a medical practitioner of Spokane, became the president and general manager of the quarries.

To the public school system of Michigan and the Winthrop high school of Minneapolis Dr. Thomas A. Russell is indebted for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work, he entered the Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1895. He had previously spent his summer vacations in Spokane with his elder brother, Dr. Donald G. Russell, who was practicing here at that time. He made his first visit in 1892 and after winning his degree in St. Louis Dr. Thomas A. Russell returned to Spokane to become his brother's partner in medical practice. He remained for a year but realizing that he needed further professional training and discipline, he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia where he studied through the two years, 1896 and 1897. He then opened an office at Mellen, Wisconsin, where he spent four years, at the end of

which time he again came to Spokane to join his brother whose health was failing. For a few years he continued in general practice here but in 1906 formed a partnership with Dr. Willard O. Dutton and together they follow railroad construction work, establishing hospitals and attending to the ill and injured for the contracting firms of Porter Brothers, P. Welch & Company, Grant Smith & Company, Caughren & Woldson, Winters, Boomer & Hughes, and A. D. McDougal & Son Company. They operate all over the northwest and as far east as North Dakota. The professional work of the firm is often of a most intricate and arduous nature and Dr. Russell keeps in touch with the progress of the profession through his membership in the Spokane County Medical Society and the Washington State Medical Society.

On the 29th of August, 1894, at Hudson, Wisconsin, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Russell and Miss Martha Stout, a daughter of Philemon and Mary Stout, of Oswego, Kansas. They now have one son, Gordon Russell. Mrs. Russell is a member of the First Presbyterian church and Dr. Russell holds membership in the Elks lodge at Ashland, Wisconsin, and the Odd Fellows lodge at Mellen, that state. He also belongs to the Inland Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and is interested in manly athletic and outdoor sports, realizing the necessity of recreation in the preservation of an even balance with heavy professional duties.

MILTON D. HALL.

Milton D. Hall has a business record that any man might be proud to possess for through the development of his native powers and talents he has worked his way upward from a humble clerkship to rank with the most prominent and progressive merchants of Spokane, being vice president and general manager of the Grote-Rankin Company of this city and Seattle.

His life record had its beginning in Glen, Montgomery county, New York, November 19, 1868, his parents being Cornelius D. and Nancy (Vunk) Hall, the former a merchant of Glen. Sent as a pupil to the public schools when about six years of age Milton D. Hall at length laid aside his text books to begin business life as a salesman in a store at Fonda, New York. In this way he gained a knowledge of merchandising that enabled him to win success when he went upon the road as traveling salesman for a dry-goods house. The west with its limitless opportunities, however, attracted him and, believing this the most advantageous field for a young man, he came to Spokane in March, 1892, here joining his brother, Jay V. Hall. They became associated with F. W. Branson in organizing the Crystal Ice Company, of which Milton D. Hall was a director and vice president. The business steadily grew, their attention for several years being devoted to the erection and development of ice plants in various parts of the country, operating at Butte, Montana, and later at Washington, D. C. Subsequently the business was sold out to the American Ice Company and in 1902 Milton D. Hall returned to Spokane where he purchased an interest in the Grote-Rankin Company, of which he was elected a director. He was also made buyer for the crockery department and manager of the sales force on the floor. He brought

to this business the same keen discrimination and spirit of enterprise which he had displayed in other connections and soon acquainting himself with the business in all of its departments, was well qualified to enter upon the duties of manager here when, in 1905, Mr. Rankin went to Seattle to assume management of a branch house which the Grote-Rankin Company opened in that city. In 1907 Mr. Rankin sold his interest to the company, of which Mr. Hall then became general manager and vice president of the company, while his brother, W. D. Hall, is now manager of the Seattle branch, which is one of the most complete house furnishing stores on the Pacific coast.

On the 8th of October, 1895, Milton D. Hall was married to Miss Carrie C. Clark, a daughter of Giles W. and Charlotte D. Clark of this city, who were pioneers of Spokane, arriving in 1884. Here the father died November 15, 1908, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have become the parents of three children, Richard M., Dorothy Helen and Wilson Clark.

To his home and business interests Mr. Hall largely devotes his time and energies. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but otherwise is not active in politics. He is, however, a director of the chamber of commerce and a cooperant factor in the substantial results which have been accomplished by that organization for the benefit of Spokane. His labors in this and other directions have redounded to the credit and upbuilding of the city, while his activities along business lines have brought him to an enviable position in connection with the trade interests of the Spokane country.

JOSEPH F. MORTON.

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Joseph F. Morton, attorney at law, engaged in general practice, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 24, 1882, a son of Edward F. and Rose (Connolly) Morton, both of whom were natives of Ireland and are now residents of Spokane. The father was taken to New York during his infancy and for many years lived in the state of New York, spending much of the time at Syracuse, where he engaged in teaching school for seventeen years. In 1882 he came to Spokane and here directed his energies largely to farming and to business interests at Spokane Bridge. He was living on his ranch at the time of the great fire in 1889. He owns a building on Sprague avenue, consisting of three storerooms and the Taft Hotel and other property in the city, having made wise investments of his capital in real estate. At the present time he is living retired in Spokane. His wife's sister was Mrs. M. M. Cowley. Mr. Cowley is one of the directors of the Traders National Bank. The brother and sister of Joseph F. Morton are: Edward W., general bookkeeper of the Traders Bank; and Alice A., who is residing in Spokane. The father is one of the members of the Pioneer Society, having been a resident here from early days and an active factor in the work of general development and improvement.

After acquiring his early education in the common schools of Spokane, to which city he was brought during his infancy, Joseph F. Morton continued his education in the Gonzaga College. He prepared for the bar in the pursuit of a law course in the Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., and was graduated

with the LL. B. degree in 1907. He then took the regular law examination and was admitted to the bar before the supreme court in the District of Columbia. In the same year he returned to Spokane, was admitted to practice in this state and has since followed his profession. For a time he was in partnership with John M. Gleeson under the firm name of Gleeson & Morton, this relation continuing from 1908 until the 1st of January, 1911. Mr. Morton has since practiced alone, giving his attention to general law, and although one of the younger members of the bar, has won a reputation that many an older practitioner might well envy. He is a member of the Inland Club. In his political views Mr. Morton is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought nor desired office. He prefers to concentrate his energies upon his practice, which is continually growing in volume and importance.

FRANCIS W. GIRAND.

While engaged in the general practice of law Francis W. Girand specializes to some extent in that branch of the profession which has to do with land titles and has been connected with considerable important litigation of that character. Like almost every state in the Union, Texas has furnished its quota of citizens to Washington and among this number is Mr. Girand, who was born in Austin, Texas, April 1, 1866. His father, for whom he was named, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, and is descended from an old family of French origin that was founded in America during colonial days. He was a first cousin of the Hon. Andrew P. McCormick, judge of the United States circuit court of appeals of the fifth circuit, and having removed to that state Francis W. Girand, Sr., was appointed by Judge McCormick to the position of clerk in the United States court of the north district of Texas, which position he filled for thirty years, and upon his retirement his son W. D. Girand succeeded to the office. For eighteen years Andrew P. McCormick was judge of the United States district court and was then advanced to the United States court of appeals. During the Civil war F. W. Girand, Sr., served for three years as a soldier of the Confederate army. In early manhood he wedded Anna Crozier, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and was descended from an old southern family of Irish lineage. Her father was distinguished as a United States marshal under President Polk and served for six years as state comptroller. The death of his daughter, Mrs. Girand, occurred in 1894 while Francis W. Girand, the father of our subject, passed away in November, 1909. Their sons and daughters who constituted the family circle were Francis W., of this review; W. D., clerk of the United States court at Abilene, Texas; J. B., who at the age of twenty years was elected district surveyor of the Oldham land district and afterward became territorial engineer of the territory of Arizona; Andrew and John, both of whom are merchants of Abilene, Texas; and Ada Lee, the wife of T. B. Griffith, a resident of Terrell, Texas.

In the public schools of his native city Francis W. Girand, of Spokane, began his education and also attended private schools of Austin. He afterward took up the study of law there with Judge R. F. Arnold as his preceptor and on the 11th of August, 1887, was admitted to the bar. He afterward removed to Gra-

ham, Texas, to which city the federal court had been removed, and remained in active practice there for twelve years, but thinking to find still broader and better opportunities in the most northwesterly state of the Union he came to Washington on the 24th of August, 1899. He has since been practicing alone in Spokane, conducting a general law practice, and has paid more attention to land-title litigation than to any other department, attaining a proficiency in this field that has largely made him authority upon the questions involved therein.

On the 28th of December, 1896, Mr. Girard was married to Miss Lulu O'Donnell, of Texas, and they have two children, Francis Arthur and Florence Ada, both in school. Mr. Girard is an active advocate of democratic principles and has served as delegate to party conventions both in Texas and Washington, attending state conventions in Texas. He was selected one of the campaign speakers of the state committee of Texas and in Washington by the county committee. He possesses considerable oratorical ability and has a faculty of presenting his views in clear, concise and logical form, while the strength of his argument never fails to elicit attention and seldom fails to convince, whether upon the political hustings or in the discussion of legal matters before the courts.

JOHN T. COOPER.

Among the native sons of Ireland who have sought and won success in the northwest John T. Cooper was numbered. He possessed the versatility, the adaptability, and the undaunted energy characteristic of the people of his race and these qualities were used to excellent advantage in his business career. He was born in September, 1839, in Cork, Ireland, and died on the 18th of June, 1889, his life record therefore scarcely encompassing a half century. His parents were John and Ellen Cooper, the former a navy officer of the British army. Their family numbered ten children, to whom were given good educational opportunities. John T. Cooper pursuing his studies in the schools of Ireland, supplemented by a course in Dublin College. He studied medicine in that institution, thinking to make its practice his life work, after which he came to America. He followed the profession in various localities for some time and later became assistant surgeon in the United States army, being located at Fort Cameron, Utah. After serving about one year in that capacity he opened an office at Silver Reef, Utah, for the private practice of medicine, and later removed to Butte, Montana, where he remained for one year, displaying considerable ability in diagnosing his cases and caring for the important work which professional duties brought upon him.

About this time excitement waxed very great in the mining country at Murray, Idaho, and Dr. Cooper, with others, entered the field, prospecting and mining. He was associated with the late John M. Burke, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and was one of the original owners of the famous Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, his associate in this being a man of the name of O. O. Peck. The sale of this mine was made in May, 1887, by John Wardner, the purchaser being Simon Reed, of Portland, and the purchasing price one million, five hundred thousand dollars, of which Messrs. Cooper and Peck received seventy-six thousand dollars as their share. This was one of the richest mines of the west and

its output made the fortunes of many millionaires. Following the disposal of his interest to Mr. Reed, of Portland, Dr. Cooper removed to Spokane and afterward lived retired, having given up his professional practice. The remainder of his days were spent in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He passed away two years later and his death occasioned the deep regret of all who knew him.

In 1878 Dr. Cooper was united in marriage in Salt Lake City to Miss Adalena Meeks, who survives him, together with a daughter, Caroline E. Two children of the marriage are now deceased—Francis H. and John Edward.

Dr. Cooper's life was guided by high and honorable principles to which he was always most faithful. The Episcopal church found in him a consistent member and in early life he was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party but he never cared for public office. He loved camp life and outdoor sports, was a great traveler and possessed a particular fondness for nature and for children. His home was ever celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality and his associates ever found him a most congenial companion. He held friendship inviolable and was always loyal to every trust reposed in him, so that those who came in contact with him knew him worthy of all esteem.

REV. THOMAS J. PURCELL.

One of the most widely known and deeply venerated representatives of the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church in this section of Idaho is Father Thomas J. Purcell of Coeur d'Alene. Not only has he done most notable work for the church by bringing new souls into the faith, but he has established schools and churches, thus bringing the refining and restraining influences of life to the mining and lumber camps of this section.

His birth occurred in Aberdare, Glamorganshire, South Wales, December 7, 1860, his parents being Daniel and Johanna M. (Prendergast) Purcell. They were both natives of Ireland, but at the ages of about sixteen or eighteen they migrated to Wales, where they met and were subsequently married. Aberdare was the family home until 1869, when the father emigrated to the United States in quest of health. Here he was joined by his wife and children two years later, but in three months thereafter he passed away.

Although he was only a lad of eleven years when his father died, Thomas J. Purcell was compelled to lay aside his text-books and lend his assistance in maintaining the family. He entered the coal mines of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was continuously employed for eleven years, but at the expiration of that period his health was so completely shattered that he was compelled to live in the open air. The physicians insisted upon a change of climate, so he started westward, arriving in Nebraska on Thanksgiving day, 1882. He obtained work on a farm until February, 1883, when he resumed his journey, reaching Denver, Colorado, on March 1, penniless. He was considered a victim of the dread white plague and it was impossible for him to obtain employment, even being refused an opportunity to work for his board. Yet these besetting trials and terrible hardships proved a blessing in disguise, compelling him to sleep wherever night overtook



REV. THOMAS J. PURCELL

him, and the invigorating air of the mountains healed the diseased tissues of his lungs and restored his vitality. Not finding any employment, he set out for Ogden, tramping the greater part of the way, occasionally riding on freight trains between Denver and Granger, Utah when such opportunity offered. From that point on, however, he walked the entire distance. Upon reaching his destination he immediately sought work, and was shipped out of there as a laborer on the Oregon Short Line, which was then under course of construction. He worked for two months and then went to Virginia City, Montana, walking from there to Bozeman, where he arrived on July 3, 1883. While located there he worked during the summer months as a brickmaker for the old pioneers Tracy and Sam Ruffner, while in winter he was employed by Nelson Story. In September, 1884, he left Bozeman and went to Spokane, where he joined Father Joset, S. J., and Father Cataldo, S. J., whom he accompanied to the De Smet Mission in Kootenai county.

He had always been an ambitious youth and had never fully relinquished the dream of his childhood, which had been to enter the service of the church. However, he possessed other admirable traits of character, and when the needs of those dear to him necessitated his laying away his books, he expressed no regrets. Many times must he have found it difficult to restrain his rebellious spirit during those long years in the mines, where he daily and hourly overtaxed his strength and for weeks at a time never saw the sunshine. The joy, the happiness that is considered to be the inalienable right of every child was denied him, but he thus purchased it for many another child and so has received his reward. Unquestionably one of the great secrets of the wonderful success of Father Purcell can be attributed to his understanding and appreciation of conditions surrounding the unfortunate and his ready and heartfelt sympathy for those in trouble. During the first four years of his residence at the mission he taught the Coeur d'Alene Indians, while pursuing his classical studies under the instruction of the Fathers, who gave him private lessons. It was discouraging at first, as for many years his entire time and attention had been devoted to physical labor, but he possessed a fine mind and excellent powers of concentration and soon was making rapid progress. In 1888 he was sent to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to continue his studies, but he could not endure the climate, and owing to the state of his health in March, 1889, was compelled to return to Spokane. He took a position in Gonzaga College, that city, where he taught until June, 1890. In August of that year he went to Montreal and taught for a year in St. Lawrence College, during which period with the aid of a private tutor he was able to complete his classical course. He was then qualified to begin his ecclesiastical studies, and in September, 1891, entered the Grand Seminary at Montreal.

On the 20th of December, 1896, he was ordained a priest and on May 1, 1897, was assigned by the bishop of this diocese to the parish of Coeur d'Alene. At that time the parish covered practically five thousand, six hundred square miles, comprising the counties of Kootenai and Bonner—with the exception of the Coeur d'Alene reservation—and for a period of nine years a portion of Spokane. He completed the church at Bonner's Ferry, which had been started by Bishop Glorieux of Boise, and he erected another one at Rathdrum, the latter being the first brick church edifice in the Idaho diocese. It was in process of construction for some time and was dedicated in 1892. Father Purcell possesses abundance of energy, and is a most enterprising and enthusiastic worker, no task connected with

his work being too stupendous for him to undertake its commission and successfully carry it through to completion. He next built a church at Priest River, while ground was acquired and buildings were under construction, to provide the people of Harrison and Post Falls with places of worship. The work of the parish developed so rapidly under his capable direction that in 1893 it was necessary to divide it with Rev. James F. Kelly, who has ever since been priest in Bonner county. In 1893 he brought to Coeur d'Alene Sisters of the order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary from Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in September, of that year, they established a school. Their temporary building was only forty-six by fifty-six feet, and they had an enrollment of sixty-three pupils. The attendance increased so rapidly that their quarters were soon entirely inadequate to meet the demands. Recognizing and appreciating their needs, Major J. J. O'Brien, one of Coeur d'Alene's philanthropic, retired residents presented them with a block of ground, and when the military reserve was sold at public auction Father Purell bid in the hospital and administration buildings, and had them removed to the grounds Major O'Brien had donated on the corner of Coeur d'Alene avenue and Ninth street. They were subsequently converted into a convent and school, which now has an attendance of three hundred pupils.

Owing to the rapid increase in the Catholic population of Coeur d'Alene, in 1897, Father Purell was obliged to relinquish the missions of Kootenai county, and devote his entire attention to the work of the city. When he first came to this parish in 1897 it contained but seventy-five Catholic families, and now Coeur d'Alene alone has three hundred and fifty Catholic families or about twelve hundred followers of the faith. He has been tireless in his efforts to extend the work and increase the number of communicants. When he arrived here, realizing that the Catholics of the future were the children of the present, he gave no thought to procuring a residence for himself or suitable quarters in which to hold services, but immediately began searching for a building adapted to the needs of a school. Subsequently quarters were procured that served temporarily for religious purposes, and in June, 1909, ground was obtained and excavations started for their present beautiful church. On the 22d of August, 1909, Bishop Glorieux laid the corner stone and, in the following October, work on the superstructure was commenced. This was completed on May 1, 1910, and was permitted to stand until November, of that year, when contracts were let for the interior decorations. Their new building was occupied on the 5th of March, 1911, but was not entirely completed until the 1st of November and was dedicated on Decoration Day, 1912. It is one of the most beautiful churches in the northwest, and was completed at a cost of forty-six thousand dollars. The interior decorations are especially fine and all of the appointments are of a superior quality, and it seats one thousand people.

Not often is it given to any one to see such wonderful results from work in fourteen years as Father Purell is witnessing from his labors. He is now able to realize that those long, hard years of his early manhood were not fruitless by any means. Although he began his life work at an age when the majority of men are quite well established, he has accomplished more during the single decade of his service than many consummate in a life time. He is now at the zenith of his powers and the future contains for him great promise and much assurance of yet greater opportunities. During the period of his connection with this field he has made many friends among both Catholics and Protestants, who despite the differ-

ence in their faith revere and hold in the highest esteem the man, his belief and the purpose to which he has dedicated his life—the service of humanity. Father Purell attributes much of his success to the Jesuit Fathers of Gonzaga College, whose advice he has sought and followed in all important matters. He is always ready to respond to a call, whatever its source, carrying cheer and comfort to rich and poor alike as did He, in whose footsteps he is following.

HON. GEORGE W. SHAEFER.

Hon. George W. Shaefer, state senator from Spokane and a leading attorney of the city, has during the period of his residence here labored effectively and earnestly for municipal progress and improvement, upholding as well the political and legal status of the state. Many tangible evidences of his devotion to the general good can be cited and the worth of his work will be evidenced in the development of this sketch of his life. He was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1862, his parents being Conrad and Pauline (Clements) Shaefer. The father was a whitesmith and also engaged in farming.

Having attended the public schools of his native city, George W. Shaefer continued his education in St. Mary's Academy and afterward received commercial training in Bryant & Stratton Business College of Charleston, West Virginia, from which he was graduated. When he was nineteen years of age his parents removed with the family to Charleston, West Virginia, where his father engaged in the lumber business, with George W. Shaefer, as his associate and assistant. While thus engaged he also took up the study of law and in 1895 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he completed his law course and was admitted to the bar in 1897. He then located for practice in that city, where he remained until the fall of 1903, when he came to Spokane, where he has since continued to follow his profession. In no other calling does advancement depend more largely upon individual merit and ability and, recognizing this fact, Mr. Shaefer has been a close student of the science of law and is seldom, if ever, at fault in the citation of principle or precedent. His practice has connected him with much of the important work of the courts and his ability is evidenced in the many verdicts which he has won favorable to his clients' interests. In addition to his law practice Mr. Shaefer is the secretary and treasurer of the Western Construction Company and thus interested in the management of an important industrial undertaking.

In the public life of the city Mr. Shaefer has also long figured prominently and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the republican party, which in the spring of 1909 elected him a member of the city council. He was a member of the civic water commission that installed the system of wells whereby the city of Spokane is supplied with spring water instead of drawing its supply from the river. He also took a very active part in the work of the commission that was appointed to select and secure water-power rights for the city of Spokane, having in view the city ownership in the furnishing of power and light to the population. This commission has recommended a site at Pend d'Oreille and Priest river and it is hoped that within the next few years the city will by municipal ownership be able to supply power and light at very reasonable rates. Mr. Shaefer also became actively

concerned in the contest for grade separation at the time the Milwaukee, St. Paul & Puget Sound Railway and the North Coast Railroad were granted permission to enter the city. Aside from his effective labors in behalf of municipal projects Mr. Shaefer is now actively concerned in efforts to promote the best interests and welfare of the commonwealth as a member of the state senate, to which he was elected on the republican ticket in the fall of 1910. He at once was accorded a position of leadership in the upper house, being now an active member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on memorials and enrolled bills.

On the 18th of December, 1895, at Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Shaefer was married to Mabel Braderick Meservey, a daughter of John and Lois (Dungan) Braderick, of that city. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shaefer, George A. and Stella, the latter the wife of Edward J. Beard, of Spokane. During the period of his residence here Mr. Shaefer and his wife have been members of the First Congregational church of Spokane and he also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Inland Club, the Knights of Pythias and the Spokane Turnverein. They reside at No. 225 Seventeenth avenue and are well known socially.

Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations Mr. Shaefer belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type 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. In his public service in connection with both municipal and state affairs he brings to bear the sound judgment of the business man who believes in practical business methods in the conduct of both city and state business. While well grounded in the political maxims of both schools, he has also studied the lessons of actual life, arriving at his conclusions as a result of what may be called his post-graduate studies in the school of affairs.

JOSEPH H. BOYD.

With the development of industrial activity in the northwest Spokane has come in for a full share of those business interests which are ever a factor in general growth and prosperity because of the large number of men employed and the large amount of capital thus kept in circulation. Every successful business undertaking therefore becomes a factor in the city's advancement, and the place which is occupied by the National Iron Works in Spokane is a prominent one. Of this important industrial concern Joseph H. Boyd is the president and general manager. His has been an eventful and interesting career, for his experiences have been most varied. He was born in Devonshire, England, January 6, 1842, his parents being John and Martha Boyd. He was left an orphan when a little lad of six and at the age of nine years went to sea as an apprentice. In the ensuing seven years he touched at almost every port of importance on the face of the globe and gained comprehensive knowledge of the world and its peoples and from the experiences of life learned many valuable and oft times difficult lessons. When in the harbor at San Francisco, at the age of sixteen, he determined to leave the sea and for a short time remained in that city but soon afterward made his way to British Columbia, attracted by the gold discoveries on the

Frazier river. This was in 1858. Later he was to be found in lumber camps of the Puget Sound country for a few years, and arduous and unremitting toil taught him much concerning life's values and those things which are most worth while. In June, 1861, he went to Orofino, Idaho, the first mining camp in that state, there making his headquarters during the succeeding decade, in which he was engaged in mining. His efforts were gradually rewarded with a measure of success and with the capital acquired in that manner he went to Portland, Oregon, where he engaged in a real-estate and investment business and also became financially interested in the Vulcan Iron Works.

For twelve years Mr. Boyd was a resident of Portland and in 1883 came to Spokane, where he entered commercial circles as a hardware merchant under the name of the J. H. Boyd Hardware Company. He had built up a substantial and gratifying trade, when, in 1889, his entire stock was destroyed in the great fire which swept over Spokane, leaving him with a loss of forty thousand dollars above his insurance. His ability as a business man and his well known trustworthiness enabled him to obtain credit with manufacturers and he again started in business, admitting John W. Goss to a partnership. In 1890 they consolidated with Holly-Mason-Marks & Company, Mr. Boyd becoming a director of the new firm, with which he continued until 1897, when he disposed of his interests. Ten years before he had brought his iron work machinery from Portland and incorporated the present company, of which he has continuously served as the president, while in 1890 he also accepted the position of general manager and has since concentrated his energies upon the control of this enterprise and the expansion of its trade relations. The company's output includes gasoline and steam engines, boilers, elevators, architectural iron, quartz mills and crushers, concentrators, ore cars, buckets, and general mill and mining machinery, wrought iron, iron and brass castings, etc. Their plant was originally located on the island in the river, where business was conducted for twenty years, but in 1907 a removal was made to their present site at the corner of Division and Catalbo streets, after they had erected there one of the most complete plants of this kind in the northwest. Of Mr. Boyd it has been said: "He is possessed of unusual executive ability and owes his wealth and prestige as a manufacturer solely to his own energy and good judgment and to his splendid faculty for managing large enterprises." In addition to his manufacturing activities in Spokane he has large mining interests in Coeur d'Alene.

Mr. Boyd has never sought progress in other fields outside of business and yet his fitness for office and leadership in different relations have been recognized by his fellow townsmen, who practically forced him into the office of councilman. He served as city alderman for two years and during the latter year was president of the council. While he does not desire political preferment his position regarding political questions has never been an equivocal one, for he has ever been a stalwart, advocate of republican principles. He belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M. and to All Saints Episcopal church, in which he has been a vestryman.

It was on the 9th of August, 1871, in Portland, Oregon, that Mr. Boyd was united in marriage to Miss Mina Epperly, a daughter of John and Louisa C. (Graham) Epperly, who were pioneer settlers of Butteville, Oregon, where Mrs. Boyd was born. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children:

Graham Boyd, who is secretary of the National Iron Works; Edith L., who resides with her parents in Spokane; and Edna M., deceased.

Mr. Boyd certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. He started out in life handicapped by a lack of advantages that many boys enjoy. Yet as the years passed on he learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience and there awakened in him the ambition to make the most of his time and opportunities and gradually he has advanced, overcoming obstacles which have utterly discouraged many men, and today he is recognized as one who possesses excellent ability as an organizer and has the power of coordinating seemingly diversified elements into a unified and harmonious whole. His personal popularity is due in large measure to his unfeigned cordiality, while his courtesy is unfailing and his integrity is above question.

WILLIS A. RITCHIE.

It is perhaps a trite saying that there is always room at the top and yet if this truth were really apprehended by the individual, statistics perhaps would not give as they do today the fact that the percentage of failures amounts to about ninety of those who attempt to conduct an independent business venture. Understanding that the path of opportunity is open to all and that advancement depends upon the individual, his industry, his close application and his unfaltering determination, Willis A. Ritchie has throughout his business life placed his dependence upon those qualities and has, therefore, reached a position of more than local prominence as an architect of the northwest. He has been a resident of Spokane since January, 1892, and during this period constant demand has been made for his services in the field which he chose as his life work and in which he has progressed far beyond the point of mediocrity.

He was born in Van Wert county, Ohio, July 14, 1864. His parents, John E. and Margaret J. (McCoy) Ritchie, were at that time living upon a farm, although his father had previously become a member of the legal profession. During the very early boyhood of his son Willis he removed to Lima, Ohio, where for twenty-five years he continued in the practice of law and then went upon the bench, serving as judge of the common pleas court at Lima for ten years. Professional ability and his personal worth gained him high rating as a representative of the legal profession in his county. There he died in 1908, having for about thirteen years survived his wife, who passed away in 1895.

After acquiring his more strictly literary education in the public and high schools of Lima, Willis A. Ritchie turned his attention to the study of architecture, pursuing a course outlined by the superintendent of architecture of the United States treasury department. He added to theoretical knowledge broad practical experience but never attended any technical schools. In 1885 he removed to Kansas and while practicing his profession at different points in that state maintained his headquarters at Winfield. He was at that time but twenty-one years of age but already his ability in the line of his profession was supplemented by keen discrimination and sound judgment that won him a creditable place in business circles. He had branch offices at Arkansas City and Wellington and super-

vised the erection of the new Federal building at Wichita, Kansas, costing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. His identification with the northwest dates from 1889, at which time he became a resident of Seattle, there remaining for three years. During that period he devoted all his attention to public buildings and among some of the most prominent that he designed and supervised are the King County Courthouse of Seattle; the Whatcomb County Courthouse, at Bellingham; the Jefferson County Courthouse, at Port Townsend; the Clarke County Courthouse, at Vancouver, Washington; the Thurston County Courthouse, at Olympia; and the original building of the Soldiers' Home, at Orting, Washington. Coming to Spokane in January, 1892, he at once opened an office and the work which he had previously done in the state commended him to the patronage of the public here. Soon the contracts awarded him were making a heavy demand upon his time and energies. The evidences of his skill and ability are found in the Spokane County Courthouse, the City Hall, and many of the beautiful homes of Spokane. He was also the builder of the Girls' Dormitory and Science Hall at the Idaho State University and he planned and supervised the building of the present state capitol, at Olympia. He is a constant student of that which bears upon his profession, early becoming familiar with all the recognized styles of good architecture, and has developed many original and attractive plans in the erection of the public and private buildings that he has erected in the northwest.

Mr. Ritchie has been married twice. On the 14th of July, 1887, at Winfield, Kansas, he wedded Etta Reid, a daughter of A. Lawson and Alice A. Reid, of that city. Mrs. Ritchie died in Spokane in 1901, leaving a son, John Reid Ritchie, who was born in 1894 and is now attending school here. An elder child, Margaret, who was born in 1888, had died in infancy. In September, 1902, Mr. Ritchie was again married, his second union being with Merriam P. Williamson, a daughter of Frank F. and Etta Williamson, of Olympia. Her father was one of the pioneers of this state. He engaged in the lumber business and was the first to log with steam power on the Pacific coast. The Ritchie family residence is at No. 119 Seventh avenue.

Mr. Ritchie was formerly an active worker in the ranks of the republican party but does not take a prominent part at the present time. The demands of his business have been constantly greater and his advancement, which was assured by reason of his close application, laudable ambition and thorough understanding of the scientific principles underlying his work, has placed him in a prominent position among the architects of Spokane.

OSCAR CAIN.

Oscar Cain, filling the position of United States attorney for the Spokane district, was born on the 25th of May, 1868, in Ringgold county, Iowa, a son of Robert and Sarah (Brown) Cain, who in 1867 removed from Ohio to Iowa. The father had previously served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, enlisting in the Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry. After ten years' residence in the Hawkeye state Robert Cain took his family to Iola, Kansas, where they resided until 1892.

Oscar Cain began his education in the public schools of Iowa and continued his studies in Kansas, in a broad general knowledge laying the foundation for his professional learning. He took up the study of law in an attorney's office of Iola and was admitted to the bar on the 2d of April, 1892, passing the required examination before the supreme court at Topeka, Kansas. Immediately afterward he came to the northwest and for one year was engaged in teaching school in the Willamette valley in Oregon. In February, 1893, he removed to Walla Walla where he entered upon the practice of law and in his chosen calling made rapid advance. During the period of his residence there he served for three terms as city attorney and was also for two terms prosecuting attorney of Walla Walla county. This brought him wide and valuable experience and the ability which he displayed in handling important litigation that came to him in his official as well as in private connection led to his appointment on the 17th of August, 1910, as United States attorney for the eastern district of Washington, which position he is now filling, with residence in Spokane.

On the 27th of June, 1901, Mr. Cain was married to Miss Abbie Waterman, of Walla Walla, a daughter of Samuel and Jane Waterman, of that city, who were pioneer settlers there, coming in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Cain now have a daughter Lois, eight years of age, and they reside at No. 1204 South Cook street, where he purchased a pleasant residence. In politics he has always been a republican, interested in the welfare of the party and thoroughly informed concerning the vital issues and questions of the day. His social relations are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Spokane Club. His own intellectual attainments make him a congenial companion in those circles where well read men discuss the questions of the day and his close application and broad study in his profession have gained him high standing as a representative of the Washington bar.

HARRY OCHS.

One of the foremost citizens of Harrington is Harry Ochs, who has resided in Lincoln county for twenty-seven years, during which time he has made extensive and lucrative speculations in lands in this section. In addition to his valuable realty holdings he was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Harrington, of which he has ever since been president.

Mr. Ochs was formerly a subject of Germany, having been born in Prussia, on December 19, 1854, his parents being Sebastian and Martha Ochs. He was reared and educated in the city of Frankfort, following which he entered the German army, in which he served for three years. He was discharged in 1879 and very soon thereafter decided to come to America, believing that he would here find better opportunities for advancement than were available in his own country, and in 1880 he took passage for the United States with California as his destination. During the first four years of his residence in this country he followed various pursuits in the latter state, but at the expiration of that time, in 1884, he came to Lincoln county and here he has ever since been located. When he first came here he filed on a homestead, two and a half miles south of the present site



HARRY OCHS

of Mohler, but as he had but limited means it was necessary for him to work for other ranchmen in the vicinity in order to acquire the money to improve his land and place it under cultivation. In common with a large number of the pioneers he endured many hardships and privations, and encountered innumerable difficulties and obstacles before he became established. He was very ambitious, however, and possessed too much energy and determination of purpose to accept defeat and eventually won by reason of his persistent perseverance. By working for others until he had enough money to enable him to live, while he was placing his own ranch under cultivation, he made a start, and for some years thereafter he continued to hire out to other settlers in that locality, in order to obtain the means to further improve his own property. He often times became very much discouraged, for the early years were very hard, but he prospered with the passing of time and was able to extend his holdings until he now owns between five and six thousand acres of fine wheat land that he is renting. He early recognized the wonderful possibilities this country afforded, and made judicious investments in land that he has since sold at a large advance over the original cost. No expense has been spared in the equipment and improvement of his home ranch, where he has erected a fine residence that is provided with every modern convenience and comfort. Mr. Ochs has always been a public-spirited man and has been financially interested in the development of various local enterprises. In 1908, together with others he organized the First National Bank of Harrington, now one of the substantial and thriving financial institutions of the county, in which he is the largest stockholder. Before this bank was organized he served for years in the capacity of president of the State Bank of Harrington.

Mr. Ochs was married in April, 1900, to Mrs. Emma (McCallup) Owen, who is a native of Illinois. Three children have been born of this marriage, Martha E., Harry L., and Clyde, while Mrs. Ochs has two daughters by a former marriage, Edith and Grace Owen. The family reside in Harrington.

The religious faith of Mr. Ochs is manifested through his membership in the German Lutheran church, while his political support is given to the republican party. He is held in high esteem throughout the county, where he is widely known, having always manifested the highest principles and unquestionable integrity in all of his transactions. The success of Mr. Ochs but serves to substantiate the frequent assertion that there are unlimited opportunities for enterprising and industrious young men in this country if they will only persevere in their efforts to seek them. His achievements have been won through his individual endeavors, as he came to America practically empty-handed and has never been given any assistance save such as is accorded every man of recognized worth and integrity.

FRANK B. GREGG.

The term progress might be regarded as the keystone of the character of Frank B. Gregg. It has been manifest in all that he has undertaken and particularly in his business associations. Keen judgment, too, has enabled him to quickly discriminate between the essential and the nonessential and in utilizing the former he has worked his way steadily upward in the printing business, which he chose as

the field of his activity, having now one of the most extensive, best equipped and most liberally patronized job printing establishments of the northwest. He was born in Elmira, New York, July 31, 1850, a son of George and Hannah M. (Barr) Gregg, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. The Gregg family is of Scotch-Irish lineage and was represented in both the Revolutionary and Civil wars. George Gregg died in 1870 and was long survived by his wife, who passed away October 1, 1910. She was born in Norwich, New York, and also came of a family that was actively connected with the Revolutionary and Civil war contests. The Barrs, however, came originally from England. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George Gregg was celebrated in January, 1849, and in May, 1871, some time after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Gregg became the wife of Edward Rutledge, who passed away July 26, 1911. The two uncles of our subject are Samuel W. and Henry M. Barr, both Civil war veterans and now living retired in Beloit, Wisconsin.

Frank B. Gregg was but a young lad when his parents removed to the middle west and in the public schools of the Badger state he pursued his education. His connection with the printing trade began January 19, 1865, when he accepted the position of "devil" and newsboy at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Gradually he worked his way upward, his ability and faithfulness winning recognition, and for twelve years he was manager of the Chippewa Herald, which was organized and owned by the late General George C. Ginty, one of the most prominent men of the state and one of the best known editors of the middle west. In 1888 Mr. Gregg removed to Superior, Wisconsin, where for fourteen years he published the Superior Wave. In 1894 a printers' strike occurred in that town in connection with the Telegram and Leader, morning and evening papers, resulting in March of that year in the publication by the printers of the town of a paper called the Daily News. This was published and printed by Mr. Gregg from March until August of that year and in the latter month the other two papers again took on a force of union printers. Mr. Gregg has been a member of the Typographical Union for thirty-eight years, joining it in Minneapolis while working on the Tribune in 1873. He has always been one of the active men of the organization and is an earnest lover of its principles. He was also one of the officers of the State Press Association and always one of its active members during the period of his residence in Wisconsin. He left that state in June, 1902, to establish his home in Spokane, where he purchased the Quick Print from Winship & Ogden and has since conducted it. He carries on a general job printing business in all lines of printing and has won continuous success. The business was established by a man of the name of Wilcox about seventeen years ago and the publication was called the Quick Print. This is one of the best equipped offices west of Chicago and every kind of job printing is done, including bank work and bonding. The output is ever neat, many times artistic and at all times suitable for the occasion demanded. Mr. Gregg has kept abreast with the improvement that has been continually made in the printing business and the work of his office is the exemplification of that which is highest and best in the "art preservative" of arts. He is also a director of the National Bank of Commerce and he occupies an enviable and prominent position in business and financial circles, owing not alone to the success he has achieved but also to the straightforward business policy to which he has ever closely adhered.

On the 17th of December, 1879, in Manchester, Iowa, Mr. Gregg was united in marriage to Miss Eva L. Day, a daughter of Colonel George A. Day, who is a second cousin of Judge Day of the superior bench. The Day family was represented in the Revolutionary and Civil wars and was of English origin. The Rev. Alvah Day, grandfather of Mrs. Gregg, was a Presbyterian minister, and she holds membership in the Presbyterian church. They have three children: Elizabeth, Paul and Percy. The two last named are attending school.

Mrs. Gregg is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Mr. Gregg belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., also to the consistory, the commandery and El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in which he has held office. He has also occupied several chairs in the blue lodge and was an officer in both the chapter and commandery in Wisconsin. He assisted in organizing the chapter in West Superior and was its first scribe. He cooperates willingly and helpfully in the work of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane and is also a member of the Spokane Athletic Club. He likewise belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and his interests are broad and varied and at all times are of a nature which contribute to the advancement and uplift of the community and the individual. He has been a close student of many of the economic, sociological and political problems and in these, as in his chosen life work, keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age.

CHARLES E. SWAN.

Charles E. Swan, who in the earlier part of his professional career specialized in the field of railroad law, has given his attention to general law practice since coming to Spokane. He is now a member of the firm of Cannon, Ferris & Swan, a firm that ranks with the foremost practicing at the Spokane bar. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 22, 1867, and was one of a family of six children whose parents were David E. and Mary (Buttle) Swan. The father, who was born in the state of New York, represented an old New England family of English descent. Throughout his business life he was an accountant and died in 1892. His widow, a native of Ireland, is now living in St. Paul, Minnesota. The brothers of our subject are: William F. Swan, who is engaged in the insurance business in Philadelphia; and David Arthur Swan, a lumber merchant of Tacoma. The three sisters are: Mary A., the wife of Leonard Brisley, of Minneapolis; Mabel D., the widow of Charles P. Eastman, residing at Merriam Park, Minnesota; and Edith S., who is now with her mother in St. Paul but was formerly a teacher of domestic science in the normal school at Madison, South Dakota.

Reared on the Atlantic seacoast, Charles E. Swan pursued his education in the common schools of Montclair, New Jersey, and subsequently mastered a three years' course in the college of law of the University of Minnesota, attending night classes. He was graduated in 1896 and in June of that year was admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota and in 1909 was admitted to practice in the courts of Washington. Long before he entered upon the study of law, however, he had made his initial step in the business world, having in 1882 entered the auditor's office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at St. Paul. There he continued

for a year, after which he spent four years in the employ of Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck, wholesale dry-goods merchants. He next entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad system, being employed in the auditor's office and also in connection with the freight department. He afterward entered the office of the general claim agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad at St. Paul, where he was employed successively as clerk, stenographer and chief clerk until 1897, when he became traveling claim agent of the road, with headquarters at St. Paul, his territory extending as far west as Butte, Montana. In October, 1898, he resigned and took a position with the legal department of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company at Minneapolis. He was also claim agent of that company and was with them for four years, after which he resigned and reentered the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as district claim agent at Helena, Montana. This was in January, 1903, and he there remained until the 1st of June, when he was transferred to Spokane by the same company as district claim agent, in which position he remained for four years, or until the 1st of July, 1907, when he became claim agent of the Inland Empire system of Spokane. That remained his business connection until the 1st of April, 1909, when he became associated with the law firm of Cannon & Lee and on the 1st of September, 1910, the law firm of Cannon, Ferris, Swan & Lally was organized, Mr. Lally later dropping out of the firm. Their position at the bar is a most creditable one and the varied ability of the different members enables the firm to successfully handle work in all departments of the law.

Mr. Swan was united in marriage, at Merriam Park, Minnesota, to Miss Florence M. Brainard, a daughter of Frank L. Brainard, one of the early settlers of St. Paul, Minnesota. She is descended from a family founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war—a family of English descent—and by reason of the part which some of her ancestors took in the struggle for independence she now holds membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Swan have been born three children, Ruth, Helen and Florence, aged respectively ten, four and two years. Mr. Swan belongs to the Inland Club, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Spokane Transportation Club and the Chamber of Commerce—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests. His life has been one of well directed activity and personal ability has brought him to the creditable position which he occupies today in connection with the professional interests of his adopted city.

ALFRED M. CRAVEN.

Alfred M. Craven is best known to the public, perhaps, in professional and political relations, having been a dominant and beneficial force in both lines. In other connections, too, however, he is widely known, being cordially received in the best social circles in Spokane where intelligent men are gathered in the discussion of leading and vital questions. He was born in Mankato, Minnesota, October 11, 1865. His father, John G. Craven, a native of Indiana, was descended from an English family that was founded on American soil in 1670. Mary Craven, a cousin of one of his ancestors became the wife of Edmund Andross, the

first English governor of New York. On the other side of the Atlantic the ancestry can be traced back to 1156, the ancestral home being in Yorkshire, England. The great-grandfather of Alfred M. Craven was Thomas Craven, who with his brother John was enrolled as a member of the associated company of Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, for service in the Revolutionary war, August 21, 1775. The former was with General Washington at Trenton and at Brandywine, while his brother John was made a prisoner of war and incarcerated at Philadelphia for more than three months. The grandfather of Alfred M. Craven served as a captain in the Indian war that broke out during the progress of the War of 1812. Both the father and grandfather were prominent abolitionists and became in 1815 the founders of the Eleutherian College at College Hill, Indiana, a chartered institution known as an abolitionist college. It had for its motto: "Free to all without regard to sex or color." John G. Craven not only was a teacher and proprietor of one of the old-time private academies of Indiana but was also connected in a similar way with educational work in Iowa. He was a candidate for presidential elector on the free soil ticket of 1852 which was headed by the name of Martin Van Buren. He died in 1893 and was survived for two years by his wife, Mrs. Martha (Wilson) Craven, who passed away in 1895. She was born in Ohio and belonged to an old Scotch Presbyterian family. Her grandfather, Captain Hutton, entered the Revolutionary war from South Carolina and was captain of a company from that state under General Marion in his campaign against Tarleton. Mrs. Craven was also granddaughter of Major John Gaston, who served in a Pennsylvania regiment during the war for independence. It was in his honor that Gastonville in Washington county, Pennsylvania, was named. His father was murdered by the Indians in the French and Indian war, while John Wilson, another ancestor of Mrs. Craven, was in the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1689. The first of the family to come to America was his son, John Wilson, who settled in Pennsylvania. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Craven were five sons: Alfred M.; Edwin W. and Herman W., who are members of the Seattle (Washington) bar; Arthur J., an attorney of Bellingham, Washington; and Roger C., who for twenty years has been on the editorial staff of the Omaha World Herald.

Alfred M. Craven was educated in his father's academy at Irving, Iowa, and in the State University at Iowa City, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of B. A. In preparation for the practice of law he pursued a partial course in the same university and also continued his reading in the office of Henry H. Craig, of Kansas City, where he was admitted to the bar on the 11th of January, 1889. About the middle of April of that year Mr. Craven came to Washington and after a week spent in Spokane went to Whitman county, practicing his profession for six months at Palouse City. In the spring of 1890 he removed to Colfax where he practiced for eight years, and then came to Spokane. For a year he was in partnership with Judge Norman Buck, now deceased, and for two years practiced in partnership with Judge H. W. Canfield, while in Colfax. He now engages in general practice yet did much corporation work in Spokane prior to accepting office. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican and while in Colfax served as a delegate to conventions but was never active as a political worker. In April, 1911, under the new commission form of government, he was appointed corporation counsel. Two years prior to that time Mr.

Craven had been a candidate for judge, on which occasion four judges were to be elected, he receiving the fifth highest vote.

In Portland, Oregon, on the 29th of September, 1909, occurred the marriage of Mr. Craven and Miss Melina Saux, a daughter of Raymond Saux, who was a pioneer of Idaho and in 1870 built the Raymond House at Lewiston, Idaho. Mrs. Craven was born at Warren, Idaho, when that place was a flourishing placer mining camp. Mr. Craven lives in a very attractive home at E. 1903 Twelfth avenue. He belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., and is also a Royal Arch Mason. He belongs likewise to Spokane Camp, No. 99, W. O. W., is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, a member of the Inland Club and a charter member of the University Club and for a number of years has been an active member of the Spokane Athletic Club, in the work of which he still takes considerable interest. His activities have never been self-centered; he has ever realized that life means more than mere individual interests, and has cooperated in many movements which tend to solve vexing problems of the age and place before men higher ideals of the individual purpose and of citizenship.

THOMAS L. CATTERSON, M. D.

Dr. Thomas L. Catterson, who has won distinction in hospital as well as private practice, has for several years specialized in surgical work and the marked ability which he has displayed in this field establishes him through the consensus of public opinion in a foremost position as a representative of the medical profession of Washington. He has been a resident of Spokane since 1887 but three years before had established his home in Spokane county. His birth occurred in Geneva, New York, February 6, 1857, his parents being William and Mary (Long) Catterson, both of whom were natives of Scotland and on coming to the United States settled at Geneva, New York. There the father engaged in farming for a considerable period, but both he and his wife have now passed away.

After leaving the public schools of his native city Dr. Catterson continued his education in Hobart College there, and with a good classical education to serve as the foundation of professional knowledge he took up the study of medicine in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and afterward continued his course in the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1887. He then turned his face westward, believing that better opportunities for advancement could be secured in this great and growing Pacific coast country. Already he had visited the Spokane country in 1884 and had located at Cheney, where his brother-in-law, B. C. Van Houten, was filling the position of county auditor. After eighteen months' residence in Cheney he had returned to Detroit to complete his medical education and following his graduation he opened an office in Spokane in 1887. For a number of years he continued in general practice but the ability which he displayed in surgical work and his deep interest in that branch of practice led him to more and more largely concentrate his energies upon that department of the work, and for several years past he has specialized in surgery, being regarded as one of the foremost representatives of this branch of the profession not only in Spokane but in all eastern Washington. For twenty years he has served as a

member of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital and from 1888 until 1890 inclusive he was county physician of Spokane county. He has also served as president of the board of health and is in hearty sympathy with the attitude of the profession in regard to the dissemination of a general knowledge of the laws of health, believing it far better to prevent disease than to check it. He was one of the organizers of the Spokane County Medical Association and at all times has done everything in his power to advance the efficiency of the medical fraternity, discharging his own professional duties with a sense of conscientious obligation.

In October, 1876, Dr. Catterson was married to Miss Addie Van Houten, a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Collins) Van Houten. Mrs. Catterson passed away in Spokane in March, 1897, leaving a daughter, Evelyn, and in November, 1898, Dr. Catterson was again married, the second union being with Annie E. Goodner, of this city. They reside in a beautiful residence at No. 2025 Fourth avenue, which he erected in 1903 and which is situated almost opposite Coeur d'Alene Park. In 1903 he erected the Geneva apartments at the corner of Fourth avenue and Maple street, so naming them in honor of his old home town, and in addition he owns considerable other real estate in the city, having judiciously made investment in Spokane property which has been continually rising in value for a number of years.

His political allegiance is given to the republican party but, while he has never aspired to hold office, he has been interested in the vital principles of government and in the significant questions of the day, keeping, therefore, well informed on the issues that divide the two parties. In Masonry he has attained high rank, as is indicated in his membership in El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Of Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., he has served as a past master. At all times he has exemplified in his life the beneficent and the benevolent spirit of the craft. His practice gives him ample opportunity to embody in his work the principles of the fraternity and many there are who could bear testimony to his brotherly kindness in an hour of need. Nature gifted him with strong mentality and he has used his powers in a serviceable life wherein the public has been a direct beneficiary.

RICHARD M. BARNHART.

Richard M. Barnhart was a brilliant member of the Spokane bar, his record being at all times a credit to the profession which he represented. Throughout the period in which he engaged in the practice of law he manifested a loyalty to his clients' interests that became proverbial and in every relation of life he stood for those things which are most worth while and gave his support to those interests which are of most value in the life of a community. He was born in Decorah, Iowa, September 22, 1869, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 1st of March, 1910. He was a son of John H. and Marie (Bibbins) Barnhart, the former a native of the state of New York, while the mother was born in Indiana. On removing westward they settled in Iowa, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising. In his boyhood days Richard M. Barnhart remained at home with his parents, spending his childhood in Decorah and at-

tending the high school at Esterville, Iowa. In the meantime he was employed in a local bank and thus obtained his first business experience. Later he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he spent one term in college and he also spent one term in school at Ada, Ohio. He afterward completed his education in the University of Michigan, where he pursued the study of law and was graduated with the class of 1889. He was considered a very brilliant student and finished a three years' course in the Michigan university in two years.

In the fall of 1899 Mr. Barnhart decided to come to the west, thinking that he would have better business opportunities in this growing section of the country. He chose Spokane as the scene of his future labors and following his arrival in this city entered the office of Judge Moore, prosecuting attorney of Spokane, under whom he acted as deputy for five years. He was ambitious, energetic and determined and during that period he gained broad practical experience in the work of the courts and promoted his own ability so that in 1904 he was elected prosecuting attorney. The faithfulness and efficiency which he displayed during his first term led to his reelection, so that he filled the office for two terms, making an excellent record in that position. He then entered upon the private practice of law in January, 1909, in partnership with George A. Lee, and continued with great success until his untimely death which occurred March 1, 1910, in a railroad accident in which nearly one hundred lost their lives.

On the 29th of April, 1903, in Spokane, Mr. Barnhart was united in marriage to Miss Victoria Devor, a daughter of Joseph B. and Martha (Starr) Devor, who were natives of Ohio and on removing westward settled in Elkhart, Indiana, where the father became a prominent banker and leading citizen. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart was born one son, Richard Devor Barnhart.

In his political views Mr. Barnhart was a republican, interested in the welfare and success of his party and active in support of the measures and movements for the benefit of the city. His fraternal relations were with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias and he held membership in the First Presbyterian church, to the teachings of which he was always loyal. He was a man of studious habits, read broadly and thought deeply and he kept well informed on the leading questions of interest of his day. He was one of the most progressive and successful attorneys of Spokane and in the practice of law made a creditable record. He carefully prepared his cases and was logical in his arguments and enjoyed the high regard of his professional brethren as well as of those whom he met in the relations of social life.

HON. WILLIAM E. CULLEN.

In the history of the northwest no name is regarded with greater honor and prominence than that of William E. Cullen, who remained for a number of years as a leading representative of mining law in this section of the country. He was also well versed on railroad and other branches of corporation law, his opinions coming to be regarded as authority upon questions relative to those branches of jurisprudence. He rose to a position of distinction because he wisely, faithfully and conscientiously utilized the powers with which nature endowed him, and among



W. E. CULLEN, SR.

those who have left their impress upon the legal history of the northwest none have been more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct or stainless in reputation. He resided in Spokane for only a comparatively brief period but was a resident of this section of the state for many years.

His birth occurred in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, June 30, 1838, his parents being among the pioneer residents of that state. The ancestry is traced back in the paternal line to Scotland, whence the great-grandfather of Judge Cullen came to America, leaving the city of Edinburgh in 1768 to become a resident of the new world. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments and scholarly habits, was a Greek professor and in that connection was for some time a member of the faculty of one of the early colleges of Pennsylvania. He was the father of John Cullen and the grandfather of Thomas W. Cullen, and the latter was the father of William E. Cullen of this review. Thomas W. Cullen engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in Pennsylvania and was there married in 1837 to Miss Isabel Morrison. Thirty years later they removed to Ohio, where their remaining days were passed, the father's death occurring when he had reached the age of seventy-seven years, while the mother passed away at the age of sixty. Their religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal church and their lives were ever in harmony with their professions.

William E. Cullen was reared amid the refining influences of a good Christian home and was the eldest in a family of six children, to whom the public schools of his native town afforded them their early educational privileges. He afterward had the benefit of three years' study in what is now known as Kenyon College, a celebrated Episcopal institution at Gambier, Ohio. The west with its limitless opportunities attracted him and following his graduation he went to Minnesota, where he was appointed superintendent of instruction for the Winnebago Indians, his uncle, Major Cullen, being the Indian agent for the entire northwest. Two years were devoted to that work but during that period he determined to enter upon the practice of law, hoping to find in it a more congenial and profitable field. The trend of his mind was naturally analytical, logical and inductive and he felt that there would be sustained interest for him in the preparation and conduct of cases and in the solution of intricate and involved legal problems.

In 1860 Mr. Cullen entered the office of Judge E. Flandreau, at that time associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota, and there continued his studies under most effective direction until 1862, when he was admitted to the bar. He shared in the experiences of frontier life during his residence in Minnesota and served as second lieutenant in a company of state troops at the time of the Indian uprising of 1862, which reached its climax in the fearful massacre at New Ulm. The company to which he was attached did active duty in suppressing the Sioux Indians, and when his military aid was no longer needed Mr. Cullen turned his attention to the active practice of law, opening an office at St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minnesota, where he became associated with Major S. A. Buell, a brother of General Don C. Buell. This connection was maintained until 1866, when Mr. Cullen started on the overland journey to Montana, traveling by ox team with a party that made the trip under command of Captain James Fisk and arrived in Helena in August.

Mr. Cullen at once opened an office in that city and soon gained recognition as a lawyer of wide knowledge and ability. His services were in constant requis-

tion in the trial of cases and in counsel and he also took active part in shaping the early history of the district through political activity. He was chosen to represent the district in the legislative assembly, which at that time numbered but seven members and was the first to convene subsequent to the annulment of the laws of 1866. At later dates and on different occasions, when the country was more thickly settled, Mr. Cullen again represented his district in the territorial and state legislatures and was identified with the work of framing many of the laws which now have place on the statute books of the state and constitute a firm foundation for its present high legal and political status.

As the years passed Judge Cullen progressed in his profession until he occupied a position of distinctive precedence and prominence. In 1876 he became a partner of Colonel W. F. Sanders, one of the most distinguished members of the bar of the state. Later he was associated with George F. Shelton and afterward with Governor J. K. Toole, all distinguished representatives of the legal fraternity in the northwest. He likewise served as division counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company from the time its line entered the state of Montana in 1881 until it was reorganized in 1897. As its chief representative in Montana he passed through many exciting periods in its history, from the time when General Grant drove the golden spike at Gold Creek, Montana, through its many vicissitudes, including in its later years the troublesome seizure of trains by the Coxe army and the great sympathetic strike of 1894, which completely tied up its property, and finally through its passage into the hands of receivers and its final sale to the present reorganization.

Professional service, which also brought Judge Cullen into more than local prominence, was his work as general counsel for F. Augustus Heinze during the long legal contest which he waged with the Amalgamated Copper Company for many years at Butte, Montana, resulting finally in victory for his client. The judge was one of the organizers and a large stockholder of the Powell Sanders wholesale grocery company of Spokane.

The political offices which Judge Cullen filled were always directly or indirectly in the path of his profession, being connected with framing or with the interpretation of the law. He was the first attorney general of the state of Montana and also its first adjutant general. In politics he was a recognized supporter of the democratic party but felt that his professional duties should be precedent to all else and thus took comparatively little active part in political work. A contemporary biographer has written of him: "In his chosen field of mining law few men were his equals and he has left a deep imprint upon the mining laws and decisions of the country. His ability was recognized by the public and the profession and was the outcome of close study, thorough preparation of his cases, keen analysis of facts and the logical application of the law. Before a court or jury he entered easily and naturally into an argument; there was no straining after effect, but a precision and coolness in statement, an acuteness and strength in argument which few possessed, marked him as of a mind trained in the severest school of investigation and to which analytical reasoning was habitual. Such decisions as *Black vs. Elkhorn Mining Company* and *Lewis vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company*, in the supreme court of the United States, were from their beginning great legal battles and were fought by him on points which were then new in the history of litigation then existing in this country. For a period of

twenty-one years he conducted for the Montana Mining Company, the owner of the famous Drum Lummon mine at Marysville, Montana, the bitter litigation existing between it and the St. Louis Mining Company of Montana, and in the end fell a victim to his ardor in fighting this litigation. The last trial of this case, in Helena, Montana, where he conducted it, lasted for a period of over three months, in the year 1905, and he wore himself out during the course of this trial, although on account of his rugged health the effects of exhaustion did not disclose themselves for a long time to come and not until he was before the supreme court of the United States, in arguing this case for the Montana Mining Company in December, 1907, when he was stricken down by an attack of heart disease from which he never recovered."

Judge Cullen spent the last few years of his life in Spokane, to which city he removed with his family in 1899, and here entered into partnership with F. M. Dudley, under the style of Cullen & Dudley, a connection that was maintained until his life's labors were ended. He was always very devoted to his family, and his was a happy home life which had its inception in his marriage, in 1868, in Helena, to Miss Corlin V. Stoakes, who was a native of New York, a descendant of the Lawrence family and a daughter of Clarence B. Stoakes, for a long time a prominent attorney of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Cullen became the parents of five children, of whom three are yet residents of Spokane. The mother of these children died on the 18th of January, 1911.

He considered no effort on his part too great if it would promote the happiness and welfare of his wife and children and his was a nature that shed around it much of the sunshine of life. His friends, and they were many, found him a most congenial companion and one, too, with whom association meant expansion and elevation. Death came to him in September, 1908, and thus passed from the scene of earthly activities one who had long been prominent in the northwest. Success and honors came to him in merited recognition of his personal worth and ability. He was recognized as the peer of the ablest members of the bar in this section of the country and his life was rich in all the traits of honorable manhood and citizenship.

WILLIAM J. DOUST.

William J. Doust, chief of police by appointment of Mayor Pratt in October, 1910, and also president of the Cascade Laundry, and secretary and treasurer of the Spokane Laundry, has made a creditable record in both commercial and official circles. Mr. Doust was born at Syracuse, New York, November 21, 1857, his parents being William and Sarah (Green) Doust. The father, who was a merchant of that city, passed away a number of years ago. Spending his youthful days in his parents' home, William J. Doust was sent to the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and when his school life was ended entered business circles in the operative department of the New York Central Railroad as fireman on a locomotive.

In March, 1879, Mr. Doust went to Leadville, Colorado, where he remained for ten years, engaged in mining. His residence in the Spokane country dates

from 1887 and for twelve years following his arrival he was engaged in ranching, having taken up a homestead claim at what is now known as Green Bluff, sixteen miles northeast of the city of Spokane. Throughout the period of his residence in this district he has been more or less actively connected with public affairs and at different times has been called to office. In 1889 he received an appointment as clerk of the board of county commissioners, which position he filled for sixteen months. He then turned his attention to general merchandising at Hillyard and continued in that position until elected sheriff of Spokane county on the republican ticket, in 1901. His first term of service received indorsement in reelection in 1903, so that he served in all for four years, retiring from the office as he had entered it, with the confidence and good-will of all law-abiding citizens. He next engaged in the laundry business in which he is still interested. He is today president of the Cascade Laundry and is also identified with the Spokane Laundry as its secretary and treasurer, while in the Pearl Laundry he is a stockholder. The excellent record which he made in the sheriff's office naturally drew to him the attention of Mayor Pratt when a chief of police was appointed, and in October, 1910, Mr. Doust was named for the position. He has thoroughly organized the department and is doing everything in his power to maintain law and order and free the state from all criminal acts.

On the 6th of December, 1879, Mr. Doust was married at Leadville, Colorado, to Miss Kittie P. Shoudy, a daughter of Henry and Ellen Shoudy, of Syracuse, New York. They have five children: Edwin H., now manager of the Cascade Laundry; William J., manager of the Pearl Laundry; Minnie E., living at home; Kittie, the wife of Claude McDonald, of Spokane; and Walter, who is still in school.

The family attend the Central Baptist church and reside in a pleasant home at No. 1018 Montgomery avenue. Mr. Doust has many fraternal relations and in the different organizations to which he belongs is popular. His membership is in Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M.; the Elks Lodge, No. 228; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Woodmen of the World; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is likewise a member of the Inland Club. Those who know him find him approachable and genial and he is never an unwelcome guest save where there is something to be found that will not bear close investigation and scrutiny. He regards a public office as a public trust and it is well known that no trust reposed in William J. Doust has ever been betrayed.

EDGAR G. TAYLOR.

Where irrigation is the paramount question of the day relative to the development of the vast acreage in the Inland Empire, it is interesting to know something of the pioneer work accomplished by real-estate men in that line. In this connection due relative precedence must be given to Mr. Taylor, whose efforts have been largely the means of placing upon the market and putting under water much of the land of this district that is now of great value. This, too, has been the means of adding largely to the population of Spokane and its adjacent territory. In no region of the northwest today are there found more attractive and better

improved irrigated tracts and none more productive than those of which Mr. Taylor has had charge or has been interested in. He had the prescience to discern what the future had in store for this great and growing country and, seeing the possibilities for its development through the process of irrigation, he has put forth most effective effort to secure the introduction of an irrigation system that shall be adequate to all needs. He has operated continuously in the real-estate field since coming to Spokane, having taken up his abode in this city in April, 1900.

His birthplace was in Mowersville, Pennsylvania, and his natal day was January 14, 1862. He was reared upon the home farm of his father, Samuel Taylor, who represented an old New England family of German descent. His mother, too, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Sentman, was born in the Keystone state and was of German lineage. She died in the year 1876. Samuel Taylor, the father, in addition to his farming interests became a stockholder in the Lurgin Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was one of the organizers and directors, and also acted as adjuster for the company until his death. Unto him and his wife were born five sons and three daughters: Edgar G.; W. S., a lawyer of Los Angeles, California; John M., who is living on the old homestead at Mowersville, Pennsylvania; Robert H., a Presbyterian minister living at Ash Grove, Missouri; Frank E., who is preaching for the Presbyterian church at Tusculum, Tennessee; Clara, the wife of J. F. De Haven, a farmer of Mowersville, Pennsylvania; Mary E., the wife of A. O. Bishop, a retired farmer of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; and Emma J., the wife of Mr. Kyle, also a retired farmer of Chambersburg.

In the old Pine Grove school at Mowersville, Pennsylvania, Edgar G. Taylor pursued his education and upon the home farm he received practical training in the work of the fields, continuing to assist his father until 1881, when, at the age of nineteen years, he left home and went to Marshalltown, Iowa. He was employed upon a farm near Haverhill, Iowa, from June until December and then returned to Pennsylvania, entering the employ of the Geiser Manufacturing Company of Waynesboro, that state. He served an apprenticeship as a machinist in that employ from 1882 until 1885 and in December of the latter year returned to Marshalltown, where for two years he was employed as a machinist by the Iowa Barbed Wire Company. Subsequently he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained for two months as machinist for the Iowa Iron Works Company. In the fall of 1887 he went to Boone, Iowa, as machinist for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and in December, 1887, accepted the position of foreman of the branch lines that centered at Carroll, Iowa. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of division foreman of the Chicago & Northwestern at Council Bluffs, Iowa, continuing at that point until June, 1895, when he was appointed master mechanic for the western Iowa division of the Chicago & Northwestern, acting in that capacity until the 1st of February, 1900.

In April of the latter year Mr. Taylor came to Spokane and at once entered the real-estate field, in which he has since carried on his operations. He entered into partnership with J. T. Cochran, with offices in the Mohawk block, and in 1902 he formed a partnership with C. L. Glenn, making a specialty of farm lands tributary to Spokane. In 1904-5 he operated alone under the firm name of E. G. Taylor & Company and in 1906 secured the agency of the Spokane Canal Company, representing the Otis Orchards in the Spokane valley. He purchased and

also sold all of the land for that company and since taking charge has located over three hundred families in that part of the district. The rapid settlement of the region has led to the establishment of schools and churches, while commercial clubs, literary societies and kindred organizations have been formed and all of those things which contribute to progress along social, intellectual, material and moral lines have been instituted. In December, 1909, Mr. Taylor merged his business with the firm of Becher & Thompson and with C. F. Young, since which time he has been vice president of the Spokane Valley Irrigated Land Company, which has made a specialty of handling Spokane valley lands, including property at Pasadena, West Farms, Otis Orchards, East Farms, Greenacres and East Greenacres. Their combined efforts have located over six thousand people in the Spokane valley. Altogether they have thirty-five thousand acres in their control, on which they expect to locate fifty thousand people. Seventy-five per cent of the land sold is being improved, orchards have been established which are now a commercial feature and comfortable modern bungalows have been built, displaying the most attractive styles of architecture of this class. There are now over a thousand acres in bearing orchards, producing from three hundred to five hundred dollars an acre annually. When all the land is improved it will be capable of returning from seventeen to twenty million dollars annually and all this has been done in eight years in the transformation of a barren desert. The water supply is furnished from Newman, Fish and Liberty lakes and the Spokane river at Postfalls and all is under the gravity system. Within from five to ten years this land will all be sold and will have been brought under a high state of cultivation. It is capable of yielding products that sell from one hundred to three hundred dollars per acre between trees while they are coming into bearing. The district has become settled by a class of people who are now permanently located and are finding happiness and prosperity in their new homes. They are people who have known the comforts of the east and represent the highest social and intellectual interests. The automobile is largely used in place of the carriage and all of the conveniences of life are to be found among the people who are occupying these districts. Prior to the time that the irrigation system was extended to the land it required ten acres to produce the feed for one horse or one cow and the valuation was ten to fifteen dollars per acre. Since water has been provided the products bring from one hundred to three hundred dollars per acre, whereby it has been made possible for a family to be comfortable and live well upon five acres. The average amount, however, is ten acres to a family.

In June, 1889, at Carroll, Iowa, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Niswonger, a daughter of M. L. Niswonger, one of the leading merchants of that place. He was of German descent and was a soldier of the Civil war, going to the front with a Pennsylvania regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have become the parents of two sons and two daughters: Lynn E., who is with the Liberty Park Grocery Company; Lee E., who is with the Ornamental Iron Works, of Spokane; and Marie and Margaret, who are students in the high school. In his political views Mr. Taylor has always been a republican, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He holds membership with the Chamber of Commerce and for some time was a member of the board of managers of the 150,000 Club. He was also treasurer of the Otis Orchards Commercial Club for some time and is a man of aptitude in business so that his cooperation is a valued

factor in public projects which have for their object the welfare and progress of the entire district. Keen insight has always enabled him to recognize possibilities and ambition has prompted him to utilize them to the best advantage, so that his labors have brought him substantial and well merited success. Spokane has every reason to number him among her representative citizens.

HIRAM ROTHROCK.

When one reviews the history of pioneer life and experience in the west he is continually reminded of the old saying that "truth is stranger than fiction." Like every individual, Hiram Rothrock passed many days in prosaic devotion to his business and yet in his active career he had many interesting and sometimes thrilling experiences incident to travel and residence in a frontier country. While living in the Spokane valley he devoted his energies to farming which he continued to follow until about two years prior to his death, when he removed to the city of Spokane. He was born in Lewiston, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1840, and died on the 16th of October, 1901. His parents were the Rev. Abraham and Mary (Bashore) Rothrock, the former at one time a well known bishop of the church. The son attended the public schools of his native state until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he removed to Dixon, Illinois, and soon afterward entered upon preparation for the ministry as a student in Mount Morris Academy. He also attended Dixon College for a short time, after which he returned to Pennsylvania and, still with the thought of entering upon a professional career, studied medicine and dentistry at Hiram College and later at Williams College. About that time he removed with his parents to Lawrence, Kansas, where his father settled upon a farm.

Hiram Rothrock was there living at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war and on the 20th of August, 1862, aroused by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted at Lawrence as a member of Company A of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, going to the front under Captain Earl and later serving under Captain Steel as a member of the Second Division of the Seventh Army Corps. He participated in the battles of Kane Hill, Pea Ridge and numerous other engagements, everywhere acquitting himself with honor and courage, and following the cessation of hostilities was mustered out at Devall Bluff, Arkansas, June 21, 1865. His father was shot on the 21st of August, 1863, by Quantrell, during the raid which that famous guerilla made on Lawrence, Kansas. He survived for five years but his death was the effect of the wound received at that time.

When the war was over Hiram Rothrock rejoined the family at Lawrence and divided his time between the practice of his profession, stock-raising and the various duties of farm life, continuing his residence in that locality until April, 1878.

While living in the Sunflower state Mr. Rothrock was married at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1867, to Miss Suzannah Raffe, a daughter of William and Nancy (Bassler) Raffe, both of whom were of old Virginia and Pennsylvania families. Her grandfather, John Raffe, was born in Jamestown, Virginia, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, while her great-grandfather, William Ballinger, won distinction by his valorous service in the Revolutionary war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rothrock

were born four children: Edward, who married Mary Hadley, of San Francisco, and who for many years has been identified with the Chronicle; Ethel, a well known school teacher of this city; William H. and Elwood, both deceased.

Continuing his residence in Kansas until 1878, Mr. Rothrock then started with his family and a party for California, reaching Calistoga in the early part of April, of that year. On the 20th of May they started on an overland trip to the north, passing up the Sacramento valley and up Pitt river and eventually reaching central Oregon, where they arrived after a seven weeks' trip, having passed through the territory of hostile Indians three days before the massacre at Warm Springs and Umatilla. For a brief period Mr. Rothrock and his family remained at The Dalles and for a short time rested in Walla Walla and Colfax before coming to Spokane. Here he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land seven miles southwest of Spokane and devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the substantial farmers and valued citizens of his community. His labors wrought a splendid transformation in the appearance of his farm which he converted into rich fields that annually returned to him a substantial income. There he resided until 1899, when he retired to quiet life, making his home thereafter in the city until his demise.

Mr. Rothrock voted with the republican party where national questions were involved but cast an independent local ballot, regarding only the capability of the candidate in city and state elections. His hearing was largely injured during the war and he always hesitated to enter into any public service, yet his influence was always on the side of progress and improvement. However, he served as overseer of the poor, as school director and as township trustee for many years. His honesty was proverbial and he was a faithful member of the Brethren church in his earlier days, while later he attended services of the various denominations. He was essentially a home man and at his own fireside was ever a hospitable host, doing everything to contribute to the pleasure and comfort of his guests. His character and reputation were above reproach and when we review the honorable record of such men as Hiram Rothrock we are reminded of the words of the immortal Lincoln, who said: "There is something better than making a living—making a life."

FRANCIS A. POMEROY, M. D.

A successful physician and a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, Dr. Francis A. Pomeroy, of Cheney, has demonstrated his ability and enjoys the entire confidence of the community, where he has made his home for twenty-seven years past. He belongs to the type of men who add courage and dignity to their vocation and are rightly looked upon as leaders wherever they are known. Born in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 10, 1849, he is a son of F. M. and Irene V. (Haskell) Pomeroy. The mother died in 1857, when her son Francis was eight years of age, but the father, who was one of the pioneer men of the west, survived until 1902, passing away at an advanced age.

Francis A. Pomeroy possessed good advantages of education in the public schools of his native city. Later he decided to devote his attention to the practice



DR. F. A. POMEROY

of medicine and, having made the necessary preparation, he matriculated at Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, remaining one year and was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, New York, in the spring of 1883, after a two-years' attendance. Having inherited the pioneer characteristics of his father, he came to Washington and located at Cheney in 1884. He successfully engaged in practice until 1893 and in 1893 and 1894 went to London, England, and pursued a post-graduate course under masters of medicine and surgery in the great hospitals and institutions of that city. Returning to his adopted town, he renewed his practice in 1894 and has continued as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section since that time. In 1890 he established a drug store, which he conducted in his own name for seventeen years, when he admitted a partner, and the business has since been managed under the title of the Cheney Drug Company. It is now one of the most flourishing drug concerns in the county. Dr. Pomeroy was also one of the organizers of the Cheney Brick Company and at present is the president of the company, the other officers being C. A. Ratcliffe, secretary and F. M. Martin, treasurer. They manufacture a building brick which is sold all over the district, and their capacity is fifty thousand per day. The Doctor takes a warm interest in public affairs and has at various times served in the city council, as mayor of Cheney and as member of the school board of district No. 20. He is also interested in mining and is the owner of various tracts of land in Spokane county.

On the 10th of January, 1885, in Paris, Idaho, he was married to Miss Mary A. Rich, a daughter of C. C. Rich. To this union two children have been born: Mary L., who is now the wife of Dr. Ralph Hendricks, of Spokane; Jane R., who married A. Remington, of Seattle. In politics Dr. Pomeroy supports the democratic party, believing that its principles are best adapted to subserve the welfare of state and nation. He is a valued member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. He is a true friend of education, as has been shown by his interest in the upbuilding of the Cheney Normal school, he being one of its most earnest supporters. An indefatigable student of all matters pertaining to his profession, he spares no pains or expense in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the problems that arise from day to day in an extensive practice. Thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of his responsibilities, he has won an enviable reputation and there are few men in this part of the state who can claim a larger number of friends and personal admirers.

JOHN PATTISON.

The life of John Pattison has been an eventful one in which high honors of a political and legal character have been conferred upon him. His practice has connected him with some of the most important cases tried in Washington and his clientage is now large and of a distinctively representative character. He does not obtrude the fact that he is essentially a self-made and a self-educated man and yet it is a fact of which he may well be proud, for his inherent force, his laudable ambition and determined purpose have brought him to the creditable position which he now occupies as one of Spokane's leading lawyers.

His birth occurred in Albany, New York, January 13, 1859, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Storment) Pattison, the former a native of the state of New

York and the latter of Ireland. The father was also of Irish lineage and the family was established in America prior to the Revolutionary war. To one branch of the family belonged Robert and John Pattison, both governors of states. At the time of the Civil war John Pattison, father of our subject, enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, was captured and confined in a Confederate prison until he was a physical wreck. He was then sent home and his death resulted, in 1866, from the sufferings that he had undergone. His widow long survived him, passing away in 1911.

Owing to his father's early death John Pattison, of this review, was denied many of the opportunities which he might otherwise have enjoyed. His school training was limited to one year but in the school of experience he has learned well the lessons which were set before him. In April, 1881, he arrived in Whitman county, Washington, and was employed in the commissary department in connection with the construction of the first road in Whitman county—the line of the old Oregon Improvement Company. In the fall of that year he removed to Colfax where he was engaged in the hotel business for two years, or until 1883, when he was elected territorial justice of the peace in Whitman county, presiding over that court for seven years. During that period he made good use of every leisure moment for, in addition to the experience which he gained as justice of the peace, he read law at every available opportunity and was admitted to the bar at Colfax in 1890. There he continued in the practice of law until April, 1909, when he removed to Spokane. For eight years he was associated in law practice with E. T. Trimble and for three years in Colfax his partner was his son, Paul Pattison, who is now prosecuting attorney of Whitman county.

After removing to Spokane John Pattison still continued his office in Colfax for a time in connection with his son Paul. He has always engaged in the general practice of law and while in Colfax there occurred what was probably the most noted lynching in the history of the northwest. This was during the trial of a man of the name of Parker for the murder of a Mr. Cooper, and Judge Sullivan was the presiding judge. Mr. Pattison was assisting in the prosecution and when the prosecution rested its case on Friday night the people took Parker and a man named Ed Hill and hung them, dragging the men right by the jury, through the courtroom and out of the window to meet their fate at the hands of the crowd below. Judge Sullivan then called in the jury and said he had been unofficially informed that the defendant Parker had been taken out of the jail and hanged. He called on the deputy sheriff and jailor to testify and the court finding Parker dead, Judge Sullivan discharged the jury. Mr. Pattison also defended one Smith accused of the murder of a young man named Hayden, and had hard work to save his life although the defendant was innocent. Mr. Pattison had to have Smith bound over for trial and in the meantime arrested another man whom the mob threw out of the window of Judge McDonald's courtroom, and he also was hanged. Smith was discharged for he established his innocence as soon as the mob had quieted down. The same night a man named Blackie was lynched. The mob would have some one in the courtroom place a rope around the neck of the man wanted and then those outside would pull the man out of the window before those inside could collect their wits. Such was the condition that existed about three decades ago when summary justice was often administered. The efforts of able lawyers and other law-abiding citizens, however, at length prevailed. Mr. Pattison is

regarded as one of the strong criminal lawyers practicing in Spokane and is equally proficient in other departments of the law.

In political circles his name is also well known. He is a democrat yet was a delegate to the first republican convention held after the admission of Washington to the Union. A change in his political views, however, led him to ally himself with the democracy. He has frequently been a delegate to county and state conventions and has served as chairman of several of the latter. He has also been a member of city, county and state central committees and has been selected as campaign speaker by both state and national committees. For two terms, in 1907 and 1908, he was mayor of Colfax and whether in office or out of it his influence has been a potent element in political activity, largely advancing the interests of the party he supports. In 1908 he was nominated for governor by the democratic party by direct primaries and, opposing Cosgrove, polled at that election the largest vote ever cast in this state for a democratic candidate for governor.

Mr. Pattison's social prominence in connection with a number of fraternal organizations has also made him widely known. He is one of the head managers of the Woodmen of the World, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado, having already occupied the position for four years with two more years to serve. He belongs to the blue lodge and chapter of Masons and of the former has been worshipful master. He is likewise connected with the Order of the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He belongs also to the Inland Club and his religious faith is indicated by the fact that he is a member of the First Baptist church.

On the 7th of June, 1885, in Colfax, Mr. Pattison was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cairns, a daughter of the Rev. James Cairns, the oldest Baptist minister on the coast, now living retired. Her brother, the Rev. George Robert Cairns, is pastor of the Central Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Pattison have become the parents of a son and three daughters: Paul, who is now prosecuting attorney of Whitman county and is well known throughout the Inland Empire; Greta, a teacher in the Hillyard schools; and Mattie and Mary, at home. In his social, fraternal and professional connections Mr. Pattison has done much to mold the policy and shape the destiny of Washington, particularly in the Inland Empire, and in all connections his life has been actuated by public spirit and earnest desire to promote the welfare of the state along lines of lasting benefit.

JOHN E. BLAIR.

John E. Blair, attorney at law in Spokane, was born in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of October, 1875, a son of Dr. John L. and Mary (Anderson) Blair. Under the parental roof he spent his boyhood days and in his native town acquired his early education which was supplemented by a course of study at Harvard University. He was graduated from the law department of that institution in the class of 1898, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Boston. After remaining in that city for two years he went to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he was a member of the faculty of the University of North Dakota in the law school. He made for himself a creditable place in the ranks of the

faculty and was soon called to Stanford University as a lecturer in the law department of that institution.

While there he made the acquaintance of his present partner, James T. Bureham, who was also a lecturer in the law department. They decided to give up their professorships and accordingly, in 1904, came to Spokane to engage in general practice. Mr. Blair is widely known for the care with which he prepares his cases. In no instance has his reading been confined to limitations of the questions at issue but has encompassed every contingency and provided not only for the expected but the unexpected as well which happens quite as frequently in courts as out of them. Since he has been a member of the legal fraternity of this city he has acted as assistant corporation counsel and later as corporation counsel. His ability also won public recognition when he was a member and secretary of the committee that drafted the new city charter which was adopted under the present commission form of government.

Mr. Blair was married at Grand Forks, North Dakota, June 10, 1903, to Miss Elsie Mary Bushee, a daughter of Byron Bushee of that city. They have two sons, John E., Jr., and Robert Bushee.

Mr. Blair is an independent in politics and his interest in the affairs of the community is that of a public-spirited citizen who realizes the opportunities for progress and improvement, and he labors to achieve what may be attained in this direction.

ARTHUR W. DAVIS.

Arthur W. Davis is a member of the law firm of Davis & Rhodes, thus occupying a prominent position in professional circles, and as a member of the board of education he is equally well known. His labors have been directly a beneficial influence in connection with the Spokane public schools and his service in this connection has made him recognized as the right man in the right place. He was born in Maynard, Iowa, November 16, 1873, a son of William E. and Helen Josephine (Wells) Davis. The father was born in Wales and represents one of the old families of that little rock-ribbed country. He is now residing in Maynard, Iowa, as is his wife, who is a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was a lawyer and a member of the state legislature. Her mother belonged to the Halleek family and was a relative of General Halleek of Civil war fame. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Davis became the parents of five sons and three daughters: George L., a farmer residing at Filer, Idaho; Walter W., who practiced law until his health broke down, since which time he has followed farming at Kettle Falls, Washington; Ben, a professional baseball player and farmer; Irving R., assistant corporation counsel of Spokane, of whom mention is made on another page of this volume; Arthur W., the subject of this sketch; Lena E., the wife of Grant E. Finch, a professor in the Montana State Normal School; Jessie, who married J. L. Seaton, a professor in the South Dakota University; and Charlotte H., general secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Arthur W. Davis, having completed his literary education in the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa, from which he was graduated with the B. S. degree

in 1893, entered upon the study of law in the State University of Iowa but in the interim was connected with the profession of teaching, having served as principal at Montour, Iowa, from the fall of 1893 until January, 1895. During the remainder of the school year of 1895 he was principal of the high school at Rock Rapids, Iowa, and in the fall of that year went to Fonda, Iowa, to become principal of the schools, in which position he continued until elected county superintendent of Pocahontas county, Iowa, in which position he remained from 1897 until 1899. He regarded the office, however, merely as an initial step to other professional labor for it was his ambition to become a member of the bar and to this end he attended the State University of Iowa, passed his examination and was admitted to the bar in January, 1901. He afterward practiced law at Fonda, Iowa, for more than four years, or until the fall of 1905.

At that date A. W. Davis came to Spokane and formed a law partnership with his brother, Walter W. Davis, under the firm name of Davis & Davis. After two years his brother withdrew on account of ill health and A. W. Davis was joined by another brother, Irving R. Davis. Upon the latter's appointment as assistant corporation counsel A. W. Davis was joined by Harry A. Rhodes in a partnership that is now existing. They conduct general law business and are the attorneys for the Modern Woodmen of America. Among their clients are a number of real-estate firms and in their practice they specialize somewhat in the law pertaining to land. In six years they have built up an excellent clientage more particularly along the line of individual than corporation practice. The court records indicate their success for they have won many favorable verdicts.

Mr. Davis has also been active as a leader in republican circles since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and has done much effective campaign work. In Iowa the state committee selected him as speaker and he was a delegate to two state conventions there, being one of those who helped to nominate Cummings for governor. He served on the county central committee in Iowa. In the fall of 1907 he was elected a member of the Spokane board of education and was reelected in the fall of 1908 for a three years' term. He has been president of the board since January, 1911, and as its chief officer has guided its interests in a manner that has reflected credit upon the city and its educational system. The present organization is known as the building board for they have let contracts for the erection of many fine school buildings in this city including the Lewis and Clark high school, a fireproof brick, terra cotta and reinforced concrete structure which was erected at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars; the North Central high school, a brick and terra cotta, four hundred thousand dollar structure, and a number of ward schools. Among these are the Adams, containing four rooms; the Audubon, twelve rooms; Columbia, four rooms; Cooper, eight rooms; Frances Willard, twelve rooms; Franklin, eight rooms; an addition of five rooms to the Grant school; the Hamilton, twelve rooms; the Jefferson, eight rooms; Logan, four additional rooms; a four-room addition to the Longfellow; a four-room addition to the Roosevelt; Sheridan, twelve rooms; Stevens, sixteen rooms; and Hays Park, four rooms. In addition the present school board has purchased eighty acres south of the city and constructed a parental school. The plant consists of a main building for thirty boys, a schoolhouse, an irrigating plant and a number of outbuildings. They have thoroughly equipped this and put it in operation and now have about thirty boys there. The plan is working out according to the ideas promoted and

fostered at its inception and is proving a most successful undertaking in providing a home and training for boys who cannot be taken care of in the public schools. During Mr. Davis' connection with the school board there has been a great increase in attendance, about twenty thousand pupils being now cared for in the public schools. Within the last four years there has been an increase of about six thousand pupils. While Mr. Davis' greatest public work has perhaps been done in connection with the schools he has also labored earnestly and effectively along other lines for the benefit and welfare of the city. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and is serving on its educational committee. He is interested in the moral progress of Spokane and is a faithful member of the Pilgrim Congregational church. He exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of Masonry and has passed through all of the chairs in the blue lodge and is now a past master. He also holds membership with the Royal Arch Masons and the Order of the Eastern Star and belongs to the Royal Highlanders, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the last named is state lecturer.

On the 24th of December, 1900, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Florence A. Carpenter, daughter of J. D. Carpenter, a general merchant of Fonda, Iowa. Their two children, Rachel and John B., are both in school. The life history of Arthur W. Davis is the record of continuous and intelligently directed activity. He has always been actuated by laudable ambition which permitted him in early manhood to provide the means necessary for his university law course. He has ever placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of indefatigable industry and enterprise, knowing that they lead to progress, and while he has won a place among the prominent lawyers of Spokane, he has also found time to cooperate in public work, ever recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and laboring along those lines which mean the material, intellectual, social and moral uplift of the race.

HAL J. COLE.

Among the men who have been called to public office in Spokane and who have proven their ability in the prompt, faithful and capable performance of their duties, is numbered Hal J. Cole, now register in the United States land office. Since attaining manhood he has been closely associated with the business interests of the northwest and has been active in several connections which have conserved the welfare and development of this section of the country. Oregon numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Douglas county, April 28, 1856. Five years before, in the fall of 1851, his parents, James and Louisa (Leeper) Cole, had removed from California to Oregon, having since 1849 resided in the former state, where they had taken up their abode on coming from Missouri to the Pacific coast. The father was a native of Kentucky, and his wife of Tennessee. In early manhood he took up the study of medicine and for many years continued in active practice as a physician and surgeon. Following his arrival in Oregon he took a prominent part in republican politics, doing much to formulate the policy of that party and promote its growth and influence. Thus

he left the impress of his individuality upon the history of the state. Both he and his wife have passed away some years ago.

Hal J. Cole, who was one of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, attended the public schools of Douglas county and afterward became a student in Christian College of Polk county, Oregon, from which he won his Bachelor of Science degree on his graduation with the class of 1876. His attention was then given to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm and to school-teaching, which profession claimed his attention for two or three years. He next entered the railway mail service and afterward was employed by the Wells Fargo Express Company, which he represented in the Spokane agency until the company was forced to withdraw from the Northern Pacific lines in 1886. For sixteen months thereafter he held the position of deputy collector of customs at Little Dallas, Stevens county, but on the expiration of that period again came to Spokane, where he served as deputy under E. H. Hineliff, who was the sheriff of the county. In May, 1889, he was appointed Indian agent for the Colville Indian Agency, which included the Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Colville reservations, his headquarters being at Miles, Washington, where he remained for more than four years and then retired on the 1st of August, 1893.

There are few men who escape all connection with mining interests in the northwest and Mr. Cole is no exception to the rule. With the development of the mining properties there comes a desire to almost every individual to seek his fortune in that field, and Mr. Cole was identified with mining operations in the boundary country until 1897, when he went to the Klondike. A year later he returned but in 1900 again made his way to Nome, Alaska. After a brief period, however, he again became identified with mining interests in the Spokane district. Since the 1st of May, 1904, he has filled the position of register of the United States land office, has carefully systematized his work and is prompt, accurate and faithful in the discharge of the duties that devolve upon him.

On the 23d of December, 1883, occurred the marriage of Mr. Cole and Miss Addie Mires, a daughter of John H. and Anna (Deardorff) Mires, of Douglas county, Oregon, who were pioneer residents of that state. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Cole is Carl H., who is now a civil engineer in southeastern Alaska. Mr. Cole belongs to the Elks lodge of Spokane and to the Woodmen of the World. He is a man of refined tastes and retiring disposition, to whose nature ostentation and display are utterly foreign.

DANIEL W. TWOHY.

Daniel W. Twohy, a prominent banker, claiming little recognition for the success which has placed him in the presidency of the Old National Bank of Spokane, was born in northern Michigan in 1864. The public schools of that state afforded him his educational privileges and he entered business life in connection with the Northwestern National Bank of Superior, Wisconsin. There he gradually worked his way upward, passing through intermediate positions to the presidency of the institution. Liberal training and broad experience were therefore his when he became identified with the financial interests of Spokane in 1902. He removed to this city to accept the presidency of the Old National Bank here, and soon after his

arrival he organized the Union Trust & Savings Bank, of which he has since been the president. The former is by far the most important financial institution of Spokane and in 1910 the bank erected a fifteen-story building which is one of the fine office structures of the west. The bank is capitalized for one million dollars and has resources amounting to ten million. The Union Trust & Savings Bank has a capital of five hundred thousand dollars and, like the older institution, has met with continuous success, being founded upon safe, conservative business principles and governed by a progressive policy.

In 1904 Mr. Twohy was united in marriage to Miss Sue Bell, a daughter of Harry C. Bell, of Spokane, and they have three children, Daniel W., Henry B. and Frank P. The family residence at No. 22 Sumner street, was erected by Mr. Twohy in 1907 and is one of the fine homes of the city. Mr. Twohy has never taken active part in politics, feeling always that he had no time for interests outside of his banking business. His cooperation, however, can always be counted upon in a quiet way for progressive public measures and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club. He has come to be recognized by colleagues and contemporaries as a man whose judgment is sound, his sagacity keen, his enterprise and determination unfaltering, and a business earer which will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny has brought him to a conspicuous and honorable position in financial circles of the northwest.

FREDERICK P. GREENE.

Frederick P. Greene is widely recognized as one of the prominent figures in the Inland Empire. Work that he has done in various lines has contributed to this, but perhaps the most important feature of his public service is that which had to do with the bill creating a state bureau of inspection of offices and accounts. He spent much time in formulating and securing the passage of this bill, which is without doubt the most beneficial piece of legislation as regards the taxpayers at large that has ever been put upon the statute books of the state. This work alone would entitle Mr. Greene to recognition as a public benefactor and yet in other connections he has equally well proven his worth in support of measures that have direct benefit upon general progress and improvement.

Mr. Greene was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, on Christmas day of 1864, his parents being Dennis S. and Sarah M. (McCray) Greene. Both were natives of Pennsylvania and the father was of English descent. The family, however, was early established on American soil, the great grandfather of our subject having been born in Rhode Island, while his last days were spent in the Keystone state and his remains interred in Youngsville. The parents of Mrs. Sarah M. Greene were from the north of Ireland and represented old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian families. Dennis S. Greene followed the occupation of farming as a life work. Among his ancestors were those who enlisted from Rhode Island in the struggle for independence and when the Civil war broke out, true to the ancestral example, he manifested the same patriotic spirit as a soldier of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In the family were but two sons and one daughter, the



F. P. GREENE

brother of our subject being Harry M. Greene, master mechanic of The American Rolling Mills Company's steel plant at Middletown, Ohio, while the sister is Blanche, the wife of G. A. Waldo, connected with the auditor's office in Spokane county.

In the acquirement of his education Frederick P. Greene attended the high school of Youngsville, Pennsylvania, and the Northwestern Business College of Kansas City, Missouri. He also pursued the normal and collegiate courses of Chautauqua by correspondence and through attendance at summer schools. Soon after starting out in the business world he was employed for a year and a half as deputy postmaster in Youngsville, Pennsylvania, and then left the east for western Kansas, where he engaged in merchandising for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to southern Missouri, where he conducted a lumberyard for two years, and subsequently he went to Kansas City, where he acted as principal in the commercial department of the National Business College. This was not his first experience as a teacher, however, for he had also taught school in Warren county, Pennsylvania, before leaving the east. While in southern Missouri he had been admitted to the bar and practiced law for two years, but following his removal to Kansas City again took up educational work. On leaving that place he went to Ritzville, Washington, in 1893, and was principal of the schools at Ritzville and also editor of the Ritzville News for a year. Later he was located at Burke, Idaho, where he served as head accountant for the Tiger Mercantile Company in 1896. In 1900 he came to Spokane and obtained the position of accountant with the Hazelwood Dairy Company until 1903. He was then office manager for the Wonder Department Store until January, 1907, at which time he became auditor of Spokane county, filling the position until the 1st of May, 1909, when he resigned to become manager of the Spokane Title Company. This was in May, 1910. He then engaged in public auditing and accounting until the first of January, 1911, since which time he has been treasurer and director of the Western Empire Insurance Company. In this field, as in all others in which he has entered, he is meeting with success, for he has determined purpose and unfaltering energy which conquer obstacles and ultimately reach the desired goal.

In his political views Mr. Greene has ever been a stalwart republican, staunchly advocating the principles which he believes most conducive to good government and taking a helpful part in campaign work. In Spokane he has served as a member of the city central committee and has been a delegate to many city and county conventions. He was called to the office of auditor in 1906 and a public expression of approval of his course came to him in his reelection in 1908. As stated, probably his most important service has been in preparing and securing the passage of the bill creating a bureau for the inspection of offices. The taxpayer has reason to feel grateful toward him because of the benefit to be derived from this bill. It has already resulted in the discovery of many irregularities and has been the cause of many officials having to return money both to counties and cities. Mr. Greene has been the recipient of warm congratulations over what has been accomplished and the work has only commenced. Governor Hay personally expressed his satisfaction over the manner in which the bill kept a check on tax accounting methods. The bill was passed in 1909, after much preliminary work, its object being to provide for a uniform system of public accounting and for the auditing of accounts of all public offices. The work of the bureau has thus far been very effective, proving that great

good may be accomplished in this manner. Mr. Greene was offered the appointment of head of the bureau but declined. As president of the County Auditors' Association he was enabled to do much for his bill in making known its purposes and its possibilities. There was much opposition but after a hard fight the bill passed the house by a strong majority. In the senate there was strenuous opposition, yet success ultimately crowned the project. Mr. Greene personally sent out over five thousand pieces of mail in two years when working for the measure. At the start he met nothing but discouragement, everyone declaring it an impossibility to get the bill through as the "state house crowd would kill it." However, he succeeded ultimately in winning confidence and support and was appointed chairman of the legislative committee and the drafting of the bill was placed in his hands. That was just after the legislature of 1907 adjourned and Mr. Greene then started in to create public sentiment in favor of the bill, so the people would fully understand what it meant and would be prepared to work for it in the session of 1909. He first secured copies of all existing legislation from every general assembly in all the states of the Union as well as all states which had adopted the uniform system. The next year he submitted the bill and delivered a paper before the auditors' association. This paper was printed in booklet form for distribution and he then secured the cooperation of the state grange through C. B. Kegley, its president, and by persistent campaigning and publicity measures created a demand for the legislation so strong that the bill eventually became a law. He appeared before the senate committee and was on the floor an hour and a half talking and answering questions. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the state board of accountancy by Governor Mead and has since held that position, in which connection he examines and licenses public accountants. In December, 1909, he was elected a member of the city board of education for a three years' term.

In addition to the public and private interests which have claimed the time and energies of Mr. Greene he is also connected with mining, being largely interested in a British Columbia property, where a mill is being erected, near Tatlayoco lake in the Nanaimo district. The base is antimony, carrying gold and silver, and it is expected that the property will be a very paying one.

Mr. Greene is a member of the Masonic lodge, the consistory, the commandery and the Mystic Shrine, thus having taken high rank in both the York and Scottish Rites. He is also a trustee of the Masonic temple. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge, in which he has passed all of the chairs, and is at the present writing grand inner guard of the grand lodge of the state of Washington. He likewise belongs to the Inland Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce and is widely known in the business and social circles of the city.

In 1890, in Van Buren, Missouri, Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Miss Clara L. Clay, a daughter of Robert Clay and Adelaide (Vance) Clay. Mr. Clay is a lumberman of Van Buren and a representative of an old southern family. Mrs. Greene had one uncle in the Union army and others who were soldiers in the Confederate army. Both the Vance and Clay families from which she is descended on the maternal and paternal lines were old and prominent families of Kentucky. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Greene have been born three children, Hazel Annie, Nellie Lois and Lawrence Clay.

Mr. Greene is certainly entitled to twofold prominence, because of what he has accomplished in the business world and in behalf of the public welfare. His labor

has been largely of a character that has brought no return save the consciousness of duty well performed, and with this he is content. He recognized a need and he met it and the state at large is profiting by his labor. In business, too, when he has seen something to be done he has not hesitated in the performance of the duty, and resolute will, determined purpose and honorable intention have carried him forward to success in his different undertakings.

JOSEPH A. BORDEN.

Joseph A. Borden, treasurer of the Shaw & Borden Company, is numbered with that class of Spokane's citizens who have the best interests of the country at heart and labor earnestly and effectively for the development and progress of the Inland Empire. His success in business, too, illustrates his activity, enterprise and sound judgment along the line which he has chosen as his life work. He is treasurer of the extensive printing establishment of the Shaw & Borden Company on Riverside avenue, controlling one of the largest plants in their line in this section of the country.

Mr. Borden was born at Camden, Indiana, October, 19, 1862, his parents being George D. and Sarah J. (Ginger) Borden. The father was a merchant and served through the Civil war in the One Hundredth Indiana Volunteers. The son pursued his education in the public schools of Dunkirk, Indiana, and afterward went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed in the government printing office for a period of five years, during which time he pursued a three years' law course at Georgetown University, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Master of Law. On the expiration of that period he removed to Colby, Kansas, where he engaged in law practice for a year, and in March, 1890, he arrived in Spokane, since which time he has given his attention continuously to the printing business, forming a partnership with John H. Shaw under the firm name of the Shaw & Borden Company. The business was incorporated in 1894 with a capital of twenty thousand dollars and something of the growth of their business and its present magnitude are indicated in the fact that the capital stock has since been increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This firm is one of the most progressive in its line in the Inland Empire. They conduct a large retail stationery and office goods store and do all kinds of magazine and catalogue work in their printing establishment, both departments of their business being thoroughly equipped. The store was first located in the old Heath building on Monroe street, whence a removal was made to the Spokane National Bank building at the corner of Howard and Riverside, which is now known as the Rookery. Since 1903 they have occupied their present site and the business is one of the foremost undertakings of its kind in the northwest.

While Mr. Borden has been actively engaged in the development and control of this enterprise, he has at the same time been an important factor in many activities which have contributed to the upbuilding and welfare of Spokane and is ready to do anything that will promote the interests of the city or of the Inland Empire. He was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce and served on its first board of trustees. He was chairman of the first Pacific coast printers'

cost congress, which was held at Portland, Oregon, in February, 1911, and was also chairman of the third international printers' cost congress, which was held at Denver, Colorado, in September, 1911. He is now the third vice president and a member of the executive committee of the United Typothetae of America and has charge of their affairs on the Pacific coast. He has every reason to be proud of the fact that he is the only member of the executive committee in the far west—an honor well deserved. In the line of his chosen business he is known from one coast to the other and ranks as one of its most prominent representatives.

Mr. Borden is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, and is now a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He spent ten years in active work in the chairs in all of the York Rite bodies. He belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 228, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is likewise a member of the board of governors of the New England Club. There always seems back of him a reserve force on which to draw and his resourcefulness enables him to meet any exigency or opportunity that arises. He has worked out along progressive lines, whether for the benefit of individual or community interests, and manifested a spirit of initiation in connection with many projects which have been helpful to the city or which have contributed to the result of placing him in a foremost position as a representative of the printing interests of the country.

CHESTER F. YOUNG.

Nature is practical in her gifts and yet in no instance do they come ready at hand. She demands the cooperation of mankind in the conversion of what she offers into marketable material. The broad prairies, rich valleys and almost limitless forests of the northwest offered untold wealth to those who would exercise industry, perseverance and determination in utilizing the resources offered. To those who put forth diligence and perseverance the rewards were certain, as is indicated by the prosperous condition of this great Inland Empire. Chester F. Young has been one of the most potent forces in the development of this section of the country. As one of the pioneers in irrigating he demonstrated what could be accomplished in promoting the fertility of the region and his labors were equally effective in bringing population to the district and in increasing values and production.

His life history had its beginning on the 11th of October, 1863, in Peoria county, Illinois, his parents being Francis H. and Eleanor (Smith) Young, both of whom were of English lineage, representing families founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war. The Young family was established in New England and Francis H. Young was born in Connecticut. He enlisted for service in the Civil war but was not accepted, owing to physical disability. He now makes his home in Ottawa, Kansas, where he is living retired. His wife, who was born in Pennsylvania, died in 1911. She had five brothers who were soldiers of the Union army, all members of Illinois regiments.

Chester F. Young was the only child born of his parents' marriage but he has a half sister, Carrie, now the wife of Albert Fouts, of Ottawa, Kansas. His

education was acquired in the schools of his native state and he was married and started out in life for himself at the early age of twenty-one years. It was in Chariton, Iowa, on the 14th of June, 1884, that he wedded Emma L. Speck, a daughter of C. G. Speck, now deceased, who was of German descent and devoted his life to farming in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Young have become the parents of three daughters, Helen, Jean and Ruth, all attending school as pupils of Our Lady of Lourdes.

Mr. and Mrs. Young began their domestic life upon an Iowa farm and farming largely occupied his attention until 1889. However in the meantime he had resided in various localities. He lived for two years in Chariton, Iowa, and then went to Ottawa, Kansas, where he spent the succeeding year. He then returned to Iowa, continuing his residence in that state for three years. He first came to Washington in 1888 and spent five years in this state. While in the northwest he purchased land in Colfax where he carried on farming for about six years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Ottumwa, Iowa, and afterward went to Missouri, where he resided for two years. Again he became a resident of Iowa and began buying and shipping horses and also purchasing and selling real estate. He was thus connected with the business interests of the middle west until he once more came to the Pacific coast in 1898. About 1901 Mr. Young became associated with the Oregon Land & Water Company at Portland and he is probably the first man who ever went upon the road in order to sell real estate. He afterward formed a partnership with a Mr. Neeley and began the development of the famous Greenacres district. About half of the property had been sold when they took charge and when they disposed of the remainder they then opened East Greenacres, comprising about three thousand acres. When two-thirds of this had been sold D. C. Corbin bought out the Spokane Valley Land & Water Company and Mr. Young afterward sold land for Mr. Corbin for a year. He then became associated with H. J. Neeley in selling the land of Opportunity. Several years before, about 1898, the government wished to take the valley as an encampment ground but at length decided not to do so. This was felt as a calamity by people of the district but it has proved to be entirely the opposite. As encampment ground it would have yielded only a fraction of what it has brought as orchard land, to say nothing of the amount which would have been lost in population. After disposing of Opportunity Mr. Young and Mr. Neeley became purchasers of Orchard avenue, consisting of four hundred and ten acres, of which they sold one hundred and ten acres to the city. The remaining three hundred acres were divided into one hundred-acre tracts and then sold. On the 8th of December, 1909, the Neeley-Young Company merged with the Becher & Thompson Company and were also joined by E. G. Taylor who was selling Otis Orchards. That gave the combine the control of the land in Spokane valley under the gravity system of irrigation and during the period in which they were handling the Spokane valley land they were instrumental in securing its settlement by six thousand people. In the spring of 1903 there were twenty-eight hundred acres of the valley owned by four dairy farmers and today there are three hundred homes on that one tract, beside two box factories, two lumberyards, two pickle factories, two blacksmith shops, two churches and a new schoolhouse, and the price of the land has advanced from two hundred and fifty dollars per acre to fifteen hundred dollars per acre.

In handling all the properties with which he has been connected Mr. Young has been a most helpful factor in promoting the methods of development which have advanced values and added much to the attractiveness of this region. He was one of the pioneers of the irrigation movement whereby thousands of acres of arid lands have been reclaimed and converted into fine farms, the products of which add thousands upon thousands of dollars to the wealth of the state each year. Mr. Young now lives in the northwest corner of Opportunity, about six miles from the city, this district having telephone connection, electric lights and mail delivery from Spokane. He has many private interests apart from his company associations, including the ownership of five hundred acres of wheat land and fifty acres in the Spokane valley. He has made a most notable record in his real-estate operations, having sold more land in the Spokane valley than any other one man, and he has also handled extensive property interests in Idaho and Montana. Mr. Young is now secretary of the Spokane Valley Irrigated Land Company, Inc., of which D. M. Thompson is president; E. G. Taylor, vice president; and Phil T. Beeher, treasurer. Their principal properties are Pasadena, Greenacres, East Greenacres, West Farms, East Farms and Otis Orchards. They disposed of Hazelwood, twenty-seven hundred acres, for the Hazelwood Company, practically the entire amount now being sold.

Mr. Young exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but never seeks nor desires office. He is a blue lodge Mason and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, but his interests and activities are largely concentrated upon his business affairs which, however, have been of a character that have contributed to general prosperity and progress as well as to individual success. He has never feared to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way and his sound judgment has placed correct valuation upon such opportunities. As he has steadily advanced in his business career he has come into important connections with the northwest and his name deserves prominent mention among those who have been leading factors in promoting the development of this section of the country.

EPHRAIM P. PENFIELD, M. D.

The west has often been spoken of as the country of the young man and one usually finds that it is the younger generation that leaves home and utilizes the resources and opportunities of the new country, yet character and ability will come to the front anywhere and, recognizing this fact, Dr. Ephraim P. Penfield did not hesitate to remove to Spokane after he had passed the half century milestone on life's journey. He came to this city in the spring of 1890 and here followed his profession until his death, his skill winning him recognition that was manifest in a large and satisfactory practice.

He was born in Fairfield, Huron county, Ohio, April 5, 1833. His father, Samuel Penfield, was a descendant of one of the old Connecticut families and, migrating westward, established his home in Huron county, Ohio, where he followed both farming and merchandising. He was a man of decided purpose and unfaltering determination and never hesitated to espouse a cause which he believed to be right. On account of his advocacy of anti-slavery and of prohibition he was put out of

the Baptist church. When saner opinion prevailed, however, he was asked to resume his connection with the congregation and that he was a broad-minded man is indicated by the fact that he did so, generously forgiving those who had previously opposed him. He married Clara Woodfield and their son, Dr. Penfield, had the opportunity of attending school in Fairfield, Ohio, and afterward of becoming a student in a seminary at Norwalk. He then went to Cleveland to prepare for a professional career, entering Hahnemann College, from which he was graduated on the completion of the regular course. He located for practice in Newark, Ohio, where he remained for six years, subsequently removing to Bucyrus where he also continued in practice for a number of years, his experience and his continued reading adding to his broad knowledge and efficiency. At length, believing that the west held opportunities for the middle-aged as well as the young, he decided to establish his home in Spokane, where he arrived in the spring of 1890. He felt that the outlook was good and soon after his wife and family joined him—in December of that year. Here he continued in the practice of medicine until his death, becoming one of the best known and most honored physicians of Spokane, holding at all times to a high standard of professional ethics.

It was on the 15th of April, 1857, in Fairfield, Ohio, that Dr. Penfield was united in marriage to Miss Louisa A. Smith, a daughter of Jonathan H. and Belinda A. (Holmes) Smith, formerly of Tompkins county, New York, where her father followed farming and merchandising. Dr. Penfield is now survived by his wife and three sons, as follows: James W., of Spokane; Arthur E., engaged in the mining business at Wardner, Idaho; and Dr. C. S., who is one of the most prominent and successful practicing physicians of this city today.

Death called Dr. Penfield on the 9th of September, 1902, when he was in the seventieth year of his age. His political views were in accord with the principles of the republican party which he supported from the time age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belonged to the Odd Fellows Society, and was a man of firm belief and conviction, never faltering in his loyalty to a course which he believed to be right. He was a lover of his home and all that was beautiful, was very fond of music, possessed scholarly attainments and habits and was most deeply interested in his profession from both the scientific and humanitarian standpoints. He enjoyed the companionship of people of kindred interests and ever held friendship inviolable. A man of marked individuality, the development of his character was based upon high and manly principles and there was in all of his life history no page that would not bear scrutiny.

FRANK BANNON LYNOTT, D. D. S.

Dr. Frank Bannon Lynott is one of the more recent acquisitions to the dental profession of Spokane, where he is meeting with excellent success. He was born in Louisiana, Missouri, October 17, 1882, and is a son of N. J. and Catherine (Bannon) Lynott, both of whom are deceased, the father having passed away in 1884 and the mother in 1889.

Left an orphan at the age of seven years in the acquirement of his education Frank Bannon Lynott first attended the public schools of his native state. After

the completion of his preliminary education he decided to adopt the profession of dentistry. He matriculated in the dental department of the Washington University of St. Louis, being graduated from this institution with the degree of D. D. S. with the class of 1904. As soon as he was licensed to practice he opened an office in St. Louis that he maintained for two years. At the expiration of that period he decided to come to the northwest, believing that he would here find better opportunities as the competition was less keen and the country was rapidly increasing in population. He has an office in the Peyton building and during the five years of his location here has succeeded in building up a very good practice. Dr. Lynott is a most efficient representative of his profession and is held in high regard not only by those who have sought his services but among his fellow practitioners.

At Denver, Colorado, on the 19th of October, 1910, Dr. Lynott was united in marriage to Miss Bernice Tinsley, a daughter of T. L. and Betty Tinsley.

Dr. Lynott is a member of the Inland Club and he also belongs to the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, while he maintains relations with his professional brethren through the medium of his connection with the National Dental Association and the Washington State, Spokane County and Spokane Dental Societies. He is well known and highly esteemed among the members of the three latter organizations, having served as secretary and treasurer of the state society and as president, secretary and treasurer of the Spokane society. Such official connection with organizations of the size and importance of these is rather unusual for a young man of his age, as he has but recently passed the twenty-ninth anniversary of his birth. Dr. Lynott is meeting with more than average success in his profession and his many friends prophesy for him a brilliant future.

LOREN L. RAND.

Loren L. Rand, an architect who has followed his profession in Spokane since 1888, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in December, 1851, a son of William H. and Mary Ann Bartlet (Long) Rand. The father was for many years engaged in carriage manufacturing at Amesbury, where he still makes his home. At the usual age the son began his education as a pupil in the public schools there and later supplemented his early opportunities by a course of study in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. He entered upon the practical phases of his professional career in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he opened an architects' office, remaining there until he removed to Minneapolis, whence he came to Spokane in 1888 and has been one of the leading architects of the city throughout all the intervening years. Among some of the earlier residences which he designed were those of Judge Nash, E. L. Powell, H. F. Belt and S. Heath. He designed the first four-story building erected in Spokane after the fire, known as the Tidbal block, and some of the more recent business buildings which stand as monuments to his skill and ability are the Riverside avenue and the Main street additions to the Crescent store, all of the buildings for the Spokane Dry Goods Realty Company, the Marble bank building, now occupied by the Union Trust & Savings Bank, and others. He has also erected twelve or fifteen school buildings, including the new Lewis and Clarke high school, which has but recently been completed and



LOREN L. RAND

which is the finest school building in the northwest; also the Roosevelt, Longfellow, Stevens, Cooper, New Franklin, Audubon, Frances Willard, Hayes Park, Adams and Jefferson school buildings. He was the architect and builder of the Hawthorne, McKinley and Logan schools. He likewise designed the First Presbyterian church, which has been built only a few years and which is perhaps the finest in the Inland Empire. He has been the architect and builder of a number of hotels and other prominent structures and his designs always have the feature of utility and comfort combined with the artistic.

On the 25th of September, 1876, Mr. Rand was united in marriage to Miss Luanna O. Rice, a daughter of Stanford Rice, of North Adams, Massachusetts. They had three children: Morris W., who is associated with his father in his profession; Lena May, the wife of S. E. Cardiff, of Spokane; and Ethel Belle, who died at the age of ten years. The family reside at No. 2529 Maxwell street. Mr. Rand belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, No. 2, and is a charter member of El Katif Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past president of the Sons of the American Revolution and he has reason to be proud of a patriotic ancestry, his father being a descendant of the old Wentworth family of New England, while his mother was descended from Josiah Bartlet, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In his own career he has made a creditable record. He entered a profession in which only merit and ability win advancement and his thorough preliminary training and long experience have qualified him for important duties in this direction.

CHARLES MARVIN FASSETT.

Charles Marvin Fassett is now city commissioner of Spokane, where he has also figured prominently since 1889 as an assayer and chemist. His ability in that direction has brought him wide renown and his activities in that line have extended as far as Korea. New York claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred at Elmira, December 23, 1858, his parents being Samuel Montague and Ruth Clara (Marvin) Fassett. The grandfather, Philo Fassett, settled in northern Pennsylvania when that district was an almost unbroken wilderness. In early manhood Samuel M. Fassett followed the occupation of farming but afterward removed to Elmira, New York, and about 1886 became a resident of California, where he engaged extensively in orange growing. Subsequently he removed to Nevada, where he conducted lumber and banking interests. He is now living retired, although he is still financially connected with lumber and banking activities. He is a well preserved man although he has passed the eighty-fourth milestone on life's journey. His wife passed away in March, 1911. The only daughter of the family is Mrs. Julia Bender, the wife of Charles T. Bender, for years cashier of the Washoe County Bank of Reno, Nevada.

The only son, Charles Marvin Fassett, was educated in the public schools of Elmira, New York, and made his initial step in business in connection with a retail drug store. By progressive and logical steps he advanced until his broadening interests led him to take up the study of mining and chemistry in the mining camps

of Nevada in 1879. He perfected himself along those lines, added to his knowledge by practical experience and in 1887 opened the Commercial Chemical Laboratories of Reno. In 1889, just after the great fire, he came to Spokane and organized the C. M. Fassett Company, assayers and chemists. Their business also included metallurgical designing and the construction of machinery for the extraction of ore. In this field Mr. Fassett has since been recognized as one of the leaders in the northwest and his reputation, extending far and near, has led to his being called into many fields for service along those lines. In 1900 he built the first cyanide gold mill in Korea. It is situated near the Manchurian frontier and was the first ever erected in Asia. In his particular line of business Mr. Fassett has thoroughly covered the field, gaining comprehensive knowledge of everything bearing upon his chosen life work, and to broad scientific knowledge he adds most thorough practical training and experience.

In San Francisco, on the 1st of January, 1884, Mr. Fassett was married to Miss Edith May Benham, a daughter of Isaac T. and Melina C. (Roe) Benham. Her father was one of the early contractors and builders of Spokane. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fassett have been born a son and daughter, Lewis Montague, who died in Spokane, in 1906, at the age of twenty-two years, was very prominent in school athletics, having been manager of the various football and other athletic teams of the high school. He was, moreover, popular because of his genuine personal worth and a bronze tablet has been erected to him in the gymnasium of the high school. The daughter, Katherine M., is with her parents in their attractive home at No. 420 Coeur d'Alene avenue. Mr. Fassett belongs to the Inland Club and to the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. Aside from his business he is perhaps most widely known because of his activity and valuable service along political lines. He has always been a stalwart republican and in 1885 was a member of the Nevada state legislature. In Spokane he has served as a member of the school board for three years and of the library board for two years. He was also president of the Chamber of Commerce for one year and was elected city commissioner under the new form of government in the spring of 1911. He accepted this position at a great sacrifice to his personal interests but felt that it was his duty as a citizen to faithfully perform the tasks to which public demand had called him. He has ever recognized the obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship, but while he prefers a quiet place in the background to the glamour of publicity his ability in achieving results has made his cooperation sought and has brought him into prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view. The scope of his influence has reached far beyond his special field of labor and yet he stands as one of the most prominent representatives in the field of his chosen life work.

CHARLES P. LUND.

Charles P. Lund, a member of the Spokane bar and also well known in business circles, having voice in the management of several important corporate interests, was born at Fargo, North Dakota, March 17, 1876. His father, Olof Lund, a native of Sweden, came to Spokane as a young man and is now living retired in this city. His wife, Mrs. Elna Lund, was born in the same country and they became

the parents of two sons and four daughters: Charles P.; Peter, living in British Columbia, where he is engaged in the lumber business; Matilda, the wife of D. L. Nelson, a merchant of Helena, Montana; Emma, the widow of F. S. Jewett, who makes her home in Calgary, Canada; Sarah, the wife of W. L. Darling, who is engaged in the real-estate business in New Westminster, British Columbia; and Ellen, the wife of Harold Darling, secretary of the Lund Land & Development Company of Cranbrook, British Columbia.

Reared under the parental roof, Charles P. Lund supplemented his preliminary education by study in the University of Michigan, winning his Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation with the class of 1896. Spokane has practically been his home since 1889, as the only break in his continuous residence came when he pursued his university course. He entered upon the practice of law here in 1896 and some years later formed a partnership with L. R. Hamblen. Subsequently the firm style of Stern, Hamblen & Lund was assumed and afterward that of Hamblen, Lund & Gilbert. In January, 1909, Mr. Lund withdrew from the partnership and has since continued in practice alone. His ability is widely recognized, for he is able to base his arguments upon the thorough knowledge of and familiarity with precedents and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue and never neglecting to give a thorough preparation. His pleas have been characterized by a terse and decisive logic and a lucid presentation rather than by flights of oratory, and his power is the greater before court or jury from the fact that it is recognized that his aim is ever to secure justice and not to enshroud the cause in a sentimental garb or illusion which will thwart the principles of right and equity involved.

Mr. Lund's activities also extend to the Security National Bank at Cheney, Washington, of which he is a director, and he is likewise a director of the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company.

Mr. Lund was married in Spokane in 1902, to Miss Anna Porter Ewart, a daughter of Robert Ewart, who is now living at Hoquaim, Washington, where he is engaged in the lumber business. He is one of the pioneer residents of the country and is a son of Captain Ewart, now postmaster at Colfax, Washington. The mother of Mrs. Lund also represents one of the prominent old families of the state, her father, John C. Davenport, having been closely and actively identified with the growth of the western country. Mr. and Mrs. Lund have two children: Rosalie Elaine, nine years of age; and Robert Ewart, four years of age. The parents have many friends in Spokane and with the public interests of the city Mr. Lund has been closely associated, his aid and influence being ever a factor for general progress and improvement. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he is now serving as trustee of the Cheney Normal School at Cheney, Washington. He was first appointed to this position in 1904 and has served continuously save for a period of two years. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has always taken an active interest in politics, having at different times been a delegate to city, county and state conventions. He has served as a delegate to all state conventions since 1902 and from time to time has been a member of the county central committee and also of the city central committee. His labors are of a practical character and arise from a firm belief in the efficacy of republican principles as factors for good government. Those who know Mr. Lund find him social, genial and affable and under all circumstances he is thoroughly dependable. He

belongs to Imperial Lodge, I. O. O. F. at Spokane, the Spokane Lodge, No. 228, of Elks, the Spokane Club, the University Club, Spokane Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His interests are wide and varied and he looks at life from a broad standpoint, keeping in touch with the advanced thought of the day and laboring effectively and earnestly for public progress, his efforts combining high ideals with practical service.

EDWIN WHEELER HAND.

Edwin Wheeler Hand has held many positions of public trust and has been an active leader in republican ranks. He is now enjoying a lucrative practice as a prominent Spokane attorney, confining his attention largely to civil law along the lines of mechanics' liens, land titles, etc. His life has been imbued with the enterprising spirit which was the factor of progress in the middle west and which is now contributing so largely to the upbuilding of the Pacific coast country. His birth occurred in Columbia county, Wisconsin, May 23, 1859. His father, Jesse F. Hand, was born in Columbia county, New York, and was of English lineage, representing a family that was founded in Connecticut in the early part of the eighteenth century, so that from colonial days down to the present, members of the Hand family have been numbered among American citizens. Following his removal from the Empire state Jesse F. Hand became a resident of Columbia county, Wisconsin, and while he devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, he was also a prominent and influential factor in public affairs and represented his county in the state legislature in 1865. For thirty years he was a postmaster in Columbia county and afterward filled the same position at Phillips, Wisconsin, for four years. He was deeply in sympathy with the Union cause at the time of the Civil war, served as recruiting officer in his county and largely recruited the Tenth Wisconsin Regiment. His last days were spent as a resident of Spokane, where he passed away in 1899. In early manhood he had wedded Mary Wheeler, who was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and died in Wisconsin in 1892. Her father was a distinguished attorney and at one time served as lieutenant governor of his state. Mrs. Hand was a descendant of the well known Harper family, famous in connection with the border wars. Her ancestors landed in Connecticut early in the eighteenth century on coming from England to the new world, and both the Harper and Wheeler families were represented in the Continental army in the struggle for independence. Among the sons of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse F. Hand, Willis is an attorney of Kearney, Nebraska; George, who was corporal of Company D of the Tenth Wisconsin Infantry and was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, was incarcerated in a Confederate prison in Virginia and afterward at Andersonville, where he died in 1865; Harper died in Wisconsin, and Elias died in infancy. The daughters of the family are: Antoinette, the deceased wife of T. H. Hatch, of Wisconsin; Martha, the wife of Frank B. Gould, of Reward, California; Alice M., the wife of William S. Hatton, a farmer and fruit raiser of Grand Valley, Colorado; and Isabelle, the wife of Cicero Bishop, of Reward, California.

Edwin W. Hand supplemented his common-school education, received in his native county, by a course of law in the University of Wisconsin, from which he

was graduated in 1887. In the meantime he had engaged in educational work, teaching school for three terms, and just before he attained his majority he entered the office of registrar of deeds, in which he continued for one year. During the succeeding year he was a pupil in the Oshkosh (Wis.) Normal School and afterward went to Phillips, Wisconsin, where he formed a partnership with his brother Willis for the conduct of real-estate and insurance business. There he remained until 1890 and then entered upon the practice of law, being admitted before the Price county circuit court and subsequently by the supreme court of Wisconsin. He continued a member of the bar of his native state until September, 1894, when he went to Wallace, Idaho. There he practiced until April, 1897, when he came to Spokane. He was alone for a time but subsequently formed a partnership with Charles A. Fleming, now city clerk, under the firm name of Hand & Fleming. He afterward joined E. W. Taylor and John W. Graves in a partnership relation under the firm style of Hand, Taylor & Graves. After a year this was dissolved and Mr. Hand was again alone but was afterward associated with E. O. Connor under the firm name of Connor & Hand. They were together for two years, after which Mr. Hand was again alone for a year, at the end of which time he became associated with Benson Wright in a partnership that was maintained for three years. He has since practiced independently in the field of general law, although giving especial attention to mechanics' liens, land titles and similar law work. He has conducted important mining litigation in Idaho and has had some criminal practice in Wallace and at the present writing has been retained in connection with mining litigation in Shoshone county, Idaho.

While residing in Phillips, Wisconsin, Mr. Hand served for one term as city attorney and afterward at Wallace, Idaho, served in the same office, and resigned preparatory to his removal to Spokane. He was also a member of the city council of Spokane for a term of two years and in 1902-3 was president of the council, in which connection he exercised his official prerogatives in support of various progressive municipal measures. He is an insurgent republican, standing for principle but not for partisanship when it works to the detriment of the majority and for the benefit of a few machine leaders. In early life he was quite active in political circles and served on different committees. In Wallace, Idaho, he was chairman of the republican county convention three times, serving in 1896, the year in which Bryan was the silver candidate. He has also served as a delegate to the county nominating conventions and has ever labored to promote the interests of his party in as far as he has believed that it would subserve the interests and welfare of the general public.

On the 5th of July, 1897, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Mr. Hand was united in marriage to Miss Lola A. Willis, a daughter of James R. and Emma R. Willis, and unto them was born, August 24, 1898, a daughter who is now in school. On the 23d of May, 1907, in Spokane, Mr. Hand wedded Miss Alma L. Tischer, a daughter of Herman and Louise Tischer. Her father, now deceased, was a painter and musician and served as a soldier in an Iowa regiment during the Civil war.

Fraternally Mr. Hand is a Mason, holding membership with Spokane Lodge, No. 34. He joined the order in the lodge at Phillips, Wisconsin, and served as its junior and senior deacon. He also holds membership with the Order of the Eastern Star, is a charter member of Excelsior Camp, No. 54, M. W. A., held the office of secretary for three years, was venerable counsel one year and was trustee for several

years. He is a member of Moose Lodge, No. 161, and is an active and helpful worker in the Bethel Presbyterian church, in which for five years he has served as an elder. Following his removal to Spokane there has come to him the recognition which always meets personal worth and ability. He has gained a good clientage and has come to be known as a public-spirited and progressive citizen whose aid has featured prominently in support of various worthy public projects.

HARRY C. HAYWARD.

Harry C. Hayward is a name to conjure with in Spokane. The fact that he advocates any measure or movement is sure to win for it a large following, such is his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in his judgment. He is never too busy to be cordial and never too cordial to be busy. As a theatrical manager he has ministered constantly to the pleasure and happiness of others and at the same time he has played well his part on the stage of life. He claims London, England, as the place of his nativity, his birth having there occurred January 3, 1853. His parents were Harry Oxford and Emma (Lee) Hayward, the former an officer of the British army. That the son came naturally by his interest in theatrical affairs is indicated in the fact that his mother was an actress. But when a young lad he was left an orphan and the direction of his life devolved upon himself.

His education was acquired in the schools of the city of London, where he attended the Blue Coat School. He was but thirteen years of age when he began to earn his living as call boy at the Queen's theater in London and later he went to the Eagle theater to play pantomime and sprite parts. He was afterward connected with the Marylebone and when seventeen years of age he determined to go to Australia. When about to sail, however, he changed his plans and came instead to America, making his way to Philadelphia, where he engaged to play comedy roles in the Chestnut street theater. Ambitious to receive the direct returns of his own labor, he shortly afterward organized a company which he took upon the road as far as Texas. He then returned to New York and afterward sailed for the West Indies and Brazil as ticket agent with a circus. Following his return to America he once more went upon the road with a company, but the venture proved unsuccessful financially and in Nevada the company disbanded. Gradually he made his way upward to Walla Walla and in 1881 came to Spokane to accept the position of first chief clerk of the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad in this city, opening the first railroad office here. Ever appreciative of opportunities and readily recognizing such, he has constantly enlarged the scope of his activities by the improvement of advantages which others might not have utilized but passed heedlessly by. He had been connected with the railway interests of Spokane for a year when he opened the first gun and ammunition store of the city, building up a flourishing business, from which he turned, however, to again enter the theatrical field as manager of a playhouse as soon as there was a sufficient population in Spokane to support it.

He brought to the city the first theatrical attraction in 1883. At that time Emma Abbott was in the west playing *The Bohemian Girl*, and Mr. Hayward booked her for Spokane. There was nothing in the town which in the least resembled a

theater, so he engaged a warehouse that stood on the northeast corner of Riverside and Post streets. A local paper in writing of this said: "The audience paid two dollars each for reserved seats on gang plows and farm implements. Nail kegs in the rear were a trifle cheaper. It was a fifteen hundred dollar house altogether." From that time forward Mr. Hayward has given his attention almost exclusively to theatrical management and interesting tales of his experiences in the early days are recorded. About 1888 there were two theaters in Spokane, the Falls City and the Concordia. Louis Morgenstern came to Spokane as advance agent for Gus Levick, who was then playing in the west in Hoodman Blind. Those who were backing him financially had had trouble over terms with the Falls City theater and Mr. Morgenstern determined to teach the local management a lesson. In the office of the Grand Hotel he approached a young man and asked for the manager of the Falls City opera house. The young man answered: "I'm the manager;" whereon Morgenstern, after introducing himself, said: "Well, we'll never pay your terms to show here." The young man in question was Harry Hayward, who replied quietly: "All right; you won't show in the Falls City house?" "No; I'll get the other house. Who's the manager of it?" Whereupon Mr. Hayward again answered: "I am." Naturally the advance agent had to come to terms and thereupon he interrogated Mr. Hayward concerning whom he should see to make other necessary business arrangements. To his query as to the city treasurer, the manager of the Grand Hotel and the manager of the transfer company, he received in each case the answer: "I am;" and was nonplused when he finally said: "Then direct me to the city bill poster;" and Harry Hayward replied: "I'm the man." Mr. Hayward was all this and much more in the enterprising town which was being developed by the side of the falls. He is as popular today when Spokane has a population of many thousands as he was when it had but a few hundreds, for all who know him give him their friendship.

Mr. Hayward was married in Milton, Oregon, in March, 1880, to Miss Clara M. Kohlhauff, a daughter of William R. Kohlhauff, and they now have six children: Louise, Frederick, Ralph O., Margaret, Marie and Kathryn, all at home with the exception of the eldest daughter, who is the wife of R. B. Trousdale.

While in his native land Mr. Hayward was in the English volunteer service as a member of the First Surrey Artillery. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Elks lodge and is also a member of the Spokane Club. In politics he is an earnest republican and in 1883 was elected city treasurer of Spokane, while in 1909 he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. A conversation that occurred on the streets of Spokane one day illustrates something of Mr. Hayward's position and popularity. A friend, meeting another, said: "Who do you think is going to the legislature from the second district?" "I don't know. Who is it?" "Harry Hayward." "Who said so?" "He did." And the result of the election showed that he knew. It is said that he did not make a speech, answer a question or attend a meeting during the campaign; but the people knew the man in whom they placed their confidence, knew that he was to be relied upon to work for the best interests of the majority, and not only sent him to the general assembly but would have reelected him had he not declined to serve. They had tested him at the time of the great fire in 1889, when he was given entire charge of the relief work. Some men came out of that work with besmirched records but Harry C. Hayward proved equal to the trust even in the slightest detail and did for Spokane

a work which will never be forgotten by those who were residents of the city at that time. He has been termed a Chesterfield in manner and there is about him a polish and courtesy most attractive. It is not a veneer, however. It has its root in the very essence of his nature and has made him a dependable man under all circumstances.

SYLVESTER G. MORIN.

Because of its rapid upbuilding, Spokane offers an excellent field to the contractor whose work is characterized by thoroughness and whose ideas embody progressive and artistic elements. Well qualified to execute all that is best in architecture, Sylvester G. Morin has been closely associated with building operations in Spokane during the past decade, having come to the city in 1902.

He was born August 11, 1877, at Bedford, Quebec, Canada, his parents being John G. and Mary Ann (O'Shea) Morin, both of whom were natives of Quebec, and are now residents of Bedford. The father comes of a pioneer family known during the early days of the French settlement of Quebec, while the mother is of Irish lineage. Her father, Daniel O'Shea, who was an own cousin of Daniel O'Connell, took a leading part in the troubles in Canada in 1837. He, too, represented one of the pioneer families of Quebec. John G. Morin, now eighty-three years of age, is a retired farmer and contractor, who for many years figured prominently in the history of his city, where for seventeen years he served as a member of the city council, acting as its president during a large part of that time, and thus largely shaping its destinies. Unto John G. and Mary Ann Morin were born five sons and five daughters, the brothers of our subject being: John B., now deceased; Joseph N., of Holyoke, Massachusetts; F. G., who makes his home in Trail, British Columbia; and Edward J., a contractor residing in Spokane. The daughters of the family are: Addie E., deceased; Emma E., the wife of T. A. Moore, of Bedford, Quebec; Roseanna, the wife of August Berthiaume, also of Bedford; Christy, the wife of J. A. Bessette, of Providence, Rhode Island; and Celia J., the wife of D. W. LeBlanc, of Bedford.

Sylvester G. Morin, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the schools of Bedford, Quebec, and in Holy Cross College, Farnham, graduating from that institution with the class of 1898. When his college days were over he returned to his father's farm and devoted two years to further work in tilling the fields and caring for the crops. He then took up the mason's trade in that district, and at New York city, and afterward came to the Pacific coast country, visiting Trail and Rossland, British Columbia, in 1890. For a year he worked at his trade and then located at Ritzville, engaging in contracting at both Ritzville and Wenatchee, Washington. He was in Ritzville for eighteen months, during which time he spent a year in looking over the coast and also visiting Montana and Idaho. He finally decided to locate permanently in Spokane and since 1902 has made his home in this city.

Mr. Morin has had charge of the masonry construction at the building of Sacred Heart Hospital, also White's Hotel and the Wouder Department Store. He then became associated with Charles Jasper under the firm name of Jasper & Morin and



S. G. MORIN

was thus engaged in business for two years but since that time has been alone. While in partnership relation the firm built the Antler's Hotel, the Western Union Life Insurance building, the Jones & Pettit building at Madison and Sprague avenues, the Como Hotel on Main avenue, the apartment house at the corner of Broadway and Adams, and the Gardner apartments on Third avenue; they remodeled the John W. Graham building and also the building at the northwest corner of Riverside and Post, owned by Mr. Chamberlain, and several others. Since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Morin has had the contracts for the erection of the Imperial Trading building at Second and Stevens streets, the Benson apartments on Fifth avenue, and is now building the addition to the Spokane county jail, and has several other contracts on hand. He is likewise interested in several manufacturing industries and his activity in business circles has gained him a prominent position as a representative of industrial interests here, while he also owns city and residence property.

Mr. Morin took an active part in politics while in Canada and here gives his allegiance to the republican party, but has not been a political worker since locating in Spokane. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 74. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange and also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and his activities and interests largely center along the line of business and laudable ambition, prompting him to put forth earnest effort in the attainment of success. Attractive styles of architecture as well as substantial construction are features of his work, and his business integrity has been a source of his success.

LYNDON K. ARMSTRONG.

Lyndon K. Armstrong is the editor and proprietor of the Northwest Mining News, the only mining periodical published in Montana, Idaho and Washington. Underlying his work as a journalist he has practical experience and broad scientific knowledge concerning the subject handled and has made his publication of value to the mining community and a factor in the development of the rich mineral resources of the northwest. His labors have been a distinct impetus to work of this character and to its allied interests and he has a wide acquaintance among prominent mining men of the northwest, who recognize in him one of the leading representatives of mining in this section of the country, his comprehensive knowledge enabling him to speak with authority upon questions relative to the development of the mines and utilization of the ore. He was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, September 26, 1859, a son of J. A. and Laura E. (Holleback) Armstrong, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The mother, who died in 1906, was of Holland Dutch descent, although the establishment of the family in America antedated the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather was a soldier of the War of 1812. J. A. Armstrong, who comes of English and Scotch lineage and also represents a family that was founded in America during the colonial epoch in our history, is now living retired in Minneapolis. He was county auditor and for several years served as a member of the state legislature of Minnesota, taking active and helpful part in shaping the public policy of county and commonwealth. He visited the

northwest before the city of Spokane had been dreamed of, making a journey to this section in the '60s. For a time he was with Fremont. He traveled first to California and then came up through the Walla Walla, Lewiston, Warren and Florence districts and afterward returned to Wisconsin. In his family were two sons and eight daughters, the brother of our subject being R. O. Armstrong, of Minnesota, who is engaged in the automobile business.

In the common schools of Minnesota Lyndon K. Armstrong pursued his education and then went to the territory of Dakota and afterward to Montana. Subsequently he established his home in the state of North Dakota where he engaged in the drug business. While in Montana he had been engaged in mining and from that time to the present has been interested in mining operations and all that pertains to the development of the mineral resources of the northwest. In February, 1890, he arrived in Spokane and engaged in mining in this district. He is interested in mining properties in every one of the northwestern states and in British Columbia, has been mining engineer and at three different times has published mining journals. He purchased a paper called the Northwestern Mining Review in 1892 and in 1893 bought the Spokane Miner. They suspended publication and he then established a paper which he called Mining, continuing to issue this for several years, but suspended publication in October, 1903. About 1908 he took the editorial management of the Northwest Mining News and early in the year 1911 purchased the paper which is now the only mining periodical published in the district covered by the states of Montana, Idaho and Washington. This is now in its seventh volume and has a large circulation among mining people, bringing into concise and tangible form the mining news which is of value to all who are engaged in the undertaking. Mr. Armstrong's long experience has made him particularly well qualified for the work of editing a paper of this character. His ability led to his selection to take charge of the state mineral exhibit at the Pan-American and Trans-Mississippi expositions and on several occasions he has had charge of the mineral exhibits at local fairs.

Mr. Armstrong organized the first mining exchange ever established in Spokane with Warren Hussey, of the Spokane National Bank, as president and himself as secretary. Every bank had a membership, including the Spokane National, the Washington National, the Traders National, the First National, the Citizens National and the Cannon's State Banks. This was organized in 1890 for the purposes of exploiting the mineral resources and maintaining a library and reading room. It eventually became an active stock exchange board, was taken over by the city to be made a part of the Chamber of Commerce which ultimately discontinued it, owing to the success of the Bureau of Information.

Perhaps nothing can better establish Mr. Armstrong's position as one of the foremost representatives of mining interests in the northwest than the citation of his membership relations. He belongs to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Canadian Mining Institute, the American Electro-Chemical Society, the American Mining Congress, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the Northwest Mining Association and the Mining Men's Club. He has been especially interested in the exploitation of the mining interests of this section of the country and maintains the best library on mining, geology and metallurgy in the northwest. He also belongs to the National Geographic Society, the Western Conservation League and the Chamber of Commerce and in the last named is serving as chairman of the mining committee.

Mr. Armstrong has been married twice. He first wedded Charlotte J. Grandy, who died in May, 1886, leaving a son, Halbert Armstrong, who is now assisting his father in newspaper work. In November, 1896, in Spokane, Mr. Armstrong wedded Lulu E. Hyatt, a daughter of M. Hyatt and a half-sister of D. C. Britt, who was formerly editor of the *Chelan Leader*. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are parents of two daughters, Helen and Marian, who are in school. The family are well known socially in Spokane, their home being the center of a cultured society circle. Mr. Armstrong is a republican in his political views, is well informed concerning the leading questions and issues of the day and has represented his party in city, county and state conventions. It is characteristic of him that he masters with thoroughness everything that he undertakes and this trait in his character has led to his close study of the mining proposition from every possible standpoint. He is thoroughly acquainted with the great scientific principles which underlie or have bearing upon his chosen field of labor. Geography, geology, chemistry—all have promoted his efficiency, as well as the broad practical experience which has come to him in his management and ownership of mining properties. He is numbered among those who are assisting largely in bringing into material form the hopes of the progressive citizens for the upbuilding of a great inland empire.

CHARLES E. MALLETTTE.

Operating in the field of real estate, Charles E. Mallette has handled important properties and at the same time has been connected with mining interests of the northwest. He was born in Illinois, November 4, 1861, a son of Henry and Marion (Curtis) Mallette, both of whom were natives of England. The father represented an old English family but chose to cast his lot with the residents of the new world and lived in various sections of this country to the time of his death, which occurred in 1869. His widow still survives and is now a resident of Victoria, British Columbia. The two daughters of the family are Mrs. G. Bollinger and Mrs. Lillian Fox, the latter a resident of San Jose, California.

Charles E. Mallette was partially educated in San Jose, to which place the family removed about 1864. He also spent some time in the university at Santa Clara and when his school days were over turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Later he removed to Victoria, British Columbia, where he entered the lumber business and subsequently began dealing in real estate, continuing in that field in Victoria for six years, or from 1881 until 1890. He was quite successful in his undertakings there and extending his efforts to other districts, became one of the principal owners of Port Angeles, Washington, where he established his home. With the development and upbuilding of the place he was prominently identified, was instrumental in installing the water works and was also interested in the light plant and in a sawmill there. In connection with H. Lutz he was one of the incorporators of the present Bank of Clallam County, and was its cashier for three or four years. He resided at Port Angeles from 1890 until 1897, but while his enterprise was a prominent factor in the upbuilding of that place, it largely proved his financial ruin, for the widespread financial panic of that period brought him heavy losses. However, he still retains some of his interests there. He afterward located in Nelson,

British Columbia, where he was engaged in the wholesale grain and hay business for a year and a half. In January, 1899, he arrived in Spokane and has since operated in real estate. He makes a specialty of handling big properties, yet conducts a general real-estate business and is interested in mining in the Coeur D'Alene country and also in Tuolumne county, California. In the Coeur D'Alene district he is interested in the Stewart and Snowstorm mines and is a stockholder in many others. He is a man of resolute purpose and his determination and energy have brought him the success which is now his.

On the 12th of April, 1882, in San Jose, California, Mr. Mallette was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Johnson, a daughter of W. J. Johnson, a farmer and pioneer of California, who went to that state in 1849. The three children of this marriage are: Mrs. H. M. Dean, of Spokane; Ethel, who is a graduate of Washington University of the class of 1910; and Lester, who is a student in the high school at Spokane. Mrs. Mallette is a member of the Congregational church and presides graciously over her hospitable home. Mr. Mallette holds membership with the Spokane Athletic Club and with Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M. He likewise belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Victoria and to the Elks lodge in Port Angeles. He is a member of the Spokane Stock Exchange, of which he was one of the incorporators and in which he has continuously served as an officer. He acted as its president in 1909 and is now secretary-treasurer. While living in Port Angeles, he served as mayor for two terms and was president of the Chamber of Commerce there for four or five years. He has long been active in politics as a supporter of the democratic party and has been a delegate to county and state conventions. He has also served on the county central committee and does all in his power to further the interests of the party in which he believes. It is a well known fact that Charles E. Mallette stands firmly in support of his principles and his life exemplifies the high purpose of the Masonic fraternity and is an example of good citizenship as well as of business enterprise.

STANLEY EVERETT HODGEN.

Stanley Everett Hodgen, president and manager of the firm of Hodgen & Company, Ltd., was born in Thomasburg, province of Ontario, Canada, in May, 1880, and is a son of James and Rebecca (Sayers) Hodgen.

In the acquirement of an education Stanley Everett Hodgen attended the public and high schools of Ontario. Upon attaining his maturity he began his business career, his first position being a clerkship in a wholesale grocery house in Grand Forks, North Dakota. The following year he gave this up in order to become a traveling salesman for the O. J. Barnes Company, also of Grand Forks, with whom he remained until June, 1903. He then came to Idaho to take a position in the wholesale department of the Lewiston Mercantile Company of Lewiston. The firm quickly recognized the young man's ability and trustworthiness and when assigned a stock of goods at White Bird, deemed him the one best qualified to take charge of the business. He took possession of the place in 1904, organizing the White Bird Mercantile Company which he most successfully conducted for four years, during that time acquiring the greater portion of the stock of the company. Two years

after going to White Bird, in 1906, he formed the Hodgen-Brown Cattle Company, which he managed for two years when he sold out his interest to his partner, Mr. Brown. After disposing of his interests in White Bird he came to Spirit Lake, organizing the firm of Hodgen & Company, Ltd. This was incorporated in September, 1908, with S. E. Hodgen, president and manager; G. D. Hodgen, secretary and treasurer; and D. MacKenzie of St. Paul, Minnesota. This company has prospered ever since its incipency, and is now recognized as one of the flourishing enterprises of the city. In January, 1911, Mr. Hodgen extended his activities by the organization of the Ione Mercantile Company, of Ione, Washington. This is a general mercantile concern with S. E. Hodgen as president; C. B. Hodgen, manager; and John Warner.

On the 26th of December, 1907, Mr. Hodgen was married to Miss Gertrude D. Alexander, a daughter of A. E. Alexander of Grangeville, Idaho.

Mr. Hodgen is a member of the Inland Club of Spokane, and fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, being a member of the White Bird Lodge of which he was treasurer during the period of his residence there. Although he is only a little more than thirty years of age, Mr. Hodgen has proven, through his capable management of every enterprise with which he has been connected, that he is destined to become one of the affluent business men of northwestern Idaho.

WARREN E. SHUCK.

Mining and real-estate interests have occupied the attention of Warren E. Shuck during the greater part of his business career, but he has now subordinated the latter to the former and is now largely engaged in the development of the Lawrence property at Clark's Fork, Idaho, the work being done under the name of the Lawrence Mining & Milling Company, of which he is secretary-treasurer. He was born in Minnesota, February 19, 1880. His parents, John S. and Anna M. (Baron) Shuck, were natives of Indiana and of England, respectively, and both died in the year 1897. The former was of German descent and was living in Indiana at the time of the Civil war. He enlisted on the 17th of August, 1862, as a member of Company E of the Indiana Infantry, and after the close of his military service removed to Minnesota. In the various localities in which he lived he was recognized as a leading and influential citizen. At one time he was editor of the Nance County Journal at Fullerton, Nebraska, and for a number of years he filled the office of probate judge in Jackson county, Kansas. He became editor of the Mantorville Express at Mantorville, Minnesota, and was elected county attorney of Cass county, that state. His fellow townsmen ever recognized him as a public-spirited citizen and knew he always subordinated partisanship to patriotism. Gordon R. Shuck is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and is an electrical engineer, connected with the Westinghouse people at Seattle, Washington. The two daughters of the family are: Mrs. Ivadelle Gibb, the wife of the Rev. John D. Gibb, of Madelia, Minnesota; and Mrs. Edith Ehrisman, of Rushmore, Minnesota.

Warren E. Shuck completed his public-school course by graduation from the high school at Holton, Kansas, and afterward was graduated from the academic department of the University of Minnesota in 1904, and from the law depart-

ment in 1906, at which time he won the LL. B. degree. Prior to his graduation from the university, however, he followed the profession of school teaching for one year in Kansas and one year in Minnesota, and subsequent to his graduation he engaged in the real-estate and mining business. His identification with the northwest dates from 1906, in which year he arrived in Spokane and established a general real-estate business but subordinates that to his mining interests. In this connection he has principally engaged in the development of the Lawrence property at Clark's Fork, Idaho. The business is incorporated under the name of the Lawrence Mining & Milling Company, with Joseph Reed as president; Smith Hilliard, vice president; and W. E. Shuck as secretary-treasurer. They own nine claims in the group and are about ready to install a concentrating mill. The values are lead silver and they have developed to a depth of six hundred feet in the lower levels and have done one thousand two hundred feet of work in the various surface workings. They have cut a No. 1 vein to the depth of three hundred feet and it is a true fissure vein. They have drifted on it four hundred feet and all the way the ore runs from two and a half to five and a half feet of milling ore, with considerable shipping ore mixed in. Mr. Shuck is also interested in the Senator Mining & Milling Company, of which he is secretary-treasurer, and which now has its property under development, having already a three hundred to four hundred foot tunnel. This promises good returns and its officers are the same as those of the Lawrence company. In addition, Mr. Shuck has other mining interests in the Coeur d'Alenes.

His study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give his support to the republican party. He is a member of the Spokane Athletic Club and of the Spokane Mining Association, and in these different connections his personal worth has won recognition in warm friendships. During the six years of his residence in the northwest he has gained a wide acquaintance and has here found the opportunities which he sought. His labors, carefully and intelligently directed, are bringing him good returns and he has every reason to hope that more than ordinary success will be his in his mining operations in this district.

GEORGE M. COLBORN.

George M. Colborn is a Spokane dealer in real estate, largely handling business property and suburban acreage. He was born in Iola, Kansas, August 7, 1875, a son of Josiah F. and Iola (Friend) Colborn, the former of whom was a native of Indiana and the latter of Virginia. The father, born February 7, 1829, came of Scotch-German ancestry and the family was established in America prior to the Revolution, in which representatives of the name took part. He also had military experience, being connected with the militia in pioneer times in fighting Indians in Kansas. He and his wife located upon a farm in the Sunflower state when that state was being opened up for settlement and the town of Iola was named in her honor, their land covering the townsite. The death of Mr. Colborn occurred June 16, 1904, at Wallace, Idaho, his wife surviving until January 25, 1911. The interment of both took place at Iola, Kansas. She had a brother who was an officer in the Civil war while among her ancestors were those who fought in the war for

independence. By her marriage she became the mother of the following named: Nell F., of Spokane; Madeline, the wife of D. C. McKissick, of Wallace, Idaho; Luella E., the widow of W. P. Northrup, of Murray, Idaho; Alice C., the widow of Winfield Scott, of Wallace, that state; Robert Curtis, who passed away at the age of nineteen years; and Jennie, who married E. H. Moffitt, of Wallace, Idaho, and died in 1909. The other member is George M. Colborn, of this review.

At the usual age the last named entered the public schools of Iola, continuing his study there until he had become a high-school student. He afterward attended a business college at Fort Scott, Kansas, and then took a position as stenographer. His identification with the northwest dates from 1892, when he located in Wallace, Idaho, remaining in that and other different towns until 1899, when he came to Spokane. Here he entered the real-estate field as an employe of the firm of Cook & Clark, and afterward was with Fred B. Grinnell, acquiring an interest in the business with which he was associated until he sold out in 1907. He then embarked in business on his own account and has so continued to the present day. His clientele has come to him in the field of business and suburban property, which he buys and sells, and he is handling Colborn and Morgan Acre Park addition just north of Hillyard, which consists of six hundred and forty acres, the tract being under the pumping system of irrigation, forty thousand dollars being expended in putting in this system. All of the land has been sold except a hundred-acre tract. About one hundred families are now living on this and the districts which have thus far been cultivated have been planted to orchards and gardens.

When Mr. Colborn arrived in Spokane his cash capital consisted of one hundred and fifty dollars. He borrowed seventy-five dollars to make the purchase of a lot in the Cannondale addition on which he began raising chickens. Almost from the outset his business prospered and as his financial resources increased he found it possible to remove from Cannondale to College avenue, where he secured better quarters. He afterward came to Manito Park where he has a beautiful home on a prominent corner that faces the park for a length of one hundred and fifty feet. Mr. Colborn assisted in promoting Manito Park addition. In a grove which is now a part of the park, in 1903 he met J. P. Graves, Dave Ham and another gentleman and they agreed to form a company and gave authority to the firm of Fred B. Grinnell & Company, of which Mr. Colborn was a member, to prosecute the work and develop that part of the country. The company had purchased all of the unplatted land owned by Francis Cook and Charles Reeder, turning it over to the above firm for sale. No residence district of Spokane has been better developed in as short a space of time. In 1904 Mr. Graves made the offer of a hat, suit and wagon if fifty houses were built in the district before May, 1905. The work was undertaken and within the time set seventy-five houses had been built. The meeting in the grove resulted from the fact that those gentlemen wished to consult with Mr. Colborn and Mr. Grinnell as real-estate experts as to the advisability and possibility of transforming it into a part of the city. The work was accomplished and he won the reward. One hundred acres of Manito Park have been deeded to the city and that district is rapidly developing, becoming one of the most attractive portions of Spokane.

On the 31st of July, 1897, Mr. Colborn was united in marriage to Miss Lulu V. Gilbert, of Kellogg, Idaho. The father was one of the early residents of this district, coming to Spokane from Minnesota prior to his removal to Kellogg in 1884.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Colborn have been born three daughters, Jessie, Helen and Jean, of whom the two eldest are now attending school.

Mr. Colborn exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but has never been an aspirant for office. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and finds recreation and interest in his membership in the Spokane Club and the Spokane Athletic Club, of which he is a life member. He has won and well merits the title of a self-made man. No fortunate circumstances aided him at the outset of his career. He has worked along the lines of persistent, earnest labor, has ever been watchful of opportunities and in their utilization has advanced toward success. His work, too, has been of a character which has contributed in no small measure to Spokane's progress and improvement.

HON. JAMES ALLEN PERKINS.

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

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



J. A. PERKINS

river, east of the Columbia and west of the Rocky mountains, and in various other ways took active part in the development of the district, both along material and political lines.

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

Mr. Perkins was married in Whitman county, in 1873, to Miss Jennie Ewart, daughter of Captain James Ewart. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are parents of four children, namely: Mimie B., who in November, 1899, married L. L. Tower, a mining engineer, residing at Northport, Washington; Myrtle M., who in June, 1896, became the wife of Charles E. Scriber, cashier of the Second National Bank of Colfax; Stella, who is the wife of N. B. McDowell and lives in Spokane; and Sumner E. The three daughters were all educated at Mills Seminary in Oakland, California.

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

With all of the varied activities of home and business life, Mr. Perkins has

never been neglectful of his duties and obligations of citizenship and has been a close and thorough student of the political signs of the times. His influence and efforts have extended beyond city and county into state politics and his opinions have long carried weight in republican councils. In the session of 1879 he represented Whitman county in the territorial legislature, and public approval of his course would undoubtedly have been given him in a reelection had he not declined to again stand for office. He has been a delegate to territorial conventions, chairman of the republican county central committee, a member of the territorial committee and was one of the members of the first town council of Colfax. The appreciation of his fellow townsmen for his worth, ability and progressive citizenship is indicated by the fact that he has four times been chosen for mayor of Colfax and once without an opposing vote. He was an alternate delegate to the national convention which nominated James A. Garfield for the presidency and in 1892 was a delegate at large to the national republican convention which met at Minneapolis. In August of that year Mr. Perkins was strongly urged by many to allow his name to be used in connection with the candidacy for governor but he steadily refused. Many believe that he would have received the nomination had he cared for it, and a nomination at that time would have been equivalent to an election. Again his friends urged him to become a candidate for the position of United States senator in 1893, but he would not consent as long as Hon. J. B. Allen was before the legislature as a candidate. His ambition has not been in the line of office seeking and yet no man is more mindful of his duties of citizenship nor labors more earnestly and effectively to promote public progress. Every phase of his public as well as of his private life is above reproach and even those who hold adverse political opinions have naught to say against the man. He is naturally courteous and cordial and these qualities have won him friends wherever he is known, and the fact that those who have known him longest are his warmest friends is an indication of an honorable and well spent life.

JUDGE WM. A. HUNEKE.

Judge Wm. A. Huncke, who is a distinguished jurist of Spokane, was born August 12, 1864, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of John and Christine (Ringen) Huncke. The father, who was a native of Germany, was a Methodist minister for many years. He was one of the home guard during the war and was in the government employ in the postal department in Europe before coming to America. His death occurred in 1897. The mother was of German descent and died in 1868. To their union five children were born: William A., of this sketch; Louis, who is head bookkeeper for J. F. Fletcher & Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Albert J., who is manager of a mining company at Tyrone, New Mexico; Mrs. E. P. Lurker, of Evansville, Indiana; and Mrs. Amelie C. Kloenne, who is residing in Logansport, Indiana.

William A. Huncke pursued his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently was a student at Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, where he took a course in the classics and from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. Later he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. As soon as he

was admitted to the bar and thus qualified to practice before the courts he opened an office in Louisville, Kentucky, and began practicing law and serving as collector. He remained there for one year but in the fall of 1889 came to Spokane where he has since been located. His ability and learning soon brought him into prominence, and in the courts he gave proof of his power in coping with the intricacies of the law and presenting his cause with clearness and force, so the majority of his auditors were brought to his point of view through his logical statements and persuasive elements. He was elected judge in 1904 and reelected in 1908. At present he has charge of department 2. Since he has been connected with the Spokane bar he has been in partnership with various members of the legal fraternity of this city. His first partner was Fred P. Fisher, with whom he practiced for two or three months. Later he entered into partnership with Mark F. Mendenhall, with whom he remained for two years. After practicing alone for some time he became associated with R. J. Danson on the 1st of January, 1896, their partnership holding for nine years, until Mr. Huneke was elected to the bench. Aside from the attention he gives his profession he has also interested himself in mining.

On the 28th of December, 1899, Mr. Huneke was married to Miss Laura Grace Cook, a daughter of Isaac Cook of Spokane. The father, who is of English descent, traces his ancestry back to Governor William Bradford. Throughout his active career he was a minister and was at various times president of different colleges. He is now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Huneke have become the parents of three children: Bradford, deceased; Helen and John.

In politics Mr. Huneke gives his support to the republican party, and before his election to the judgeship was active in political circles and served as delegate to county conventions. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is widely acknowledged as a man of strong intellect and superior ability whose learning constitutes an ornament to the Spokane bar.

GEORGE S. BAILEY.

A splendidly equipped mining property is that of the Ozark Mining & Milling Company of which George S. Bailey is the manager. It has all the necessary adjuncts for successful operation of its claims and its work is being carried on along profitable lines. For the onerous duties which devolve upon him in this connection Mr. Bailey was well trained, having been graduated as a mining engineer at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was born in Galena, Illinois, August 10, 1861, a son of J. R. and Mary (Harris) Bailey, both of whom were natives of London, England, and representatives of prominent and well known English families. The father was actively engaged in business at Galena, Illinois, for twenty-five years and was a man of considerable local influence and distinction, representing Jo Daviess county in the Illinois legislature and filling other positions of trust and responsibility in the community. The Harris family were among the earliest to secure homesteads in the vicinity of Galena and the founding of the family in America antedates the Revolutionary war. The brothers of Mrs. Bailey were soldiers of the Civil war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bailey were born five sons and four daughters: George S.; Albert, who is a resident of Dalton, South Dakota; William, living in Yankton,

South Dakota; Frank, a resident of Parker, that state; Edward L., whose home is in Marion Junction, South Dakota; Lizzie, the wife of J. E. Oliver, of Mankato, Minnesota; Alice, the wife of A. L. Greene, of Hanover, Illinois; Maggie, the wife of James McAllister, of Parker, South Dakota; and Hattie, the wife of W. S. Sanderson, of Bellevue, Iowa.

George S. Bailey pursued his preliminary education in the common schools of Galena, Illinois, and was graduated as a mining engineer at Scranton, Pennsylvania, with the degree of M. E. Throughout the greater part of his life he has been connected in one capacity or another with mining interests. However, he was engaged in merchandising in Montana for three years, after which he spent four years in that state in connection with the mines. He afterward went to Lewiston, Idaho, where he continued for twelve years, and since 1910 has been a resident of Spokane. He has followed mining engineering and done general consulting work yet has devoted most of his time to the management of different properties. For three years he was general manager for the Wild Goose Rapids Mining Company of Wallowa, Oregon, owners of a copper mine which Mr. Bailey largely developed. He afterward became manager of the Black Jack gold mine on Salmon river in Idaho where he remained for three years. Subsequently he took charge of the Ozark Mining & Milling Company as manager and has had the oversight of this property for three years. Its holdings are located at Pieree City, Idaho, and the company is milling free gold. There are seven claims in the Ozark, nine in the Wild Rose and six in the Cameron properties and the mill has a capacity of one hundred tons and is located on the Wild Rose property. It is operated to its full capacity and the average run is about nine tons. The depth is now five hundred and sixty feet by means of a cross-cut tunnel. This represents an expenditure of about one hundred and twelve thousand dollars on the property and they have nine hundred thousand dollars blocked out and ready for the mill. The lead shows at five hundred and sixty feet depth and is forty-two feet in width, being broader than on the surface but of a different character of ore, having more base, so that it will necessitate the leaching process in its handling. The Wild Rose was formerly owned by W. S. Wilkinson, of Walla Walla, and M. A. Ellis, of Pieree City, and paid to them dividends of about one hundred thousand dollars before it was taken over by the Ozark Company. The Ozark claim was formerly owned by John Gaffney, one of the pioneers of Idaho, and was operated by him until the 1st of September, 1905, paying him upwards of sixty thousand dollars. The Cameron is now under development and the company expects to spend on the three properties in the year 1912 about seventy-five thousand dollars. Mr. Bailey is also interested in mining properties in the state of Montana and in southern Oregon. He is the vice president of the Sunrise Gold Mining Company, owning property at Pieree City, and he is also interested in many other undeveloped properties both in Idaho and Oregon. His college training gives him an excellent working knowledge and his broad experience has continuously called forth his skill and ability so that his labors have been a potent force in the development of the rich mineral resources of this section.

In 1884 Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Rosa B. Larson, of Yankton, South Dakota. Mr. Bailey was again married at Great Falls, Montana, in 1891, his second union being with Miss Minnie L. Cox, a daughter of John W. Cox, of Hillsboro, Iowa. The only child of this marriage is Murrell Bailey.

In his political views Mr. Bailey is an earnest republican and does whatever he can to further the interests of the party and promote its welfare. He has served as a delegate to county and state conventions in both Montana and Idaho and was city alderman of Clarkston, Washington, for two years, or from 1902 until 1904. He was also for two terms school trustee at Pierce City, Idaho, and he indorses all of the practical plans and projects for the benefit of the communities in which he has lived. He became an Elk while in Lewiston and also attained the Knight Templar degree in the commandery at that place, having previously been initiated into Masonry as a member of the lodge at Clarkston, Washington. His friends, and they are many, find him a genial, social gentleman, appreciative of good comradeship and always loyal to those who merit his high regard and his confidence.

ROBERT L. DALKE.

Robert L. Dalke, engaged in the real-estate business with offices in the Jamieson building in Spokane, was born in Tomah, Wisconsin, August 13, 1873. The name indicates his German lineage, his parents, Edward C. and Augusta (Kert) Dalke both being natives of Germany. The mother was brought to the United States when quite young and passed away in this country in 1887. The father still survives and is now living retired in Spokane. The only daughter of the family is Mrs. T. H. Rieger, of this city.

Robert L. Dalke, the only son, pursued his education in the public schools of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and afterward studied law in that city and in Marinette, Wisconsin. He felt at the time that his services would be of more use if exerted in other lines, yet he devoted nine long years to the mastery of the principles of law and has found that his knowledge thereof has proven of practical benefit and value to him in later years. He first came to Spokane in October, 1899, and opened a real-estate office six months after his arrival. He formed a partnership with J. Lawyer and W. H. Kernan, with whom he continued for seven years, conducting an extensive business in promoting suburban properties. He was financially interested and instrumental in putting upon the market the Pine Grove Terrace and South Side Cable additions and also conducted a general real-estate business, in which he has specialized since the dissolution of the partnership in 1906. In the intervening years he has practiced alone and has become well known as a real-estate broker, largely advertising, promoting and selling his own properties. He has handled real estate both in Spokane and elsewhere and has done as much as any one man in this city in his line of work, while none has more intimate knowledge of the properties upon the market and their real value. The first year in which he was alone his commissions amounted to eight thousand dollars. His activities have never abated and in buying and selling real estate he has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance.

His political activity has also made Mr. Dalke well known for he is a loyal advocate of whatever he believes to be right and the principles of the republican party have found in him a stalwart champion. He has labored for its success and has represented his party in both county and state conventions. For four years, from 1907 until 1910 inclusive, he was councilman of Spokane from the fourth

ward. This period was notable by reason of the constructive measures which were introduced. It was during that time that most of the bridges were built and important work was done on the extension of the water and sewer systems, including the installation of the Grand Trunk sewer system, the pipes of which are from nine to twelve feet in diameter. One of the councilmen who fathered the measure was Mr. Dalke, who suggested to the engineer that the Grand Trunk system be on the north side in order to operate necessary drainage. He was likewise a member of the council when the franchise to the North Coast and Milwaukee railroads was granted and while one of the city fathers the Mission, Washington, Olive and Howard street bridges were built and the plans made and work ordered for the Monroe street bridge. As a public official Mr. Dalke discountenanced useless expenditure but never believed in retrenchment to the extent of crippling public progress and improvement. He believes in advancement at all times and feels that Spokane's public work must be in keeping with the growth of the city which has been brought about through private enterprise and industry.

In Menominee, Michigan, in October, 1899, Mr. Dalke was united in marriage to Jennie L. Brown, a daughter of Mrs. James Esler, of Varna, Ontario, and unto them have been born two children, Gertrude L. and Robert L., who are in school. Mr. Dalke is a member of the German Lutheran church and his wife holds membership in the Presbyterian church. Their interests are as one in their desire for the moral development of the community and their aid and influence are given along that line. The military chapter in Mr. Dalke's life history covers between two and three years' service as a member of Company L, Third Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen and with the Royal Highlanders and in strictly social lines is a member of the Inland Club. For about thirteen years he has been a resident of Spokane and in that period he has proven his worth as a business man and citizen, never neglecting private interests for public affairs nor concentrating his attention so closely upon the former that he neglects his obligations of citizenship.

E. TAPPAN TANNATT.

In making a selection of those men, sketches of whose lives should go to make up the biographical portion of this work, the author has used great care to select none but such as have in some measure left "footprints on the sands of time," or who have, by their lives and labors, aided materially in making this the great center of commercial, industrial and mining activity which it is today. In this connection mention should be made of E. Tappan Tannatt, a civil and hydraulic engineer, whose work has been of an important character not only in Spokane and the Inland Empire, but also in Montana, in California and in Hawaii. He was born in Manchester, Massachusetts, September 16, 1864, his parents being General T. R. and Elizabeth Foster (Tappan) Tannatt, the former a native of the state of New York, and the latter of Manchester, Massachusetts. They now reside at No. 1311 Seventh avenue in Spokane, and General Tannatt is retired. Their only daughter, Miriam H., is the wife of Dr. C. K. Merriam, a retired physician of Spokane.

Mr. Tannatt, whose name introduces this record, pursued a course in the University of Illinois and in Washington State College, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science and Electrical Engineer. He became connected with engineering parties in the early development work of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, being thus engaged from 1881 until 1883 on the line to Huntington. He was also with the Oregon Improvement Company in the development of the western country and later entered the University of Illinois. However, in 1886, he returned to the northwest to take up engineering work and in 1891 was elected county surveyor of Latah county, Idaho, which position he filled for two years. He also followed engineering in that state and for further training along professional lines entered the Washington State College at Pullman, where he spent three years, being graduated in 1898 with the degree of B. S. E. E. He next went to Portland, where he passed the examination for lieutenant in the United States Volunteer Engineers. He was commissioned by President McKinley and approved by the senate for important service in that connection, and at the close of the Spanish-American war he accepted a position as engineer in charge of the civil department of the Waialua Agricultural Company at Honolulu. He served through the period of development work covering two years and resigned to take a position as managing engineer of the Oahu College Trustees. They were doing a large amount of engineering development work, developing an addition to Honolulu, placing the city water works and building an electric line, of which he had charge from its inception to its completion. He opened an engineer's office in Honolulu and engaged in development irrigation work on the islands, constructing the then largest dam and gravity system in the Hawaiian group, at Waiamea and Waialua. Closing that work, Mr. Tannatt returned to the United States and opened an engineer's office in the Empire State building in Spokane. A year later, however, he accepted a position as professor of civil engineering in the Montana State College and engineer in charge of the Montana irrigation department of the experiment station. While there he wrote a large number of bulletins on engineering topics and was the man who discovered and reported upon the effect of alkali on Portland cement. At the end of five years he returned to Spokane and opened offices in the Empire State building, where he is now located. He is president of the Jordan-Tannatt Engineering Company at Helena, Montana; also president of the Tannatt-Allen Company, an engineering company of Spokane, that makes a specialty of hydraulic and irrigation work with contract to install the same. They have installed pumping plants for the Spokane Brewing & Malting Company, the Blalock Fruit Company of Walla Walla, and many smaller plants. Mr. Tannatt is personally carrying on consulting engineering work and is consulting engineer for the city of Pomeroy and also the city of Waitsburg.

His bulletin on the effect of alkali upon Portland cement attracted world-wide attention and resulted in the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of alkali-proof Portland cement at Denver Colorado, by the Colorado Portland Cement Company. When he first issued his statement concerning alkali Mr. Tannatt was subjected to much unkind criticism but the government today agrees with the facts which he presented. He made over five thousand tests before he proved the truth of his theory. The bulletin published by Professor Edwin Burke of the Montana experiment station shows chemical reaction is now recognized as a fact. Cement failures that were credited to poor work were shown to be due to the action of

alkali on the cement and manufacturers and builders are now taking precaution against failure from this cause. Sea water was also included in this discovery and its action is identical with that of alkali.

While a member of the Second United States Engineering Corps Mr. Tannatt was stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco and also at Honolulu and did much work on the present Camp McKinley and also on the preliminary surveys at Pearl harbor.

In 1890, at Farmington, Washington, Mr. Tannatt was married to Miss Virginia Carlton, a daughter of Captain J. F. Carlton, a Civil war veteran, now residing at Kendrick, Idaho. Their four children are: Hazel, who is a graduate of the State Normal School at Cheney and is now teaching history and domestic science at Reardon, Washington; Carlton, Miriam and Virginia, all in school. The parents are members of the First Presbyterian church and Mr. Tannatt is a teacher of a class of boys in the Sunday school, in the work of which he is much interested. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Pacific Lodge, No. 288, at Honolulu. He is also connected with the United Spanish War Veterans and in politics is a republican. He took an active part in politics in Idaho and was elected county surveyor on the republican ticket. While in Hawaii he was much interested in what is known as the home rule republican party and was instrumental in the appointment of the senate investigating committee. He laid before senator Mitchell the conditions and the report of the commission which was practically the same as the letters written to Senator Mitchell upon the subject. Outside the field of politics, however, Mr. Tannatt's most important public service has been done. His discoveries concerning Portland cement and the engineering projects with which he has been connected have constituted valuable and important elements in the progress and improvement in this section of the country. His work is of far-reaching influence and value and entitles him to prominent recognition as a citizen and civil engineer.

O. G. LABEREE.

Never courting notoriety nor publicity but quietly and persistently pursuing his way with well defined plans and strong purpose, O. G. Laberee has reached a notable position among the most prominent mining and railway men of the northwest. His record needs no especial elaboration nor commendation; it speaks for itself for his labors have been an element in the utilization of the great natural resources of this section of the country and therefore the source of the country's development and prosperity. From each experience in life he has learned the lesson therein contained.

Mr. Laberee belongs to that class of representative and ambitious men who have crossed the border from Canada into the United States where competition is greater but where advancement is more quickly secured. He was born on a farm in Melbourne county in the province of Quebec in 1864, his parents being Benjamin R. and Mary Jane (Wakefield) Laberee, the former of French Huguenot and Irish lineage and the latter of English descent. The first member of the Laberee family in America left France at the time of the persecution of the



O. G. LABEREE

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Huguenots and went to Ireland. He married a daughter of that country and some years afterward with his wife and two sons sailed in his own vessel, loaded with merchandise, for the new world, landing at or near Boston. Soon afterward he secured a homestead in Massachusetts but had not long been a resident of New England when both he and his wife met death at the hands of the Indians. One of the sons escaped but the other was captured by the red men and taken to Quebec, where he was held as a prisoner for about a year. He finally escaped in the winter and traveled through one hundred miles of wilderness before reaching a settlement. At length, however, he arrived in Eastern Townships, Compton county, in the province of Quebec, where members of the Laberee family have since lived.

Thoroughness characterized O. G. Laberee in the acquirement of an education and has been one of his salient characteristics in later life. After leaving the high school he looked about him for a favorable business opening and in the year 1884, when twenty years of age, decided to try his fortune on the Pacific coast, traveling westward with a carload of thoroughbred cattle over the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was only partially completed at that time. As a cattle breeder he became well known in the west but still more important interests were to claim his attention as in the recognition of opportunities he has extended his efforts into the fields of mining and railroad building.

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

Mr. Laberee's judgment concerning the material resources of the northwest has proven to be remarkably sound and his insight keen. After a visit made to Boundary Creek, British Columbia, he purchased the Knob Hill mine and a large interest in the Old Ironsides, two of the principal properties of the Granby Consolidated Mining Company, these properties constituting the basis upon which the company was formed. He remained a stockholder in the company for many years and derived from his interests a most gratifying profit. He disposed of his Roslyn interests in 1898, soon after the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides properties were placed upon the market in eastern Canada. He was also the organizer of the Mollie Gibson Mining Company which owns and is operating the Mollie Gibson mine in the Slokane country. At about the same time he purchased the Virtue mine at Baker City, Oregon, which has a record of having paid over three million dollars in dividends. He also became the owner of the Cumberland mine at Silver City, Idaho, and formed the Virtue Consolidated Mining Company with a capital of three million dollars, the stock of which was easily sold to eastern investors for Mr. Laberee's name in connection with such properties had come to be regarded as a guarantee of their worth. His investments in 1899 included the pur-

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES C. BROAD.

James C. Broad, a contractor largely engaged on public work, displays in his business connections marked executive ability and keen insight, combined with a thorough knowledge of all that pertains directly to his chosen field of labor. He was born in England, October 19, 1865, the only son of William and Maria Broad, who were also natives of that country, where the mother still resides. The father died in 1866 and Mrs. Broad afterward became the wife of Thomas Pierce, by whom she had six children: William, Thomas, Albert and Bessie, all residents of Spokane; Annie, who is the wife of John Toms, also of this city; and Carrie, living in England.

In the public schools of his native country James C. Broad pursued his education and first became connected with mining in Cornwall, England. He afterward engaged in the butchering business for a year and in 1884, then a youth of nineteen, crossed the Atlantic and made his way to Chicago, where he conducted a butchering business for two years. He went to British Columbia at the time of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and there continued for a year, after which he spent the succeeding six months in Chicago. He next went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained for three months and spent a half year in Kansas City before his removal to Telluride, Colorado. He was there engaged in mining until he came to Spokane. Here he began general contracting and has continued in this place to the present time. For about three years, from 1889 until 1892, he was engaged on contract work for the Washington Water Power Company, being thus employed at the time it was consolidated with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. He did construction work for that corporation and also did the construction work for the Arlington Heights Street Railway Company and the City Park Transit Company in the building of an electric railway. For the past fifteen years he has been largely engaged in the execution of city contracts, building waterworks, sewers and doing street grading. He put in the north side force mains and a twenty-eight-foot force main from the pumping station to Division street. He also graded Seventh avenue, Maple, Ash, Walnut, Perry and Nora streets. In sewer work he built the sewer for No. 4 district for seven miles; in No. 5 district in the fifth ward, three miles; No. 7 district, in the first ward, three miles; also the sewers in Second, Fourth and Fifth avenues, Jefferson street, Sprague and Grand avenues, McClellan street, Twenty-sixth street, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Wall and How-

ard streets, Cataldo avenue, Washington street, Spofford avenue, Maxwell, Nora, Sinto, Sharpe, Stevens, Dean, Gardiner, Boone, Kalispell, Normandy, Atlantic, Montgomery, Mansfield and Mission streets. He put in the drainage in Brown's addition for about six miles and also the Cannon Hill drainage for about five miles. He also installed the sewer system at Moscow, Idaho, extending for twenty miles; the waterworks at Potlatch; the waterworks at Davenport; and the waterworks at Wilbur. Mr. Broad is also interested in the Snowstorm Mining & Milling Company of which he is a director. This property is located in Idaho and is now making shipments. He is also interested in the Rambler-Cariboo in British Columbia and the Stewart in Idaho. He is a freeholder and is one of Spokane's foremost citizens who has witnessed much of its growth and progress. He was residing here during the time of the great fire in 1889 and recalls many interesting details of that disaster.

Fraternally Mr. Broad is a prominent Mason, holding membership in the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and consistory, also in the Mystic Shrine and the Order of the Eastern Star. He likewise belongs to the Spokane Athletic Club and politically he is an active republican who recognizes the obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and strives to advance the public welfare through the adoption of political principles that are permanent factors in good government. His business interests, his political activities, his Masonic connections, have all brought him into prominence as a leading citizen of Spokane and in an analysis of his life record it is found that his success has its root in close application, thorough preliminary training and promptness and reliability in the execution of his contracts. Such a man naturally enjoys public confidence and wins the high regard and warm esteem of his fellowmen.

ALBERT HELD.

Albert Held, a Spokane architect, with offices in the Realty building, was born at New Ulm, Minnesota, March 25, 1866, a son of Albert and Christine (Stupp) Held, of that city. The father was a contractor and builder and still makes his home there. The son pursued his education in the public schools and in the University of Minnesota, which he attended for two years, pursuing the technical course. He then followed his calling as a draughtsman in various places in Minnesota and when the disastrous Spokane fire occurred in the fall of 1889 he realized that there would be much building in the city and opened an office here and has since occupied a leading position in the profession in the Inland Empire. He designed the Holly-Mason building—the first real fireproof structure in Spokane,—the Palace department store, the Home Telephone building, the North Central high school, the Marshall-Wells Company storehouse, the Realty building, the terminal station and all the work on the Inland Empire system. He was also the architect of the new gas works, the Centennial Mills, St. Luke's Hospital, the State Veterinary Hospital and the entire interior of Sacred Heart Hospital above the third floor, and among Spokane's fine apartment houses he designed the new Kniekerbocker apartments for Graham B. Dennis, the finest ever erected in the far west, and also the San Marco and Breslin apartments. Among the early resi-

dences which were built after designs that he made were those of James Clark, C. H. Reeves, E. D. Sanders and William F. Zimmermann, and he was also the architect of the Webster and Lincoln schools. In addition to his profession he is a director of the Exchange National Bank.

On the 14th of October, 1903, in Spokane, Mr. Held was married to Mrs. Kate C. Logan, a daughter of I. T. and Melinde C. Benham, of this city.

In politics Mr. Held is independent, nor has he ever been an office seeker but recently has been appointed a park commissioner. He is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and in the summer of 1911 represented Spokane and the state of Washington on the Boston Chamber of Commerce official tour of Europe for the purpose of creating an interest in the old world in the fifth congress of the International Chamber of Commerce to be held in Boston, in 1912. Mr. Held belongs to Imperial Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F., to the Spokane Club and is a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He was one of a committee of fifteen of the Spokane Club who acquired the site and assisted in raising the funds to erect the new clubhouse. Evidences of his skill and ability are seen on all sides in Spokane and with the upbuilding of the city that has sprung into existence since the time of the fire he has been closely associated.

FRITZ MARSCHANTE.

Fritz Marschante is proprietor of the Pacific Hotel and is equally well known in financial and mining circles, being a heavy stockholder in some of the leading mining companies operating in the northwest. He was born in Strassburg, Germany, January 29, 1874, and his parents, John and Anna Marie (Hoffman) Marschante, were also natives of that city, where they still reside, the father being now retired from active business. He is of French descent and a representative of a prominent family. He served as a soldier under the emperor Napoleon III and has various mementos in recognition of his bravery and loyalty. He was on active duty much throughout the time of his connection with the army and was a non-commissioned officer. In days of peace he devoted his time as wine grower and dealer and was the owner of large vineyards until his substantial success enabled him to retire from active life. His wife, too, belongs to a leading family of southern Germany, her people being at one time the richest in that part of the country and owners of large forests. Michael and Charles Marschante, brothers of Fritz Marschante, are still residents of Germany and have been soldiers in the army. The only daughter of the family who is living in America is Louise, now the widow of Victor Dessert, and a resident of Spokane. The other daughter, Mary, is the wife of George Entzminger and they make their home in Germany.

In the public schools of his native city Fritz Marschante pursued his education to the age of sixteen years, when he came to the United States, arriving in Spokane in 1890. Here he first secured employment in the Pacific Hotel and has occupied nearly every position in connection with the conduct of the hostelry of which he is now the proprietor. In 1903 he secured a lease on the building and has since been conducting the hotel with excellent success, making it one of the

popular houses of the city, to which is accorded an extensive patronage. Aside from this Mr. Marschante is interested in the Traders National Bank of Spokane and is widely known as a representative of mining interests. He was one of the promoters of the Jack Waite Mining Company, of which he is a director, he and his associates purchasing for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars the property which lies in the Coeur d'Alene mining district and comprises three claims and a fraction. This is a silver lead property which is listed and shipments are made to International, Utah; and to Salida, Colorado. The company is capitalized for one million, five hundred thousand dollars, and sold one million, four hundred thousand shares. No treasury stock, however, is offered now. The present officers of the company are: Robert Sheffels, president; J. P. Schroeder, vice president; and Albert A. Piller, secretary-treasurer.

In addition to his connection with the Jack Waite Mining Company, Mr. Marschante is the vice president of the Bear Top Orofino Consolidated Mining Company and was one of the promoters of the Orofino, which merged with the Bear Top, making a group of twenty-one claims. They are shipping four hundred and fifty tons per month at the present time and the output is constantly on the increase. This is a lead silver property located in the Coeur d'Alene district and the officers of the company are: Dr. George Rohrer, president; F. Marschante, vice president; and Joe N. Thenes, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Marschante is still interested in the Black Horse mine, of which he was at one time a director. This is also a lead silver property in the Coeur d'Alenes and there are nine claims in the group. He is likewise interested in several other mining ventures and in addition he owns a section of land in Stevens county, which is a hay farm under cultivation. Into industrial circles he has also extended his efforts, being now a stockholder and the vice president of the Crescent Woodenware & Box Manufacturing Company, which is a profitable enterprise, manufacturing all kinds of woodenware and boxes. Its officers are: Reinhard Martin, president and treasurer; Fritz Marschante, vice president; and Meyer Rosenberg, secretary and manager. The extent and importance of the business interests of Mr. Marschante indicates something of his ability, his enterprise and his initiative spirit.

On the 19th of October, 1902, in Spokane, Mr. Marschante was united in marriage to Miss Florence La Pray, a representative of one of the oldest white families of Stevens county, Washington. Her father, Joseph La Pray, located in that county in 1859 and built the La Pray toll bridge twenty-five miles down the river. In pioneer times he hauled freight, using several teams in this way between Walla Walla and Colville. Mr. and Mrs. Marschante are the parents of two children, a son and daughter, Fritz and Marion.

Mr. Marschante is a freeholder of Spokane and in politics is an active republican, representing his party at different times in state conventions and doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He belongs to the Ancient Order of Red Men and the Foresters of America, also to the Inland Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. While his business activities have been of constantly growing importance, he has found time to cooperate in public measures for the general benefit of the community and his efforts on the whole have contributed to the progress and upbuilding of this section of the state. His record furnishes a notable example of a self-made man, as from the age of sixteen years he has been dependent upon his own resources, working his way upward by

means of indefatigable industry and unflinching determination. In every position which he filled he proved his worth and gradually came to a place where he was able to control important interests. From that time his efforts have been of constantly broadening scope and he is recognized now as a man of force in the business and mining circles of the northwest.

EDWARD J. ROBERTS.

Edward J. Roberts, general superintendent of the Spokane International Railway Company, is one of the prominent civil engineers of the northwest, being thoroughly familiar with the great scientific principles which underlie his profession and with the active work incident to the various departments of civil engineering. He has always been prompted by laudable ambition and the high ideal of service which he placed before himself has been reached. Throughout his life he has been identified with the Missouri valley country or the far west. He was born on a farm in Columbia county, Wisconsin, September 9, 1857. His parents, Evan W. and Elizabeth (Williams) Roberts, were long identified with agricultural interests there. Upon the old homestead the son was reared, being afforded the opportunity of supplementing his early education, acquired in the district schools of his native county, by study in Ripon College of Ripon, Wisconsin. Following his graduation from that institution, in 1880, he turned his attention to railroading and throughout his entire life has directed his efforts in this broad branch of labor. His first position was that of axman on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Omaha Railroad, but the following year, in 1881, he came west with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, then engaged in construction work and in locating crews. He made his headquarters at Glendive, Montana, and was first employed as a leveler but afterward became assistant construction engineer and subsequently locating engineer. In 1883 he went to the Canadian Pacific Railroad and aided in locating their line through the Selkirk mountains. In 1884 he was in charge of the location and construction of that road, continuing his work on the completion of the main line until the latter part of 1885. In the succeeding winter he was locating engineer with the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad and in 1887 was appointed chief engineer of construction in charge of all surveys and construction on an extension of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, now the Great Northern Railroad, from Minot, North Dakota, to Great Falls, Montana. The building of this railroad extension of five hundred and fifty miles in six months was the record for rapid railway construction in the United States. At that time Mr. Roberts was a young man of but twenty-nine years yet he completed the longest stretch of railroad in the shortest time of anyone who had undertaken a similar work. His plans were well formulated, the work carefully systematized and the results achieved brought to him the attention of railway builders and men throughout the country.

Mr. Roberts' connection with Spokane dates from 1888, in which year he visited the city and made the survey for the Spokane & Eastern from Davenport to the Columbia river. The following year he took up his permanent abode here and joined D. C. Corbin as chief engineer of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad

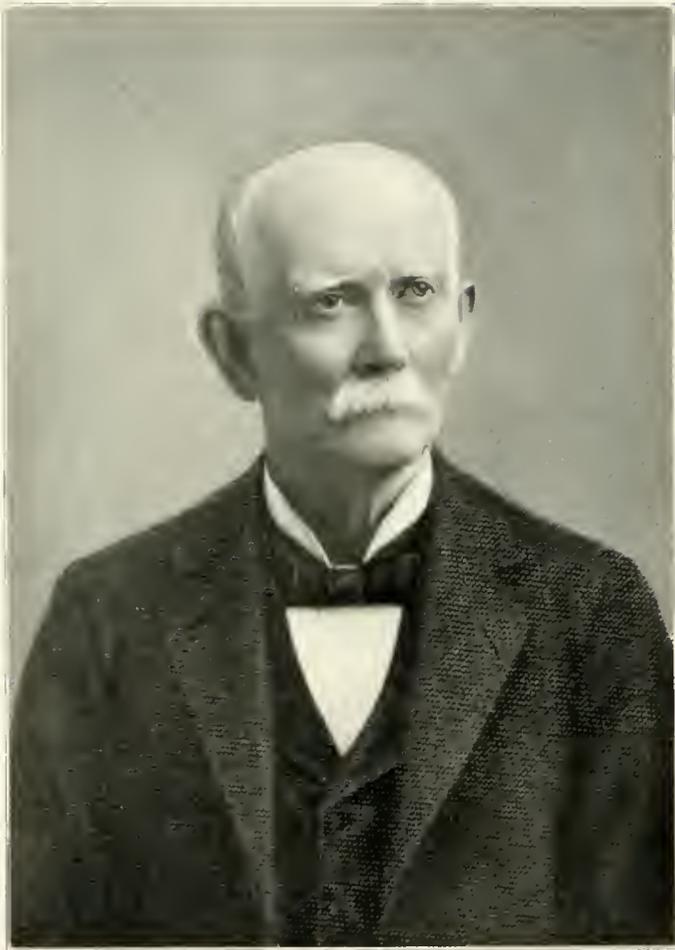
and has since been associated with Mr. Corbin in all of his enterprises. Among the roads which they have built are the Nelson & Fort Shepherd, in British Columbia; the Columbia & Red Mountain Railroad; and the Spokane International Railroad. After Mr. Corbin sold the Spokane Falls & Northern, Mr. Roberts was made general manager of the Sweeny mines, in the Coeur d'Alene district. These included the mines that were afterward consolidated under the name of the Federal Mining Company and Mr. Roberts became the first general manager. At this writing, in 1911, he is general superintendent for the Spokane International Railway Company; the Corbin Coke & Coal Company, of British Columbia; president of the Union Iron Works of Spokane; and a director of the Exchange National Bank and of the Union Trust & Savings Bank.

Mr. Roberts was married on the 13th of December, 1883, to Miss Mary Tracy, a daughter of J. M. and Rebecca (Davis) Tracy, of Liverpool, England. Her father was a noted railroad contractor and took a prominent part in the construction of the Siberian Transcontinental Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts now have five living children: Edward J., Jr., of Corbin, British Columbia; William T., a civil engineer of Spokane; John A., a student of this city; Marian Elizabeth; and Daniel Corbin. One son, Paul, was drowned in October, 1910, when twenty-three years of age. The family reside at No. 1923 First avenue. Mr. Roberts has never been interested in politics nor is he identified with any fraternal organizations. He belongs, however, to the Spokane Club and has many friends in its membership. His ability and the importance of his business connections have brought him into prominent identification with the development and upbuilding of the northwest.

DAVID P. JENKINS.

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

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



DAVID P. JENKINS

David P. Jenkins was the youngest, and by a second marriage there was born one son.

It was upon the old home farm in Ohio that David P. Jenkins was reared, and the common schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges, supplemented by a course in the Mount Pleasant Seminary, a Quaker institution. He took up the study of law when eighteen years of age in the office of General Samuel Stokely, of Steubenville, Ohio, being there a fellow student with Samuel Wilson, afterward a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco. He completed his legal studies in the Law School of Cincinnati and in the winter of 1844 was admitted to the bar, after which he engaged in practice for some time in Cincinnati. Subsequently he was located at Hennepin, Illinois, and at La Salle, that state, and was making satisfactory progress in his profession when the Civil war broke out. Governor Yates without his knowledge or consent commissioned him major of the First Illinois Cavalry, which was the first cavalry regiment organized west of the Alleghany mountains. Putting aside all personal and professional considerations he entered the service and was with his regiment until it disbanded in 1862, when he returned to Illinois. The governor then authorized him to assist in recruiting the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel and during the greater part of the succeeding three years he was in command of the regiment and took part in many of the most important engagements and events of the war until after the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, when, at his request, he was discharged from the service.

On again entering the legal profession Mr. Jenkins practiced for three years in Knoxville, Tennessee, and was afterward located for a time in Logansport, Indiana, and in Georgetown, Colorado. He came to Washington at the suggestion of Major General Milroy, who at that time was United States Indian agent for the territory, and for six years thereafter was a resident of Seattle. The reports which reached him concerning eastern Washington, especially in connection with the approaching completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, led him in 1879 to visit this part of the state. He proceeded up the Columbia river and thence overland and settled in Spokane, where he became owner of one hundred and fifty-seven acres of valuable land, on which he built a home, thus being established as one of the principal property owners at the beginning of the development of the city. His keen sagacity enabled him to recognize the possibilities here and appreciating something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country, he cast in his lot with Spokane's settlers and has since been an active contributor to its progress and improvement. His homestead covered the area comprised within the boundaries of what are now Howard and Cedar streets and extending from the Spokane river northward to a point beyond Mallon avenue. Out of this district he gave to the city the site of the present courthouse, comprising a full city block. He also gave the ground for the old Spokane College but this reverted to him when the school passed out of existence from lack of support. He also gave the ground for the Plymouth Congregational church and parsonage at the corner of Adams and Mallon avenue, although he was not a member of the church. His daughter, Mrs. Ruc, however, attends that church. The Jenkins Institute, which he established, has already had liberal support from him and probably will receive still more in the future. This school was founded by Colonel Jenkins and meets a need in educational training. It offers vocational

courses, because young men must be specially trained to make their way in the world. It is the object of the institute to make its students efficient both in skill and character and to this end an excellent teaching force has been secured, all being men of experience, who are experts in their various lines and who inspire as well as instruct their pupils. Colonel Jenkins gave to the school a permanent endowment fund of fifty thousand dollars and the project is one dear to his heart. Colonel Jenkins has always taken a great interest in the Young Men's Christian Association and the Jenkins Institute has back of it the spirit of that organization in its attempt to surround boys at the critical and formative period of their lives with such influences and aids as will develop a robust physical, mental and moral manhood.

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

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

Colonel Jenkins is now in his eighty-ninth year, and while no longer an active factor in the business world, the "precious prize of keen mentality" is yet his and he still feels a deep interest in the world's progress and what is being accomplished. He has ever been a public-spirited and loyal citizen of Spokane, contributing in large measure to the various projects and movements for its upbuilding and one need but review his history to know how sincere and helpful an interest he has taken in the work of general advancement. His name is inseparably interwoven with the records of Spokane and he certainly deserves mention as one of its upbuilders. His life has ever been faultless in honor, fearless in integrity and stainless in reputation, and thus he has come to old age with the high respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JULES LYLE PRICKETT.

In the business career of Jules Lyle Prickett, now a prominent representative of mining interests in Spokane, all days have not been equally bright. Indeed he has seen the gathering of storm clouds which have threatened disaster and has met the force of the financial storm yet, undeterred by this, he has with resolute purpose continued on his way, retrieving his lost possessions and working steadily

upward until he has reached a high plane of affluence. His record is another proof of the fact that the west offers almost boundless opportunities to the man of determination who is not afraid of work.

He was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, April 18, 1855, and is a son of John A. and Elizabeth M. (Baernsbach) Prickett, the former a prominent banker and business man of Edwardsville, where he conducted the private bank of J. A. Prickett & Son and also operated a flour mill having a daily capacity of one thousand barrels. He had served as captain of a company in the Mexican war and was severely wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, having been carried off the field in the same ambulance with Jefferson Davis. He lived, however, to enjoy many years of business activity and prosperity, his death occurring in 1897, while his wife survived until 1909, also passing away in Edwardsville. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters: Jules L.; Harris E., now of Seattle; Minnie, the wife of Cyrus Happy, of Spokane; Jessie, the wife of W. W. Greenwood, of Seattle; and Clara, the wife of W. H. Jones, of Edwardsville, Illinois.

In the public schools of his native city Jules L. Prickett pursued his early education and afterward went to Germany, where he attended the technical schools of Darmstadt. When his education was completed he returned to the United States and joined his father in the banking business, remaining at Edwardsville until 1888, when he came to Spokane, where he also became a factor in banking circles. He was a director and the second heaviest stockholder in the First National Bank of Spokane, of which James N. Glover was the president and the principal stockholder. Mr. Prickett also organized and became the largest stockholder of the Spokane Savings Bank and served as its cashier. These institutions collapsed in the financial panic of 1893, Mr. Prickett losing every dollar that he had. The Spokane Savings Bank paid the depositors in full, but Mr. Prickett did not realize a penny on his holdings. He afterward turned his attention to mining interests and was the secretary for a number of years of the Cariboo mine in British Columbia and one of its stockholders, which venture led him to become interested in many other mining properties. He has also been actively connected with business projects of Spokane. He was one of the original incorporators and stockholders of the Washington Water Power Company and acted as director thereof for a number of years. His keen sagacity enables him to usually foretell the outcome of any business situation and on the whole his life has been crowned with success that places him now with the substantial residents of Spokane, his labors contributing to the development and material prosperity of the northwest as well as to his individual interests.

Mr. Prickett resides at No. 825 Seventh avenue with an interesting little family. He was married September 28, 1892, to Miss Mary Estelle Sherlock, of Portland, Oregon, who is a daughter of Samuel and Rose Sherlock, pioneer residents of that city. They have three children: Lois Elizabeth, Mary Estelle and Jules Lyle, Jr.

Mr. Prickett belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, holding membership in Lodge No. 9 of St. Louis. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and he belongs to the Spokane Country Club and was one of the organizers and for three terms the president of the Spokane Club. He votes with the republican party but aside from this is not active in politics. The concentration of his energies upon business affairs precludes great activity along other lines, and

in the control and development of his interests his record contradicts the old adage that opportunity knocks but once and proves the fact which every individual should recognize—that every day and every hour holds its opportunity and that the faithful performance of the duty that lies nearest at hand fits one for the duties of succeeding days. Undeterred by failure and by obstacles, he resolutely set his face toward the goal of success and has made a good record in the race of life.

CYRUS KNAPP MERRIAM, M. D.

The progressive spirit which has always actuated Dr. Cyrus Knapp Merriam in the practice of his profession has made him the pioneer in introducing advanced methods. He is the first in Spokane to utilize antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria, and many other tangible evidences of his progressive spirit might be cited.

Dr. Merriam was born in Houlton, Maine, in 1848, a son of Lewis and Mary Ann (Foss) Merriam. The Merriam family was established in America about 1848, and on the other side of the Atlantic the ancestry can be traced back to 1400. The present form of the name is a corruption of Meryhm, or Meryham and the family seat was at Hadlow, County Kent, England. Representatives of the name in America participated in the Revolutionary war and members of the Merriam family were publishers of Webster's dictionary. Dr. Merriam's boyhood days were spent upon a farm and in his father's sawmill, only a portion of each year being given to the attainment of an education. In his early boyhood he picked wool on the farm for the manufacture of garments in the family mill. At length the farm was sold and the family removed two miles distant, where stood a sawmill which the father had built on the north branch of the Meduxnekeag. This was sold in 1861 and the family again located on a farm. Three of the children of the household responded to the country's call during the Civil war and others started out to establish homes for themselves. It was not until 1871 that Dr. Merriam had opportunity of supplementing his early education by study in Colby University at Waterville, Maine, where he became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He earned the expenses for his first term by river driving during the previous spring, having charge of a crew of men. It was only after a severe struggle in order to meet the expenses of his college course that he was graduated in 1875, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. Seven years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree in recognition of the excellent original work which he had done in the meantime. Most of the expense of his university course was met by teaching during the vacations, yet he always says that he owes much to the kindly advise and financial aid of an older brother who was then an officer and is now a retired major general of the United States army. For some time his study and teaching alternated. He became sub-master in the Oliver Grammar School and teacher of penmanship in all the grammar schools of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and while thus engaged pursued a course of reading under Dr. Chamberlin of that city. During the winter of 1876 and 1877 he was high-school teacher in Rockport, Maine, and his earnings at that point enabled him to continue his medical preparation in Bellevue Hospital at New York. He studied

the following summer under Dr. Burnham, a prominent surgeon of Lowell, Massachusetts, and also had the benefit of Dr. Benoit's instruction, but completed his medical education in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, now Columbia College, from which he was graduated in February, 1879. While in that institution he received private instruction in physical diagnosis from Professor A. L. Loomis, and in surgery from Professor John B. Darby, earning high commendation from both for aptitude and skill. His first year's practice was in partnership with Dr. Benoit and his income for the twelve months barely met his expenses. At the end of that time he was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States army and on the 13th of March, 1880, was assigned temporarily to duty at Vancouver Barracks, in what was then the territory of Washington. For eight years he was connected with the United States troops in the department of the Columbia, and was frequently in the field with soldiers who were directed to look after the welfare of the friendly Indians as well as to curb the renegades of Chief Moses' and Chief Joseph's bands and the Kalispells. In this connection Dr. Merriam was stationed at different times at Camp Chelan, White Bluffs, Fort Colville, Fort Coeur d'Alene (now Fort Sherman) and at Fort Spokane. Much of the time he was post surgeon and was highly complimented by Surgeon General John Moore, U. S. A., for efficient work and care in the treatment of critical cases. He learned many valuable lessons on the frontier and his work again proved the truth of the old adage that "Necessity is the mother of invention." Among other things he improvised a rawhide jacket splint with a detachable jury mast for supporting the head in cases of Pott's disease of the vertebral column, which admirably met the requirements and possessed the desirable qualities of strength, lightness and durability. He witnessed many of the events of pioneer life brought about through the lawlessness that so largely existed on the frontier, one of his early unpleasant experiences being the witnessing of the hanging at Colville, in 1881 or 1882, of an Indian who had killed a saloon keeper, Dr. Merriam having been appointed as medical officer to determine when life became extinct.

Dr. Merriam severed his connection with the army in December, 1887, and located in Spokane, where he has been very successful in building up a desirable practice. He was one of the founders of the Spokane County Medical Society and served as its secretary for the first two years. He also took part in the organization of the Washington State Medical Society, over which he presided as president in 1890 and 1891. He is likewise a member of the American Medical Association. In addition to a large private practice he has for eight years served on the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital of Spokane but for many years has devoted his energies almost exclusively to his profession and has long ranked among the leading physicians of the coast.

In June, 1905, in Spokane, Dr. Merriam was united in marriage to Miss Miriam, the only daughter of General and Mrs. Thomas R. Tannatt. Her father was one of the pioneers of the northwest, prominently known in this section of the country. Dr. and Mrs. Merriam have one daughter, Elizabeth Tannatt. Theirs is a hospitable home, its good cheer being greatly enjoyed by many friends. He is also a freeholder in Spokane and has been in the mining business since 1896, being an officer in several mining corporations, his interests lying in the Elk City district of Idaho, in Old Mexico, and in British Columbia. In politics he is a republican

but has never taken an active part in the work of the party. He has, however, been deeply interested in the welfare and progress of the northwest and his cooperation can always be counted upon as an asset in Spokane's advancement and improvement. Yet, preeminently he is a physician and one whose high ideals of professional service have gained for him a prominent place among the physicians and surgeons of Spokane.

EDGAR F. GRAVES.

The remarkable development of the northwest deserves to rank with the seven wonders of the world. Men of the east with all the culture and training of the older section of the country have recognized the almost limitless possibilities of the Pacific coast district and have come here to utilize the natural resources in the upbuilding of their individual fortunes and at the same time their labors constitute a forceful and effective element in the development of the region in which they labor. Of this class Edgar F. Graves is a well known representative and his business activity has constituted an important element in the real-estate operations that have been carried on in Spokane and throughout the Spokane country.

He was born in Panama, New York, June 2, 1864, a son of Lorenzo C. and Louisa (Moore) Graves. The family removed here in 1878 and located just west of Spokane on a ranch at what is now Meadow Lake. The father devoted his energies to the development of that property, carrying on general agricultural pursuits and at the same time he served for a number of years as justice of the peace, his continuation in the office being indicative of the fact that his decisions were fair and impartial. He and his wife now make their home in Los Angeles, California, and he has retired from active business. Their family number seven children, the brothers and sisters of Edgar F. Graves being: John W., now a practicing attorney of Spokane; Glen C., a commercial traveler; Walter, a druggist of eastern Oregon; Melville, who is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in San Francisco; Lola, the wife of D. H. Anderson, of Spokane; and Pansy, who married Clifton Gilbert, a business man of Los Angeles.

Edward F. Graves supplemented his public-school education, acquired in his native town, by three years' study in the high school of Lowell, Michigan, and not content with the opportunities already afforded him he attended the Episcopal Academy of Spokane, following the removal of the family to the west. This was the first private school in eastern Washington and many of the pioneers of Spokane obtained their education there. For a brief period he engaged in teaching school during the years 1881-2 and then turned his attention to civil engineering, being engaged in the survey for the Northern Pacific Railroad for a few years. This work took him into the various sections of the northwest, after which he returned to Spokane and secured a homestead near Medical Lake, devoting five years to the development and cultivation of that property. When Mr. Graves had secured the title to his homestead he came to Spokane and engaged in the real-estate and loan business. He had closely studied the situation, recognizing the fact that each year would bring a large number of people to the west and believing that real-estate dealing would prove a profitable source of income. Time has attested the

wisdom of his opinion in this regard, for from the beginning he met with unusual success and has become recognized as one of the foremost real-estate operators in the Spokane country. Ranching, however, has always proved to him an attractive business and not wishing to sever his connection with that line entirely he purchased several farms in the Lalouse country and in the Meadow Lake district. Again and again he has added to his holdings until his possessions now aggregate eight thousand acres which are being placed upon the market by the Hanauer-Graves Company in five and ten acre tracts. This company was organized in 1907 with Mr. Graves as the president and he is further operating along the same line as the vice president of the Meadow Lake Orchard Company. In his real-estate dealings he is attempting to develop the region for commercial orchard purposes and the district is proving very valuable because of the productiveness of the fruit trees which have here been set out, some of the finest apples and other fruits of the northwest being here raised.

On the 1st of January, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Graves and Miss Hallie D. Davis, a daughter of James W. and Harriet D. (Sillamon) Davis, who were pioneer residents of this section. They became parents of eight children, namely: Ethel, the wife of Garrett Anderson, of Medical Lake; Grace, who married Allyn E. Post, of Coulee City, Washington; Emma, Edgar F., Jr., Edwina, Howard and Dorothy, all living at home; and John W., who passed away in 1909 at the age of sixteen years. The family reside at No. 1117 Tenth avenue, where Mr. Graves erected a pleasant home in 1907.

He has never been actively interested in politics nor has he ever aspired to political office. He belongs to Imperial Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., but his time is mostly given to the development and improvement of the lands which the company is placing upon the market. They now have over three thousand acres in orchards, one thousand six hundred acres at Waverly and Fairfield. Already they have sold many tracts which are being converted into fine orchards and indeed many of these orchards are now in splendid bearing condition although the trees are yet young. Mr. Graves and his associates in the company have made a careful study of the character of the soil and recognize its adaptability for the production of fruit and vegetables. He is himself much interested in agricultural and horticultural pursuits and his labors along those lines have constituted an example for others, indicating what may be accomplished when the raising of fruit, grain and vegetables is conducted according to the best improved and scientific methods.

WILLIAM B. PICKRELL, M. D.

Dr. William B. Pickrell, physician and surgeon, whose time and energies are concentrated upon his professional duties, thereby being productive of excellent results, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, January 19, 1873. His parents were James H. and Margaret T. (Bedford) Pickrell, also of Sangamon county, his father a well known and prominent resident of Illinois. He had a wide acquaintance among leading agriculturists throughout the country, being one of the most famous breeders of shorthorn cattle in the United States. He owned a famous herd and his prominence in that connection is indicated by the fact that

he became president of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, which position he filled for many years. His interests, too, were of a broad and varied nature as is indicated by the fact that he was made one of the trustees of the University of Illinois. It is said that he had almost as wide an acquaintance throughout the United States and Europe as any man with the exception of Grant and Roosevelt, and his popularity was well deserved for he was very cordial in manner and appreciative of the good qualities of others. Moreover, he was resourceful, energetic and progressive in business and did much to improve the grade of cattle raised in the United States, thus contributing in substantial measure to the prosperity of the agricultural class.

After pursuing his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Chicago, Dr. Piekrell studied mechanical engineering for a time in the Armour Institute of that city, but changing his plans, he decided to become a member of the medical profession and to this end became a student in the Dunham Homeopathic College of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1898. For several years he practiced at Springfield, Illinois, and then pursued another course in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1906. Thinking that the west furnished better climatic conditions together with business opportunities he came to Spokane in that year and has since developed a constantly growing practice. He is a man of quiet and retiring disposition and habits but his recognized personal worth and professional ability have gained for him the respect and good will of all who knew him. He belongs to the Spokane County and Washington State Medical Societies and is also a member of the American Medical Association.

At Springfield, Illinois, on the 14th of March, 1900, Dr. Piekrell was united in marriage to Miss Frances Taylor, a daughter of Dr. I. H. and Irene (Constant) Taylor, of that city. They have two daughters, Dorothy K. and Irene. Dr. Piekrell belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., but is connected with no clubs and is not actively interested in politics, preferring in his leisure hours to devote his time to the interests of his home and family.

OLIVER HALL.

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

During the early childhood of Oliver Hall his parents removed to Canada, but subsequently located in northern Wisconsin. He began his education in the common schools of Canada, and completed it in those of Wisconsin and of Mankato, Minnesota, where the family later resided. He terminated his school days at the age of eighteen years, in 1870, and thereafter gave his entire attention to farming. From then until 1876 he was associated with his father in agricultural pursuits in Minnesota, but in the latter year they came to Washington. When they first removed to this state they located in Seattle, where they resided for a year; then came



OLIVER HALL

to Colfax. Here the father and son engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies and also sleighs, this being the first industry of the kind north of the Snake river. This enterprise was operated under the firm name of L. Hall & Son until the father's death in 1880, after which Oliver Hall conducted the business under his own name. Various activities engaged the attention of Mr. Hall during the pioneer days and in addition to the wagon and carriage business he also sold pumps and windmills from 1877 to 1900. Possessing much foresight and sagacity, he has always had the faculty of recognizing and utilizing to his advantage opportunities not discernible to the less resourceful individual, and to this can be attributed much of his success. Agricultural pursuits have strongly attracted Mr. Hall for many years, and he is now devoting his time to farming and fruit growing.

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

MERTON E. JESSEPH.

Merton E. Jesseph, who is assistant prosecuting attorney, was born June 7, 1871, at Coldwater, Michigan, a son of Rev. L. E. and Leora (Sinclair) Jesseph, who were born in Rochester, New York, and Michigan respectively. The father is of English descent and his parents came to this country shortly after the Revolutionary war. They first settled in Massachusetts but later removed to Rochester, New York. Prior to the Civil war they removed to Coldwater, Michigan. Rev. Jesseph was a Congregational minister for thirty-four years and at the time of his death, which occurred on the 15th of December, 1905, at Kettle Falls, he was serving as mayor at that town. He came to Colville on the 1st of April, 1893.

to assume the pastorate of the Congregational church. He remained in that city for three or four years, then located in Fairfield where he remained four years. During his residence in those places he frequently preached in Spokane. After giving up that charge he located in Harrington, where he remained the five years previous to his removal to Kettle Falls. He preached in that town until the time of his death, which occurred about five years later. His mother was a member of the Hart family, many of whose members distinguished themselves in the professional world. Mrs. Jesseph, the mother of our subject, is at present residing in Colville. Her maternal grandfather was a member of a prominent Scottish family and her mother was an Adams, the daughter of a cousin of President Adams. Her maternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary war and subsequently in the Mexican war. To Mr. and Mrs. Jesseph six children were born: L. E., who is now serving his second term as auditor of Stevens county; Merton, who is the subject of this review; L. C., a member of the law firm of Jesseph & Grinstead, of Colville; Ward, who is cashier of a bank at Edwall, Washington; Edith, the wife of Bliss Phillips, county treasurer of Stevens county; and Flora, who is residing at home.

Merton E. Jesseph pursued his education in the public schools of Douglas, Michigan, and there prepared to enter Elmira College at Greenville, Illinois. After leaving the latter institution he taught school in Pleasantdale, Kansas, Stevens county, Washington, and Rock Creek valley in Spokane county, having come to this state with his father in 1893. Three years later he returned to Colville, where he had previously read law and had been admitted to the bar on the 24th of November, 1894. He resumed his practice and remained in Colville until Ferry county was created. He removed to Republic in 1898 and in 1901 was elected prosecuting attorney of Ferry county. He served one term and in April, 1903, came to Spokane, where he took up the practice of law in partnership with Adolph Munter. This firm continued for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Jesseph began practicing independently. He has concentrated his energies chiefly upon criminal law, specializing in its various lines. After spending about two years in Mexico he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Spokane in the spring of 1911, a position which he holds at the present time. He has also interested himself in mining operations. When he was but eighteen years of age he went to Telluride, Colorado, and associated himself with various mining operations in that vicinity. He is also interested in Republic properties and in connection with some of his friends he operated the Young America at Bossburg under lease. During his two years' residence in Mexico he became interested in property there and spent considerable money in developing mining tracts in Guanajuato. He is still interested in the Young America at Bossburg.

In April, 1896, at Rockford, Mr. Jesseph was married to Miss Ida Creighton, a daughter of Dr. J. R. Creighton and a sister of Glen B. Creighton, county assessor. The father's death occurred in 1907, in Spokane, where he was a prominent general practitioner. During the Civil war he served as surgeon and subsequently resided in both Kansas and Rockford before coming to Spokane. To Mr. and Mrs. Jesseph four sons have been born: Merton R. and Glen Leonard, aged fifteen and nine respectively; and Louis and Don, who are six and three years of age respectively.

In politics Mr. Jesseph is a democrat and while manifesting that interest which always indicates loyal and progressive citizenship he has never been a politician in the sense of seeking office as a reward for party fealty excepting in such instances as will give him opportunity to make use of his legal talents. In the campaign of 1898 he was a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of Stevens county and he took an active part in every campaign from the time the right of franchise was bestowed upon him until 1904. When N. S. Pratt was candidate for mayor he took an active interest in promoting his election and was closely associated with him during his term of office. Mr. Jesseph represented his party in a number of county and state conventions and served as secretary of the democratic county central committee of Stevens county in 1894, and during the campaign of 1904 covered the territory of Spokane county with Judge Prather. He was also a member of the county central committee for the five years previous to the spring of 1911. He is prominently mentioned in connection with the superior judgeship in 1912. In 1890, while he was residing in Pueblo, Colorado, he was a member of the National Guard of Colorado. He also holds membership in the order of the Moose, the Inland Club and the Chamber of Commerce. As a speaker he is strong and foreible, clear in expression and always commanding attention. His mind, too, has been trained in the severest school of reasoning until close investigation has become habitual with him. By reason of personal worth, professional skill, political responsibility and his close conformity to a high standard of ethics in both private and public life he has gained a prominent place in the regard of those who know him.

CARROLL SMITH, M. D.

In the seven years of his practice as a physician and surgeon Dr. Carroll Smith has been located in Spokane and his standing with the profession is indicated in the fact that for four years of this period he has been honored with election to the office of secretary of the Spokane Medical Society. His birthplace is far off, for he is a native of Conover, North Carolina, his natal day being November 27, 1878. His parents, William P. and Candace C. (Stine) Smith, removed from Conover to Rosalia, Washington, in 1892, and the father is now a prominent ranchman of Whitman county, taking an active and helpful part in the promotion of the agricultural and stock-raising interests of that section.

In his youthful days Dr. Smith was a pupil in the public schools of North Carolina and afterward continued his studies at Oakesdale, Washington. It was his ambition and intention to become a member of the medical profession and to that purpose he entered the University of Idaho for a preparatory course, matriculating subsequently for the medical course at the medical department of Northwestern University at Chicago, graduating with the class of 1904. In the fall of the same year he came to Spokane and opened an office, having since remained in this city. His work has won gratifying recognition in a constantly growing practice and two years ago he was made chief medical inspector of the public-school children, having been one of the originators of this admirable system for the prevention of disease in Spokane. In manner he is genial and the hopeful attitude which he

maintains often proves most inspiring in the sick room. He seems to recognize the mental as well as physical condition of his patients and knows just how to direct thought so as to give nature the best opportunity to utilize remedial agencies in the restoration of health. That the medical profession of Spokane have appreciation for his ability and his strict conformity to professional ethics is indicated in the fact that, beginning in 1907, he was annually elected for four successive terms to the office of secretary of the Spokane Medical Society, of which he is a member. He likewise belongs to the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Smith also holds membership in the Spokane Country Club and the University Club. He is well known in this city where he has won many friends, the simple weight of his character and his ability carrying him into important professional and social relations.

CARL A. PEARSON.

Willingness to apply themselves to the tasks which come to hand and practical economy are qualities characteristic of those of Swedish origin. These qualities are essential to anyone to enable him to meet the conditions he finds in the business world and pave the way for a prosperous career. They are salient characteristics of Carl A. Pearson, whose birth occurred in Sweden, on the 6th of September, 1860. He is a son of Carl and Helena (Peterson) Pearson, both of whom were also born in Sweden. The father, whose death occurred in 1908, was actively connected with lumber interests and was also one of the incorporators of the first match factory. He was prominently known in his precinct, occupying a position corresponding to that of mayor in one of our American cities. The mother is a descendant of a prominent family and during her residence in Dunkehallar was well known for her charity work. At present she is residing in Jonköping. They were the parents of three children: Carl A., the subject of this review; P. O., who is residing in Sweden; and Anna, who is the wife of A. G. Anderson, a contractor of Seattle.

Carl A. Pearson received more than ordinary educational advantages. After pursuing the course of studies offered in the common schools he entered the high school of Jonköping, from which he was graduated and subsequently was in civil service in his native land for six years. He also entered the army for the required two years' service. At the age of twenty-one years he came to America and immediately located in the northwest. He first engaged in railroading for the Northern Pacific but after being in their employ for six years entered the hotel business at Superior, Wisconsin. After being thus employed for fifteen years he came to Spokane in 1901 and has since been engaged in the real-estate, mining and timber buying and selling business. He sold vast quantities of timber in Idaho and does a general real-estate business, dealing both in inside and outside property. His operations cover territories in three states, Washington, Idaho and Oregon. His ambition has led him to seek opportunities also in the mining business and he is interested in the Mineral Hill Mining Company of Porthill, Idaho, of which organization he is secretary and treasurer. This property has been under development

and some of its ore is about ready for shipment. There are nine claims, their value being in copper, silver and lead. They are well equipped with shafts and several tunnels to a depth of two hundred and seventy-five feet. Andrew Stenseth, of Spokane, is president of the company and M. Strandberg, also of Spokane, is vice president. It is incorporated for a million and a half under the laws of the state of Washington, its head offices being in this city. Mr. Pearson is also interested in other mining properties and has been the medium of many transfers. He was one of the organizers of the Surety Investment Company and is at present serving as its president and manager. This company deals in general real estate, mines and timber lands. When Mr. Pearson came to this country he brought with him those qualities—perseverance and economy—which could not help but assure him of eminent success. Having been equipped with a good education before leaving Sweden, he used this training to good advantage in this country and engaged in such pursuits as those with less scientific training might have found unsatisfactory. At the time of his arrival in the Spokane country he found little more than a comparatively insignificant civilization but, believing in its future expansion and greatness, he was confident that he would not go amiss in confining his energy and efforts to this vicinity.

At Superior, Wisconsin, Mr. Pearson was married, in October, 1893, to Miss Hilda Sward, a daughter of Gustav Sward, of Sweden. They had twin daughters, of whom Albild survives. In politics Mr. Pearson gives his support to the republican party and during his residence in Wisconsin was very active in political circles. He served on county and state committees and as delegate to state conventions. He also held the position of supervisor in Douglas county for two years. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Swedish Lutheran church of this city. Mr. Pearson is one of the few freeholders of Spokane and as such enjoys the privileges which are accorded to a few of the early residents of this city. His offices are at 120¹/₂ Wall street.

JOHN HENRY SHAW.

John Henry Shaw, who is president of Shaw & Borden Company, one of the largest stationery, printing and engraving houses in Spokane, and dealers in bank supplies, is a native of New England. He was reared in the eastern states and there pursued his education in the public schools. As soon as he put aside his text books he learned the printer's trade, and has since managed and edited several publications. Previous to coming to the state of Washington he was in the government employ in Washington, D. C., for several years. In 1890 however, he left the east and came to Washington where he helped establish the firm of which he is now president. He has been a resident of this city for several years during which time his ability has won public recognition on various occasions when he has received appointments on commissions which have to do with the upbuilding of this section of the country. He was one of the honorary commissioners appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane and he was a member of the delegation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast which went to China in the interests of the general business of the western section of the

country and to see what could be done to establish closer and better trade relations between this country and the far east. It is due to the Spokane Chamber of Commerce that Mr. Shaw went with Mr. Held of the Boston Chamber of Commerce when that association asked that Massachusetts be represented, the governor of Washington appointing Mr. Held. Mr. Shaw was also a member of the committee which went to Europe to invite the Chambers of Commerce of Europe to attend the international meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of 1912 which is to be held in Boston. While they were abroad they spent some time in examining the trade relations and in visiting the various manufacturing and commercial centers of the continent.

Fraternally Mr. Shaw is a Mason. He has been coronated a thirty-third degree Mason of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and has served as grand commander of the Knights Templar of his state. Vitally alive to the questions and issues of the day he is always ready to give to his city that service which is due as a public-spirited citizen.

CHARLES F. EIKENBARY, M. D.

Dr. Charles F. Eikenbary has become recognized as one of the foremost practitioners of orthopedic surgery on the Pacific coast and his continuous study has kept him abreast with the most advanced representatives of that branch of the profession. He is actuated in all of his professional service by high ideals and by broad humanitarian principles and his labors have brought him a measure of success that is indeed creditable, desirable and well deserved. He was born in Eaton, Ohio, January 30, 1877, a son of Peter S. and Calista E. (Crandall) Eikenbary. His father was very prominent in republican politics in Ohio and for years filled the office of recorder, his continuance in the office being evidence of the faithfulness and ability with which he discharged the duties that devolved upon him. He was afterward made steward of the state hospital at Dayton, Ohio, and is now living retired at Eaton.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public and high schools of Eaton, Dr. Eikenbary entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and on a foundation of broad literary learning has builded the superstructure of his professional knowledge. He was a student in Rush Medical College of Chicago for a four years' course, which he completed in 1903. He afterward went to New York and served for one year as interne in the New York Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled. On the expiration of that period he returned to Chicago where he practiced his profession for three years, coming thence to Spokane in the spring of 1907. While he has broad general knowledge of medicine and surgery he has specialized in his reading and in his work in orthopedic surgery and at the present time limits his practice to that field. He is the only specialist in this line between Seattle and St. Paul and has built up a very large practice, patients coming to him from a wide territory. His ability is acknowledged by those prominent in the profession and such has been his research and investigation that his opinions have come to be largely regarded as authority upon anything relating to his special branch.

On the 5th of October, 1904, Dr. Eikenbary was married in Eaton, Ohio, to Miss Edna Fisher, a daughter of Judge Elam and Mira (Still) Fisher. They reside at No. 603 East Ermina avenue and have two children, Calista and Edna. Dr. Eikenbary belongs to Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M., but is not active in club life nor in political circles. He has preferred rather to concentrate his energies upon his professional duties and is a member of the Spokane County and Washington State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. However Dr. Eikenbary has not been unmindful nor neglectful of his public duties and so well is his interest in civic affairs understood by his fellow citizens that in December, 1911, he was honored by election to membership on the board of education of the city of Spokane. He has very wisely, industriously and conscientiously developed the talents with which nature endowed him and the unremitting industry which he has displayed in acquainting himself with the principles of the profession has brought him to a conspicuous, prominent and honored position in connection with his chosen life work.

LEE WEEKS.

Lee Weeks, who is interested in promoting mines and whose offices are in the Realty building, was born in Vermilion, South Dakota, February 26, 1876, a son of Canute and Caroline (Nelson) Weeks, of Norwegian and Scottish lineage respectively. The father, who is at present residing in Vermilion, is a land owner and capitalist, the foundation of whose fortune was laid in the purchase and sale of land and cattle. He arrived in the territory of Dakota at the age of nineteen years and later joined Company B, Dakota Volunteers, as lieutenant, serving during the Indian wars. He has been a member of the state legislature since South Dakota's admission to the Union. He is a director of the Clay County National Bank and of the First National Bank, and has served as regent of the University of South Dakota. Throughout the state Mr. Weeks is well known because of the responsible positions of trust and political preferment which he has held. The mother, who was born in New York, died in 1895. Her brothers took part in the Civil war and her sister is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Weeks six children have been born: Lee, who is the subject of this review; Nelson, county auditor and clerk of Vermilion, South Dakota; Martin, who has charge of the home farm at Vermilion; Mamie, the wife of Charles C. Gunderson, a railroad attorney of Vermilion; and Anna and Nellie, both of whom also reside at Vermilion.

Lee Weeks made his home in South Dakota until 1907. He pursued his education in the public schools of that state and subsequently was a student in the University of South Dakota, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1898. After the completion of his college course he remained at home until 1907, when he came to Spokane and engaged in the real-estate, insurance and loan business, representing his father's interests in the latter. He has been engaged in this business up to the present time and his operations are principally along the lines of loans, insurance and buying and selling acre tracts. His success has been remarkable.

Mr. Weeks brought the Story Homeward tracts, which are situated west of Spokane on the Medical Lake Railroad, on the market, and has disposed of one hundred and thirty acres. He also put the Vineland acre tracts on Moran Prairie, southwest of Spokane, on the market. This property is almost entirely disposed of. But he has not confined his interest to real estate. He is also closely connected with various mining propositions, assisting in the development of mines in New Mexico and acting as general manager of the Jalisco Gold Mining Company. The property of this company consists of two claims in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, one of which, the North Extension, contains about forty acres of ground, and the other, the South Extension, about fifteen acres. Between these two tracts there lies one of the richest gold mines in the state of Jalisco. Mr. Weeks is also vice president of the Lost Horse Company in southern Idaho, the property of which consists of three silver and copper claims, all now under development. Although the ore is low grade there are large bodies of it and the company has shipped quantities of it to Salt Lake. That Mr. Weeks is interested in industries other than real-estate and mining is evidenced by his position as manager and director of the Multitype Machine Company and his secretaryship of the Farmers Union Realty Company. These various business enterprises have brought him substantial success and he is today enjoying not only the personal satisfaction which is felt by every man who succeeds in his business undertakings but is also reaping the financial reward which is his as a result of the earnest and persistent labor which he has expended according to the most modern and scientifically approved methods.

Mr. Weeks is a democrat and has served as delegate to both county and state conventions. He was at one time assessor of Clay county, South Dakota. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic order of South Dakota and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Pocatello, Idaho. He is also a member of the University Club of South Dakota. Realizing at an early point in his career that success depends upon the individual and not upon his environment, he has developed his native talents by exercise in the active affairs of business life and has long since passed beyond the ranks of the many. He stands today among the successful few.

JOSEPH EDWARD GANDY, M. D.

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

Dr. Gandy was born at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, August 24, 1847, a son of Thomas and Minerva (Ross) Gandy. In the year 1843 the father removed from



J. E. GANDY

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

When the war was over Dr. Gandy returned home and completed a classical course in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1870. He then took up the study of medicine in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and was graduated from the medical department with the class of 1873. For two years thereafter he practiced at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in 1875 arrived in Washington, settling first in Tacoma, where he engaged in practice for five years. In 1879, when a member of the territorial legislature from Pierce county, he supported and was a leading factor in the division of Stevens county, thereby creating Spokane county and temporarily, establishing the county seat at Spokane Falls, which was later removed to Cheney.

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

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

Dr. Gandy has been married twice. By the first marriage there were two children: Hon. Lloyd E. Gandy, a prominent attorney of this city; and Mary Leona Gandy, now living in Seattle. On the 23d of January, 1902, Dr. Gandy wedded Harriet Ross, widow of the late Andrew J. Ross. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander, and at the present time is medical director of the department of Washington and Alaska. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and was a charter member and the first vice president of the Spokane County Medical Society. He was one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce and is prominent in the Pioneer Society, which he served as president in 1910. No history of Spokane and the Inland Empire would be complete without extended and prominent representation of Dr. Gandy, for his record as a

soldier, as an official, as a medical practitioner and as a business man has been so honorable that he has gained the confidence and good-will of all with whom he has been brought in contact, his private activities and his public service winning him high encomiums from his fellowmen.

J. GLEN HARBISON, M. D.

While one of the younger medical practitioners of Spokane, Dr. J. Glen Harbison has given proof of his knowledge and ability in the line of his chosen profession and has thereby won substantial recognition of his ability in a growing practice. He was born at Springfield, Illinois, July 12, 1881, and is a son of William H. and Ida E. (Santer) Harbison, the former an architect and contractor of Springfield. He directed his son's education which was acquired in the public and high schools of his native city. In a review of the different professions and commercial and industrial interests in search of a congenial life work, Dr. Harbison at length determined to enter upon the practice of medicine and in preparation therefor became a student in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in which he completed the regular four years' course and was graduated in the class of 1905. His first actual experience came to him as interne in the Cook County Hospital of Chicago, where he remained for a year and a half. He then pursued a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of Illinois, which granted him a diploma in 1907. In the summer of the same year he came to Spokane where he has since followed his profession and has a growing practice. College training today supplies young men with knowledge that previous generations had to acquire through the slow and painful process of practical experience, and splendidly equipped for his profession, Dr. Harbison has had no difficulty in convincing the public of his ability and winning a fair share of the public patronage.

Along professional lines Dr. Harbison is connected with the Spokane County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Royal Highlanders and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Central Christian church.

JAMES A. McLEAN.

James A. McLean, who has been interested in engineering feats in the north-west since 1887, was born in Canada, east of Toronto, on the 3d of June, 1866, a son of John and Isabella (Clark) McLean, both of whom were natives of Scotland. The father died in 1906 at the age of eighty. The mother removed to Canada as a pioneer in 1838, when she was but sixteen years of age. Her death occurred in 1908. To their union seven children were born: James Archibald, the subject of this sketch; Alexander, a resident of Oakland, California; Samuel A., who resides in Chesaw, Washington; John N., a resident of Nez Perce, Idaho; Alice Isabella, the wife of Charles Spotswood, of San Jose, California; Maggie,

the wife of John Blaine, of Toronto, Canada; and Catherine Jean, who is the wife of Charles Steffins, also of Toronto, Canada. The paternal grandfather of James A. McLean served for twenty-one years in the British army and was captain of his company for many years and participated in several important battles.

James A. McLean pursued his education in the common schools of Canada. When he had completed his studies he removed to Montana and was employed in railroad construction work. In 1887 and 1888 he was engaged in building railroad for the Montana Central between Butte and the tunnel. After completing this piece of work he went to the Coeur d'Alene country and built railroad for the Northern Pacific known as the Missoula cutoff. While in that part of the country he was also engaged in opening up the Grouse mine on Chloride Hill. In 1892 he moved to the west side of the Cascade mountains and built a portion of the Great Northern main line. In 1893 he built a portion of the Fort Shepherd & Nelson Railroad near Nelson, British Columbia. The following year he went to California and engaged in building a railroad from Monterey to Fresno and subsequently he moved to Shasta county, where he built a road from Keswick to Iron Mountain. In the autumn of 1896 he went to Trinity county, California, and erected eleven and a half miles of five-thousand-inch flume and nine thousand feet of tunnel. This undertaking covered a period of about two years and at the expiration of that time he went to British Columbia, where he took a construction contract on the Columbia & Western between Brooklyn and Gladstone. After completing this he went to Idaho, building a portion of the Clearwater Short Line, then purchased a sawmill and took out one hundred thousand ties for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He then engaged in building railroad at Republic, Washington, and also at Rexford on the Great Northern. In the fall of 1906 he discontinued his connections with the railroads and entered the mining business. He acquired the Grant Consolidated Copper Mining Company, owning property at Chesaw, Washington. It comprises a group of ten claims, to which he has added five more since he has been managing the company. They have developed twelve hundred feet of underground workings and have a hundred horse power plant, drifting at a depth of six hundred feet. The values of twelve car loads have six per cent copper and four dollars in gold and silver. One vein is fifty-four feet between the walls and the other is twenty-four feet between the walls. It has a granite foot wall, a lime-hanging wall and diorite filling. To Mr. McLean falls the task of developing this property and blocking out the ore. His exceptional ability is showing itself in the success he is having in finding the veins and bringing the ore to the surface. As soon as the railroad is extended to the property he will begin shipping the metal. He has also other mining interests and in these he is meeting with similar success.

On the 29th of December, 1897, Mr. McLean was married at Sacramento, California, to Miss Miriam W. Govan, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Govan. The father came to California from Philadelphia and is descended from the Scotch family from whom the town of Govan, in Scotland, derives its name. He moved to California as a pioneer and died at the age of eighty-three years, being the oldest member of the Veteran Odd Fellows some fifty years standing. His wife survived him three years and died at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Govan were the parents of nine children, those surviving being: William, an officer in the state capital at Sacramento, California; Robert, a mining pro-

moter and capitalist of Tonopah, Nevada; Elias, who is connected with real-estate and banking interests at Sacramento, California; Agnes, the widow of Thomas B. Hall, who was a wholesale merchant of Sacramento, California; Jeanie W., who is engaged in educational work in Sacramento, California; and Miriam, who became the wife of James A. McLean, of this review. To Mr. and Mrs. McLean four children have been born: Miriam, Elise, Robert Govan and Jean. Mr. McLean gives his political support to the republican party. The family attend the Presbyterian church. Mr. McLean is prominent in Masonry, holding membership in Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M.; Nez Perce Consistory of Lewiston, Idaho; and El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Spokane. He also belongs to the Illinois Commercial Men's Association. He is regarded as one of the most prominent mining promoters in Spokane and the benefits which many of his fellow citizens have derived from his advice have won him a large circle of admirers.

THOMAS HYE.

Thomas Hye is engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane and is also interested in the Spokane Taxicab Company, the Northwestern Drug Company and other enterprises. This, however, does not cover the extent of his activities, which are many, and are of an important character, contributing to the development and progress of the communities, in which they are located. Mr. Hye is recognized as an alert, enterprising business man, and his determined purpose enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he attempts.

A native of Rhode Island, Mr. Hye was born in Providence, February 20, 1863. His father, Frank Hye, was of Irish lineage, but was a native of Providence and became a prominent and influential resident of his home town, where he served as city councilman. He was a soldier of the Civil war, with the Second Rhode Island Infantry and continued at the front throughout the long struggle. His death occurred in 1898, while his wife survived until 1905, passing away in Spokane. She bore the maiden name of Catherine Golden and was born in Ireland. She belonged to a prominent Irish family that later became well known in Rhode Island, where many representatives of the name are still living. The three brothers of Thomas Hye are: Frank, who is connected with the mining industry at Elk City, Idaho; Leo, who is night cashier with the Washington Water Power Company; and William, with the Spokane Taxicab Company. The sisters are: Mrs. Mary Carlin, of Spokane; and Mrs. Agnes Plummer, who is now traveling in Europe.

In the common schools of his native city Thomas Hye mastered the branches of learning, which usually constitute the public-school curriculum, completing his studies in the high school at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Turning to business life he first engaged in merchandising in Bernalillo, New Mexico, and afterward turned his attention to mining in that state in 1879. He subsequently was again identified with mercantile pursuits until 1881, when he entered the employ of a mining company in Copper City, New Mexico, which pursuit claimed his attention for five years. In 1889 he went to Denver, Colorado, where he spent almost

a year, and in September, 1890, located at Farmington, Washington, where he again conducted a mercantile enterprise. In 1892 he bought out the Farmington Trading Company, conducting business until March, 1897, when he disposed of his stock and removed to Spokane. His first identification with business interests here was as proprietor of a billiard hall in the basement of the Rookery building, the first exclusive billiard hall in the city.

In 1899, Mr. Hye made a trip to Dixie, Idaho, to open some mining property, and there with his associates built two mills and did considerable development work. Mr. Hye still retains his interest in the North Star Group there. For the past nine or ten years he has been engaged in the real-estate business, trading, buying and handling his own properties. He makes a specialty, however, of trading and exchanges, and has become well known as an operator in real estate in Spokane. At one time he owned the Albion block on Howard street, also the Franc block on Front avenue, which was afterward torn down by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He has also owned several apartment houses on Post and Third, and on Augusta and Lincoln streets. He buys and sells all the time and his operations here have been an important feature in real-estate activities in Spokane.

Aside from his Spokane interests, Mr. Hye is a heavy stockholder in a group of mines in Coeur d'Alene, now being developed, the property being located on Eagle creek, near Murray. He also owns much other mining stock and he is interested in the Washington Brick & Lime Company, the Idaho Lime Company and in other corporations and business projects. He is one of the heaviest stockholders in the American Manufacturing Company, making pumps, water wheels and wrenches, with a factory on Division street. They are in control of fourteen different patents and they also put out a rotary pump. In fact all of the things manufactured are made from their own patents, including current motors, wrenches and other devices. Of this company, which is incorporated for two million dollars, Mr. Hye is the secretary and treasurer, with Charles L. Kik, of Spokane, as president; and Walter L. Elkins, of Spokane, as vice president. Mr. Hye is likewise interested in the Patent Holding Company, owning the Diamond Carriage Works, and in the Inland Improvement Company, operating in land in and near Spokane. He is also vice president and one of the largest stockholders of The Iceless Refrigerator Company.

On the 1st of June, 1896, at Farmington, Mr. Hye was married to Miss Mattie Fultz, a daughter of Matthew Fultz, a pioneer of California and of Washington, who crossed the plains to the former state in 1849, and came to Washington at a very early day. He was of German descent and is now deceased. Mrs. Hye's mother, who after her first husband's demise married David Delaney, is an adopted daughter of Marcus Whitman and one of the survivors of the dreadful Whitman massacre. Mrs. Delaney's sisters are: Mrs. Kate Pringle, deceased, who was prominently known in the northwest; and Mrs. William Helm, of Portland, Oregon.

In politics Mr. Hye is a democrat and active in the party work. He has served as delegate to county and state conventions and as a member of county and state central committees, acting in the former capacity, and has done much to aid his friends in obtaining office. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge, in which he has filled all of the chairs and is now a past chancellor and past

deputy grand chancellor. In the Odd Fellows society he has also filled all of the chairs in the local lodge, is a past grand and past chief patriarch. In the Woodmen of the World he is past counselor commander and he belongs to the Eagles and to the Chamber of Commerce. He went to New Mexico in the pioneer epoch in the history of that state and became largely familiar with frontier life there, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, the Apaches being very troublesome at that time. Since then he has been connected with pioneer experiences in various sections of the country and his labors have always constituted an effective element for progress and improvement.

ROBERT C. SWEATT.

Robert C. Sweatt, a Spokane architect whose well developed powers have found expression in the erection of some of the fine buildings of the city, was born in Chicago, December 8, 1872, a son of John B. and Elsie L. (Carlisle) Sweatt, who were then residents of Chicago and since 1903 have made their home in Spokane, where the father is engaged in the contracting and building business.

In the public and high schools of his native city the son acquired his education and pursued his architectural course in Columbia University of New York city. He afterward went to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, where he followed his profession for about three years. In 1904 he came to Spokane, where he entered into partnership with Lewis R. Stritesky, under the name of Stritesky & Sweatt, the junior partner being in charge of the designing department, while Mr. Stritesky superintended and building operations. In 1906 the firm was dissolved, since which time Mr. Sweatt has practiced his profession alone. Among the principal buildings which the firm designed and erected were the Shoshone county courthouse at Wallace, Idaho, the Westminster apartments of this city and the Sebade Brewery Company's buildings. Since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Sweatt has designed the new Peyton building, the Children's Home, the Lever Hotel and the Knights of Pythias temple here, and one of the more recent of his works has been the Spokane County Tuberculosis Hospital. He is also the official architect of the school board and under his supervision the city is making plans to completely revolutionize their future school buildings.

Mr. Sweatt has never held public office but has been actively identified with the insurgent republican party and was one of the leaders in the contest for a commission form of government. He was a member of the committee and chairman of the sub-committee on meetings that directed and carried on the fight and finally succeeded in securing the adoption of the commission plan.

Mr. Sweatt is pleasantly situated in his home life, having been married on the 30th of September, 1896, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Jennie Odegard, of that city, a daughter of John and Maren Odegard. Her mother is still living but her father, who was a teacher and educator by profession, has been dead several years.

In Masonry Mr. Sweatt has attained the Knights Templar degree and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge. He is a member of the Inland Club, the Spokane Society of Social and Moral Hygiene, is a director of the

Town and Country Club and a trustee of the First Universalist church. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the executive committee on the first Enakops carnival and a member of the executive committee who will have charge of the new Auditorium to be erected in Spokane. He has entered into all progressive public measures and is a champion of the city and her welfare.

EDWARD JAMES CANNON.

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

When Edward J. Cannon was a lad of eight years the family removed to the Hawkeye state and following the acquirement of his more specific literary education he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, in the fall of 1887 and there entered upon the study of law in the office of Thompson & Taylor, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar on the 1st of June, 1890. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Paul, where he remained until January 1, 1906, when he came to Spokane, having received the appointment of division counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for that portion of the line extending from Paradise, Montana, to the Columbia river and including all of its branches. In this capacity he still continues and at the same time is counsel for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad from Pasco eastward. In addition he practiced in partnership with Arthur B. Lee, the firm pursuing a general practice and enjoying a high reputation for ability in the profession. Since that time changes have occurred in the firm and there are now six lawyers in the office. They represent seven of the casualty companies doing business in Spokane and Mr. Cannon is also attorney for the First National Bank of Hillyard and the National Bank of Commerce of Spokane. As division counsel of the Northern Pacific he has twelve hundred miles of road under his legal direction and is legal adviser for altogether two thousand miles of road.



EDWARD J. CANNON

In addition to his other railway connections he is attorney for the Camas Prairie Railroad and the Washington, Idaho & Montana Railroad. In the field of corporation law his work has been of a very important character. He is also attorney for the Stanton Packing Company and attorney for various irrigation companies, and probably no firm in Spokane has a more extensive corporation practice. They employ their own court stenographer and their own claim agent. Outside the strict path of his profession Mr. Cannon has extended his efforts into other fields and is now president of the First National Bank of Hillyard and a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Spokane. He is also president of the New World Life Insurance Company and acts as its counsel. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, on Half Moon prairie, which is devoted to the raising of fruit.

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

Mr. Cannon is well known in social connections as a member of the Spokane, Spokane Country and Inland Clubs and is a life member of the Spokane Athletic Club. He likewise belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., and the Knights of Columbus, in which he has held all the chairs. He is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce and his cooperation is given to every movement instituted by that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. His entire life has been characterized by continuous advancement. Every step in his career has been a forward one and the thoroughness with which he has mastered every task and performed every duty constitutes the secret of his success. In the law he has never failed to give careful preparation and a keen analytical mind enables him to readily determine the salient points in a case and apply legal principle and precedent correctly. In the field of business, too, his sound judgment has manifested itself in judicious investment and the wise control of his interests.

W. J. KOMMERS.

At the age of fourteen years W. J. Kommers could not speak a word of the English language; today he occupies an enviable position in the world of finance as a representative of banking interests in Spokane. The heights to which he has risen in his business career indicate a life of intelligent and well directed activity and a thorough mastery of the tasks he has undertaken. He was born in Mount Calvary, Wisconsin, January 13, 1872. His father, Mathias Kommers, was born in Germany and was the son of a prominent German citizen and military officer. In early life Mathias Kommers came to the new world and for many years was engaged in general merchandising but is now living in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He had one brother who served in the Civil war and was wounded in the strife. Mathias Kommers was united in marriage to Margaret Wolf, a native of Mount Calvary, Wisconsin, and a member of a family that was represented in the Revo-

lutionary war and also in the Civil war. She, too, is of German descent and it was the language of the fatherland that was spoken in the Kommers home, where the family included five sons and three daughters, the brothers of our subject being: Adolph, now of Spokane; Louis, living in Wabeno, Wisconsin; Alphonse, a resident of Antigo, Wisconsin; and the Rev. Joseph Kommers, of Hortonville, Wisconsin. The sisters are Mary, Angeline and Anna, all residents of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

W. J. Kommers was educated in Mount Calvary, a restricted rural community of German settlers, to the age of fourteen years when he was sent to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he attended the Pio Nono College, pursuing a commercial course, which was completed by graduation with the class of 1889. The following year he accepted a position as bookkeeper for a hardware company in Superior, Wisconsin, where he remained for a year, when the Northwestern National Bank was formed with Mathias Kommers as one of the stockholders, and his son, W. J. Kommers, was given the position of messenger in the bank, to serve the first year without salary. He remained with that institution in various capacities for twelve years, serving during the last four years as its cashier. In 1902 he came to Spokane to join D. W. Twohy, who with his associates was at that time perfecting the purchase of the Old National Bank. He has since been connected with these gentlemen, becoming assistant cashier but having more particularly in hand the interior organization and development of the bank. He spent much of his time in advertising the institution and bringing it to public notice, had charge of the working force and systems of the bank and assisted also in the credit department. In the fall of 1909 the growth of the bank made it necessary to find new quarters and the new site and the erection of a building for the Old National Bank and all the details were placed in charge of Mr. Kommers. The volume of business that developed in this connection was so great that he was practically disassociated with the work of the bank in the conduct of his daily interests for the next two years, his labors only ending with the complete rental of the building and an organization developed to operate it. Prior to this undertaking he was given carte blanche for three months and traveled all over the country, studying architecture and planning the details of the bank and its offices. His suggestions and ideas were accepted, for the officials recognized that he thoroughly knew the needs of the bank and possessed, moreover, knowledge concerning the requirements of office tenants in the city. The responsibility of fixing the rental space of every square foot in the immense building and putting it on a paying basis was his. His work was completed on the 1st of January, 1911, when the Old National Bank moved into its new home. Without relinquishing his position as assistant cashier of the Old National Bank and also continuing to serve as assistant secretary of the Old National Bank Building Company, Mr. Kommers was elected to the cashiership and directorate of the Union Trust & Savings Bank, an institution allied to the Old National Bank and conducted under practically the same ownership. He is so engaged now and is serving the same interests. He has always displayed special fitness for the building up of organizations to rank with the representative business enterprises of the northwest and has given special attention to the question of publicity, believing that judicious advertising is one of the potent elements in success. To bring to the knowledge of the people the institutions which he has represented, their purposes, their plans and their merits, has

been one of the chief features of his business activity, as for instance when the first column of steel was set for the Old National Bank building fifty per cent of the space in the building had already been rented and signed up. Architects say that this is a record unprecedented in the annals of office building erections and Mr. Kommers has won a deserved reputation thereby.

On the 21st of September, 1897, in Superior, Wisconsin, Mr. Kommers was united in marriage to Miss Louise Klinkert, a daughter of J. A. Klinkert, retired, of Superior. Mr. and Mrs. Kommers have become parents of three children: William A., Henry K. and Margaret, all in school. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church. Mr. Kommers is president of a German club, a newly organized society called the Spokane Arion Society, composed of the representative Germans of the city. He is also a member of the Spokane Athletic Club and the Inland Club, is vice president of the Loyola Athletic Club and a trustee of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and in politics is a republican where national issues are involved but at local elections casts a ballot independent of party affiliation. His entire life has been characterized by a continuous progress that has brought him to an enviable position in financial circles. He has made a most thorough study of business conditions and opportunities and has contributed not a little to the success of the banking interests with which he is connected. His colleagues and contemporaries recognize his force and ability and entertain for him the warm regard which is ever the expression of a recognition of individual merit and worth.

JAMES B. VALENTINE.

Working at the forge in his early boyhood, then advancing slowly but steadily and surely step by step as he proved his worth, ability and enterprise, James B. Valentine is today at the head of several important business projects in Spokane and at the same time his labors have constituted a factor in public progress. His work in securing the appropriation for the opening of the Columbia river from Bridgeport to Kettle Falls is indeed commendable and the value of his labor in this connection can hardly be overestimated. It is characteristic of him that all through his life his private interests and public work have been given their due relative proportion of time and effort.

One the 26th of January, 1868, James B. Valentine first saw the light of day in Scotland. His parents, Stewart and Isabella (Grieve) Valentine, were also natives of Scotland and representatives of old and well known families of that country. The father died in March, 1908, and the mother on December 28, 1911, in Montrose, Scotland. In the family were four sons and two daughters: James B.; Charles W., a resident of Heppner, Oregon; David and George, who are living in Scotland; Mrs. Jane Stone, a widow, residing at Montrose; and Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Falconer, of Elzell, Scotland.

James B. Valentine was educated in the common schools of Scotland and in that country learned the blacksmith's trade, devoting four years to its mastery. He afterward spent a year in Edinburgh and then came to the United States. For a short time he remained in Boston, Massachusetts, but in 1886 became a resident

of eastern Oregon. For two years he followed his trade, proving himself not only a capable but also a reliable workman. In January, 1888, however, he went overland to the Big Bend country, where he took a preemption and timber claim eighteen miles northeast of Waterville. There he continued to work at his trade on his own account until the fall of 1892, when he was elected to the office of sheriff, occupying that position until the spring of 1897. He then removed to Bridgeport, where he engaged in the hotel business until the spring of 1898, when he became a resident of Spokane. Just before his removal to this city he organized the Bridgeport Land Company, owning thirty-two hundred acres, and was actively engaged in the development of that project as general manager until after they brought water to the district and all of the ditches were finished. He still retains his official connection with the enterprise and is also secretary of the Bridgeport Development Company, owning seventeen hundred acres just outside of Bridgeport. When success has been achieved in one project he extends his efforts to still other fields and is now closely and prominently associated with various business enterprises, which are important elements in the work of general development and improvement here. He organized the Arctic Cold Storage Warehouse Company in March, 1909, becoming its vice president, and in April, 1911, organized the Merchants Produce Company, of which he is the president. Both companies are incorporated. He handles cold storage products and the warehouse has a capacity of one hundred and fifty carloads for cold storage and two hundred and fifty carloads for dry storage. The Merchants Product Company conducts a general commission business and ships east and to all parts of the country, mixed and straight carloads of fruit. Like most of the settlers of the northwest, Mr. Valentine was at one time interested in mining, having done some prospecting in 1890 and 1891 but afterward he retired from that field. He is interested in the Washington Bond & Mortgage Company, of which he was one of the organizers, in the spring of 1910, and of which he is the secretary and treasurer. This company has commodious quarters in the Empire State building and deals principally in Washington farm loans. He is likewise connected with the Bridgeport Highlands Orchard Company, owning property six miles north of Bridgeport.

In his political views Mr. Valentine is a stalwart republican, active in the party which he has represented in county and state conventions and also serving as a member of the county and state central committees. He filled the office of sheriff of Douglas county from 1893 until 1896, inclusive. It was then a new and generally lawless district and he saw some hard service and had considerable experience in the four years in which he filled the office but he succeeded in reducing lawlessness and crime to a minimum and many of his official acts have made history in that county. Perhaps his most important public service has been done as one of the river commissioners, appointed by the state government in 1909 for a term of two years. In that connection he was instrumental in securing an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for opening up the Columbia river from Bridgeport to Kettle Falls. He worked, as a member of the commission for about a year and a half on the river, purchased the steamer Yakima and good equipment and in the meantime secured a one hundred thousand dollar appropriation from the government, with the understanding that the commission would loan the boat and its equipment for the service. This they did and in addition returned five thousand dollars to the government when the work was completed. Steamers are now run-

ning between the points named and the work of opening up the river has been of immense value to the district. The accomplishment of this task is due to quite an extent to Mr. Valentine, whose public spirit prompted him to give his time and effort to a work which he recognized as most essential in the development of the district, affording cheap and excellent shipping facilities.

In October, 1899, Mr. Valentine was married to Frances Scully, of Wenatchee, Washington, a daughter of William D. Reeder, an old soldier and pioneer of that country, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The four children of this marriage are: Isabella, Etta and James, who are in school; and Howard, at home. The family attend the Presbyterian church and Mr. Valentine is a member of the blue lodge of Masons at Waterville and of the shrine and consistory at Spokane. He is also a member of the Spokane Lodge of Elks, No. 228. He has returned to Scotland for a visit to his old home, friends and family, but has the strongest attachment for the land of his adoption and its institutions, recognizing the fact that this is a land of opportunity where the road to usefulness and success is open to all. A man should never be judged solely by what he has accomplished but also by the distance between his present position and his starting point. The record of Mr. Valentine viewed in this way shows his life of industry to be one indeed worthy of emulation, admiration and respect. Starting out as a boy at the anvil, he is today active in the control of many important projects which are factors in the progress and upbuilding of the northwest.

SAMUEL H. FRIEDMAN.

In a history of Spokane's self-made citizens, mention should be made of Samuel H. Friedman, who established his home here in 1890 and in the intervening years to the time of his death made steady progress in a business way, owing to his indefatigable energy, his firm determination and keen sagacity. He was born in Illinois, January 14, 1865, and pursued his education in the public and high schools of Atlanta, that state, until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he became clerk in a general mercantile store. Gradually he worked his way upward and from his earnings saved such sums as he could each year until in 1887 he had acquired an amount sufficient to enable him to engage in merchandising on his own account.

After three years, however, he disposed of his interests in the middle west and came to the Pacific coast, settling in Spokane, where he established a loan business. In 1891, in company with P. E. Fisher and A. J. Reise, he purchased the Cascade Laundry, then a small plant with only a few employes and but one delivery wagon. The business prospered, however, and grew steadily. They not only controlled a large portion of the trade of this city and surrounding district but also established branch offices in many of the towns of eastern Washington and Idaho and were given the patronage of the dining and sleeping cars of the Great Northern Railroad Company. Mr. Friedman was ever alert and watchful, carefully guarding the interests of his business, and his reliable methods and the excellent work which was turned out by his establishment constituted the chief forces in its success. He was an enterprising, progressive man, possessing the determination and energy

needful for upbuilding and maintaining a large business undertaking. He became one of the trustees of the Spokane Laundry Association and was a member of the executive committee of the Oregon & Washington Interstate Laundry Association. He continued actively in business until his death.

In Atlanta, Illinois, on the 19th of November, 1884, Mr. Friedman was married to Miss Lillie M. Reise, a native of that town and a daughter of Augustus J. and Elizabeth (German) Reise, who were both natives of Germany and on coming to America settled in Atlanta, Illinois, the father devoting his life to farming in that part of the state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Friedman was born a daughter, Helene E., now the wife of W. Lamont Barnes of the Fidelity Bank.

The death of Mr. Friedman occurred on the 28th of August, 1904. Fraternally he was prominently identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M., the Royal Arch chapter and the council, and he was also a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and he took an active and helpful interest in the welfare of the city. He was one of the best known men of Spokane and all who came in contact with him recognized that he was most kindly in spirit. His genial disposition won him the love of many and his well spent life proved that success is ambition's answer.

CHARLES H. MERRIAM.

In the practice of law and in the field of real-estate operations Charles H. Merriam has won more than local recognition. He is closely associated with the work of upbuilding the west and yet he has never been so busy with his individual interests that he could find no time for cooperation in military affairs or public projects. He is now giving much of his time to a railway project which if completed will mean a valuable asset in the opening up and development of the great region lying between Portland and Spokane. The entire width of the continent separates Mr. Merriam from his birthplace, for he is a native of Maine, born November 10, 1859. He was reared to manhood in that state and in the acquirement of his education completed a high-school course and afterward spent three years in study in the University of Maine. In 1887 he went to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, where he served as assistant mechanical engineer for a time, and then proceeded to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, where he served as chief mechanical engineer until 1889. That year witnessed his arrival in Spokane where he entered upon the study of law under the direction of his brother, Willis H. Merriam. A few years were devoted to a further course of reading and in 1891 he was admitted to the bar of Washington. He entered upon the active work of the profession and was steadily building up a good practice in Washington and Idaho, when his labors were interrupted by his service in the Spanish-American war. With the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Spain he enlisted in Company A of the First Regiment of Washington Volunteers, leaving Spokane on the 30th of April, 1898. He was mustered into the service on the 9th of May and on the 28th of October, left San Francisco for Manila, where he arrived on the 2d of December. He was stationed in the Paeo district of Manila and on the 19th of January, 1899, was

transferred to Company I, participating with that command in all of the engagements of the First Washington, his services being characterized by faithfulness and valor. He received special mention from Colonel Wholley and also a written recommendation for a commission in the volunteer service, in recognition of the distinguished aid which he had rendered at the capture of Pateros on the 14th of March, 1899. He was one of eight who brought boats up the Pasig river in the face of a murderous fire for the purpose of conveying the remainder of the command across, and assisted in making the crossing, the regiment being under fire all the time.

With the other members of his company Mr. Merriam was mustered out November 1, 1899, at San Francisco, whence he made his way to Spokane and resumed the practice of law. He reached this city on the 6th of November and in January, 1900, was appointed deputy county clerk under James L. Drain, afterward adjutant general of the state. He continued in that office until January 15, 1901, when he formed a partnership with Charles F. Uhlman under the firm name of Uhlman & Merriam for the conduct of a real-estate business. In that connection he was one of the organizers of the railroad company known as the Spokane & Columbia River Railroad Company, of which he was elected secretary-treasurer. They obtained the water-power site now being improved by the Washington Water Power Company near La Prey bridge, known as Long Lake. Later Mr. Merriam sold his interest for five thousand dollars. Since then he has largely been connected with the mayor's office, especially with Herbert C. Moore, acting in the capacity of his private secretary. He was also clerk for two terms in the state legislature, both in the house and the senate. Mr. Merriam has always been prominently identified with the republican party and has been a popular campaign speaker, doing much to further the interests of the organization. He is now particularly active in connection with the development of Spokane and the Inland Empire, doing everything in his power to promote the welfare of this portion of the country. At the present time he is laboring earnestly to promote the electric railway enterprise, involving in the neighborhood of eight million dollars. If the project is carried out successfully it will mean the expenditure of twenty million dollars and will connect Spokane and Portland. In the meantime he continues in the practice of law and in his real-estate operations and is interested also in promoting an irrigation project in connection with the railway project. He is likewise interested in mining and is engaged in the development of a gold and silver property on Palmer Mountain, Okanogan county, Washington.

On the 1st of May, 1901, in Jackson, Michigan, Mr. Merriam was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Westren, a daughter of Philip D. and Elizabeth Westren, the former a farmer of Jackson. They now have one child, Jennie E. Merriam, born May 22, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam hold membership in St. Matthew's Episcopal church, in the work of which he is much interested. He is a member of the church club, is chorister of the church and is a licensed lay reader under the bishop. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all of the chairs, and is now a past grand. He also belongs to General Charles King Camp of the Spanish War Veterans and at one time served as chaplain but has resigned. His preliminary military experience came to him before the Spanish-American war for prior to going to the Philippines he had been appointed captain of Company G, of the Second Regiment of the National Guard of Washington, serving with that rank until he resigned in order to remove to

Idaho and practice law. He is also affiliated with John A. Logan Camp, No. 2, of the Sons of Veterans, of which he has served as past captain. He likewise holds membership with the Knights of Malta and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In politics he has always been an active republican, giving loyal support to the party in his efforts to secure the adoption of its principles which he deems most conducive to good government. His activities and interests have thus covered a broad field and have been especially effective factors in promoting the interests of the community and the state along many lines. He is a man of marked enterprise, laboring earnestly in behalf of whatever he undertakes, and his sound judgment, guiding his indefatigable industry, brings to successful conclusion many of the projects with which he is associated.

MARK WOOD MERRITT.

Notable among the proprietors of heavy landed interests in Washington is Mark Wood Merritt, of Rosalia, Whitman county, now living a life of comparative retirement. He was born in Pike county, Missouri, October 4, 1854, his parents being Thomas and Susan (Suddreth) Merritt, both natives of Virginia. The Merritt family is of French origin, the grandfather, Nicholas Merritt, and the great-grandfather both having been born in France. The latter took part in the Revolutionary war and the grandfather, who settled in Maryland, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Mark Wood Merritt was educated in the common schools of Pike county, Missouri, and pursued his studies until 1873, when he devoted his entire time to assisting his father in the work of the farm, thus continuing until 1877. In that year he rented a farm in Missouri and continued farming on his own account in that state until the spring of 1882, when he decided to remove to Whitman county, Washington. After arriving in this state he settled two miles east of Rosalia where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land and from time to time increased his holdings until he now possesses eight hundred acres in that community. He also owns twenty thousand and eighty acres in Douglas county, Washington. He has given a great deal of attention to the raising of stock, his specialty being the breeding of fine horses of which he owns one hundred and fifty-three head. During his active career as a horse breeder he achieved a national reputation having sold his horses in all parts of the United States. Another important branch of his farming activity was dairying, his operations along that line being quite extensive. Beside the heavy landed interests Mr. Merritt possesses, he is also a director of the First National Bank of Rosalia, a director in the Rosalia Telephone Company and a director and the president of the Rosalia Supply Company.

Mark Wood Merritt was married to Miss Edna Wells in Pike county, Missouri, in 1878. She is a daughter of William E. and Martha (McCoy) Wells, both natives of the state of Missouri. To this union were born four children: Henry, residing in Whitman county, who is married and has two sons; Martha, the wife of Allen McClaine, of Pearl, Washington, and the mother of two daughters; Richard, yet at home; and Jesse, who died at the age of nineteen years.



M. W. MERRITT

The political allegiance of Mr. Merritt is given to the democratic party, for the measures and candidates of which he always casts his vote and he has held the office of road supervisor for eight years. He also takes a great interest in educational matters, having been a member of the local school board for twelve years. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Woodmen of the World. He is also active in his membership in the Commercial Club of Rosalia.

Prime factors which have conduced to the attainment of Mr. Merritt's unusually prosperous and useful business career have been his great business ability, his untiring industry, his habits of economy and the wise direction and management of the properties which he began to accumulate comparatively early in life. He started out in the business world single-handed and alone to carve a career which logically followed as the result of his own well directed efforts along business lines. He had the courageous spirit in abundance and was not afraid to make investments which his common sense and intuition told him would prove profitable. He reveled in work, took a keen interest in the management of his business affairs and gave unflagging attention to all the details which a business life entails. After serving his community and in fact the district at large in the useful ways outlined above Mr. Merritt has been enabled at a comparatively early time in life to retire from the active and more onerous duties which he followed long and successfully. In return he is now enjoying life, surrounded by an extensive circle of warm personal and business friends among whom he has always been held in the highest esteem and regarded with the greatest respect.

MILES M. HIGLEY.

Developing business conditions have made commercial training a necessity. In this age when everything is done with a rush and where rapid and accurate results must be obtained in order to meet competition each individual should be thoroughly qualified for the duties which devolve upon him, and to meet the need for thoroughly trained help the commercial college has been established. Today the Northwestern Business College of Spokane is regarded as one of the foremost educational institutions of the northwest and as its president Mr. Higley has given to this section of the country a school of particular merit. He has lived in Washington for fourteen years, having come to Spokane in 1897. He was then a young man of about thirty years of age, his birth having occurred in St. Charles, Minnesota, November 24, 1867. His parents were Francis M. and Maria E. (Chamberlain) Higley, of that city, where his father conducted business as a hardware merchant save that at the period of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for aid and served at the front with Brackett's Battalion of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. He passed away many years ago, but the mother of our subject is still living.

As a public-school student of Minnesota, Miles M. Higley passed through consecutive grades until he became a high-school student and later he attended the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois. Recognizing the need for business training among the young people of the country, he went to Marinette, Wisconsin, where he opened a commercial school, which he conducted with gratifying success from 1889 until 1897. In the latter year he sold out and came to Spokane.

thinking to find a still broader field of labor in this rapidly growing section of the country. He purchased the Northwestern Business College from its founder, E. H. Thompson, and immediately began to reorganize and build up what is uniformly conceded today to be the best business college in the northwest. In 1899 the company was incorporated with Mr. Higley as president and general manager and Clinton P. Brewer as secretary. The faculty now numbers ten instructors, day and evening classes are maintained and there are three distinct courses of study. Their attendance numbers about seven hundred pupils each year, coming to them from the Dakotas, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Oklahoma and British Columbia. It is estimated that the college is the means of bringing from one hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to Spokane each year. The system of instruction is most thorough and graduates are qualified to take up responsible positions in the business world. Already many of their students are making for themselves creditable names and positions as factors in the commercial life of this and other cities.

On the 19th of April, 1897, Mr. Higley was married to Miss Mae F. Shields, of Marinette, Wisconsin, a daughter of Charles E. and Josephine (Wilson) Shields, of that city. They were pioneer residents of the Badger state, where Mr. Shields was engaged in the lumber trade. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Higley have been born a daughter and a son, Florence Lucille and Warren, who are with their parents in a beautiful suburban home which stands on a block of fourteen acres at Glenrose. Its hospitality is proverbial and its good cheer is enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Higley is greatly interested in the welfare of Spokane, proof of which is found in his earnest cooperation with the various projects and plans of the Chamber of Commerce for the upbuilding of the city. He belongs to the Rotary Club and to Imperial Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., but is perhaps best known outside of his college connections in the Masonic fraternity, his membership being with Spokane Lodge, No. 34, A. F. & A. M.; Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; Spokane Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, No. 2, A. A. S. R.; and El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has ever held to high ideals in the conduct of the college and has the ability to inspire pupils and teachers with much of his own zeal and interest in the work.

MARTIN B. CONNELLY.

That the life record of Martin B. Connelly should find place on the pages of Spokane's history is due to the fact that he has been greatly interested in the upbuilding of the Inland Empire and has taken an active part in many projects and measures relating to its welfare and improvement. He is numbered today among the most successful real-estate men and financiers of this section, accomplishing what would be the crowning work of a life of much greater duration than his. He is now chairman of the board of directors and the vice president of the Washington Trust Company and is officially connected with a number of the more important corporations of the city. He was born in Portage, Wisconsin, October 15, 1862, a son of Patrick and Honora (Quinn) Connelly, both of whom were natives of County Galway, Ireland. The father, who was a railroad con-

tractor, died in 1867 and the mother passed away in 1892. The other members of the family in addition to Martin B. Connelly are: Patrick H., who is now interested in mining in Australia and makes his home at Sydney; and Bridget, who is the wife of Patrick A. Geraty, of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Martin B. Connelly pursued his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and Minneapolis, supplementing the work of the grades by the high-school course, afterward receiving instruction in two business colleges—the La Crosse and the Curtis Business College of Minneapolis. For a year and a half he engaged in reading law in Minneapolis and at the age of nineteen years he became interested in real-estate dealing in that city, since which time he has continued to handle property both on his own account and for others. He remained in the real-estate business in Minneapolis for five years, within which time he platted five additions to the city. He also operated extensively in property in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Wisconsin and in January, 1889, he arrived in Spokane, where he connected himself with Arthur D. Jones. He was afterward alone for a time and later was joined by R. L. Webster in a partnership that was continued under the firm name of M. B. Connelly & Company, Inc. Operations were carried on under that style until 1902, when Mr. Connelly, J. Grier Long and R. L. Webster incorporated the Washington Trust Company, merging the business interests of Mr. Long, who became vice president and treasurer, and Mr. Webster, who became secretary, while Mr. Connelly naturally assumed the duties of president of the Washington Trust Company and so continued until January, 1911, when he resigned and took charge of the board of directors, also becoming vice president. Mr. Long succeeded to the position of president and treasurer and Mr. Webster still remains as secretary. In addition to its other interests the company has operated extensively in real-estate, principally in business properties and in their care and management. They also conduct a general insurance and loan department and have made for themselves a most prominent position in financial circles. Mr. Connelly has been interested in the construction of a number of large business blocks, their rental and management, and is interested as an officer and director in several investment companies. He is also the vice president and a director of the Union Savings Bank, the president of the Security Investment Company, vice president and director of the Washington State Realty Company, a stockholder in the Penn Mortgage Investment Company, a director and manager of the Guardian Investment Company treasurer and director of the Washington National Life Insurance Company, a director in the Fidelity Building & Loan Association of which he was president until he resigned, the treasurer and director of the Riverside Park Company, and treasurer and director of the Lincoln Investment Company. The value of his services and of his judgment in these different connections is widely recognized, for it is well known that his plans are carefully formulated and are executed with dispatch.

On the 20th of June, 1900, in Seattle, Mr. Connelly was united in marriage to Miss Emma M. Patton, a native of Pennsylvania, and unto them have been born three children, James Bartley, Margaret Amanda and Martha Josephine. Mr. Connelly gives his political indorsement to the republican party but has neither time nor inclination for active political service. He is, however, a member of several of the leading social organizations of the city, including the Spo-

kane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Spokane Athletic Club, of which he is a life member. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory and has become a noble of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His name is also on the membership rolls of the Knights of Pythias order and he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. In this and other connections he has labored effectively and earnestly for the welfare and upbuilding of Spokane and the Inland Empire and takes an active interest in civic matters, supporting every public movement looking toward improvement and progress. What he says he will do, he does. Men regard his spoken word with as much respect and faith as they do his written contract and the success that he has achieved and the results which he has accomplished indicate that he is able to pass judgment upon many vital questions, especially concerning real-estate and financial problems. Such a record cannot but inspire admiration, for it is notable even in this country of large and important undertakings.

WALKER L. BEAN.

Walker L. Bean who has been closely associated with commercial and other business interests and is now giving his attention to real estate, specializing in business properties, was born January 28, 1862, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. His father, Walker L. Bean, Sr., was born January 11, 1832, in Chesterfield, New York, and became a Wisconsin pioneer. The family to which he belonged is of Scotch descent and was represented with the Continental troops in the Revolutionary war. Walker L. Bean, Sr., became a lieutenant in the Civil war, serving with the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and died at Columbus, Kentucky. Our subject had one uncle, Irving M. Bean, who was a captain in the Civil war, and another uncle, Colonel Sidney A. Bean, who was killed in the battle of Baton Rouge. The family, as indicated, has a most creditable military record, loyalty ever having been one of their marked characteristics as manifest in active duty and unflinching courage on the battlefield.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Elizabeth J. White. Her people were of English descent and some of her ancestors fought for liberty in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Bean was born in Windsor, Vermont, and died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in January, 1911. Following the death of her first husband, Mrs. Bean had become the wife of Rev. Thomas G. Watson, a pioneer minister of Spokane, of the Presbyterian faith. He erected the old church where the Review building now stands and was one of the most prominent divines in this section of the country, being held in highest respect by all, regardless of creed or religious belief. He died in October, 1908, but the impress of his individuality still remains upon those who came under his teaching.

Walker L. Bean supplemented his public-school education by a course in Carroll College at Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he was graduated in 1882. He was interested in the stories which reached him concerning the west, and, believing this to be the land of promise and of opportunity, he came to Spokane in 1883 and opened the first large grocery store of the city. He made the trip on the first passenger train over the Northern Pacific Railroad from the east and his store

was the first up-to-date grocery in the first brick building of Spokane. He also has the distinction of having shipped the first groceries ever sent by railroad to Spokane from the east. Prior to the building of the line everything had to be sent by way of San Francisco. His shipment found a ready and liberal patronage and it was not long before Mr. Bean was enjoying a large and profitable trade. Later he extended his operations into other fields, becoming associated with S. G. Haverhill in building the first oatmeal mill ever erected in the west, its location being on Howard street, just across from the Echo mill. His next undertaking was in the real-estate business, in which he engaged about 1887. He has since continued to deal in properties and at one time was associated with Henry W. Augustine under the firm name of Augustine & Bean, but most of the time has been alone, conducting his business under the style of Walker L. Bean & Company. Mr. Bean was associated with D. T. Ham and Henry W. Augustine in the ownership of the Rookery block for a number of years but at length that property was sold and in connection with Mr. Ham he purchased the Lindelle block, sixty by one hundred and eighty feet and four stories in height, on a double corner at Washington, Riverside and Sprague streets. Mr. Bean has largely engaged in dealing in business properties, including warehouse properties, and he owns and handles much vacant business property. He is thoroughly informed concerning realty values and has made judicious investments for himself as well as for others.

On the 28th of January, 1886, in Murray, Idaho, Mr. Bean was united in marriage to Miss Kate Hussey, a daughter of Warren Hussey, at that time a banker of Murray, Idaho. The four children of this marriage are: Margaret, who is a graduate of Smith College; Warren II., who after graduating at Cornell engaged in farming in Alberta, Canada; and Dorothy and Kathryn, who are attending school.

In his political views Mr. Bean is a republican but is not active. He has never sought office but in different ways has contributed to the upbuilding and improvement of the city, especially during the critical period when many grew faint hearted regarding the future of Spokane. He became a charter member of the Spokane Club but afterward withdrew. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in its varied projects for the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and is serving on its educational committee. In all matters pertaining to the advancement of Spokane his work has at all times been characterized by a spirit of helpfulness and guided by practical judgment so that the results achieved have constituted salient forces to that end.

CARL HUGO JABELONSKY.

Carl Hugo Jabelonsky, an architect of Spokane, who is a splendid example of the men of foreign birth who have found in the new world business conditions, that have enabled them to develop and utilize their powers and talents, and thus win success, was born in Sweden, April 10, 1879. His parents, Anders and Elsa (Akesson) Jabelonsky, were also natives of that country, where they still reside, the father being a retired railroad man. The three brothers and three sisters of

Carl H. Jabelonsky are Nels, Olaf, Arwid, Elsa, Hedwig and Hanny, all residing in Sweden.

Spending his youthful days in the land of his nativity, Carl Hugo Jabelonsky was educated in the Malmoe School of Technical Trade, from which he was graduated in 1897, receiving the degree similar to that of civil engineer in the United States. During the summer he pursued his studies and until 1899 was employed through the remainder of the year by the city and harbor department of Malmoe as draftsman and assistant engineer. From April until September, 1899, he was engineer with the Olands New Cement Company, in charge of the harbor works and buildings, and at the latter date entered upon the study of engineering works in Europe, to which he gave his time until the succeeding May. From February, 1901, until January, 1905, he was draftsman and designer and was in charge of structural steel contracts for J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, of New York City, having come to the United States at the former date. In that connection he had charge of the buildings of the navy department in the Charleston Navy Yards, superintended the steel construction for the Metropolitan Railroad Company of New York at Yonkers, had charge of the steel work for the New York Chamber of Commerce and also superintended the steel construction of a number of the sky scrapers of the metropolis, including buildings twenty-two stories in height. His work also was done in connection with a number of leading apartment houses and manufacturing plants. For three months he was with Thomas Edison designing the steel structure for his cement plant, and from February, 1905, until June, 1906, was with the Westinghouse, Church & Kerr Company, engineers of New York city, designing a number of buildings, both steel and reinforced concrete, especially manufacturing plants.

From June, 1906, until January, 1907, Mr. Jabelonsky was with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and designed a number of buildings for the corporation, including roundhouses and warehouses, also bridges, working in both steel and reinforced concrete construction. He was afterward, from January until August, 1907, with the General Electric Company at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, as assistant engineer in charge of the drafting room, and designed a number of steel and reinforced concrete manufacturing buildings. At the latter day he was promoted, remaining with the company until February, 1908, with headquarters at Schenectady, New York, as architectural engineer in charge of the preliminary layout for the proposed plant at Erie, Pennsylvania. This plant when completed will cost thirty million dollars. For four months Mr. Jabelonsky was temporarily assigned to the American Concrete Steel Company at Newark, New Jersey, in order to study and acquaint himself with the latest methods in concrete building construction.

In May, 1908, Mr. Jabelonsky came to Spokane and his first work was as superintendent of construction on the Washington Mill, the plans for which were made by Architect Robert Sweatt. Mr. Jabelonsky then opened an office of his own as architect and engineer, and has designed a number of the large and smaller buildings in Spokane and tributary territory. He was the designer of the Hotel Majestic, which was erected at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars; the Hoban building, a six-story structure costing twenty-two thousand dollars; the Reiff building, at thirty thousand dollars; two buildings for Mr. Goldberg, costing fifty thousand dollars; the Dooley block, at twenty thousand dollars; and the Spokane

Soda Bottling Works costing forty thousand dollars. He has also designed about fifty residences in Spokane and vicinity. He was associated with Mr. Goodwin who built the Castle Hill Manor for B. M. Francis, and did extensive landscape architecture and construction of street and part systems for the Castle Hill Land Company. At the present time he has in hand a number of important constructions and, in addition to his extensive architectural, engineering and building operations, he is interested in mining properties in British Columbia, including the Morning Bell and Golden Scepter.

On the 1st of August, 1903, Mr. Jabelonsky was married to Miss Thyra Elizabeth Gunhilda Osterberg, a daughter of Carl Osterberg, a business man of Sweden. They belong to the Swedish Lutheran church and their home, which they own, is a hospitable one, its good cheer being greatly enjoyed by the many friends whom they have gained during their residence in Spokane. Mr. Jabelonsky is a republican and is identified with several organizations in Spokane, especially those in which his fellow countrymen hold membership. He is now the secretary of the Swedish American League, is chairman of the finance committee of the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America and is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He also belongs to the American Society of Swedish Engineers and is a fellow of the Spokane Architect Club. He has gained prominence and renown in his profession, his ability, placing him in an enviable position as is indicated by the importance of the work he has done in both the east and the west. His thorough training in Sweden, his study of engineering problems in the different important cities of Europe and his long experience in America have well qualified him for the important and onerous professional duties which devolve upon him.

RONALD A. GREENE, M. D.

Dr. Ronald A. Greene, a well known physician specializing in his practice in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 27, 1877. His parents were John and Olivia (Anderson) Greene, both natives of Sweden. The father came across the plains in the '50s, settling at Salt Lake City, where he engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He represented a prominent family of his native country and possessed many of the sterling characteristics of the Swedish people. His death occurred in Salt Lake City in August, 1911, when he had reached the age of eighty years, and his wife passed away there in April, 1911, at the age of eighty. In addition to Dr. Greene, the members of their family were: Oliver B. and George E., both of whom are residents of Salt Lake City; Emma, the wife of J. F. Bledsoe, also of Salt Lake City; and Jennie, the wife of J. C. Alter, of the same city.

After pursuing his studies in the high school of his native city, Dr. Greene completed his more specifically literary course in the University of Utah, while his professional training was received in the Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1901. He added to his theoretical training the benefit of a year's connection as house surgeon of the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary of Chicago and afterward became one of the instructors in Rush

Medical College of that city on diseases of the eye and ear. He likewise was one of the teachers of the Northwestern University Medical School, treating diseases of the eye, ear and nose. He spent some time at the Chicago Polyclinic and his continuous study, reading and practice promoted his knowledge and skill. Returning to Salt Lake City, he there remained for five years and in December, 1909, came to Spokane, where he has since practiced. During his first year in Salt Lake City he was in partnership with Dr. J. C. E. King, the health commissioner, and served as his assistant in office. He specializes in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and has done much important hospital work, being now oculist and aurist to the Spokane Orphanage; a member of the medical staff of the Children's Home; and consulting nose and throat specialist of the Spokane Tuberculosis Sanatorium. He is likewise a member of the teaching staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital and he belongs to both the county and state medical societies of Washington and also the Pacific Coast Oto-Ophthalmological Society.

In Salt Lake City, in May, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Greene and Miss Louise Rowe, a daughter of W. H. Rowe, formerly assistant superintendent of the Zion Cooperative Mercantile Institution and also president of the Bear River Valley Irrigation project. He was director general of the Utah exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition and was a very prominent and influential resident of Salt Lake and one of its pioneers. He is descended from English ancestry. The two children of Dr. and Mrs. Greene are Phillip Burkland and Ronald Rowe, six and four years of age respectively.

The Doctor is an independent republican and is a valued member of various organizations. He has held office and is a member of all the different branches of the Odd Fellows society and is now a captain in the Patriarchs Militant. He also belongs to the Moose, the Woodmen of the World, the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America, and to the Chamber of Commerce. He holds membership in the Young Men's Christian Association and in the Manito Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. He has always been a worker along lines that have been factors in character building. His purposes and ideals of life have ever been high and in his profession he has ever worked toward advanced ideals, progressing ever toward the goal of perfection. His professional labors have ever had a strict scientific basis, which he has been able to apply with intelligence and substantial results to the needs of his patients.

JOHN RAYMER.

John Raymer, banker and merchant, has contributed in substantial measure to the business development and growth of Reardan and at the same time has been an active factor in political circles, honored with election to the office of representative, while in his home community he has been continuously in office since the organization of the town. He was born in Calhoun county, Michigan, June 15, 1856, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Bates) Raymer, both of whom were natives of New York, whence they removed to Michigan where the father followed the occupation of farming.



JOHN RAYMER

John Raymer spent his early youth in his parents' home, attending the public schools of Calhoun county, Michigan, but at the age of fifteen left home and sought employment in the lumber camps of the northern part of the state. That he was industrious and faithful is indicated by the fact that he worked for one company for seven years and for four years he served as foreman. In 1884 he came to the west with Seattle as his destination and after remaining there for a short time made his way to Vancouver Island. He next went to Spokane and in December, 1885, removed to Davenport, where he engaged in farming for a year or two. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to the lumber business which he followed north of Davenport, and in 1888 he purchased a half interest in a sawmill which he afterward removed to north of Mondovi. In 1890 he sold that business and came to Reardan, where in partnership with O. A. Menger he opened the first hardware store in the town. The enterprise prospered and after four years Mr. Raymer purchased his partner's interest, conducting the business alone. In 1901 he erected the present large brick building which he now occupies and he has also built three warehouses and extended the scope of his commercial activities by adding to his store a line of furniture. His establishment is one of the best equipped and the largest in the county and in addition to its conduct Mr. Raymer figures prominently in financial circles as a stockholder and director of the Reardan Exchange Bank, while in 1911, following the death of Mr. Moriarty, he was elected president of that institution. In 1906 John Raymer with several other gentlemen organized the Chamokane Lumber Company, of which he serves as president. This company owns sixteen thousand acres of land in Stevens county and a sawmill in Lincoln county. His business interests are thus of a character that contribute largely to general progress and prosperity as well as to individual success.

On the 4th of May, 1892, occurred the marriage of Mr. Raymer and Miss Hattie Latham, a native of Canada, and they have four children, Norman, John C., Nelson and Elizabeth. The parents are widely and favorably known in Lincoln county and Mr. Raymer is regarded as a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in which he takes an active part. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and in 1900 he was elected on its ticket to represent Lincoln county in the house of representatives where he served for one term. That he has the confidence and good-will of his fellow townsmen is indicated by the fact that he has continuously served in the city council since the organization of the town. He has been a liberal subscriber to all enterprises and a generous supporter of all public movements of his town and county and has thus maintained an even balance in his life with his well directed business affairs which have made him one of the most successful men in Lincoln county.

HON. EDWIN H. ESHLEMAN.

This is preeminently the age of the young man. Business conditions and public affairs call for the enterprise, energy and determination of the young, and college training has given them the knowledge which should accompany other qualities and which trains the mind for a ready selection of that which is essential, vital and valuable. Possessing the requisite qualities for leadership,

Edwin H. Eshleman has made for himself a notable position in business circles and has become recognized as one of the political leaders of the Inland Empire, being the present representative of his district in the state legislature. In Spokane he is operating extensively in real estate as the president of The Eshleman-Burr company, and the story of his activity and his rise is an interesting one. He was born at Washington, D. C., November 8, 1878, his parents being Edwin M. and Emma L. (Hansell) Eshleman. His father, formerly of the United States coast survey is now living retired in Washington, D. C. His wife was a daughter of Emerick W. Hansell, who was with Secretary of State Seward on the night of his attempted assassination. Mr. Hansell was stabbed in defending Mr. Seward.

Edwin H. Eshleman received his education in Washington, D. C., but with the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he put aside his text-books and enlisted as a member of Company K, First Maryland Volunteers, with which he served for about eight months, when the command was mustered out. Entering business circles, he became an employe of the Wood-Harmon Company, the largest real-estate operators in the United States, and after some time spent in their service came to the west with the determination to help build up the rich, yet undeveloped country. Today he is recognized by his friends and many clients as an empire builder, having taken active and helpful part in the development of this section of the country. When he left New York he became associated with The Jacob-Stine Company, of Portland, Oregon, as their sales manager. This company does an enormous real-estate business and is known as one of the largest firms operating on the Pacific coast, but realizing the immense possibilities and the opportunities in Spokane, Mr. Eshleman determined to locate in this city and for a brief period was identified with The Fred B. Grinnell Company. All this time he was actuated by the desire and hope of one day engaging in business on his own account and, feeling that his experience was now sufficient to justify him in his step, he organized the business which is now conducted under the name of The Eshleman-Burr Company. The present partners in the business are among the youngest men who as proprietors are operating in the real-estate field of Spokane today. They have displayed many of the methods of the pioneer, in that they have initiated new ways and methods for conducting the business. The Spokesman-Review wrote of them:

"Since the inception of this company perhaps there are no two young men in Spokane who have shown more marked ability in the real-estate field. They are the type of men who attempt great things and make good, accomplishing more in the short space of time they have been in business than they really anticipated."

It has been the business of The Eshleman-Burr Company to handle large real-estate projects in Spokane, and they have always been chary in the propositions they have offered the people, seeing to it that nothing but the most meritorious projects were sold through their offices. Among the local additions which this firm has been successful in selling to the investing public are West Kenwood, Irvington Heights, North Audubon Park, Mount Pleasant and numerous others which have proved to be property worthy of investment for the reason that in the short space of time that has elapsed since, values in all these additions have rapidly increased to the benefit of those who purchased these properties.

It goes without saying that the great success attained by this firm is due not only to the integrity, fairness and ability to select property that would be profit-

able for the people to buy, but their progressive methods and businesslike way of transacting deals has played an important part in bringing them to the front as a real-estate corporation that is now classed among the best by the most conservative people in the northwest.

Their labors have been a most effective element in the upbuilding and improvement of the northern section of the city, where they are now handling Mount Pleasant, having within a very short space of time sold their lots to the value of more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. They have ever made it their rule to handle only such tracts as include the improvements. These improvements include cement sidewalks, parking strips, graded streets, curbing and city water. Purchasers do not hesitate to determine upon a location where such improvements have been or are being made and the firm always holds to the rule that they will handle property of no other class. The Eshleman-Burr Company have met with continuous success in their operations. Their business today has reached extensive proportions and the success which has come to the firm is but the merited reward of persistent, earnest labor, unfaltering energy and progressive methods.

On Christmas day of 1899, in Alexandria, Virginia, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Eshleman and Miss Mary McGinley, daughter of Patrick McGinley and Kathrine McGinley, nee Worthington, a granddaughter of George D. Worthington, the first colonial governor of Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Eshleman now have two children, Edwin M. and Dorothy Lee. He belongs to various fraternal and social organizations, having become a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., in Washington, D. C., and of the Elks lodge in Elmira, New York. He also belongs to the United Spanish War Veterans, and in Spokane his membership is in the Inland Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He has been particularly prominent during his residence here as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, serving on a number of its most important committees, including the membership committee. It was largely due to his activity that the chamber secured larger quarters, and his efforts have been equally effective in accomplishing its purpose of making known the possibilities and opportunities of the city and surrounding country, and of promoting the upbuilding and improvement of Spokane. Mr. Eshleman is also recognized as a leader in the republican ranks in the Inland Empire and in November, 1910, was elected a member of the state legislature. His study of vital questions and issues of the day has been comprehensive and as a member of the state legislature he stands loyally in support of legislation which he deems of essential worth to the commonwealth.

WESLEY C. STONE.

The commercial interests of Spokane find a worthy and well known representative in Wesley C. Stone, who is conducting a large and profitable drug business in this city. He also has other business interests, being president of the People's Investment Company and a director of the Land Title Savings Bank. He was born in Cazenovia, New York, September 13, 1860, a son of Lafayette Stone, who was also a native of the Empire state and died in 1908. He traced his lineage

back to the early settlement of Connecticut and was of English descent. On the distaff side Wesley C. Stone also comes of English ancestry, although the family was founded in America in colonial days and sent representatives to the Revolutionary war. The maternal grandfather was a resident of New Jersey but was living in New York when his daughter, Maria Wilson, who became the wife of Lafayette Stone, was born. She died in 1873, leaving but three children, the surviving daughter being Lucy, now the wife of Myron Drury, of Oswego, New York.

The son, Wesley C. Stone, spent his youthful days in his native town and was educated in the Cazenovia Seminary and in the Oswego State Normal School of New York and Cornell University. At the age of eighteen years he entered upon the profession of school teaching, which he followed until forty years of age. For three years he taught in the rural schools of the Empire state and then entered upon graded school work at Fulton, New York. He afterward became principal of the schools of Oswego Falls, New York, and later went to Theresa, New York, where he was principal of the Union Free School for three years.

Mr. Stone dates his residence in Washington from 1890, when he arrived at Cheney at the opening of the normal school at that place. He became one of its teachers, at which time its faculty numbered but four. This was the first normal school in the state and Mr. Stone was elected vice principal in 1892, serving for five years or until 1897, when the school was temporarily closed for a year because of lack of funds. Mr. Stone then came to Spokane and engaged in the drug business but in 1898 resumed his school work, spending three years as a high-school teacher. He then again entered the drug trade in Spokane and now has a well equipped and well appointed establishment at No. 424 Sprague avenue. He has never ceased to feel a deep interest in the Cheney Normal School, which during its early history put forth a strenuous struggle for existence. At one time the faculty went eighteen months without pay and Mr. Stone took an active part in the work of securing an appropriation for the school, which was finally accomplished. In the educational field he has contributed much to Washington's progress and was very active in the county and state teachers' associations, especially in the former, having a place on its programs for ten years as one of the instructors in Spokane. For the last twelve years he has successfully managed his drug business. He is recognized as a resourceful business man whose energy enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 15th of July, 1891, in Helena, Montana, Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Emma Grigson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Grigson, of Fulton, New York. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stone were born three daughters: Elsie, Ruth and Mabel, all high-school students.

Mr. Stone belongs to the Druggists' Association of Spokane and is prominent in Masonry, holding membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M.; in Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; Spokane Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; and all of the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree. He has likewise crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and in the different organizations he has filled many offices, being a past master of the lodge, past high priest of the chapter, past thrice illustrious master of the council and past eminent commander of the commandery. In the state organizations he has also attained prominence and recognition, being

a past grand master of the grand council, while at the present writing he is grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons. In the moral progress of the community he is also deeply interested, being an active worker and faithful member in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, of which he served for several years as president of the board of trustees. For a period of three years he served as a valued member of the board of education. His influence has been strongly felt along lines leading to the material, intellectual and moral progress of the city and he seems at all times imbued with the spirit of enterprise which is the foundation of the marvelous history of the northwest.

HENRY W. NEWTON.

Henry W. Newton is engaged in the general insurance loan and real-estate business as a member of the Guernsey-Newton Company, Inc. He is likewise very prominent in musical circles, nor have his efforts been withheld from those projects which are helpful factors in the city's progress and improvement. His activity along these various lines renders him a valued and representative resident of Spokane and in all things he manifests a public-spirited devotion to the general good. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, which was a farm in South Carolina, his natal day being August 22, 1869. He is a son of Larkin and Ruth M. (Wellborn) Newton, both of whom were natives of South Carolina and of English descent, the latter, however, representing one of the old families of Virginia. The Newton family was founded in the United States when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of England. Larkin Newton was prominent in his home locality and took an active part in educational work and in politics. He was a farmer and lawyer and was known as Major Newton because of his early connection with the local militia organization. Afterward he enlisted for service in the Confederate army, in which he was a cavalry officer. He died in 1890 and was long survived by his wife, who passed away in 1909. In their family were the following named: Dr. J. C. C. Newton, D. D., Ph. D., now of Kobe, Japan; Marion, a farmer of Pendleton, South Carolina; Josephus, who is engaged in the newspaper business, covering all the southeast for a publishing house of Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Olivia Evatt, who is a widow and resides in Columbia, South Carolina, where she is teaching in the Columbia Orphanage School; Lulu, the wife of Henry Martin, a prominent farmer and merchant of Pickens county, South Carolina; and Henry W., of this review.

The last named spent the first twenty years of his life on his father's farm with the usual experiences that fall to the lot of the farm boy. He completed his literary education in the Honea Path Academy of South Carolina with the class of 1890 and was liberally educated in music in Chicago and New York, where he studied voice, developing the splendid talents with which nature endowed him. Mr. Newton first made his way west of the Mississippi when in 1891 he became a resident of Kansas City, where he engaged in the piano business. In 1894 he went to Chicago, where he conducted a similar enterprise. While associated with the Weber piano people he pursued the study of music, thus developing his native talents. After three years' residence in Chicago he disposed of his stock in the piano business of

the McDonald, Newton Company and took up the profession of voice culture. In addition he became well known as concert singer and choir director, having charge of the music of St. James Methodist church, the leading church of that denomination in Chicago. He was also director of the vocal department of the Wesleyan Methodist College at Bloomington, Illinois.

Mr. Newton's identification with the northwest began in 1903, when he settled in Idaho and joined his father-in-law, O. E. Guernsey, in the mining business in the Seven Devils district on Snake river, a property in which Mr. Guernsey was interested, with headquarters at Lewiston. Mr. Newton established a mortgage loan business for his father-in-law and later extended the scope of the undertaking by opening real-estate and insurance departments. The business was organized under the name of the Lewiston Loan & Trust Company, Inc., Mr. Newton becoming vice president with Mr. Guernsey as president. Five years later they sold out and removed to Spokane, seeking the broader field of labor offered in this city. Here they have operated under the name of the Guernsey-Newton Company and conduct a general insurance, loan and real-estate business. In the insurance field they represent the Royal of Liverpool, the Scottish Union and National of Edinburgh, Scotland, the Colonial of Hartford, Connecticut, the Philadelphia Underwriters, the Maryland Casualty Company, the Fidelity Deposit Company of Baltimore, and are general agents for eastern Washington and northern Idaho for the two last named. They make real-estate loans in the Inland Empire under the direction of Mr. Guernsey and the various branches of their business are growing and returning substantial profit. Mr. Guernsey remains as president of the company with Mr. Newton as vice president and general manager, J. Riley Chase, treasurer, George H. Schafer, secretary, and Daniel Morgan, trustee. The business is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and they have gained a good clientage during their connection with Spokane.

Mr. Newton is deeply interested in all the various plans and projects for the development and upbuilding of this section of the country. He has studied the problems which Washington must solve because of climatic and soil conditions and is taking an advanced stand upon many important questions. He served as the executive chairman of the board of governors for the state of Washington for the fifth international dry congress held in Spokane in October, 1910, on which occasion there were present delegates not only from all sections of the United States but also from twelve or fourteen foreign countries. An active member of the Chamber of Commerce, he has served on the entertainment and membership committees for three years. He was chairman of the city beautiful committee, which did splendid work resulting in the one million dollar bond issue for city parks, succeeding A. L. White in this position. He has indeed been a cooperant factor in the work for Spokane's development and improvement and in all that he does is actuated by a spirit that none questions. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but without desire for office.

On the 4th of April, 1903, in Dubuque, Iowa, Mr. Newton was united in marriage to Miss Grace Guernsey, a daughter of O. E. Guernsey and an accomplished musician and pianist who is a graduate of the Mount Vernon Seminary of Washington, D. C. She finished her education by travel, covering Europe, Mexico and Canada. Her musical tastes constitute a bond of sympathy and interest between Mr. and Mrs. Newton in addition to their many other phases of congenial com-

panionship. They have one son, Ellery Willis Newton, now six years of age. Mr. Newton is well known in Masonic circles, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to Elks Lodge, No. 228, of Spokane, to the Spokane Club and the Inland Club. He was reared a Methodist. He holds a prominent position in musical circles in Spokane, as he has done in other cities where he has made his home, and contributes his services as musical director of a chorus of male voices, now in its third year, known as the Mendelssohn Club. His public activities and his prominence in musical circles constitute an even balance to his business life, making him a well rounded character and constituting him a man of broad, liberal and progressive interests.

FRED C. KIELING.

Fred C. Kieling, who is now living retired in Chewelah, has been a resident of Washington for forty-four years, during which period he has been associated with various activities. He was born in Germany on the 4th of August, 1846, and is a son of Albert C. and Johanna (Frohlich) Kieling, both of whom are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1887 and the mother in 1893.

During his boyhood and youth Fred C. Kieling lived in the vicinity of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm and attended the district schools until he had attained the age of fifteen years. In 1863 he went to Michigan and worked in a sawmill for a short time, after which he returned to Wisconsin and enlisted as a drummer boy in the Forty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, receiving his discharge in July, 1865. After spending a few months in Chicago and Milwaukee he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, apprenticing himself to the butcher's trade. In April, 1866, he again started westward, crossing the plains to Washington, and locating at Walla Walla in the fall of that year. During the succeeding two years he farmed and freighted, except during the winter months of 1867 and 1868, when he had charge of the postoffice at Snebly Bridge, eight miles north of the present city of Spokane. The duties of this position were not arduous as the country was but sparsely settled and the mail which was carried on snowshoes and horseback was largely composed of letters. When he first located near Spokane there were only about six other white settlers between Hangman creek and Rathdrum, these being "Stonewall" Jackson on Moran Prairie; Charles Kindle at Rathdrum; Bob Doer, Jack Fisher and Joe Harron, this side of Post Walls; Old Camille, a French Canadian. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Colville, remaining there for five years. During that time he worked for the man who had the government meat contract, drove cattle for a Mr. Oppenheim and for a time served as deputy treasurer. In 1871 he filed on a homestead and his entire time and attention was devoted to its cultivation during the period of his residence in 1873-74. Removing to Colville later, he became associated with a friend in filling a government meat contract for four years, following which, in the spring of 1878, he engaged in freighting flour from Colville to the soldiers at the post at Lapawa, Idaho.

In 1880 Mr. Kieling was elected sheriff and assessor of Stevens county and after discharging the duties of these offices for four years he returned to his farm, continuously residing there until 1904, when he disposed of it and moved to

Chewelah. Here he engaged in the meat business until 1909 when he withdrew from the more active interests of life and has ever since been living practically retired, simply giving his attention to the supervision of his personal affairs. Mining operations have always largely engaged the attention of Mr. Kieling, who is interested in the Windfall Mining & Milling Company and the Rattle Snake Mining & Milling Company.

On the 23d of January, 1871, Mr. Kieling was united in marriage to Miss Rubina A. Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown of Chewelah, her mother having been the first white woman in Stevens county. Mr. Brown came to the Colville valley in 1854 from the Red River of the North in Canada, taking up a homestead just north of Addy. At that time Mrs. Kieling was only three years old. Mr. Brown and fifteen others volunteered and joined Colonel Wright in Spokane. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Kieling: Albert, who married May Bunker, now deceased, and has one child, Harold H.; Ellis H., who chose for his wife Mamie Elfris and also has one son, Kenneth E.; and Calvin F., who married Elva E. Alkier and has one child, Morris C.

The family affiliate with the Congregational church, and Mr. Kieling belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, while his political support he gives to the democratic party. He is not only one of the pioneers of Stevens county but of the state of Washington, which has developed from little more than a wilderness into one of the nation's great commonwealths during the period of his residence.

WILBUR SIMPSON YEARSLEY.

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

Wilbur Simpson Yearsley was educated in the public schools of his native town and later for a time studied at Woralls Academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He then took a course in the Pierce Business College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1886. He began his business career in a general merchandise store at Westtown and while there he devoted his spare hours to reading law under the direction of Alfred P. Reid, of West Chester. For six years he was identified with various occupations but still continued his law studies, being admitted to the Chester county bar in June, 1892. On the 1st of the following July he came to Spokane as examiner for the Pennsylvania Mortgage Investment Company, being retained here in that capacity until 1905. When this company retrenched, following the panic of 1893 and 1894, he was located at Colfax, this state, where he had



WILBUR S. YEARSLEY

charge of the business in Whitman and Garfield counties and also that of Latah and Nez Perce counties, Idaho. Two years later, in 1897, his duties were increased by the addition of the business of Yakima, Kittitas, Adams and Franklin counties, Washington, all of which he cleared up in 1899 and turned it over to the Spokane office. For two years thereafter he engaged in the land and loan business on his own responsibility but in 1901 he became associated with D. T. Ham and C. L. Hoffman and together they organized the Palouse Land Company, which they operated until 1906. In August, 1907, together with David J. Ham, Donald Ryrie and Shirley S. Philbrick he incorporated the company of Ham, Yearsley, Ryrie & Philbrick for the purpose of a general investment business but in 1908 Mr. Philbrick retired to look after personal business. Since then the firm has been conducted under the name of Ham, Yearsley & Ryrie, with D. T. Ham, president; Wilbur S. Yearsley, vice president; K. Murray, secretary; and D. Ryrie, treasurer. They do a general fire, liability and indemnity insurance business and they also handle land, loans and investments and collectively and individually they are financially identified with various local enterprises. Mr. Yearsley has quite extensive interests and at the present time is president of The Inland Empire Paper Company, vice president of The Liberty Lake Land Company and International Power Company, while he is also president of The Industrial Development Company and The Kliekitat Columbia River Irrigation Company. He is one of the enterprising and progressive business men of the city and is meeting with excellent success in his various undertakings.

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

WILLIAM MULHALL.

William Mulhall, a member of the real-estate firm of Mulhall Brothers, whose offices are located at No. 110 Stevens street, Spokane, was born in Grundy county, Illinois, in 1862, and is a son of James and Ann (O'Leary) Mullhall. The father was a well known farmer and stockman of Illinois until 1890, when he removed to Iowa, and there he passed away in December, 1902.

The preliminary education of William Mulhall was obtained in the common schools, following which he pursued a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College at Chicago. After his graduation from this institution he went to Iowa, where he began his business career as head of the real-estate department of the Bank of Northwestern Iowa at Alton, that state. He was identified with this concern for three years, and then removed to Rock Valley, Iowa, where he was associated with others in the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Rock Valley, of which his brother John was president and he was cashier. This became one of the well established and flourishing banking institutions of the county, and Mr. Mulhall was identified with it during the succeeding fifteen years. At the expiration of that period he disposed of his interest and resigning his position went to Sioux City and once more engaged in the real-estate business. He continued in this line at that point for three years, and at the end of that time, in 1902, he came to Spokane, and has ever since made this city his home. During the first nine years of his residence here, Mr. Mulhall devoted the greater part of his attention to the development of his fine stock ranch, on Camas prairie, Idaho, in the vicinity of Grangeville. He has two thousand acres of land there and is breeding and raising thoroughbred horses, cattle and hogs. On the 1st of August, 1911, Mr. Mulhall together with his sons, Emmet and Earl, organized the real-estate firm of Mulhall Brothers, and they are making a specialty of Camas prairie lands and farm loans. Although they have only been engaged in business for a few months, their prospects are promising and they have already put through several important deals.

In September, 1888, Mr. Mulhall was united in marriage to Miss Ida Pardon, a daughter of John Pardon of Andover, New York, and to them have been born four children: Emmet L., who was born in 1889; Earl A., whose birth occurred in 1890; Agnes M., born in 1895; and William P., Jr., who was born in 1902. The family home is located at No. 1200 Grand boulevard, this city, where they have a very comfortable and attractive residence. Fraternally Mr. Mulhall is identified with the Knights of Columbus.

LINNEUS LINCOLN WESTFALL.

While engaged in the general practice of law at Spokane Linneus Lincoln Westfall has specialized to some extent in patent litigation, and in this connection has secured a large clientele. He was born in Macomb, Illinois, April 5, 1865. His ancestry is traced back to one of the old New York families whose establishment in America antedates the Revolution, in which representatives of the name took part. The family came originally from Westphalia, now a part of Germany, and the surname was originally spelled Westphal, but was changed to conform to the English spelling. His father, Dr. Beverly R. Westfall, was born in Troy, New York, and died in Spokane, August 3, 1889. He devoted his life to the profession of medicine and enjoyed a large practice. He came to Spokane in 1883 and during his residence here served as councilman from the fourth ward. With remarkable foresight he recognized the possibilities for the building of a large city here and while a member of the council offered a resolution to buy the water power for two hundred thousand dollars, which would have included all of the holdings of the

present Washington Water Power Company. His resolution was defeated, however, because other members of the council contended that it would bankrupt the city. Soon after his arrival Dr. Westfall purchased property on North Monroe street and he said that if Spokane would purchase the water power a city would be developed that would reach from the hill on the south to Little Baldy on the north. Had his plan been carried out Spokane would have been richer by many millions of dollars, but unfortunately he could not convince his colleagues in the council that his ideas were of practical value. During the Civil war he organized a company in Illinois for service at the front and was chosen its captain, but on account of the serious illness of one of his sons he had to resign and did not go to the front. He married Ellen E. Hays, who was born in Kentucky and died in Illinois in 1883. She was of Irish descent although the family was planted on American soil prior to the Revolutionary war. In the family were five sons and two daughters: Frank C., a farmer at Twin Falls, Idaho; Ralph B., a farmer at Prosser, Washington; Leland D., a nurseryman of Portland, Oregon; Linneus L., of this review; Hugh H., proprietor of a cafe in Denver, Colorado; Sarah S., the wife of Dr. F. M. Martin, of Maryville, Missouri; and Myra, the wife of William Hayes, of Los Angeles, California.

In the common schools Linneus Lincoln Westfall began his education and afterward attended the Illinois Normal School and Business College at Macomb. He pursued the study of law in the office and under the direction of C. F. Wheat, of that city, teaching school a portion of the time as he preferred earning his own way, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois in August, 1887. In February, 1888, he left the middle west and came to Spokane and on the 12th of that month opened an office on Monroe street near the courthouse on the north side. In the great fire of 1889 all of the law offices save his were destroyed. He remained at his original location until 1890 when he removed to the south side and occupied an office in the center of the city. In the meantime he did a great amount of office work and record searching until after the street car system was installed and he removed his place of business to the south side of the river. He has always practiced alone and while he continues to engage in general practice he has to some extent specialized in patent litigation. He has also given considerable attention to real-estate law and titles, representing a number of corporations, and is owner of an interest in the Guaranty Title Company. His work is largely along technical lines for real-estate and patent litigation turn more to the scientific and technical sides of law practice. He greatly enjoys this phase of the profession. Mr. Westfall is a member of a society the members of which investigate, study and keep in touch with the latest development of psychic nature, the laws suggested thereby and their application to physical and mental healing, deriving conclusions from actual experimental work in connection with the hypothesis laid down by Hudson and other scientific writers.

During the early days before Spokane had a paid fire department Mr. Westfall was president of the Washington Volunteer Hose Company No. 3, and was thus serving at the time of the great conflagration of 1889. The company had only three hand hose carts at that time and were working with a part of the hose when a number of men came along and took off the balance of the hose and their cart and they never saw them again. The men of the company realized that they were working at a hopeless task as very little water was obtainable, but still they kept on fighting the fire until the end, unwilling to admit defeat. The fire could have easily been

put out by one of the chemical engines now owned by the city. The townsmen had no idea of the danger before them until they saw the blaze jump to the dome of the Pacific Hotel and when that was ignited it seemed as though a current of air sprung up that was on a line from the original fire to the dome of the hotel and then drew the flames down to the business section. Mr. Westfall retained his membership with the company until a paid fire department was established.

He holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World and in the latter has filled all of the chairs and was twice interstate delegate, serving in the convention which was held in Colorado in 1903 and again at Los Angeles in 1905. He belongs also to the Inland Club and to the Chamber of Commerce and at one time was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. In his political views Mr. Westfall is a republican, actively interested in the party and its success, and has frequently been a delegate to the city and county conventions. He has also served on both city and county committees and has frequently delivered campaign addresses in behalf of his party.

On the 2d of October, 1890, in Spokane, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Westfall and Miss Adelaide Mickel, a daughter of Judge P. D. Mickel, a prominent attorney of Spokane and at one time attorney for the city of Spokane, but now deceased. He came to this city in 1886 and was a representative of an old New York family of German descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Westfall have been born two children, Elbert L. and Ethel B. The family attend the Presbyterian church, of which they are members. Thoroughness has always characterized him in every relation of life, enabling him in his school days to lay a good foundation for his future success. In his preparation for the bar he studied diligently and mastered the great basic principles of jurisprudence. The same quality has characterized him in all of his professional service, making him one of Spokane's able and successful lawyers, particularly prominent in the field of his special lines.

DAVID BEMISS.

Along with the rapid development of Washington in a material way, through the utilization of its natural resources and the establishment and conduct of important business enterprises, there came an equal desire for advancement in educational lines. The state was largely settled by an intelligent, progressive and enterprising class of citizens from the east who recognized the value of intellectual training and called to the schools of the state men of marked capability and efficiency in educational work. Among this number was David Bemiss, who for ten years was superintendent of the Spokane schools, which he largely raised to the high standard of excellence now maintained.

He was a native of Ontario, Canada, born January 3, 1840, and his parents were Orrin and Phebe (Crawford) Bemiss, natives of New York. The father was a farmer by occupation and to his son afforded excellent educational opportunities, which were improved to good advantage. David Bemiss remained a pupil in the public schools until seventeen years of age, when he entered upon the pro-

fession of teaching. A year later he became a student in an academy with intention to prepare for college, and in 1861 he matriculated in Toronto University, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation with the class of 1865. The following year he won his Master of Arts degree and also the silver medal in natural science. Throughout his entire life he was connected with educational work. On the completion of his university course he was called to the superintendency of the public schools of Clinton, Michigan, where he remained for four years. During the succeeding year he was a teacher at Birmingham, that state, and was then elected superintendent of the city schools of Coldwater, Michigan. During his incumbency in that position the standard of education was raised until the right of certification was accorded these schools by the University of Michigan—a privilege never extended to any but institutions of the highest rank. Not only were Mr. Bemiss' labors felt as a progressive intellectual force in the towns mentioned but also constituted an element for educational advancement throughout the state, for he became distinguished as an institute worker and lecturer and in 1877-8 was president of the Michigan Association of City School Superintendents—a position that indicated the high regard entertained for his ability by his coworkers. In 1878 he became superintendent of the public schools of Manistec, Michigan, which also improved under his supervision until they became affiliated with the University of Michigan. He continued there as superintendent and as a member of the board of education for nine years and in 1887 accepted the superintendency of the schools of Fort Scott, Kansas, where he remained for two years.

On the expiration of that period Professor Bemiss resigned to come to Spokane and during the decade between 1889 and 1899 labored indefatigably to place the schools of this city on the highest possible educational plane. He was constantly studying out new methods to improve the schools and add to their efficiency in preparing boys and girls for the responsible duties of later life. He introduced many valuable measures and plans in connection with the schools and also exerted a powerful and beneficial influence in the educational development of the state. Thoroughness and ability marked his career and he continued one of the chief exponents of high standards of scholarship until his death. Two years before his demise, however, he retired from active connection with the profession and in much needed rest spent his remaining days upon his farm near the city. His standing in professional circles was indicated by the fact that he was appointed by the State Teachers Association to organize a state reading circle, of which he for a time served as president. He was also a member of the state board of education and served as president of the Washington State Teachers Association. He became a member of the national council of education, an organization of sixty members, including leading educators from all parts of the United States. His reputation in his profession was by no means local. He was regarded as one of the ablest exponents of the public school system of the country and he had the power to inspire others with something of the same zeal and interest which actuated him in his work.

In Canada, in 1866, Professor Bemiss was united in marriage to Miss Phebe M. Page, a native of Canada, and unto them were born four children: Catherine M.; Dr. C. D. Bemiss, a prominent dentist of Spokane, who married Miss Mary Crawford, of Spokane, by whom he has two children, Richard C. and Catherine C.; El-

bert V. Bemiss, who is engaged in the box manufacturing business in Spokane; and Florence R.

Death severed the family circle when on the 16th of February, 1902, Professor Bemiss was called from this life. He had never been remiss in the duties of citizenship but always kept well informed concerning the questions which were of vital and significant interest to city, state and nation. He was an active republican and he was equally earnest in his support of the First Presbyterian church, in which he served as an elder. In his own home he was a most hospitable host, ever friendly and courteous, yet possessing that dignity which forbade undue familiarity. He enjoyed travel, which was to him a means of rest and recreation, and it is almost needless to say that many of his most pleasant hours were spent in his library in association with men of master minds of all ages. While his intellectual superiority placed him above the great majority of his fellows, there was in him nevertheless an abiding human sympathy that kept him in close touch with his fellowmen and won him the confidence, good will and honor of all who knew him.

HARLEY LEWIS HUGHES.

Harley Lewis Hughes, editor of the *Labor World* and widely known as a leading socialist of the northwest, was born in the Willamette valley of Oregon on the 10th of June, 1871. His father, William C. Hughes, of Irish descent, was a native of Missouri and is now living in Thornton, Whitman county, Washington, where he follows the occupation of farming. He became one of the pioneers of the northwest, making his way from Missouri across the plains to Oregon in 1854. He married Rosella Matoon, who was born in Indiana and was brought across the plains when only a year old, her parents casting in their lot with the early settlers of Oregon in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. William Hughes became parents of three sons and a daughter. The brothers of our subject are Hosea D. and Charles M., both of whom are farming at Thornton, and the sister is Maud C., the wife of W. C. Baker, a grain merchant and farmer of Thornton.

In the public schools of Whitman county Harley Lewis Hughes pursued his education prior to entering Colfax College, and when his school days were over he became connected with the newspaper business in St. John, Washington, where he remained for six months. He afterward conducted the first newspaper in Harrison, Idaho, called the *Harrison Ensign*, there remaining for a year, after which he began the publication of the *Silver Star* at Gem, Idaho. His next newspaper venture was in the publication of the *Idaho State Tribune* at Wallace, Idaho, and from 1896 until 1900 he was editor and publisher of the *Basin Progress*, at Basin, Montana. He eventually left the newspaper field to become identified with other business pursuits but in 1906 entered into active connection with the well known *Labor World* of Spokane. In 1901 he was a reporter on the *Spokesman Review* and in 1902 and 1903 was organizer for the American Labor Union. In December of the latter year he established a printing business in which he became associated with Coates Brothers in August, 1906. In the previous March he was engaged by the

labor organizations of Spokane to manage and edit the Labor World and has since published that paper, conducting business under the firm name of Coates, Hughes & Coates. He ever stands in support of the many rather than the few and believes in a more equal division of labor and responsibility and of the wealth that accrues from labor.

Mr. Hughes' close study of the political, social and economic questions of the day has led him to become identified with the socialist party in the work of which he takes an active interest, being frequently a delegate to its city, county and state conventions. He was also the first candidate of the socialist party for mayor in Spokane, being nominated in 1902, and he was a member of the third legislature of the state of Idaho in 1905-6.

On the 3d of August, 1898, Mr. Hughes was married at Basin, Montana, to Mrs. Emma A. Howe, nee Axtell, a daughter of Dr. Axtell, of Troy, Pennsylvania. They have twin sons, Harry and Edwin, who are attending school. Mr. Hughes is well known in a number of fraternal organizations, being prominently identified with the Eagles and a member of the grand aerie. He was also worthy president of the Spokane Aerie and has been twice district grand worthy president. He likewise holds membership with the Knights of Maccabees and the Ladies of Security. His interest in public affairs and his ready sympathy for the unfortunate are testified to by his membership on the Spokane Charities Commission. He has been a close and discriminating student of the questions of the day, of existing conditions and of the probable outcome of important issues, and his editorials which bear on the labor world have attracted widespread attention and have awakened earnest thought among his readers.

G. G. RIPLEY.

G. G. Ripley, who has been engaged in the general practice of law in Spokane since 1903, was born in Iowa, March 27, 1876. His ancestors came from the north of Ireland in the early part of the seventeenth century and representatives of his family fought for the independence of the nation in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather served under General Winfield Scott and was a gunner on the Constitution in the War of 1812.

His father, Elias Pinckney Ripley, was born in Rock Springs, Maryland, July 21, 1837, and is now living in Spokane at the age of seventy-five years. He, too, has a creditable military record. He removed to Iowa in 1851 and, although he was injured in early life, he served under Adjutant General Baker in the Iowa Reserves and held the position of United States enrolling officer. He was also a zealous member and officer of the Union League. He entered upon the practice of law in Ackley, Iowa, and at one time was magistrate in Wright county, that state. He also served as postmaster for a number of years, his commission being signed by General Grant. He has made his home in the northwest since 1910 and is now enjoying a well earned rest in Spokane. In early manhood he wedded Mary E. Groff, who was born in Illinois and is of Holland and French Huguenot ancestry, although early representatives of her family came to America prior to the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Ripley also survives and she and her husband are now com-

fortably located in Spokane. In their family were two daughters: Lena, the wife of Walter W. Fox, a merchant of Iowa; and Florine, the wife of Edwin Serverance, a civil engineer of Montana; while one son, Lloyd Glen, died at the age of eighteen years.

G. G. Ripley, the only surviving son, attended the high school of Belmond, Iowa, and afterward the Iowa State Normal, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Didactics. He was afterward graduated from Drake University at Des Moines with the degree of LL. B. in 1902. He engaged in teaching school both before and after attending the Normal, devoting three years to the profession. Later he became a traveling salesman and subsequently entered upon the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1902. He then practiced for a time in Belmond but came to Spokane in 1903 and in the intervening period to the present time has largely engaged in practice alone. While he is familiar with all branches of the law, he is specializing in equity and corporation work, representing a number of corporations. He also represents a number of mining companies and is familiar with the legal principles which bear upon this branch of practice.

Mr. Ripley was united in marriage to Miss Clyde Estelle Shepherd, of Spokane, a daughter of John and Josephine Shepherd, of Van Wert, Ohio, the former now deceased. Mrs. Ripley is a representative of an old and prominent family of Kentucky and by her marriage she has become the mother of two daughters, Margaret Shepherd and Virginia Florine.

The parents are of the Episeopal faith, holding membership in All Saints Cathedral, and Mr. Ripley belongs also to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, being a Consistory Mason and Mystic Shriner, as well as Knight Templar. He has served as an officer in various branches of the order and has also assisted in conferring the work. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge, the Young Men's Christian Association, Business Men's Association, the Inland Club—connections which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his life. He is an active member of the Republican Progressive League and has represented his city and county in conventions. He also served as a member of the county central committee during the election of 1911, took an active interest therein and was one of the first to support Senator Poin-dexter. He is a man of resourceful ability, determined and energetic, and what he undertakes in any direction he accomplishes. He stands for that which is highest and most serviceable in the activities which go to make up human existence and which are features of general progress and improvement and in his chosen profession, wherein advancement is only secured through individual merit, he has worked his way steadily upward.

ARTHUR D. JONES.

Arthur D. Jones is the president of Arthur D. Jones & Company, the oldest as well as the largest real-estate firm in Spokane. He has been at the head of this institution continuously since 1887 and has built it up from one desk to one of the strong institutions of the city, occupying half of the ground floor space of the Arthur D. Jones building with an office entirely finished and furnished in imported mahogany.



ARTHUR D. JONES

Mr. Jones was born in Michigan, September 25, 1859, and was educated in the common schools and at the State College at Iowa City, Iowa. After a short experience as a school teacher and solicitor for a magazine, he took a position with the advertising department of the Chicago Morning News, where he remained for five years until failing health brought him to Spokane.

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

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

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

JOHN AYLARD FINCH:

John Aylard Finch is the senior partner of the firm of Finch & Campbell, who have done more to develop the mining industry of the Inland Empire than any other firm in this district. He was born in Cambridgeshire, England, May 12, 1854, a son of William and Sophia (Aylard) Finch, who came to the United States about 1862 and for many years were residents of Cleveland, Ohio. A brother of our subject, W. E. Finch, is also a resident of Spokane. In the parish school of Soham, Cambridgeshire, England, John A. Finch began his education but was only eight years of age when the family came to the United States and his studies were continued in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. When his text-books were put aside he became connected with iron and steel manufacturing in Cleveland and afterward continued in the same line of business at Youngstown, Ohio. Subsequently he went to Montreal with an importing firm engaged in the importation of iron from England. He was next located in Chicago as manufacturers' agent, still continuing in the iron trade. In the spring of 1881 he determined to go to the west to enjoy what he believed would be better business opportunities than could be secured in the older and more conservative east. Accordingly he proceeded to Denver and afterward to Leadville, Colorado, where he remained for a year in mining. On the expiration of that time he returned to the iron business in Ohio but in the sum-

mer of 1887 came to Spokane and began to acquire mining property in the Coeur d'Alene region of northern Idaho in connection with A. B. Campbell.

As associates in mining enterprises Finch & Campbell purchased the Gem mine in the Coeur d'Alene district and then organized the Milwaukee Mining Company in connection with capitalist friends of Milwaukee and Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. Campbell becoming president and Mr. Finch secretary and treasurer of this company. They operated the mine most successfully for more than twelve years and in 1891 began the development of the Standard mine, which they opened and equipped. Later they opened the Heela mine, both of which have paid several millions in dividends and are still being operated and are paying handsome dividends. Mr. Finch became secretary and treasurer of both, with Mr. Campbell as president. In 1893 they extended their operations into British Columbia, going to the Slovan district, where they opened and developed the Enterprise and Standard mines, which are now leading properties of that locality. In fact Finch & Campbell are among the leaders in mining and developing in the whole Inland Empire. They recognized the fact that nature was lavish in her gifts in regard to the mineral resources of the country and notable sagacity and sound judgment have enabled them to so place their investments that splendid returns have generally accrued from their development of mining property. They have seldom been identified with mining interests that have not proven profitable. Their activities have been not only a source of gratifying individual success but have also constituted one of the most potent forces in the development of the mining industry and consequent prosperity of the entire district. For many years Mr. Finch has also been leading factor in financing and controlling other important business enterprises. He is the president of the White & Bender Company and of the Coeur d'Alene Hardware Company, both of Wallace, Idaho; president of the Blalock Fruit Company of Walla Walla; and president of the National Lumber & Box Company of Hoquiam, Washington, with Mr. Campbell as vice president of these companies. The last named enterprise was established in 1901 and is today one of the largest of its kind in the northwest. Mr. Finch is a trustee of the Union Trust Company and also an officer and director of many other companies, the long list including many of the most important business interests of the Inland Empire.

On the 3d of September, 1896, in Chicago, Mr. Finch was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte R. Swingler, a daughter of M. M. and Fannie Swingler, of Spokane, who came to this city in 1884. Mr. Finch is a director of the Country Club but does not belong to any fraternal orders. He was the first president of the club and has maintained deep interest in the organization. He has likewise been a member of the Spokane Club since 1894 and is a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He belongs to the Episcopal church, is one of the trustees of St. Luke's Hospital and has given liberally toward charitable and benevolent work. He donated the site for the present hospital and also the land for the Children's Home on Northwest boulevard. Politically he has always been a republican and served as a member of the state senate in the first general assembly of Idaho in 1891. Four years later he came to Spokane, where he has since made his home and during the period of his residence here he has not been active in politics. In 1897 he erected his present palatial home, which is one of the finest in the northwest. While he has come to rank with the millionaires of this section of the country, his path has never been strewn by the wreck of other men's fortunes and the secret of

his success is found in his keen discrimination, his close application and his executive force. His business activity has constituted an important element in general development and prosperity and his own success has enabled him to often extend a helping hand to those less fortunate and to do effective and important work for the alleviation of those upon whom fate has entailed suffering or hardships.

SEABURY MERRITT.

Seabury Merritt, who in the practice of his profession has come to be regarded largely as an authority on land law in the northwest because of his wide study along those lines and the important litigated interests of this character which he has conducted, was born in Frankfort, Indiana, August 23, 1866. He is one of a family of three sons and two daughters and his parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Gaskill) Merritt, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. The father came of English ancestry although the family was planted on American soil prior to the Revolutionary war. The father throughout much of his life engaged in merchandising and in the grain business, and in the year 1860 he was elected sheriff of Clinton county, Indiana, receiving more votes than were given Lincoln. He served as a trustee of the schools for sixteen consecutive years while his incumbency in the sheriff's office covered the period of the Civil war. He married Elizabeth Gaskill, who was likewise of English lineage and belonged to one of the old American families antedating the war for independence. She died in 1896, just nineteen days before the death of her husband. Of their sons John W. is now associated with his brother Seabury in the practice of law in Spokane, and William A. is a book-keeper of this city. The two sisters are: Emma, now the wife of John J. Blair, chief dispatcher of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Spokane; and Jennie M., who is living with her brother.

In the common schools of Indiana, Seabury Merritt pursued his early education while spending his boyhood days upon his father's farm. He early became familiar with the work of plowing, planting and harvesting and continued to assist in the cultivation of the old homestead until 1888, when he embarked in the hardware and implement business in which he continued for three and a half years. In the latter part of 1891 he began reading law and while thus engaged at Frankfort, Indiana, also conducted an insurance and abstract business. He was admitted to practice in 1895 and followed his profession alone in his native state until 1900, when the opportunities of the west attracted him and he came to Spokane, where he became the successor to Judge Wallace Mount, in the firm of Mount & Merritt, the judge being elected to the supreme bench. Until 1906 that firm remained as Merritt & Merritt but in that year Hugo E. Oswald was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of Merritt, Oswald & Merritt. They conducted a general law practice, specializing, however, largely in land and titles. They represented the Oregon Mortgage Company and other mortgage companies and have been attorneys for many corporations including Ham, Yearsley & Ryrie; the Big Bend Land Company; the Oregon Mortgage Company; the Pacific Northwest Investment Society; the E. H. Stanton Company; and the Mohler Union Warehouse Company. Mr. Merritt is recognized as having comprehensive knowledge of land law on account of the vast number of titles

he has been called upon to examine. Like almost all who come to the northwest, he is interested in its development and is the owner of an irrigated orchard of forty-five acres, all in apples, on the Columbia river, twenty-eight miles above Wenatchee and known as the Hossier Apple Ranch. In addition to this, Mr. Merritt owns Spokane property and his holdings outside of the city include timber land in British Columbia and in different sections of the western part of the state. He is likewise interested in mining operations in Idaho and is thus contributing to the material development and progress of the Inland Empire. However, the practice of law is his real life work and the firm of which he is a member has a more extensive practice in the eastern part of the state than any other firm of attorneys here, their legal business extending to Lincoln, Adams and Douglas counties.

Mr. Merritt is well known in Masonic circles as a member of the commandery and Mystic Shrine, and has served as senior warden in the blue lodge. He belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 228, has filled all of the chairs in the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, has been past chancellor for several years and has represented Spokane Lodge in the grand lodge. He is likewise connected with the Fraternal Order of Eagles and is a valued member of the Spokane Club, the Inland Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Merritt is a republican and was an active member of the central committees of city, county and state when in Indiana and a delegate to city, county and state conventions both in Indiana and Washington. In his native state he did considerable campaign work and since coming to the west has been a candidate for congress in the third Washington district in 1910, in the primary, but insurgency caused the republican defeat. He stands always as a fearless defender of the principles or cause in which he believes and his position upon political questions has therefore never been an equivocal one. During the twelve years of his residence in Spokane he has become widely known and the power which he has displayed in his law practice places him in a foremost position among the members of the Spokane bar.

FRANK ROSE, M. D.

Dr. Frank Rose, physician and surgeon, of Spokane, was born in Ontario, Canada, October 25, 1869. His father, Lawrence Rose, a native of Oxfordshire, England, became a pioneer resident of western Ontario where he engaged in the milling business, becoming the owner of a flour mill there. His death occurred in 1885. Representatives of the family to which he belonged have lived at Deddington, England, for the last five hundred years and for several centuries have been connected with the milling business there. The mother of Dr. Rose bore the maiden name of Hannah Phin and was born at the old family homestead in Ontario, Canada, which is called Kennaquhair.

It was in the Guelph Collegiate Institute that Dr. Rose pursued his more specifically literary education, after which he entered the University of Minnesota to pursue a medical course and was graduated M. D. in 1901. Broad practical experience came to him in one year's service in Asbury Hospital and he afterward received clinical instruction in Chicago and New York for a period of three months. He next came to Spokane where he has since followed his profession,

and the liberal practice accorded him is the best evidence of his capability and the consensus of public opinion concerning his equipment for and devotion to his chosen life work. He is a member of the County Medical Society, of which he has served as vice president and treasurer, and he belongs also to the State Medical Society, in which he is a member of the judicial counsel.

Dr. Rose has filled the office of city bacteriologist and is now a member of the play ground commission. Perhaps his most important public service in the nature of his profession has been in connection with the development of the water supply. When the city decided to change its water system from the river to wells in the Spokane valley, Dr. Rose and the board of health, with Mayor Moore, went on a trip of inspection to ascertain the source and volume of the water supply and the quality of the water in the Spokane valley. After a very careful investigation both as to the quantity and quality, Mayor Moore and Dr. Rose decided to sink wells near the waterworks and thus supply the city. It has been found through subsequent experience that they were not only wise but correct in their decision for the supply and quality of the water have far surpassed all their expectations based on that investigation. The bacteriological examinations, made twice each month for several years, have confirmed the earlier examination as to the purity, and Spokane can well boast of having the finest and purest water of any city in the world. The supply has never failed and as high as forty million gallons have been pumped at one time without any appreciable diminution of the water in the wells. The water is presumed to come from the entire watershed of the Spokane valley and is filtered through sand and gravel, reaching the consumers in perfect purity. It is unique in that this is the only great water supply of that character in the world, although Long Island has somewhat the same character but not to the same extent. Dr. Rose modestly gives Mayor Moore and the board of health the credit for securing and developing the water supply and system, but he should share with the mayor and the board of health the credit and honor.

On the 16th of September, 1899, Dr. Rose was married to Mrs. Annie Winchester. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of the lodge, the consistory and the Mystic Shrine. His political allegiance has always been given the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, his membership having been in All Saints' cathedral for seven years during which period he has also held the office of vestryman. His life work has indeed been of benefit and value to his fellowmen and all of his professional duties are discharged with a conscientious sense of obligation.

B. M. FRANCIS.

B. M. Francis, whose real-estate operations not only cover Spokane but also various other districts of the northwest, was born December 25, 1865, in Pontiac, Michigan, a son of John and Mary Rose Francis, natives of Pontiac and England respectively. The latter is a resident of Frankfort, Michigan, but the father died in 1886. He was a representative of an old New England family of English descent and was a leading and influential resident of his home town where he served as alderman and in other local offices. His family numbered two sons and

three daughters; B. M., of this review; L. R., engaged in the automobile business in Detroit, Michigan; Miss Ethel M. Francis, residing in Spokane; Lulu M., who married Clark Long, of Havillah, Washington; and Edna, the wife of Eph Slade, of Michigan.

In the schools of Saginaw, Michigan, B. M. Francis pursued his education and for a short period was a student in the Chicago College. He entered business circles in connection with the jewelry trade when but a boy, and when he had mastered the trade in Michigan he went to Chicago where he was employed for two years. He afterward removed to Elmira, New York, and later to Philadelphia where he taught engraving in the Horological Institute for four years. On the expiration of that period he made his way westward to Butte, Montana, in 1892, and spent four years in that place as an employe in a jewelry store. In 1896, at Missoula, Montana, he became proprietor of a jewelry store, continuing at that point for five years. At that time he engaged in the real-estate business and his activities along that line increased more and more while during the last eight or nine years he gave a great deal of his attention to mining. In Missoula he formed a partnership with W. J. Rhodes under the firm name of Francis & Rhodes for the conduct of a real-estate business and in 1907 opened an office in Spokane which he maintained for some time. While in Butte he became associated with three others and leased the Homestake mine which he successfully operated for a year and a half. His real-estate interests are now in Bozeman, Missoula and Spokane, in all of which places he has platted additions. In Spokane Mr. Francis has platted Spokane Terrace and Spokane Park, doing this work under partnership connections. In Missoula he platted a subdivision of Homevale, Glenwood Park and East Missoula, and in Bozeman he purchased the old Butte addition to the town. Since the dissolution of the partnership he has independently platted Empire Heights, which he sold to Mr. Van Velsor, and Castle Hill, which he now owns. Mr. Francis has obtained some substantial returns from his mining as well as his real-estate interests and has contributed as well to the general progress and development of communities in which he has operated.

On the 4th of May, 1891, in Philadelphia, Mr. Francis was married to Miss Maggie R. Bishop, a daughter of George Bishop, a shoe manufacturer, and they have one son, Delbert M., who is now attending high school. Mr. Francis is numbered among that class of energetic men whose advancement is attributable entirely to earnest and persistent labor. He started out with no special advantages but proved his worth in the business world and gradually progressed until he became a merchant of Missoula. As he prospered he extended his investments in real estate and mining property and his work has been a valuable force in the general growth and development of the northwest.

ROBERT H. COSGROVE.

Various projects have contributed toward the promotion of a knowledge of the Spokane country, its resources, its advantages and its possibilities, but none have been more effective in this connection than the Interstate Fair, of which Robert H. Cosgrove is secretary. It has been a stimulating influence in fruit-raising and stock-raising, giving impetus to the efforts of those who are thus en-

gaged in holding before them the highest standards and also in bringing a notice of the work accomplished to the country in general.

Mr. Cosgrove is a native of Minnesota, born July 11, 1876. His parents were C. N. and Elizabeth (Bradley) Cosgrove, the former born in the state of New York and the latter in Wisconsin. The father has at different times held public office in the various communities where he has resided. He served as mayor of Le Sueur, Minnesota, and for twenty-five years was connected with the Minnesota State Fair, occupying all positions from manager to president. He is of Irish descent and his wife is of English lineage, although her ancestors came to America during the early period of colonization and were represented in the Revolutionary war. Robert H. Cosgrove is a brother of Edward B. Cosgrove, who is now in business in Kansas City, Missouri. His sisters are: Cora, who is the wife of George W. Strand, a nurseryman of Taylors Falls, Minnesota; and Ethel C., who is living in Porto Rico and is engaged in teaching school.

Robert H. Cosgrove attended the high school of Le Sueur, Minnesota, and the University of Minnesota, in the class of 1898. He then turned his attention to the hardware business in Le Sueur and afterward became connected with ranch interests at Mandan, North Dakota. During the same period he was connected with the Minnesota State Fair and in 1904 came to Spokane to take charge as secretary-manager of the Spokane Interstate Fair, with which he has since been connected. His labors here have been more than gratifying, producing results beyond the expectations of those who sought his cooperation. One of the first exhibits of this kind in Spokane was held on East Sprague street in 1890 but the building burned and nothing more was done until 1894, when Herbert Bolster, now deceased, and John L. Smith, the president of the Spokane Interstate Fair, organized what was known as The Spokane Fruit Fair. This was held at Riverside and Washington streets, on the present site of the Fogelquist clothing store, from the 24th to the 27th of October, 1894, with Judge J. W. Binckley as president. The succeeding year Mr. Bolster had charge of the fair, which convened September 30th and ended on the 5th of October. The dates chosen in 1896 were from October 6th to 17th, with F. W. Smith as secretary and manager, and again in 1897 it continued for two weeks, beginning October 5th, in the old Auditorium grounds, with Mr. Bolster as secretary and John A. Finch as president. Again the fair was held at the Auditorium grounds in 1898, from the 4th to the 15th of October, with the same officers, and in 1899 Dr. E. D. Olmsted served as president, with Mr. Bolster as secretary, and the dates were from October 3d to 17th. From October 2d to October 16th, 1900, with W. E. Hawley as manager, the fair was again held at the Auditorium grounds, but the equipment there was so expensive that those interested incorporated the Interstate Fair for twenty-five thousand dollars and, borrowing ten thousand dollars more, purchased fifty-one acres of land east of the town and thereon held the eighth annual exhibit in September, 1901, with H. W. Peel as president and Herbert Bolster as secretary-manager. From the 6th to the 14th of October, 1902, the fair was again a feature of Spokane's activities, with Mr. Peel as president and George H. Martin as secretary-manager. The former continued as president with H. G. Stimmel, now deceased, as secretary and manager in 1903, and the fair was held from the 5th to the 13th of October. In 1904 it was opened on the 3d and continued to the 9th of October, with Mr. Peel as president and R. H. Cosgrove as secretary-manager. The same

officers continued through 1905 and 1906, the fair being held in the former year from the 9th to the 15th of October and in the latter from the 24th of September, to the 6th of October. George T. Crane had succeeded to the presidency, with Mr. Cosgrove still as manager, when the fair was held from the 23d of September, to the 5th of October, 1907. It was opened on the 5th of October, 1908, and lasted for five days, with the same officers as in the previous year, and they continued also through 1909, the fair being held from the 20th to the 25th of September. Mr. Crane was succeeded by John L. Smith, with Mr. Cosgrove as secretary, and the fair extended from the 3d to the 9th of October, 1910. It lasted for six days in 1911, beginning on the 2d of October, with the same officers. The fair was established with the idea of encouraging agricultural and horticultural pursuits and has grown to remarkable proportions, the average attendance during the first year of Mr. Cosgrove's residence here being forty-six hundred per day, while in 1910 the average attendance was eighteen thousand six hundred. The total number of entries for prizes in 1904 was one thousand five hundred and eighty-one and in 1910 six thousand eight hundred and nineteen. This is now the largest fair of the kind west of St. Paul and has been a stimulus to fruit-raising and stock-raising interests in the northwest.

Mr. Cosgrove is well known in fraternal, social and club connections. He has taken the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites in Masonry, belonging to the commandery and the consistory, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was also senior warden of the blue lodge while in the east. His college fraternity is the Phi Gamma Delta and he is a member of the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Athletic Club, the Inland Club and the Rotary Club. Mr. Cosgrove was married November 27, 1911, to Miss Leora K. Gentry, of Spokane.

MARCUS D. WRIGHT.

Occupying a place in the foremost ranks of those who have made a fortune in the development and exploitation of the timber lands of the west is Marcus D. Wright, who resides at Hayden Lake, Kootenai county, Idaho. A native of the Mississippi valley, he came west in 1871, at the age of twenty years, his birth having occurred in Bowling Green, Kentucky, April 16, 1851. His parents were John W. and Mary (Gibson) Wright, the former a prominent Baptist minister of Kentucky.

Marcus D. Wright obtained his education in the common schools of Kentucky and at the age of sixteen years entered business life as a salesman for a pump concern in St. Joseph, Missouri. He was employed in this capacity for four years when he gave up his position and went west, locating in Montana. There he conducted a freighting business in summer and drove a stage during the winter for the following six years. In 1877 he accompanied General Sherman on his tour of inspection of all the frontier posts, covering the territory extending from Montana over the old Mullen road to Walla Walla, Washington. Subsequently he resided in Colfax, Whitman county, Washington, where he drove a stage until 1878. In that year he came to Spokane and engaged in the livery business, buying out the stable owned by James N. Glover. In 1881 he gave up this enterprise and went to Idaho to look over the prospects for an investment in real estate. Finding a suitable tract of land, he purchased a half-interest in forty acres from C. W. Wood and on that site laid



M. D. WRIGHT

out the town of Westwood, now known as Rathdrum. In conjunction with George B. Wannacott he called a meeting of the residents of this locality and organized Kootenai county. He was appointed the first assessor and tax collector, as well as deputy sheriff, serving in these positions until the first general elections of the county. In October, 1882, during the great mining excitement in this section of the country, Mr. Wright took the first pack train into Pritchard Creek, Eagle City, Idaho. Two years later he engaged in business at Rathdrum, Idaho, conducting a general mercantile establishment and also contracting to railroads for the sale of timber and ties. The latter branch of his business increased so rapidly that he discontinued his general mercantile establishment and has since that time concentrated his entire attention upon the lumber business, furnishing lumber supplies mainly to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Within the last twenty-three years he has supplied approximately twenty million ties which, at a rough estimate, would be sufficient, if laid end to end, to circle the globe. He was also financially interested in the First National Bank of Coeur d'Alene, of which he was president for several years, resigning in 1910 in order to devote his undivided attention to his lumber interests.

On March 18, 1881, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Bertie Piper, a daughter of Dr. John J. Piper, of Peone Prairie, Washington, who was for twelve years one of the county commissioners of Spokane county, Washington. Mrs. Wright passed away in 1904, being survived by her husband and seven children, two sons and five daughters. In 1903 Mr. Wright was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Marie Bennett, a stepdaughter of A. M. Cannon, of Spokane, Washington. Fraternally Mr. Wright is connected with the Elks Lodge, No. 228, of Spokane; the Knights of Pythias of Coeur d'Alene, and the Odd Fellows of Coeur d'Alene. The Wright home is known as one of the handsome residences of this locality, being situated at Hayden Lake, on one of the finest farms in the state of Idaho, a tract of land comprising about six hundred acres. It contains a fish preserve covering an area equivalent to one hundred and sixty acres, which is filled with black bass and trout, and affords some of the finest opportunities for fishing in the state. Never losing sight of the goal which lay before him, Mr. Wright has been steadfast in the pursuit of his ideals and by dint of close application and unceasing effort has won his reward in the generous measure of success which has been his.

JOHN M. DUNN.

John M. Dunn is one of the foremost representatives of the real-estate interests in Spokane. He was born on the 9th of June, 1865, at Columbia, New Hampshire, a son of Thomas and Jemima (Temple) Dunn. The father was a prominent agriculturist of New Hampshire and also took an active part in the political activities of his native state. He always gave his support to the republican party and served as a representative in the New Hampshire state legislature from Coos county for two years. The mother's death occurred when her son John was but eleven years of age. To their union two daughters and five sons were born, all of whom remained in the east with the exception of the subject of this review.

John M. Dunn pursued his education in the public schools of his native town, and subsequently was engaged in agricultural pursuits before taking up railroad-

ing. Having heard of the opportunities the west offered to the energetic and determined, he decided to leave his native state and locate permanently in the northwest. By hard work he had accumulated forty-three dollars. With this money as his capital he set out for St. Paul, Minnesota, from which city he worked his way to Havre, Montana, arriving there about the time that the Great Northern Railroad had been extended to that city, which consisted of two tents. As there did not seem to be much prospect for work there he continued his journey to Great Falls, Montana, where he arrived on the 13th of November, 1888. He remained in that city for eight years, being employed throughout the greater part of his residence there in the wholesale grocery business. Subsequently he removed to Butte and engaged in mining, later becoming foreman and superintending the erection of the three largest sheet iron smoke stacks that have ever been put up in the west. Thrift and energy were among the salient characteristics of his nature and were fast winning him financial success. By saving his money he was able to return to Helena and engage in the retail meat-market business. Shortly afterward he opened another store in Great Falls. Both of these enterprises netted him considerable money before he disposed of them and came to Spokane in 1901. Immediately upon his arrival in this city he engaged in the real-estate business under the firm name of Dickson & Dunn, Mr. Dunn serving as president. They were very successful in their various ventures and opened the Dickson & Dunn orchard tracts, four miles north of Hillyard. This property consisted of two hundred and forty acres. They also dealt extensively in local real estate. In 1910 Mr. Dunn sold his interest to Mr. Dickson and has since devoted his entire time and attention to the management of his private real-estate holdings, which consist mostly of homes and similar income properties. What he has accomplished shows his business ability and power and, arguing from the past, his friends predict for him a still more successful future.

Mr. Dunn was married, at Great Falls, Montana, on the 14th of February, 1897, to Miss Lena B. Elliott, a daughter of George and Barbara Elliott, of Fargo, North Dakota. They reside at No. 333 Euclid avenue. Mr. Dunn holds membership in the Methodist church and fraternally is a member of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E.; Red Cross Lodge, K. P., in which order he has passed through all the chairs and has twice been representative to the grand lodge; the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan; Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M.; the Modern Woodmen of American; and Spokane Aerie, No. 2, F. O. E.

WILLIAM A. HALTEMAN.

William A. Halteman, of Spokane, who is now filling the office of United States marshal for the eastern district of Washington, was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 27, 1860, and came to this state in 1890. He first located at Port Townsend, where he became interested in real estate and also owned a third interest in the Townsend Leader, which at that time was an eight page daily. While at Port Townsend he was elected to the state legislature in 1895 and two years later removed to Spokane and became interested in mining. In 1904 he went to Ferry county and had direct supervision of the Meteor mine for four years. While there he was again called to

public office, being elected to the legislature from Ferry county in 1907, and the following year was selected as executive commissioner of the state of Washington at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

Mr. Halteman was married on the 29th of February, 1892, to Miss Elizabeth Frazier, of Peoria, Illinois, and both hold membership in the Baptist church.

JOHN HUSTON CLARKE.

John Huston Clarke, senior partner of the firm of Clarke & Eaton, well known hardware dealers in Whitman county, has been prominently identified with the commercial activities of Lacrosse for the past six years. His birth occurred in Knox county, Illinois, on the 5th of February, 1868, his parents being William Y. and Mary (McCormick) Clarke, both natives of Ireland.

The son of a farmer, John Huston Clarke was reared in the country, acquiring his early education in the district schools. After leaving school he assisted his father in the operation of the farm until he had attained his majority, but as agricultural pursuits were not altogether to his liking he entered the State Normal School at Peru, Nebraska. He was graduated from this institution with the class of 1894, and for three years thereafter engaged in teaching in that state. In 1897 he came to Elberton, this county, where he taught until 1900, when he decided to withdraw from this profession and identify himself with commercial activities. He became associated with Hugh Eaton and they established a hardware store in Elberton, which they conducted under the firm name of Clarke & Eaton. This enterprise flourished in a most gratifying manner from its inception, and five years later they extended the scope of their activities by founding a store in Lacrosse. As it proved to be as lucrative as their first establishment, in 1908 they opened another branch at Endicott. Since then they have sold the store in Elberton and now concentrate their efforts upon the operation of the two last established. They are both enterprising and industrious men, of practical ideas and progressive methods and are numbered among the prosperous and representative business men of the county. Owing to their capable and intelligent direction of their interests they have succeeded in building up an excellent patronage, that is constantly increasing, their business showing a marked growth from year to year. They carry a full and well selected stock of shelf and heavy hardware as well as farming implements in their stores, that they offer at reasonable prices, the quality of their goods being fully commensurate with what is asked. Gracious and courteous in their treatment of patrons they strive to accommodate and please all, believing that a well satisfied customer is the best medium of advertising.

At Spokane, Washington, in 1906, Mr. Clarke was united in marriage to Miss Blanche B. Howell, a native of the state of Illinois, and a daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Holland) Howell, who were born and reared in West Virginia. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mary Caroline and John Howell.

Mr. Clarke is affiliated with Lacrosse Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held all of the chairs; and Colfax Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and has held all of the offices in the local camp. He votes the republican ticket, but has never aspired to public honors

or the emoluments of office, having preferred to give his undivided attention to his business. Mr. Clarke's commercial career in Whitman county has been characterized by the foresight and sagacity that invariably lead to the goal of success, when concentrated upon a definite purpose. In his transactions he has always been found absolutely honorable, his integrity being above question, and he is held in high esteem by all who have had dealings with him.

HARRY GREY DE PLEDGE.

Harry Grey De Pledge, who has been cashier of the First Trust & Savings Bank ever since its organization six years ago, was born in England on the 16th of February, 1860, and is a son of Jonathan and Emily (Grey) De Pledge.

Reared in his native land, when old enough to choose a vocation Harry G. De Pledge decided to follow the sea, so upon leaving school he went on a naval cadet training ship to qualify for the merchant marine. He went to sea in 1875, serving as midshipman for four years. At the expiration of that period, in 1879, he passed his examination for second mate, but the following year he joined a colony that was coming to the United States. They located in Iowa, but Mr. De Pledge only remained with them for about a year, removing to San Francisco in 1881. Upon his arrival in the latter city he entered the service of one of the steamship companies and sailed on the Pacific until 1882, when he returned to Iowa and worked for Close Brothers, land agents. In 1883 he again came west, locating in Portland, where for a time he was employed in railroad surveying. Later he was appointed deputy county surveyor of Multnomah county, Oregon, and was the first to claim the right to the waters of the Bull Run which now supply Portland. Two years thereafter, in 1885, he joined a party of engineers who were surveying for the railroad through Colfax, and upon his arrival here Mr. De Pledge decided to locate. He obtained a position with Knapp, Burrell & Company as manager of the first grain house here. He retained this position until 1887, and then removed to Pullman and engaged in the grain business. The venture proved to be successful, but at the end of a year he undertook to construct and manage two warehouses at that point for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1889, Mr. De Pledge returned to Colfax and entered the bank of Perkins & Mills. The following year he became cashier of the Bank of Pullman, continuing in this capacity after the reorganization of this institution in 1891 into the First National Bank of Pullman. He remained there until 1894, when he resigned and became associated with O. E. Young in the grain business at Pullman, under the firm name of De Pledge & Young. In 1898, Mr. De Pledge was appointed deputy treasurer of Whitman county, and returned to Colfax, where a year later he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank. Upon the organization of the First Trust & Savings Bank in 1905, he was made cashier and has ever since been retained in this capacity. He is also a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of this institution and is a stockholder of the Western Union Life Insurance Company, and is likewise financially interested in a fire insurance company.

Portland, Oregon, was the scene of Mr. De Pledge's marriage in 1890 to Miss Jane S. Crockett. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. De Pledge, Ruth Grey, Cedric Grey, Cuthbert Crockett and Desmond Gerald.

The parents are members of the Episcopal church, and fraternally Mr. De Pledge is affiliated with the Masonic order, being treasurer of the blue lodge and past high priest of the chapter, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. In his political views he is a staunch republican and is now and has been for several terms city treasurer, and he is also clerk of the school board, and for many years was a school director. He takes much interest in the development of Colfax.

LAURENCE RANKIN HAMBLÉN.

Laurence Rankin Hamblen is a member of the firm of Hamblen & Gilbert, attorneys at law, engaged in general practice although specializing to some extent in corporation law, in which connection they have a large and representative clientele. Mr. Hamblen was born at Rondout, New York, May 15, 1874, his parents being Charles E. and Charlotte (Pinkham) Hamblen. The mother's people were among the earliest settlers of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and it was there her birth occurred. The father, also a native of the Old Bay state, was descended from English ancestors who settled in America about 1650. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war and Charles E. Hamblen was numbered among the defenders of the Union cause in the Civil war as a member of Company H, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry. He participated in a number of important engagements including the battle of Cedar Creek. During the latter part of his life he was engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane, where his death occurred in 1889. His wife survived until 1904 and the living sons and daughters of the family are: Laurence R.; Robert N., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Spokane; Elizabeth, who is the wife of William Shaw and resides in Spokane; and Mabel R., also living in this city.

In the public schools of Minneapolis Laurence R. Hamblen pursued his early education and afterward entered the Methodist College of Spokane; which he attended until 1892. He had come to this city with his parents in 1887. After leaving the Methodist College he was employed here for two years and then entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the LL. B. degree, having pursued the full law course whereby he was qualified for active work at the bar. He entered upon the practice of law in Spokane in the fall of 1896 as a member of the firm of Hamblen & Lund. Later changes in the partnership have led to the adoption of the firm name of Hamblen, Lund & Gilbert and afterward to Hamblen & Gilbert. They have a large and satisfactory general practice and have also been attorneys for the North Coast Railroad for the past two years and are now division attorneys for the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

On the 10th of September, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Laurence R. Hamblen and Miss Frances Gilbert, a daughter of F. W. Gilbert, now deceased, who was the general superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at St. Paul. The three children of this marriage are Charlotte, Herbert M. and Mary G. Mr. Hamblen has spent the major part of his life in Spokane and is widely and favorably known to the majority of its citizens. He has watched with interest the progress of events which have marked the development and growth

of the city and in various ways has contributed to the work of general improvement and upbuilding. While in college he became a member of the Delta Chi and is now a member of the Spokane Club. He is in thorough sympathy with the work of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he holds membership, and through political channels he has done much active and valuable public service. He votes with the republican party and has attended city, county and state conventions, being known as a delegate to the conventions at Spokane and Tacoma. He has also acted as a member of the city, county and central committees and believes that party organization should be made the means of procuring good government and a righteous administration of the laws. In 1907 he was appointed to the position of corporation counsel for a term of two years. These were stirring times in the history of the city when excitement was often intense, for at that time Spokane entered upon its great work of reform, cleaning out the cribs, closing the saloons on Sunday and turning a watchful eye on all gambling. Mr. Hamblen as corporation counsel was closely associated with this work and then, as at all times, his influence was strongly on the side of law and order, reform and progress.

CHARLES WILLIAM HESS.

Charles William Hess, who has been identified with the business interests of Colfax for the past eight years, was born in Fulton, Illinois, on the 17th of October, 1863, and is a son of John G. and Catherine (Murphy) Hess, the father a native of Germany and the mother of Ireland.

During the childhood of Charles William Hess his parents removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, in the public schools of which city he began his education. Later they returned to Illinois, settling in Joliet, where he continued his studies, until their next removal to Grand Island, Nebraska. When he was sixteen years of age, he left school and went to work as a member of a railroad construction gang at Emporia, Kansas, and from there on was self-supporting. As he was energetic and performed such tasks as were assigned him with more than average intelligence and efficiency, his worth was readily recognized and he was promoted at various times, continuing in the service in the west and south until 1898. In the latter year he was offered a position as division roadmaster on the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, at Colfax, which he readily accepted. He remained in the employment of this company until 1904, when he came to the conclusion to give up his position as a dependent and to go into business on his own account and to that end purchased the cigar and tobacco store of C. A. Cary, of this city. In the conduct and development of his own business he has manifested the same qualities that have characterized him as an employe and he is meeting with success in his business. He is progressive and enterprising in his methods, courteous and accommodating to his patrons and keeps a class of goods that is fully commensurate with the prices, all of which facts have assisted him to build up a profitable trade.

Plattsburg, Missouri, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Hess on the 20th of January, 1892, to Miss Hallie N. Smith, a daughter of E. T. and Emma (Tillery) Smith, both natives of Kentucky, and they have become the parents of one son, Edwin A., who is a resident of Spokane.

Fraternally, Mr. Hess is identified with the Masonic order, being a past senior deacon of Hiram Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M.; past high priest of Colfax Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; and past patron of Washington Chapter, No. 16, O. E. S. He is also a member of Colfax Lodge, No. 4, K. of P. The political views of Mr. Hess conform to the principles of the democratic party for which candidates he casts his ballot save at municipal elections, when he gives his support to such men as he deems best qualified to subserve the interests of the community irrespective of party lines. He is a man who is entitled to the full credit for his achievements, as he has been entirely dependent upon his own resources since he was a youth of sixteen years, and his advancement must be attributed to his personal efforts.

ROBERT CRAMPTON McCROSKEY.

Robert Crampton McCroskey, a well known retired agriculturist of Whitman county, who for many years has been actively identified with banking circles in both Pullman and Palouse, was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, on the 10th of March, 1815. He is a son of John and Priscilla (McCray) McCroskey, both natives of Tennessee. The family originally settled in Virginia and there they were prominent in early colonial times.

In the acquirement of his education, Robert Crampton McCroskey attended the common and private schools of his native state until he had attained the age of seventeen years. In 1862, he laid aside his text-books and enlisting in the Thirty-first Arkansas went to the front in defense of the Confederacy. He enlisted as a private, but although he was very young he early gave evidence of possessing the force and energy as well as executive ability entitling him to a more responsible position, and he was promoted until he became captain of his company. Owing to his seniority he was subsequently placed in command of the Fourth and Thirty-first regiments and the Fourth Battalion of Arkansas Volunteers, which he lead in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Bentonville and other minor engagements. Soon after his return home in 1865, he entered Croton College in Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1868. The following autumn he engaged in teaching, continuing to follow this profession in his native state until 1870, when he removed to California, locating in Monterey county. There he resumed teaching, being actively identified with this vocation until 1874, when he was elected superintendent of schools in Monterey county. He served in this capacity for six years, at the expiration of which time he purchased one hundred and ten acres of land and turned his attention to ranching. His efforts in this direction prospered and he was later able to extend his holdings by the addition of another two hundred and fifty acres. In 1887, he disposed of his interests and came to Whitman county, buying one hundred and sixty acres of land at twenty dollars per acre in the vicinity of Garfield, where he makes his present home. He is a man of progressive ideas and intelligence, who has most capably directed his undertakings and has been rewarded with corresponding success. Having unlimited confidence in the future of this state with the development of its rich natural resources, he invested heavily in real estate and is now the owner of over two thousand acres of valuable land, that is under high cultivation. In 1909, Mr. McCroskey withdrew from the active work

of the fields and turned the operation of his ranch over to his sons and has ever since been living retired. Although his principal interests have been along the lines of farming and real estate, he has been identified with various other local enterprises, and in 1890 was associated with others in the organization of the Garfield Hardware & Mercantile Company of which he was president for several years. The following year, in 1891, he assisted in the organization of the Bank of Garfield and was one of the directors of this institution until they were forced out of business by the panic. At the present time he is the president and a director of the Pullman State Bank and also the Palouse National Bank of Palouse.

At Madisonville, Tennessee, in September, 1882, Mr. McCroskey was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Houston, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Joseph E. and Eliza (Hair) Houston, likewise natives of that state, while in the paternal line she is descended from the same branch of the family as Sam Houston. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCroskey, as follows: Robert Crampton, Jr., who married Miss Helen R. Weseo, of Portland; Joseph Houston, who married Miss Marion Flood, of Spokane; Gladys, who is a student at the Washington State College; and Blanche M. and Earl McCray, who are still attending school.

Fraternally Mr. McCroskey is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, being past grand chancellor of the latter, and he also belongs to the Artisans. He has always been an enthusiastic champion of the different agricultural organizations, and is president of the local branch of the Farmers' Union and is also officially connected with the county society. He is an active member of the Garfield Commercial Club, while his political support he gives to the democratic party, and has always taken much interest in governmental affairs. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate, serving with efficiency in this capacity for three years, while he has been a member of the local school board and since 1897 one of the regents of the Washington State College. Mr. McCroskey is versatile and has the faculty of adapting himself to the needs and requirements of almost any position he could be called to, as has been manifested by his efficient service in official connections in both business and public life.

NATHAN M. BAKER, M. D.

Success always depends upon an intelligent understanding of one's own capacities and limitations and the fact that the latter may be eliminated to the same great extent that the former can be cultivated. Realizing this Dr. Nathan M. Baker in his life work has attained distinction, applying himself closely to the mastery of the great scientific principles which underlie the practice of medicine and surgery. Moreover, his ability enables him to see the logical relation between cause and effect and thus in his practice his labors have been attended with excellent results, bringing him into important relation with the medical fraternity. He has practiced continuously in Spokane since 1895, having as the basis of his success broad knowledge of medical principles, acquired in the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Baker was born September 26, 1859, in St. Peter, Minnesota, a son of Nathan M. and Elmina (Perry) Baker. The father was one of the pioneer settlers of Minnesota, taking up his abode in that state in 1857. At the time of the Civil



DR. N. M. BAKER

war he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in the Ninth Minnesota Infantry with which he did valiant service on the battlefields of the south.

At the usual age Dr. Baker became a pupil in the public schools of his native city and afterward enjoyed the benefit of instruction in the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1884. His professional training was received in the University of Pennsylvania and upon his graduation with the class of 1889 his professional degree was conferred upon him. He spent three years in the State Hospital of Minnesota, during which varied hospital practice gradually broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency. For two years he was assistant superintendent of the State Hospital at St. Peter and his work in those connections well qualified him for the onerous and responsible duties that have devolved upon him since he entered upon the general practice of medicine in Spokane in 1895. His ability has carried him into important professional relations. His knowledge of medicine in every line is comprehensive and at all times he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the profession, his investigation and research bringing him success beyond that of the average practitioner. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity he has advanced step by step in his profession and his labors have been of great benefit to his fellowmen. He holds membership in the Spokane County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American State Medical Association.

On the 1st of July, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Baker and Miss Minnie J. Bluhm, of Minnesota, and they have two children, Violet E. and Morton C. The family reside at E. 945 Mission avenue. Dr. Baker belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., to the Independent Order of Foresters and to the University Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and the offices he has held have been in the path of his profession. He served as coroner from 1898 until 1902 and for six years was a member of the city board of health. He is a gentleman of broad general culture as well as high professional attainment and finds his friends among the best residents of Spokane.

GEORGE CLARENCE JEWETT.

George Clarence Jewett, cashier of the National Bank of Palouse and also at this writing in 1912 the mayor of the town, was born in Wright county, Minnesota, on the 27th of November, 1876. He is a son of Aaron H. and Jane (Emerson) Jewett, both natives of Vermont and descendants of well known New England families of early colonial days.

The early years in the life of George Clarence Jewett were passed in his native state, to whose public schools he is indebted for the greater part of his education. Having decided to pursue a business career he subsequently took a course in a commercial college at Mankato, Minnesota, thus more fully qualifying himself for the practical duties of life. In 1897 he went to Bordulac, North Dakota, where for two years he was engaged in the grain business. In 1899 he became a bookkeeper in the Maple Lake State Bank, continuing to serve in this capacity until the spring of 1900 when he removed to Pasadena, California, and took a position in the First

National Bank of that city. In July of the following year he once more took up his residence in Minnesota, as a member of the staff of the Second National Bank of St. Paul. He resigned this position in July, 1902, to enter the employ of Ross & Davidson, well known financiers of North Dakota, where they are operating twenty-four banks, entering their service in the capacity of an assistant cashier. He proved to be a very efficient and reliable employe and was later promoted to the office of cashier, the duties of which he discharged until 1906. In the latter year he became associated with R. P. Ward of Waseca, Minnesota, and removed to Columbus, North Dakota, where he established the First International Bank. He remained there until June, 1909, when he came to Palouse and opened the National Bank of which he has ever since been cashier and one of the stockholders. Mr. Jewett is in every way well qualified for the position he holds, not only striving to protect the interests of the stockholders but those of the patrons of the bank as well, to whom he accords the greatest consideration and this has unquestionably been one of the factors in the upbuilding of the institution.

In North Dakota on the 21st of June, 1904, Mr. Jewett was united in marriage to Miss Minnie C. Sander, of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Henry Sander, and they have become the parents of four children: Milton A., Viola J., Alta Margaret and George Donald.

Fraternally Mr. Jewett is affiliated with Palouse Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., of which he is treasurer, and he also belongs to the Chapter, R. A. M., of Carrington, North Dakota. He has passed through all of the chairs of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political support he gives to the republican party, and although he has been a resident of this city but for two years he has made such a favorable impression in the community that he has been honored with the highest office of the municipality. He has high standards regarding the responsibilities and duties of citizenship and ever since granted the right of franchise has taken an active interest in all political affairs, and in 1909 was a member of the legislature of North Dakota. During the period of his residence here, Mr. Jewett has at all times evidenced the qualities that have won him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has had dealings both as a public official and business man, his methods of conducting transactions being in strict accordance with the highest business principles.

CHARLES EDWARD MAX.

Being attracted to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, as an excellent place of promising opportunities for a business man to locate in, Charles Edward Max, in 1906, gave up the railroad work to which he had been trained and engaged in the hardware and implement business, meeting with such unwonted success during the brief period of the past six years that his establishment is now accounted one of the largest hardware and implement houses in northern Idaho, and his importance as a dealer in this department of the mercantile life of the state is attested by the numerous offices to which he has been elected in various hardware organizations. He was born on March 6, 1861, at Tippecanoe, Miami county, Ohio. His father,

Samuel Max, was a descendant of the Pennsylvania Dutch and was a most enthusiastic adherent to the Union cause serving throughout the Civil war with Company G, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Infantry. His mother, Nancy Elizabeth (Hyatt) Max, was of English descent and a daughter of one of the first business men in Tipton, Ohio.

Charles Edward Max was educated in the grammar and high schools at Tipton, Ohio, and for his first work labored on a farm until 1882. Interested in railroad work he took up the study of telegraphy and routine office work and secured employment with the Big Four Railroad at Troy, Ohio, six miles from Tipton, this being up to that time the farthest distance that he had ever ventured from home. In 1883 he entered the employment of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company with headquarters at St. Louis, serving as telegraph operator and agent at different points for a year and a half. In 1885 he was sent by the same company as division agent on the Cairo branch of their road and in 1886 was appointed agent on the main line at Piedmont, Missouri, where he remained fifteen years. For the sake of his wife's and his own health he then removed to Rialto, California, severing his connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, with whom he had been employed for eighteen years, and accepted a position as agent for the Santa Fe Railroad in which capacity he acted for five years when he entered the hardware business. During all the twenty-four years of his railroad service his record was perfect, and for his devotion to duty and his conscientious regard for carrying out his instructions and maintaining the company's high standard of efficiency he was constantly advanced from position to position without any solicitation on his part.

Through careful management and with an eye to the future Mr. Max had by this time saved of his earnings a sufficient sum to enable him to invest in some enterprise that would make him independent and insure him a good income and consequently in 1906 he came to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and founded the mercantile establishment known as the Branson-Max Hardware Company of which he became president, continuing in this relation with the firm to the present time. Well trained in the systematic execution of business details and keeping an ever watchful eye on the fluctuating conditions of the market and the constantly varying demands in the industrial and agricultural world he has not only built up his business to its present flourishing proportions but has become known as one of the very keen and up-to-date business men, whose spirit of enterprise contributes in no small degree to the growth of the community.

His popularity and the leading position which he occupies may be gauged by the honors which have been accorded him at the hands of his fellow tradesmen. He is the president of the Pacific Northwest Hardware & Implement Dealers' Association, and also president of the Pacific Federation of Hardware and Implement Dealers, an organization which embraces the states of Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, having been elected to the latter position at the last convention at Sacramento, California, March 15, 1911. He was appointed a delegate to the meeting of the National Hardware Association held at Little Rock, Arkansas, at which he was greatly instrumental in adjusting some important matters connected with the hardware business.

The marriage of Mr. Max and Miss Helen Dunn of Iron county, Missouri, was solemnized at Jonesboro, Arkansas, in 1881. Two children were born of this

union: Anreola, born in 1888, who is the wife of Earl Tibbott, of Rialto, California, and who now resides in Oregon; and Samuel, born in 1890, who attends the University of Puget Sound, where he is studying medicine. Mrs. Max passed away in 1900 at Rialto, California, after suffering under a cloud of ill health for some time. In 1901 Mr. Max was again married, his second union being with Miss Lucy E. Conrey, of Piqua, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph R. Conrey, one of the most successful farmers in Ohio, engaged in scientific farming. By this marriage there is a son, Dwyer Edward, born August 15, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Max are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Coeur d'Alene and he has been the president of the board of trustees ever since his connection with this church during his residence in the town. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Kootenai Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., and of Chapter No. 12, R. A. M., of Coeur d'Alene, in which he has held all the offices, and Temple Commandery No. 8, of Coeur d'Alene. He was elected grand prelate of the Knight Templars of the state of Idaho and, furthermore holds membership in El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Spokane. Mr. Max is well known throughout Idaho and the adjoining section of the country and takes an active part in every movement designed to further the welfare of society at large. At the time of the great railroad wreck at Gibbs Siding, Idaho, which occurred on the occasion of the opening of the Coeur d'Alene reservation, when thirteen people were killed, he was appointed one of the commissioners to decide the cause of the accident. In September, 1911, a distinctive honor was conferred upon him by his selection to serve as a member of the advisory board of the University of Puget Sound, of Tacoma, Washington. Mr. Max has come into the enjoyment of a substantial income by means of incessant and carefully directed activity and owns property in Lafayette, Indiana, besides the handsome residence in which he lives at No. 822, Garden street, Coeur d'Alene. In matters of business as well as in his private relations he maintains a standard of honor from which he never departs, believing that honesty is the best policy, and that a clear conscience is the most desirable joy in life.

EDWARD HENRY LETTERMAN.

Among the pioneer citizens of Pullman who have substantially contributed toward the upbuilding and development of the community must be numbered Edward Henry Letterman, who has been a resident of this town for thirty-two years. Until recently he has been actively identified with various local enterprises, but he is now living retired, his various properties providing him with a handsome income. He was born in Germany on the 13th of March, 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Benton) Letterman, also natives of the fatherland, where the mother passed away.

When old enough to begin his education, Edward Henry Letterman entered the government schools of his native country, continuing his student days until he had attained the age of fourteen years. His text-books were then laid aside and he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, to the mastery of which he diligently applied himself until 1857. The entire family desired to found a new home in the United States, but circumstances prevented such plans at that time. Edward, how-

ever, although only a youth of seventeen years had evinced the judgment and foresight of one many years his senior, and it was decided that he should go to the new world as the family's emissary and become established. The year 1857 saw him on his way to America and he arrived here with ten dollars in his pocket, unfamiliar with the language and customs of the country, but with a stout heart, that knew no fear for the future. He first located in Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, where he obtained work in a dairy at twenty-five cents per day. Hours were long and his tasks were heavy, but as twenty-five cents was considered good pay for a youth of his age at that time he remained faithful to the work. Anxious to bring his people of this country, he denied himself every comfort and sometimes even the necessities of life, hoarding every cent until he had accumulated seventy-five dollars. This sum he immediately forwarded to his father and soon thereafter was joined by him, two sisters and two brothers. By means of thrift, the rigid economy and unceasing diligence, he acquired a sufficient sum to purchase eighty acres of land in Michigan in 1879. His family immediately thereafter took up their residence in the western state, but Mr. Letterman remained in Herkimer county until the following year when he joined his family in Michigan.

He energetically applied himself to the cultivation of the farm until December, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I of Colonel Berdan's Sharpshooters. His baptism of fire was received at Yorkton, following which he engaged in many notable conflicts until the battle of Fair Oaks, in which he was wounded. Soon thereafter he also fell a victim to typhoid fever and, as soon as he was able to leave the hospital, was sent to Washington, D. C., where he was discharged in 1863. Returning home, he gave such assistance as his health and strength permitted in the work of the farm until the 24th of August, 1864, when he reenlisted in the First Michigan Cavalry, as a member of Company F, under General Custer and again went to the front. He remained in the service until the close of hostilities, being mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on June 16, 1865.

Again resuming the duties of civil life, during the succeeding two years he devoted his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits on the home farm in Michigan. In 1867, he turned his attention to commercial activities and established a lumberman's supply store that he conducted with substantial returns for ten years. At the expiration of that period, in 1877, he came to Washington, locating at Goldendale, where he engaged in the sheep business. This undertaking proved to be a most unfortunate venture, as his herd was caught on the prairies by a terrible blizzard and he lost forty-two hundred head of sheep. This calamity decided him to withdraw from the business and in 1879 he homesteaded some land, upon which he resided until 1882, when he came to Pullman and established a hardware and implement store. In the autumn of the following year he disposed of the store and began buying land, acquiring in all about two thousand acres that he laid out in six additions to Pullman. He was always a public-spirited man, taking much interest in the community's development and he presented two hundred and thirty acres of this land to the state for the Agricultural College, and gave seventy-five acres to his friends. In the meantime, this section of the state had become a great grain country and in 1885, Mr. Letterman engaged in the wheat business; first, as buyer for the Portland Flour Mills Company; and later for the Balfour-Guthrie Company. This departure proved to be a lucrative undertaking, and in one year he sold one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat

in the east at an increase of twelve cents over the local market. When the panic came in 1893, it caught Mr. Letterman in its clutches, leaving him practically penniless, but he is not of the type of men that are easily vanquished, and resolutely he began to reestablish himself in the business world. He again engaged in the grain business, buying and selling wheat until 1901, when he invested in lands adjacent to Pullman, acquiring gradually very valuable holdings that he has improved. Having passed the age of three score and ten, Mr. Letterman has now withdrawn from the exactions of an active business life, although he looks after his property, all of which he is renting.

At Goldendale, Washington, on Christmas day, 1881, Mr. Letterman and Miss Mary E. Tatham were united in marriage. She is a native of the state of New York and a daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Woods) Tatham, both of whom were born in England. Ever since granted the right of franchise by naturalization, Mr. Letterman has given his allegiance to the republican party. He has always taken a personal interest in political activities and in 1892 was state representative from this district. In every sense of the word he is a self-made man, such success as he has achieved in the long course of his business career being entirely attributable to his own well concentrated and intelligently directed efforts, as he came to this country practically empty handed. His life is but one of the many that have conclusively demonstrated that the essential assets for a successful career in America are unceasing energy and determination of purpose.

J. FLOYD TIFFT, D. M. D.

Dr. J. Floyd Tift, the present mayor of Colfax, is one of the leading practitioners of dentistry in Whitman county, where he has been following his profession for the past eight years. He was born in Sycamore, Illinois, on the 23d of June, 1878, and is a son of Elan D. and Josephine (Saum) Tift, both natives of Illinois. The paternal grandfather was John Tift, who was born and reared in Vermont and traced his ancestry back to the early colonial days of New England, his forefathers having come to America on the Mayflower. The maternal ancestors came from Pennsylvania, which was the native state of the grandfather, Nicholas Saum.

Dr. Tift was reared in his native state to the age of eighteen years, and there began his education, which was completed in the high school of Hutchinson, Minnesota, where he removed with his parents in 1896. Having decided upon a professional career in the choice of a vocation, he matriculated in the department of dentistry in the University of Minnesota, where he pursued his professional studies. While in college he took a prominent part in athletics and for three years was a member of the football team. He was graduated with the degree of D. M. D. with the class of 1902, and almost immediately thereafter came to the northwest, locating in Seattle there following his profession until he came to Colfax. Here he has since been located and, owing to the high standard of his work, has succeeded in building up a good following. In the course of his residence here he has established a reputation which is most commendable and his patronage is remarkable for its size and class. He is in every way a worthy representative of his profession, his excellent training in connection with his

inherent mechanical skill having united in making him a dentist of much more than average ability.

At Spokane, this state, on the 5th of June, 1907, Dr. Tift was united in marriage to Mrs. Laura E. Ross of Iowa, a daughter of August and Johanna (Gustoff) Kupper, both of Germany. Dr. Tift is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M., and is treasurer of the chapter and likewise a member of Moscow Lodge, No. 249, B. P. O. E., and of Colfax Lodge, No. 3, K. of P., in which he has passed through all of the chairs, and has twice been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. During his university days he joined the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity, and he is now identified with the Washington University of Minnesota Alumni Association, while he maintains relations with his fellow practitioners through the medium of his connection with the Washington State Dental Society. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and for three years he was a member of the town council and he is now filling the mayor's chair. He has always taken an active interest in local politics and is now and has been for some time past the chairman of the county central committee. Dr. Tift is a man of high ideals and standards that he strives to maintain in his public and professional as well as private life and has won the esteem and respect of many of the best citizens of the town, who in turn have evidenced their confidence in his worth by calling him to the highest office in the municipality.

CHARLES A. LIBBY.

Charles A. Libby is proprietor of one of the finest photograph studios in Spokane and has a business which is most creditable for a young man of his years. He has not yet traveled life's journey for a third of a century, his birth having occurred in Olympia, Washington, September 19, 1879. His father, George A. Libby, a native of Maine, left New England to become a resident of California, where he established his home in 1853. The mother, Elizabeth (Maurer) Libby, a native of Germany, came to America in 1867, arriving in Idaho the same year, where she resided until her marriage in 1869. The father became very prominently and widely known in mining circles throughout the western country because of his extensive and important operations in connection with the development of mining resources on the Pacific coast. His death occurred in 1898.

In the public schools of the capital city Charles A. Libby began his education at the usual age and passed through consecutive grades until his graduation from high school, after which he devoted one year to a commercial course. At the age of nineteen years he was employed as a clerk in a clothing store in Olympia and after a short time went upon a business trip to Alaska, thus spending the summer of 1898. Following the death of his father he came to Spokane with his mother and family, consisting of his brother, George H. Libby, who is now associated with the Phelps Lumber Company, and two sisters: Addie C., who conducts the Libby Art Studio; and Ruth H., at home.

Following his removal to this city Charles A. Libby secured a clerkship with Armour & Company in their branch office but after a brief period withdrew from that connection and spent one year in the employ of the B. L. Gordon Wholesale Grocery

Company. He then turned his attention to photography, establishing his studio in 1893. By continuous study, work and experience he has developed one of the finest studios in Spokane, his work being of the most artistic nature, manifesting also the latest improved processes of the photographic art. His patronage is now extensive and its continued growth is assured, owing to his knowledge of the business and the fact that he keeps in touch with improvements that are continuously being made in photographic work.

On the 12th of July, 1905, Mr. Libby was united in marriage to Miss Gretchen Schlessler, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and they have one son, Charles, Jr. Mr. Libby votes with the republican party. Outside of business hours he gives his time and attention to his home, caring nothing for club and society affairs. He holds to high ideals in his chosen profession and, working continuously for improvement, has made a most creditable business record.

EDWARD S. ROSS.

Edward S. Ross, of the Ross Investment Company, has contributed to the development and improvement of the city through well conducted business interests that add not only to individual success but also to the public prosperity. His birth occurred at Penfield, New York, October 26, 1853, and of that state his parents, Oliver C. and Betsey (Sherman) Ross, were early settlers. The father devoted his attention to farming while in the east and in the year 1884 he came to Spokane with his family, which then consisted of himself, wife and two sons, Edward S. and George L., both now of this city, and a daughter. The parents have traveled life's journey happily together for sixty-two years and now at the advanced ages of eighty-eight and eighty-seven years, respectively, are living with their daughter, Mrs. Frances Linfield, the widow of George Linfield.

After acquiring his early education in the public schools of Rochester, New York, and pursuing a more advanced course in Rochester Collegiate Institute, Edward S. Ross became his father's assistant in farming operations in the Empire state and was thus engaged until the family came to Spokane in 1884. For three years thereafter he did general work in and around the city and then secured a quarter section of land in the valley, upon which he began market gardening and fruit growing. He was the first in this section to cultivate asparagus and tomatoes for the market and such was the excellence of his products that he was soon accorded a good market for all that he raised. He later acquired other property adjoining his original tract and while at first this was a long way from the city, the boundaries of Spokane have since been extended until his property has been included within the corporation limits and is now known as the Rossvale addition. For a considerable period Mr. Ross continued the raising of vegetables and fruit, and the success of the business enabled him to make investments along other lines. Thus from time to time he extended his interests and is now president of the Ross Coal Company, which he organized for the conduct of a wholesale coal business in Spokane. He was likewise the organizer of the Ross Investment Company and remained as its general manager until 1908 since which time he has been its president. He is still interested in the project and the com-



EDWARD S. ROSS

pany today has a large clientage. He is also a heavy property owner not only in this city but throughout the Spokane country and also has large landed possessions in the Kootenai valley.

On the 4th of September, 1879, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Mary Clark, a daughter of Orrin and Jeannette (Millard) Clark, of Penfield, New York. They have become parents of five children: Linfield S., who is acting as secretary and treasurer of the Ross Investment Company; Elwyn G., vice president of the same company; Orrin Clark, who is an artist, employed by the McDermid Engraving Company, of Spokane; Edward Wayland, who is an apprentice in the latter company; and Edna, the wife of Laurence M. Parker, of Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

Mr. Ross is a charter member of Grace Baptist church, which his family attend. He has never sought to figure prominently in club circles or in public connections outside of his business interests. He has closely applied himself to the tasks that have been his, and since he has successfully accomplished the work in hand he has turned his attention to other projects. He has never regarded any position as final but rather as the starting point for successful accomplishment in other directions and through his individual merit, ability, close application and unremitting industry, he has gained a creditable position as one of the leading business men of Spokane.

JOHN ENOS McFARLAND.

John Enos McFarland, a resident of Republic, is prominently connected with mining operations, having made extensive and judicious investment in mining properties in his district. He is now a large stockholder and a director in the Republic Mines Corporation, and general superintendent of the North Washington Power & Reduction Company. He is also interested in the Imperator-Quilp Company, The Hope Company, the Knob Hill Company and others, all of which indicates his prominence in this field and his thorough understanding of the business which constitutes a basic element in the growing prosperity of the northwest.

Mr. McFarland was born in Elma, Washington, December 5, 1877. His father, William O. McFarland, died in 1881, after a residence of thirty years in the northwest. He crossed the plains to Oregon in 1851 and soon thereafter moved to Chelalis county, of which he was the first or second sheriff. In this section of the country he married Susanna Slover, who is a native of Oregon and now makes her home in Republic.

John E. McFarland was educated in the public schools of this state and in the Blair Business College at Spokane, finishing his course there when twenty-three years of age. Previous to attending business college, however, he was engaged in the dray and transfer business at Farmington, Washington, and subsequent to his college course he entered the employ of the Kettle Valley Railroad Company, of which he practically acted as secretary until appointed to the office of county clerk of Ferry county, this state. He filled that position for eighteen months, during which time he entered into business relations with J. L. Harper, with whom he has since been associated in mining interests. His holdings are now quite extensive

and judicious investment and keen sagacity have characterized all of his undertakings. He is today connected with some of the most valuable mining properties of his district and their operation is returning to him a good income.

At Colfax, Washington, June 14, 1903, Mr. McFarland was united in marriage to Miss Allie Montgomery and they have three children, Mildred Alice, Jack S. and Robert E. In his political views Mr. McFarland is a democrat, active in the local party ranks. He has served as secretary of the party campaign committee and of the democratic county central committee. He also headed a local option movement at Republic but it was defeated. He is a member of the Republic Booster Club, in which connection he is doing everything in his power to promote the welfare and progress of the town. His religious faith is that of the Christian church and the different elements in his life are well balanced factors, leading to the development of a strong and honorable manhood which constitutes him one of the prominent and progressive citizens of the Inland Empire.

WILLIAM ROSS ANDERSON.

William Ross Anderson, who has been identified with the banking interests of Colfax for the past eight years, was born in eastern Tennessee on the 28th of November, 1875, his parents being William H. and Louise (Blankenship) Anderson, natives of the same state.

When he was fourteen years of age William Ross Anderson left the public schools and began qualifying for a business career as a clerk in a general mercantile store. Recognizing the need of further education, at the end of two years he returned to the public school for a time and subsequently pursued a commercial course. In 1893 he again engaged in clerking, continuing to follow this occupation for three years. At the expiration of that time he became a bookkeeper in the Citizens Bank of London, Tennessee, but he resigned this position at the end of two years and became associated with John H. Kimbrough in the general mercantile business at Morganton, Tennessee. He had always been most desirous of coming to the northwest and so disposing of his various interests in Tennessee in 1903 he removed to Colfax. Immediately upon his arrival he entered the employ of the First National Bank, continuing in their service for two years. In 1905 the First National Bank and Colfax National Bank consolidated under the name of the Colfax National Bank and he was taken over by the new institution. Two years later he became assistant cashier of the First Savings & Trust Bank of Whitman county, leaving their employ in December, 1909, to become cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Colfax, the duties of which position he has ever since discharged. Mr. Anderson owns stock in the bank with which he is now identified and he is also interested in the insurance business.

At Morganton, Tennessee, on the 19th of April, 1899, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss May Kimbrough, a native of that state and a daughter of John H. and Ida (Magill) Kimbrough; who were also born in Tennessee. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Ida Louise, Bessie Roe and Esther Mae.

The family affiliate with the Congregational church. Mr. Anderson is a mem-

ber of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor and a member of the Grand Lodge of Washington. He belongs to the Commercial Club of Colfax and votes with the republican party. He has never in the sense of the politician been an office seeker nor tried to gain political preferment for any ulterior motive or financial gain, but has served as postmaster while residing at Morganton, receiving his appointment under President McKinley, and is at present city treasurer of Colfax, being elected in 1911. During the period of his residence in Colfax, Mr. Anderson has always manifested high business principles and strict integrity in all of his transactions, and has thus won and retained the respect of all with whom he has had dealings.

HARRY J. NEELY.

Harry J. Neely, prominently known in connection with irrigation projects and real-estate dealing in the Spokane country, is a splendid type of that class of men who have the ability to plan and to perform and who are prompt, energetic and notably reliable in all business transactions and who recognize and utilize opportunities that lead to general progress as well as to individual success. He was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, March 1, 1867, and is a representative of an old American family of Scotch-Irish descent that has been prominent in Pennsylvania through many generations. Early records show a deed from William Penn for land purchased by a member of the Neely family. Samuel W. Neely, the father of Harry J. Neely, was born in the Keystone state and for a time resided in Illinois, serving as treasurer of Henry county, that state, for four years. He is now a retired merchant of Lincoln, Nebraska. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Katherine M. Gamble, was also born in Pennsylvania and represents one of the old families, also of Scotch-Irish origin. She, too, is living in Lincoln and has reached the advanced age of eighty years. A son, W. W. Neely, is living in Spokane, where he is engaged in horticultural work, and a daughter, Sue G. Neely, makes her home with her parents.

Harry J. Neely was educated in the public schools of Woodhull, Illinois, and as a boy began learning the printer's trade at Cambridge, Illinois. Subsequently he removed to Wyoming, where the winter of 1886-7 was passed and in the spring of the latter year he began the publication of the Sheridan Post, a weekly republican paper at Sheridan, Wyoming, owned by prominent residents of that place. He was thus connected with newspaper interests until November, 1889, when he came to Spokane. Here he was first employed in a job printing establishment located near the north end of and facing the Monroe street bridge, which was then a wooden structure. Before the close of the year, however, Mr. Neely went to Wilbur, Washington, and took a position on the Wilbur Register. A year later he purchased the paper and continued its publication for eight years. The country was new at the time and he used his publication to further the interests of the district, bringing it into public notice and thus exploiting its resources and advantages. To do this he thoroughly acquainted himself with the district and its property values and came to be largely regarded as an authority upon realty and was consulted concerning the purchase of property. Thus he was forced into the

real-estate business and after disposing of his paper continued to handle property in that locality for four years, returning to Spokane in 1901. Here he opened a real-estate office, becoming associated with Governor M. E. Hay and his brother, E. T. Hay. While at Wilbur he sold several townships to actual settlers, also promoted the road up the San Poil river to Republic and built the first ferry in that country across the Columbia river. At the opening of the south half of the Colville reservation he was the first to receive the news and the first to go there and give the word that started the dynamite which warned the prospectors to put up their notices. While connected with the Hay brothers they developed the Hay's Park addition to Spokane and continued to handle farm lands in the Big Bend country. The second year after his return to Spokane, Mr. Neely engaged in irrigation work on his own account, becoming interested in general irrigation projects. He also took up the sales agency for a large property on the Columbia river and afterward accepted the agency for the Spokane Valley Land & Water Company, representing J. C. Cunningham and others. In this connection he disposed of eighteen hundred acres, selling off East Greenacres and Old Greenacres, after which the property was taken over by D. C. Corbin, the present owner.

About that time Mr. Neely formed a partnership with C. F. Young and C. M. Speek and organized the present firm of Neely & Young, Inc., taking over some lower land on the Columbia river below Wenatchee. There he installed a pumping plant and planted all the tract to a commercial orchard, which is just now coming into bearing. The district comprised four hundred and fifty-five acres but he has since sold a part of it. In the spring of 1905 he took the management of the sales agency for the Opportunity property, comprising three thousand acres, sold off the land and brought in many of the families now located there. When he undertook the work, there were only four families and three school children in the embryo village. Over five hundred families are now located there and nowhere could be found a more contented and prosperous people, for the conditions which there exist are ideal. Before the sale of Opportunity was completed the firm accepted the sales agency of Hazelwood, west of Spokane, and practically sold all of that tract of twenty-six hundred acres. In 1909 they purchased four hundred and thirty-six acres a mile and a half east of Spokane and installed an irrigation plant, which is the most complete and substantial to be found in any little irrigated district in the United States. They called this district Orchard Avenue and have practically sold the entire property as suburban home sites. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Neely and associates purchased the famous Burrell orchard at Medford, Oregon, comprising six hundred and five acres, nearly all of which is in bearing. He went to Chicago and sold the greater part of this to a wealthy class, at prices ranging from one thousand to twenty-three hundred dollars an acre. In Spokane the firm since its organization has sold property worth approximately seven million dollars, this being principally irrigated farm, fruit and hay lands. They own twenty-six hundred and forty acres of wheat land in the Big Bend country under cultivation, have a tract of timber land in Stevens county and own two hundred and ten acres of irrigated lands in the Spokane valley, part of which is already in bearing orchards, while the remainder is being developed. Mr. Neely is also interested in the Spokane Title Abstract Company. He has been one of the most active in development projects in the northwest, owing to an understanding of the opportunities and resources of the country and faith in its future. Through

his influence many hundreds have obtained homes in this district and the growth of the Inland Empire, especially in that region adjacent to Spokane, is attributable in large measure to his work, his methods at all times being practical and resultant.

At all times Mr. Neely's aid can be gained for any project that he believes of practical value and worth in the upbuilding and development of the northwest. In 1908 he was manager of the Spokane National Apple Show, was one of its organizers and took a very active part in making the project a success. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is one of the active members of the publicity committee and has labored to advance the interests and purposes of the organization throughout the entire period of his residence in the city. His activity has also extended to political circles and he is known as a stalwart advocate of republican principles and an active worker in party ranks. He has been a delegate to city, county and state conventions from Lincoln county and was one of the thirteen in his precinct who stood immovable in support of republican principles while the silver movement swept over this part of the country. He has been a member of the county central committee and to political work brings the same practical methods and sound judgment which have been characteristic of his business career.

In social and fraternal relations, too, Mr. Neely is well known. He has attained high rank in Masonry as a member of the consistory and of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership with the Knights of Pythias, the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was a member of the famous 150,000 Club and acted as its president in the year 1909. Pleasantly situated in his home relations, he was married at Mondovi, Washington, on Thanksgiving Day of 1890, to Miss Florence G. Smith, a daughter of T. N. Smith, a farmer and one of the old-time residents of that section, living there since 1883. The three children of this marriage are: Amy Jane, now a student in Whitman College; and Marguerite and Suella, who are attending Brunot Hall.

In a review of the life history of Harry J. Neely it is evident that personal ability and not fortunate circumstances has constituted the basis of his advancement and success. Dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood days, his has been a strenuous career in which he has based his advancement upon the substantial qualities of industry and determination. He has ever regarded the duty nearest at hand as the most essential one and in its faithful performance has found courage and strength for the succeeding duty. Thus step by step he has advanced until he stands today among those who are leaders in the real-estate field in Spokane.

CHARLES EDWARD HOOVER.

Charles Edward Hoover, who is one of the prominent general mercantile dealers of Lacrosse, Whitman county, was born in Indiana, on the 8th of April, 1869, a son of Lambert J. and Cynthia M. (Davis) Hoover, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively.

After completing a public-school course, Charles E. Hoover entered the Indiana American Normal School of Logansport, Indiana, and in 1888 began teaching school

in that state. He remained a resident of the Hoosier state until 1890, when he removed to Palouse City, Whitman county, where he again engaged in school teaching, being for three years principal of the school at Albion. Later, desiring to enter upon an independent career, in 1900 he engaged in the grain business at Pullman, which enterprise he conducted until five years later, when he removed to Lacrosse and in partnership with C. Bowman engaged in the general mercantile business. Subsequently he was associated with F. M. Bowman but in 1908 he purchased the entire stock and has since been its sole proprietor. His concrete building is one of the most substantial in the county and has a floor space of forty by ninety-six feet. An extensive business is conducted, the trade increasing year by year, as the most modern and progressive business methods are employed. By careful supervision and constant attendance upon his work he is able to study the needs of his customers and the trend of trade to such an extent that his store is one of the most popular and practically arranged in Lacrosse.

In July, 1902, Mr. Hoover was married, at Pampa, to Miss Lelia Bowman, of Pampa, a daughter of D. S. and Rachel (Gilliam) Bowman, both of whom are natives of Missouri. In 1847 they came as pioneers to California, their arrival antedating by only two or three years the famous excitement over the discovery of gold in that state. To them have been born two children, Lambert David and Alma Rachel. Mr. Hoover gives his political support to the republican party. His interest in local affairs is indicated by the fact that he has been a member of the school board for five years. He holds membership in Lacrosse Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., and in Pullman Camp, No. 113, W. O. W. He has always been interested in the social and educational welfare of Lacrosse and his aid can be counted upon to further its progressive interests.

CHARLES LYMAN CHAMBERLIN.

Charles Lyman Chamberlin, for the past four years a member of the legal fraternity of Whitman county, was born in Henry county, Ohio, on the 15th of October, 1866, his parents being Orson N. and Ellen G. (Maxwell) Chamberlin. The father, a native of Vermont and the mother of Pennsylvania lived for some years in Ohio, whence they subsequently removed to Indiana. The Chamberlin family were associated with the early history of New England, the first representative bearing that name having located there in 1647. They were always loyal and patriotic, working for the welfare of their country, and several members of the family participated in the Revolutionary war while the Orson N. Chamberlin, the father of our subject, participated in the Civil war.

As he was only a child of two years when his parents removed to Remington, Indiana, in 1868, the earliest recollections of Charles Lyman Chamberlin are associated with the latter state. There he was reared and educated in the common schools, terminating his student days at the age of eighteen, having always applied himself diligently to his lessons. Study being a pleasure to him instead of a hardship, he seemed to be destined to assume the duties of a teacher and became identified with this profession in 1884. Two years later he removed to McLean county, Illinois, where he continued to teach but thereafter devoted his leisure hours to the

study of law in the office of the Honorable John Sterling, of Bloomington. As he had fully resolved to adopt the latter profession for his life vocation, he went, in 1889, to Chicago and matriculated in the legal department of the Northwestern University, from which institution he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in March of the same year, and soon thereafter established an office in Chicago, where he engaged in practice until May, 1892. From there he went to Hoopston, Illinois, becoming associated with the Honorable Charles A. Allen, with whom he was connected in practice until June, 1899. His next removal was to Pontiac, Illinois, where in connection with his legal work, he conducted an abstract business until 1906. In the latter year he came to the northwest, first settling in Spokane, remaining there until January, 1908, when he came to Whitman county. Upon his arrival here he located in Garfield, but in the December following he became a resident of Colfax, and has since been engaged in practice here. Mr. Chamberlin is very much interested in the development of the northwest and has speculated more or less in real estate since locating here, having thus acquired several pieces of valuable property.

Chicago, Illinois, was the scene of Mr. Chamberlin's marriage on the 15th of March, 1893, to Miss Sadie W. Hodgkins, a native of the state of Maine, as were likewise her parents, Thomas J. and Lemira (Wooster) Hodgkins. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Dorothy Louise.

Mr. Chamberlin has always been an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and is now a member of the official board and superintendent of the Sunday school, while his wife and daughter are also interested in the work of the various societies and organizations of this church. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and was delegate to the head camp in 1911; the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past vice chancellor; the Pythian Sisters; and the Grange. Political activities have always engaged his attention to a greater or less degree, his allegiance being accorded the republican party, and his fellow townsmen have recognized his loyalty and worth on several occasions by calling him to public office. While residing in Hoopston, Illinois, in 1895, he was elected city attorney, serving in this capacity for four years, and at one time he was also a member of the Illinois senatorial committee. Since coming to Whitman county he has discharged the duties of prosecuting attorney, his term covering the years 1909 and 1910. Mr. Chamberlin is a man of recognized worth and capability, whose upright principles and high ideals commend him to the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens.

EDWIN CHOATE.

Edwin Choate, a conductor on the Colfax and Moscow division of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's road, was born in Chickasaw county, Iowa, on the 10th of March, 1871, his parents being James and Mary (Miller) Choate, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of Ohio.

In 1876, Edwin Choate removed with his parents to Kansas and there passed his boyhood and early youth. When old enough to begin his education he entered the public schools, continuing his student days until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he started out in the world on his own responsibility, obtaining em-

ployment as a farm hand and following this occupation for two years in Kansas. At the expiration of that time he came to the Pacific coast, settling in Pendleton, Oregon, in 1888, where he was employed as a day laborer. Later in the year he came to Whitman county, taking up his residence in Rosalia, and there for a time he worked in the harness shop of his brother, Grant S. Choate. He was next employed on the Rosalia Rustler, a local weekly, but in 1890 he returned to agricultural pursuits and during the succeeding year was engaged in the service of a ranchman of that vicinity. In 1891 he went to Tekoa and there obtained work in the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, continuing in their service until 1894. From there he removed to Spokane and for six years thereafter was employed by the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad. Returning to Tekoa in 1900, he entered the service of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, in the capacity of brakeman. Proving to be thoroughly reliable and discharging his duties with efficiency, the company recognized his worth and capability two years later by promoting him to the position of conductor. He has now been serving in this connection for practically ten years, and during that time has proven himself entirely deserving of the confidence and trust reposed in him by his employers, by the conscientious and capable fulfilment of his duties. In 1908 he removed to Moscow, Idaho, having been transferred to the Colfax and Moscow division of the road, and has ever since been making this run.

At Sprague, Washington, on the 22d of March, 1903, Mr. Choate was united in marriage to Miss Ivy Wieker, a native of Missouri and a daughter of John and Emma (Proctor) Wieker. Fraternaly Mr. Choate is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Order of Railway Conductors. He is in every way a credit to the service he is following, being a man of integrity and honorable motives who discharges to the best of his ability the duties with which he is entrusted, at all times striving to protect the interests of his employers.

BURCHARD H. ROARK, M. D.

Dr. Burehard H. Roark, county physieian of Spokane county and also enjoying a large private praetice, was born in Lebanon, Indiana, March 6, 1877. His is an old American family that was founded in Virginia during colonial days. Later the family was established in Kentueky in pioneer times and the grandfather of our subject was a soldier of the War of 1812. In this he followed the military example of his ancestors who had fought for American independenece. He removed to Lebanon, Indiana, and there his son, James W. Roark, was born and still resides. He ran away from home when about sixteen years of age, joining the army, for his father was a southerner and therefore did not wish his son to take up arms against the south. However, the patriotic spirit of the boy was not to be ehecked in that way and he joined a regiment of Indiana Volunteers. Afterward he reenlisted and served throughout the entire war. The family was also represented in the Black Hawk war and thus the military history is one of which the present generation has every reason to be proud. The mother of Dr. Roark bore the maiden name of Amanda Hiestand, and she also was born in Leb-



DR. B. H. ROARK

anon, Indiana, which is still the place of her abode. Her people were closely and prominently associated with the United Brethren, her grandfather being a bishop in the church, while one of her relatives, Benjamin Hiestand, assisted in writing the discipline of the church. The family name indicates its German origin but back to colonial days in America the history is traced, one of Mrs. Roark's ancestors having served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war. The three brothers and three sisters of Dr. Roark are: Jesse E., engaged in the mail service at Advance, Indiana; Manuel O., principal of a high school at Aurora, Illinois; Clarence E., a farmer residing near Lebanon, Indiana; Mollie E., the wife of William Garner, of Lebanon; Sadie E., who married Rev. William Slater, of Bloomington, Indiana; and Ruth, who wedded Perry Crane, of Purdue University.

When he had mastered the work of the common schools Dr. Roark entered the University of Indiana and there remained for three years, subsequently matriculating in Chicago University, from which institution he graduated with honors, winning the B. S. degree. On his graduation he received for excellent work an appointment to a fellowship in pathology. He also gained rank as a student in Rush Medical College, from which he graduated as M. D. in June, 1903. He received the benefit of broad practical experience by a year's service as house surgeon in a Milwaukee hospital and later he located for the private practice of medicine in Jamestown, Indiana. Early in 1907, however, he came to the west and in the fall of that year organized the City Emergency Hospital in Spokane with the assistance of Chief Rice, and served for two years as surgeon of the institution. It was he who secured the passage of the ordinance providing for the hospital, after which he did most able work until May, 1909, when he resigned. The work had its inception in the establishment of the Police Emergency Hospital in the city hall, and when the value of the work was shown he secured the passage of the ordinance that made the hospital a permanent city institution. Eleven hundred cases were given emergency aid during the first year, a fact which proved how important was the work. In January, 1911, Dr. Roark was appointed county physician by the county commissioners and is now occupying that position. In addition he does a large private practice and his professional skill, ability and comprehensive knowledge are becoming widely recognized.

In September, 1904, Dr. Roark was united in marriage to Miss Mabel F. Bryce, of Indianapolis, a graduate of the University of Indiana with the class of 1904 and a member of Pi Beta Phi. She is a daughter of George E. Bryce, who was president of the Bryce Baking Company of that city for twenty years and was a son of Peter F. Bryce, who was an old-time baker and wealthy resident of Indianapolis, his business activities there winning him success. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Roark was one of the argonauts who went to California in 1849 in search of the golden fleece. Dr. and Mrs. Roark have two children, Esther M. and James Bryce, aged respectively six and four years. Their social prominence is indicated by the cordial hospitality which is extended to them in many of the best homes of this city. Their residence is at No. 204 West Fourteenth street and they are members of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Roark became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, and his life has ever been an exemplification of the beneficent principles of the craft. He belongs to the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and the Spokane Alumni of Phi Kappa Psi. His military record is as commendable as that of his ancestors for

his patriotism was manifest in his enlistment in Battery E of the Third United States Artillery, in which he served as sergeant throughout the Spanish-American war. His cooperation can always be counted upon where the interests of humanity are at stake. The work he has done in connection with the City Emergency Hospital of Spokane would alone entitle him to representation in this volume and the institution will ever stand as a monument to his efforts and ability.

WILLIAM HENRY BUTLER.

William Henry Butler, who has been connected with the mercantile interests of Winona for two years was born in Warren county, Illinois, on the 14th of July, 1848, and is a son of William C. and Rebecca (Lucas) Butler, both of whom are natives of Kentucky. In 1859 the parents removed to Kansas, and in the public schools of that state William H. Butler acquired his education, the nearest school being thirty-six miles from his home. At the age of eighteen years, in 1866, he worked with his father in a flour mill and three years later, in 1869, accepted employment in a sawmill in Missouri, working in that state until 1873 when he came to Walla Walla, Washington, hiring out as a harvest hand. The next year he removed to where Pomeroy is now situated and located upon one hundred and sixty acres of land, and actively engaged in improving and cultivating the property. During the last two years, 1873 and 74, William Butler also taught school but in 1875 he removed to the northern part of Idaho, where until 1885 he was employed in the mines and also in conducting a general store. In that year he returned to Pomeroy and farmed until 1890 when he located in Spokane and entered the employ of the old horse car company. Subsequently he resided in Fairfield and in that town was engaged in the livery and hotel business and also conducted a general merchandise store until 1901 when he returned to Spokane and acted as deputy sheriff. Seven years after his arrival in Spokane he purchased the Washington Drug Company store in the Madison block, and until 1910 was engaged in conducting that enterprise. After disposing of that business he removed to Winona and opened a general store which is known as the Butler Supply Company and is conducted by W. H. and C. S. Butler. He is still engaged in this enterprise and his is one of the most popular and successful stores in the town. His courteous manner and strict attention to the wants of his customers have won him a steadily increasing patronage, and realizing that satisfied customers are his best advertisement, he has more than an ordinary interest in carrying a stock which meets the requirements of his customers.

On July 28, 1879, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Yount of Illinois, a daughter of Jackson J. and Frances (Deer) Yount, both of whom are natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Butler were the parents of four children: William Clyde, of Lincoln county, who is married to Miss Nora Sage and has two children, a boy and a girl; Chauncey Stanley, of Winona, who married Miss Daisy Stewart and has one daughter: Virgil V. of Winona; and Gladys who is residing at home.

Fraternally Mr. Butler is connected with Rockford Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Fairfield Lodge, No. 73, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held

all the chairs; he also belongs to the Grand Lodge of this organization. In the various places Mr. Butler has resided his strong personality, active interest in his business undertakings and his personal worth have won him many friends and made him a welcome citizen wherever he resided.

JAMES M. GERAGHTY.

James M. Geraghty was born in County Mayo, Ireland, on February 2, 1870, whence he accompanied his parents to America in 1880. The family settled in Indiana, where they lived until 1892 and where he received his first public-school education. In that year they removed to Spokane, Washington.

Mr. Geraghty undertook the study of law and upon his graduation was admitted to the bar in 1897. He engaged in practice and also busied himself in the political field and was elected as a member of the fifth Washington legislature. He also was called upon to serve as corporation counsel for the city of Spokane and divested himself of his duties satisfactorily. During a part of United States Senator Turner's term he acted as his private secretary and since 1901 has been associated with the senator in law practice.

THOMAS CLARKSON MARTIN.

Thomas Clarkson Martin, who is conducting an implement business in Pullman, is one of the most recent acquisitions to the commercial fraternity of that city, where he has become recognized as a man of high personal worth and capability. His birth occurred in Pittsfield, Illinois, on April 30, 1873, his parents being Oliver and Elizabeth (Strubinger) Martin, also natives of Illinois. In 1852, Oliver Martin crossed the plains to the goldfields of California, residing at different points in that state during the succeeding three years. At the expiration of that time he went to Oregon and subsequently participated in the Indian wars of the northwest, being at Walla Walla valley, at the time of the uprising in 1855 and 1856, under Captain A. V. Wilson. The adventuresome life that then prevailed on the coast finally palled on the young man and he returned to his native state. He was residing there when the Civil war broke out, and responded to the nation's need by enlisting and going to the front as a private. After the close of hostilities he returned to Illinois and there he passed away in 1875.

Thomas Clarkson Martin who was only a child of two years when his father passed away, left his native state in 1883, coming to the northwest with an uncle, T. W. Martin, who located at Ritzville, this state, upon his arrival here. He continued his education in the common schools of Adams county, and later pursued a course at Whitman College. Upon attaining his majority in 1894, he decided to go into business for himself. There was no store at Washtuena and feeling assured of its excellent opportunities, he opened a general mercantile establishment there. Naturally as he was young and entirely inexperienced, errors of judgment led him into mistakes and he encountered obstacles and difficulties that appeared unsurmountable, but the experience he here gained during the first struggling years has

been of inestimable value to him all through life. The location proved to be advantageous and the business began to pick up, soon netting him good returns. The enterprise was conducted under the firm name of T. C. Martin until 1901, when he sold out and engaged in the real-estate business there. His experience in the mercantile line had ripened his judgment and from the beginning the venture became a success. In 1907 he removed to Spokane and continued to follow the real-estate business for three years there. At the expiration of that period he again devoted his energies to commercial activities and coming to Pullman in the spring of 1911, purchased the business of A. B. Baker & Company, implement dealers. Although he has been conducting this enterprise for less than a year, Mr. Martin has manifested those qualities that assure success. He applies himself energetically to his business concentrating his entire attention upon its development, and as he carries a full line of farming implements and machinery of standard quality and brands, his friends all prophesy prosperity for him.

Dayton, Washington, was the scene of Mr. Martin's marriage on the 23d of August, 1896, to Miss Claudia V. Cooper, a native of California. Her father, John Cooper, was born and reared in England, whence he, in 1852, came to California and there married Miss Sarah E. Hunsicker, the mother of Mrs. Martin, who was a native of Missouri and a descendant of an old Virginia family. One child, Doris Olga, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

Although he is a democrat in his political views, he was while engaged in business at Washtena in 1897 appointed postmaster by President McKinley, retaining this office until 1901. This is the only public office he has ever held save that of clerk of the school board. He is a clever business man, whose standards and methods are such as to win him the confidence and support of all with whom he has had transactions.

JOHN ASHFERD SAYLOR.

John Ashferd Saylor, who is engaged in the implement business, has been identified with the commercial interests of Palouse for the past five years. He was born in Missouri on the 14th of February, 1856, and is a son of Sidney H. and Vieve (Ragsdale) Saylor, the father a native of Indiana. The parents spent the early years of their domestic life in Missouri, but in the fall of 1856 they crossed the plains to Oregon.

He was less than a year of age when his parents removed from Missouri and the boyhood and youth of John Ashferd Saylor were passed on a ranch amid pioneer environments. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1873, at the age of seventeen years, left home and crossed the plains into eastern Oregon, where he rode the cattle range for four years. At the expiration of that period he returned to the home ranch, and invested his capital in sheep, devoting his entire time and attention to the business of sheep raising until his removal to Whitman county, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land eight miles northeast of Colfax. He turned his attention to general farming and stock-raising, in which he met with substantial returns, devoting his energies to the further improvement and cultivation of his land for twenty-seven years. His efforts were well rewarded and he

succeeded in bringing his land under high cultivation and making it one of the well improved and attractive ranches of the community. In 1906 he withdrew from agricultural pursuits and removed to Palouse, and here he has since made his home. The year after he took up his residence here Mr. Saylor became associated with W. F. Chalenor and together they engaged in the implement business, under the firm name of Chalenor & Saylor. They carry a large and complement line of farming implements and appliances of standard make and as they are both enterprising men of practical ideas and are thoroughly familiar with agricultural conditions in this section they are building up a profitable trade. Their business has netted them good returns from the beginning and it is constantly increasing.

Mr. Saylor was married to Miss Clara Petty, of Lane county, Oregon, but shortly after coming to Whitman county, his wife passed away in 1886. In January, 1888, Mr. Saylor was married again to Miss Mary Broulete of Washington, a daughter of Mack and Adeline (Webb) Broulete, and unto them has been born one daughter, Helen, who is at home.

The family are members of the Christian church in the work of which they take an active interest. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and holds the office of guide in the local lodge. His political allegiance he gives to the republican party and at the present time he is a member of the town council.

Mr. Saylor has been a resident of Whitman county for thirty-two years, during which time he has seen the primitive conditions of pioneering that prevailed when he first came here give way to the new order with the westward march of civilization. Where there were great stretches of untilled prairies a quarter of a century ago, are found today highly cultivated and improved ranches, while mere settlements have grown into thriving towns, and villages have been transformed into cities with all the comforts and conveniences of modern civilization.

WILLIAM FREDERICK CHALENOR.

William Frederick Chalenor, senior partner of the firm of Chalenor & Saylor, implement dealers, is one of the well known and prominent citizens of Palouse, where he has been actively identified with the business interests for more than twenty-one years. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 18th of May, 1860, and is a son of Frederick W. and Margaret J. (Livingston) Chalenor, both natives of England.

Reared in the city of his birth, in the acquirement of his education, William Frederick Chalenor attended the public schools until he was fifteen years. He laid aside his school books in 1875 and began his business career as an employe in a wholesale grocery in Boston. Five years later, at the age of twenty, he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, but upon attaining his majority in 1881 he left there and went to North Dakota, where he filed on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. In 1884, he left his claim and went to Helena, Montana, where he worked in the mines for three years. At the expiration of that period he came to Spokane as an employe of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, but in 1888 he withdrew from their service and entered that of Burns & Chapman, railroad

contractors. He was in charge of construction work for this company until 1890, when he came to Palouse to buy grain for the Clark & Curtis Milling Company. Three years later he became associated with J. M. Perry in the grain business under the firm name of Perry & Chalenor. They met with success in the development of their undertaking and in 1894 extended their activities by putting in a stock of farming implements and machinery. They continued to be associated in business until 1896, when Mr. Chalenor purchased his partner's interest. He subsequently opened a branch at Oakesdale, this county, that he operated under the name of Chalenor & Company, and in 1902 he organized the Palouse Hardware & Implement Company. He was vice president of the latter enterprise until 1906, when he disposed of his stock and went into the implement business for himself. The next year he sold a half interest in this to Mr. Saylor, and the business has ever since been conducted under the name of Chalenor & Saylor. They carry a well selected line of farming implements and machinery of the very best brands, and as they are both men of wide experience and practical ideas are meeting with success. The business has made marked development since it was founded six years ago, and they now enjoy an extensive and profitable patronage and corresponding returns.

In 1891, at Palouse, Mr. Chalenor was married to Miss Myrtle M. Smith, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Alonzo and Margaret Smith. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chalenor in the following order: Edgar L., Margery, William A., Clifford B., Richard and Esther C.

Mr. Chalenor is a warden in the Episcopal church in which his family also hold membership, and fraternally he is affiliated with Palouse Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M., of which he is past master, while for twenty-one years he has been treasurer of Constance Chapter, No. 24, O. E. S. His connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Inland Club of Spokane. The political views of Mr. Chalenor coincide with those of the democratic party, to whose men and measures he gives his support except in municipal elections when he casts his ballot for the candidate he deems best qualified for the office irrespective of party lines. He has served several terms on the town council and at the present time he is a member of the school board. Mr. Chalenor is one of the highly esteemed men of the town, as in both his public and private life he has manifested the upright standards, high sense of honor and resolution of purpose that invariably command and hold the respect of all those with whom he has transactions.

ALBERT BENHAM.

Albert Benham, treasurer of Benham & Griffith Co., entered upon his business career well equipped by liberal education for life's responsibilities. He has shown a spirit of determination that has enabled him to successfully solve all the intricate and complex problems that have arisen in business affairs. He was born in Cascade, Iowa, on the 3d of May, 1869, his parents being Lewis and Elizabeth (Means) Benham. The father, whose birth occurred in Ashtabula county, Ohio,

August 5, 1818, was descended from Thomas Benham, a Revolutionary soldier who was born in Connecticut in 1759 and died in Ohio in 1830. It was in 1811 that he removed to the latter state, making his way by ox team and encountering all the hardships and privations incident to such a journey at that time. He traced his ancestry back to John Benham, who with his two sons came to America on the 30th of May, 1630, in the ship *Mary and John*. Lewis Benham, the father of our subject, had a twin brother, a physician by profession, who was graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, and subsequently served as a soldier in the Civil war. The latter married Miss Rebecca Van Horn and his death occurred in February, 1898. The mother of our subject was born in Indiana and was of English descent, though her family have long resided in this country, her parents removing from Virginia to Indiana at an early day. She is at present a resident of Cascade, Iowa, and is now in her eighty-second year. Her husband died in 1888. They were the parents of seven children, of whom one died in childhood. The others are: Lucius T., who is a member of Benham & Griffith Co. and the father of Mrs. Austin Corbin II, of Spokane; Raymond S., who is in business in Chicago and is the father of Mrs. James M. Neff, whose husband, Dr. Neff, was formerly an assistant to Dr. Murphy of that city, but is now practicing surgery in Spokane; Alice, who died on the 13th of September, 1901; Isabel who became the wife of John Jackson Fry and died in 1890; William H., who died in Seattle, 1906, leaving two children, Arthur L. and Pauline; and Albert, of this review.

Albert Benham was a pupil in the common schools of his native state and after attending the high school matriculated in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa. He was a student in that institution from 1884 until 1888. In the latter year he came to Spokane and engaged in the grocery business with Thomas S. Griffith and Lucius T. Benham under the firm name of Benham & Griffith Co. He is a man of good business sense and easily avoids the mistakes and disasters that come to those who, though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted failures. His well planned enterprise, his judgment and even-paced energy have carried him forward to the goal of success. Mr. Benham is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the democratic party and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LARUE.

George Washington Larue, president of the firm of George W. Larue & Company, real-estate and insurance agents, was born in Randolph county, Missouri, on the 30th of October, 1855. His parents were John R. and Charlotte (Barnes) Larue, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Virginia, but for many years they were residents of Missouri, where he engaged in farming.

When he was old enough to begin his education George W. Larue entered the public schools of his native state, completing his course in a private academy. His student days were terminated in 1872 and he returned to the farm, in the cultivation of which he assisted his father until he was twenty-two. Fully qualified

to begin working for himself he left home in 1877 and began his independent agricultural career. The following year he decided to come to the northwest, believing that he would find better opportunities here than in his native state. Upon his arrival in 1878 he first located in the vicinity of Walla Walla, where he farmed until 1879. He then went to the Big Bend country and filed on three hundred and twenty acres of land, but subsequently took the agency for a sewing-machine. He continued at this until 1884 when he came to Colfax and entered into partnership with John Pattison in the real-estate and insurance business, under the firm name of Larue & Pattison. Two years later they dissolved partnership and Mr. Larue became associated with A. W. Wisner, under the name of Larue, Wisner & Company. In 1888, Mr. Larue was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland, but he resigned his office at the end of a year and again went into the real-estate and insurance business. The following year, in 1890, he was elected county treasurer, serving in this capacity for two terms, at the expiration of which time he again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, locating on a farm north of Colfax that he operated for six years. In 1900 he came back to town and became identified with John K. Eacho, under the name of Eacho, Larue & Company in the real-estate, insurance and loan business. At the expiration of three years, Mr. Larue purchased the interest of Mr. Eacho, continuing the business alone until 1908, when he took his son, Charles R., into partnership with him, who was, in 1911, elected to the state legislature from Colfax, the seventh district of Whitman county. George W. Larue has met with success in his undertakings and is now president of the Colfax Investment Company, and he was a stockholder and director of the Farmers' State Bank.

At Walla Walla on the 16th of October, 1881, Mr. Larue was united in marriage to Miss Margaret L. Actor, a native of this state and a daughter of Herman C. and Sarah (Davidson) Actor, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Illinois. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Larue numbers five: Charlotte, who is at home; Charles R., who married Miss Sarah Schulerud and has one son; and Margaret, George Sterling and Lueille, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Larue is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Commercial Club of Colfax. He is a democrat in his political views and takes much interest in all matters pertaining to the development of the municipality, has never prominently participated in governmental affairs, although he did serve as councilman at large. Mr. Larue has been a resident of Colfax during the greater part of the time for twenty-seven years, and is widely known throughout the county, where he has many friends who hold him in high esteem.

DANIEL W. TRUAX.

Daniel W. Truax, who is now following the business of banking, has been prominently identified, as a successful farmer, merchant and postmaster for several terms, with the business interests of Tekoa, Whitman county, since 1883, and indeed is the founder of the town, which he laid out in 1888. He was born in Montreal, Canada, December 23, 1830, the son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Kendrick)



DANIEL W. TRUX

Truax, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Ireland. The ancestors of the subject of this review are traced back to Holland whence members of the family emigrated to America, settling in the state of New York in 1620. John Truax, the grandfather on the paternal side, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

In 1836 Daniel W. Truax went to live with his grandmother, who resided in the state of New York, and there he attended school until 1845, when he began working on his father's farm in that state, continuing so to do until 1849, when his parents removed to Minnesota, where the father took up a homestead. The son continued at home assisting his father with the farm work until the spring of 1853, when he settled on a quarter section of homestead land and began cultivating it. In 1855 he built a sawmill on his homestead and carried on the sawmill business in connection with his farming until 1857, when he sold his holdings there and removed to Wininger, Minnesota, where he again engaged in the sawmill business, a vocation which he followed until 1861, when he removed to Hastings, Minnesota, and again engaged in the sawmill business. There he remained until 1883, when he moved to Whitman county, Washington, and bought forty acres where Tekoa now stands. He engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of the Truax Lumber Company but in 1886 he sold out his lumber business and two years later laid out the town of Tekoa. In 1890 he entered the field of banking, becoming the vice president of the First Bank of Tekoa. He also embarked in the mercantile business in partnership with George D. Brown under the firm name of George D. Brown & Company, the title later being changed to that of the Tekoa Mercantile Company. In 1906 he sold out his mercantile interests, having disposed of his banking interests in 1894. On August 25, 1902, he incorporated the Tekoa State Bank, of which he became the president, in which position he is now serving. One of the activities which distinguished Mr. Truax while engaged in the mercantile business was a plan inaugurated by him and his partner during the hard times following 1893. They furnished their customers with one hundred dollar coupons which entitled them to that amount of credit at the store, agreeing at the same time to accept all the butter and eggs their customers could supply. This proved a satisfactory arrangement all around, the firm being protected by the country produce receipts and the customers who were in hard straits were thus given an opportunity to secure much needed supplies.

At Hastings, Minnesota, in 1853, Mr. Truax was married to Miss Mary A. Truax, who was born in New York, a daughter of Guirshom and Deborah Truax, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. To Daniel W. and Mary A. Truax four children have been born. Byron F., of Tekoa, who is married and has three children. Amelia E., deceased, who married J. D. Dull by whom she had one child, a son. Viola E., who became the wife of Fred Kramer who was accidentally killed just after marriage. She later married John MacKenzie, by whom she has a daughter. Oscar C., now deceased, who married Miss Sadie Wercinek, and they became the parents of one son. The second marriage of Mr. Truax was celebrated in Tekoa in 1895, when he wedded Miss Mary A. Anderson, a native of Scotland.

The political allegiance of Mr. Truax is given to the republican party, in which he takes an active interest, having filled several important positions of public trust. He has served as mayor of Wininger, Minnesota, and for three terms filled the office of postmaster of Tekoa, also serving as a member of the school board, as justice of

the peace for twelve years and United States commissioner for three years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of the Blue lodge, has filled all the official chairs of the chapter and also belongs to the commandery and the Mystic Shrine. It is not remarkable that a man so intimately connected with the business and fraternal life of Tekoa and Whitman county should have an extended acquaintance throughout the entire county, where he is known intimately by nearly all the people. The business success which in so large a degree has crowned his efforts has been attained in like measure by few other men in Whitman county. Possessing a broad knowledge of human nature, being of a genial disposition, and having large executive ability as well as an unusual mastery of detail, he has been enabled to overcome many apparently unsurmountable obstacles in his path and to render effective service to the people of Whitman county in the days when such service was of peculiar necessity. The success which he has attained has enabled him in later years to be of material benefit to large numbers of worthy people with whom he has come in contact and makes him today a potent factor in the advancement of the interests of Tekoa and community. He is an honored and popular member of the fraternity to which he belongs and throughout the social and business circles of Tekoa is held in the highest respect and esteem.

GARDNER CHAMBERLIN.

While the real-estate operations of Gardner Chamberlin are extensive, he is chiefly handling only his own properties. He was one who recognized the opportunities of the west and in their improvement has reached a conspicuous, honorable and enviable position in business circles. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 10, 1863, a son of Seth and Sophia Long (Dean) Chamberlin, who were natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts respectively, and of English and French descent. Members of the Chamberlin family took part in the war for independence and one of the brothers of Seth Chamberlin was a soldier of the Civil war. The first of the Dean family in America came to the new world prior to the revolution and many of them took an active part in that war. An uncle of Sophia Long Dean founded the academy at Franklin, Massachusetts, while one of her brothers aided in the defense of the Union in the Civil war. The father of our subject was a wholesale dry-goods merchant and importer, carrying on business for many years on the same site where his father was located, this being on Kilby street, opposite the Mason building in Boston. The name of the firm of which he was a member was Little, Chamberlin & Company. For several years prior to his death he lived retired, however, and made his home with his sons in Spokane. The death of Seth Chamberlin occurred October 6, 1903, and his wife had preceded him in death July 14, 1878. She was a sister of Mrs. William Pettet, of Spokane.

Dr. Theodore Chamberlin, a brother of Gardner Chamberlin, is a graduate of Harvard and is now living in Concord, Massachusetts, being one of the faculty of Middlesex school there. Another brother, Frederick Dean Chamberlin, also a graduate of Harvard, took a prominent part in civic affairs and worked earnestly for the welfare of Spokane. He was associated with his brother Gardner in looking after his interests here and in connection with other pioneers organized the Electric Light Company of Spokane in the fall of 1886, others interested being H. L. Cutter, Frank

Rockwood Moore and William Pettet. These gentlemen promoted the interests of the company until it was merged into the Washington Water Power Company, Frederick Dean Chamberlin having served as its secretary. He died June 12, 1904, and in his passing Spokane lost one whose labors constituted a vital force in progress here from pioneer times.

Gardner Chamberlin was educated in Boston, attending Charles W. Stone's private school, now located on Beacon street but then located on Temple place. He entered a broker's office there but in response to his brother's urgent plea came to Spokane in 1887. Together they engaged in the commission business on Riverside avenue but sold out in the fall of 1888, the business which they established gradually developing into that now conducted under the name of Greenough Brothers. On retiring from the commission business Gardner Chamberlin concentrated his efforts upon the control and management of his own property interests and since the death of his brother has been engaged in that work alone. He owns property at the northeast corner of Post and Riverside, at the southeast corner of Lincoln and Riverside, at the northwest corner of Sprague and Lincoln and has other holdings in both residence and warehouse property. He is also a director in the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company and one of its largest stockholders and is financially interested in the Washington Water Power Company. Making investments in property here at an early day, his holdings have constantly increased in value, making him one of the wealthy residents of Spokane.

Mr. Chamberlin is a member of Spokane Lodge of Elks, No. 228, also of the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Tennis Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is secretary and treasurer of the Spokane Humane Society, succeeding his brother, Frederick Dean, upon his death in 1904, who had always been active in its behalf and to whose efforts much of its present success is due. He attends All Saints church and votes with the republican party but his activity in political circles is only that of a good citizen. He had the sagacity to discern what the future had in store for this great and growing western country and in the fullness of time he has gathered the harvest of his labors.

JAMES W. MORRISON.

James W. Morrison is one of the enterprising real-estate men of Spokane who have made a close study of the condition of the real-estate market and have therefore been able to meet the situations which have arisen and to improve the opportunities which have offered. He is far-sighted and progressive in all his business movements and his labors have proven of marked benefit to the development of the city. He was born near Titusville, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1850, a son of John B. and Margaret (McMaster) Morrison. The father was an agriculturist and merchant, but after the discovery of oil at Titusville was engaged in that business until 1864, when he moved to Kingsville, Ohio, where his death occurred. He was well known throughout the northwestern part of Pennsylvania and in Ohio as a thoroughly reliable business man.

James W. Morrison acquired his education in the public schools in Pennsylvania and later at the Kingsville Academy, of Kingsville, Ohio. After graduating

from the latter institution he was engaged for a short time in agricultural pursuits and in 1877 removed to Sibley, Iowa where for fourteen years he was engaged in the farm implement, hardware and grain business. During his residence in Sibley he took a prominent part in civic affairs. He served as mayor of the city for two terms and also as justice of the peace throughout the time he resided there. On account of ill health he disposed of his interests in that town and in the spring of 1891 removed to Washington, locating at Kettle Falls, Stevens county. He devoted his whole time and attention to regaining his health and did not enter into business until he removed to Spokane in 1893. Since he arrived in this city he has been engaged in the real-estate, farm-mortgage and insurance business and is one of the leaders in the real-estate and insurance circles of Spokane. He lists property throughout the northwest and British Columbia.

At Jesup, Iowa, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Mattie Stage, a daughter of James and Martha Stage. To their union two children have been born: Cline J., who is in business with his father; and Earl W. who is now studying architecture in Chicago. The latter has displayed remarkable talent in his profession and while a boy in the public schools of Spokane designed some of the most attractive residences in this city, one being for William C. Winters and one for E. T. Hay, a brother of the present governor. Later he designed the home of A. T. Johnson which was recently disposed of for thirty thousand dollars. He is now but twenty-three years of age, and he intends, after completing his technical course in Chicago, January 1, to open an independent office.

Mr. Morrison has always given his support to the republican party. In addition to the offices he held in Sibley he took an active part in political affairs in Washington. While a resident of that state he was nominated by acclamation for the state senate on the republican ticket, but was defeated by a close margin of twelve votes through the fusion of the democratic and populist parties. Since coming to Spokane he has not taken an active interest in politics nor held public office.

Prompted by a laudable ambition, his labors have at all times been characterized by thoroughness, and by his mastery of tasks undertaken Mr. Morrison has made creditable advance in business circles and is accorded recognition by leading business men as one who deserves classification in their ranks.

JOSHUA MILES PALMERTON.

Joshua M. Palmerton, well known as a grain dealer and undertaker at Pullman, Whitman county, manifests in his commercial interests the activity and business enterprise which are characteristic of the age. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, on the 31st of October, 1850, his parents being Miles and Mary J. (Seaman) Palmerton, both natives of New York state. He is a grandson of Joshua Palmerton, a descendant of the family prominent in Revolutionary times. When Joshua M. was one year of age his parents removed to Illinois, and during his childhood he attended the public schools in that state until 1859, when he was taken by his parents to Missouri. In that state he continued his studies until 1861 when with his parents he returned to Illinois, there completing his educa-

tion. In 1867 he again went to Missouri and while there assisted in the cultivation of the home farm. He remained in that state until 1875 when he located on Rebel Flat, Whitman county, Washington, and again engaged in agricultural pursuits. Upon his arrival in Washington he immediately began taking an active interest in the agricultural possibilities which it presented, and one year after he came he took up a homestead of one hundred and twenty acres on Rebel Flat, six miles south of Colfax. He proved up his claim and resided upon it until 1889. In that year he removed to Pullman where he owned six acres of land, and at once entered the employ of the J. H. Bellinger Grain Company, having charge of their warehouse. The following year he improved his property in town and also added to his real-estate holdings. Later he engaged in the hotel business, building the Artesian Hotel, and in 1892 erected the present Artesian Hotel which he conducted until 1898. During that time he studied the undertaking business, and at present is conducting an undertaking establishment. In 1911 he bought grain for the Farmers' Union Grain Company, and throughout his career in Pullman has been interested in real estate. His activities have extended also into other lines, and he was one of the organizers of the Pullman Bottling & Cold Storage Company.

On the 9th of April, 1874, Mr. Palmerton was married to Miss Lily C. Layman of Virginia, a daughter of John D. and Ann C. (Ringer) Layman, natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively. To their union four children have been born: George M., of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, who is married and has one son; William J., also of Coeur d'Alene, who is married and has one daughter; Birdie, who is married to Robert Hughes of Honolulu and is the mother of one daughter; and Nellie M., who resides in Seattle.

In politics Mr. Palmerton gives his support to the republican party and has been active in its circles. He has served as a member of the school board for nearly twenty years, and was at one time a member of the council. His interests are always along the lines which tend to moral and educational advancement, and during the time the liquor question was a political issue he gave his enthusiastic and ardent support in opposition to the admission of saloons into Pullman. He holds membership in the Pullman Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Woodmen of the World, in which order he has occupied all the chairs in his local camp. He is a progressive and wide-awake citizen, always on the alert for and ready to incorporate in his business the most modern methods, and they have not only enabled him to attain prosperity but have also won him a high place in the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES OSTON WORLEY.

Well known among the successful men of Whitman county, Washington, is Charles Oston Worley, formerly banker, hardware merchant and Indian agent, who is now living retired. He was born in Peoria, Illinois, July 18, 1854, a son of John J. and Sarah (Bradford) Worley, both natives of Ohio. The parents removed to Nebraska territory in 1856, where the father conducted an Indian trad-

ing store and Charles attended school. In 1864, while the father was in the army and the family were left unprotected at home, they were driven out of the town by the Indians. On account of the unsettled conditions in Nebraska at that early day the family removed to Ohio, where our subject continued his schooling until 1869, when his parents returned to the west, settling in Kansas. There he assisted his father with the duties on the farm and attended the common schools. Later he became a student in the academy at Council Grove and subsequently entered the State Normal School at Emporia for one year. In 1875 he journeyed to California where he was employed in mill and factory work until the fall of 1877, when he returned to Kansas and entered upon agricultural pursuits until 1882.

In that year, the west again beckoning him, Mr. Worley went to Rockford, Spokane county, Washington, and began working at the carpenter's trade and later engaged in steam engineering. In 1884 he again returned to Kansas, bringing his parents back with him to Rockford, where he continued to follow the carpenter's trade until 1896, when he was appointed by the government as steam engineer on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. He then took up his residence upon the reservation and continued in his appointed position until 1901, the year in which he was given the position of sub-agent of the reservation. He performed his duties faithfully and satisfactorily and continued in that connection until July, 1905, at which time he was appointed superintendent of the reservation, a position which he held until August, 1909, when he resigned to engage in the banking and hardware business in Tekoa, to which place the Indian agency had been removed in 1907. Upon his resignation of the office of superintendent he was appointed United States commissioner, a position which he still holds. After being connected with the bank in which he was first interested until 1911, he sold out, but still retains his interest in the hardware business in Tekoa. He was also vice president and a stockholder and director of the Citizens Bank of Tekoa.

Mr. Worley was married in Kansas, August 22, 1878, to Miss Maydee Washburn, a native of Iowa and daughter of Sylvester and Emmeline (Little) Washburn, both of whom were born in Illinois. To this union were born three children: Lawrence, who is at home; and Frank and William, both deceased. The political allegiance of Mr. Worley is given to the republican party, in the affairs of which he takes considerable interest. He is now president of the Tekoa school board and while in Kansas was a member of the city council of Osage City and deputy sheriff and county treasurer of Osage county. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic lodge, of which he is past master, and belongs to Tekoa Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., of which he has been secretary. He is identified with the Woodmen of the World and has occupied all the official chairs of that order, and also belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Security. Both Mr. and Mrs. Worley are members of the Christian church, of which he is a trustee and in which the family take an active interest, assisting materially in supporting the church work and aiding in many ways to make it effective in the upbuilding of the religious interests of Tekoa.

The success in business life which enabled Mr. Worley to retire at a comparatively early age came not by chance but as a result of wisely directed endeavors throughout his business career, coupled with those fundamental necessities for success—industry, economy and ambition. He may truly be said to be a self-made

man, as he started out in life with nothing but his own hands, a courageous spirit and a healthy body to make his way in the world. During his residence in Tekoa he has by his uniformly honorable methods and square dealing earned the confidence and respect as well as the friendship of a very large proportion of the people of Whitman county and he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

LUCIUS T. BENHAM.

Lucius T. Benham is numbered among the influential residents of Spokane, where for some years he has been engaged in the wholesale grocery business, active in control of what was the first wholesale house in the Inland Empire. He was born October 29, 1847, in Ridgeville, Lorain county, Ohio, the son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Means) Benham, natives of Ohio and of Indiana respectively. The ancestral line is traced back to Thomas Benham, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who was born in Connecticut in 1759 and died in Ohio in 1830. In 1811 he removed to that state making his way by ox team and encountering all the hardships, privations and innumerable dangers, with which at that time such trips through sparsely settled, practically roadless country were fraught—a country still infested with the hostile bands of the original inhabitants who looked toward the oncoming of the white brothers none too friendly. Back of him the line goes to John Benham, who with his two sons came from England to America on the 30th of May, 1630, as a passenger on the ship *Mary and John*. Lewis Benham was born August 5, 1818, and his life record covered the intervening years to 1888. His wife still survives and is now living in Cascade, Iowa, in her eighty-second year. She is a representative of an old American family of English lineage and her parents removed from Virginia to Indiana. In the family of Lewis and Elizabeth Benham were seven children, of whom one died in childhood, while Alice, Isabel and William H. are also deceased. The brothers of our subject still living are: Albert, who is treasurer of Benham & Griffith Co., and Raymond S., who is engaged in business in Chicago.

The removal of the family to Cascade, Iowa, was followed by Lucius T. Benham's attendance in the public schools of that place and by a further course of study in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa. He started out in the business world in the fall of 1861, when a youth of fourteen years, securing a clerkship in the postoffice and in a general store at Cascade. For three years he devoted his time to that work, after which he went to Chicago and entered the employ of Lemuel Barber & Son, the partners of whom were his uncle and cousin. They were in the wholesale grocery and liquor business and with that house Mr. Benham remained until 1868, when he returned to Iowa, settling at Canton, where he established a general mercantile store.

It was during the period of his residence there that Mr. Benham was married in June, 1868, to Miss Mary G. Trumbull, a daughter of G. W. Trumbull, of Canton, and a member of an old American family. She died in Spokane in 1889, leaving a daughter, Katherine L., now the wife of Austin Corbin II, of this city.

Mr. Benham continued a resident of Canton, Iowa, until 1870, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the wholesale liquor business for two years. Following the Chicago fire he went to that city in the fall of 1871 and there continued in the wholesale business until January, 1889, when he came to Spokane and joined forces with T. S. Griffith in organizing the firm of Benham & Griffith, proprietors of the first wholesale house in the Inland Empire. In this business he has since continued and his progressive and enterprising methods and straightforward dealing have constituted the basis of a success which places him with the wealthy residents of the city. He was also for several years a director and stockholder in the Exchange National Bank, of Spokane.

He is a man of considerable local influence, well fitted by nature for leadership. His opinions carry weight because his sagacity is keen and his judgment is sound, and men have learned to know that what Lucius T. Benham says he will do. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party but is not an active worker in its ranks. He belongs, however, to the Chamber of Commerce and is much interested in all that pertains to the development of the city, cooperating with the Chamber in all of its various projects to promote the upbuilding of Spokane and give publicity to its resources and its opportunities.

ROBERT EASSON.

No history of Spokane would be complete without mention of Robert Easson, who was one of the most popular, respected and worthy residents of the city, reliable in business and active in his cooperation in all progressive public movements. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, February 1, 1847. His father, Robert Easson, Sr., was a wholesale grocer, and the son received a thorough business education and training. His more specifically literary education was acquired in private schools of Edinburgh and of Paris. He came to the United States in 1870 and secured employment in a large wholesale grocery house in Chicago, devoting ten years of his life to the task of mastering the principles and details of that business. On the expiration of that period he went to Omaha, accepting a position with the large house of Paxton, Gallagher & Company. His ability soon won him recognition and he was admitted as junior member of the firm and eventually became the managing partner. Under his able direction and control the business of the firm was increased from two hundred thousand to two million dollars per year.

Thinking to find a still broader field of labor and wider opportunities in the rapidly developing Pacific coast country Mr. Easson came to Spokane in 1890 and here established the wholesale grocery house of Hale & Easson. The firm built up a large business and prospered but the panic of 1893 came on and the company went into liquidation after paying every liability in full. In 1895, having gotten his financial affairs here into excellent shape again, Mr. Easson accepted an offer from James J. Hogan to go to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and manage his wholesale grocery house. He returned to Spokane in the summer of 1897 to look after his interests here and on the 3d of May, 1898, was elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. He regarded Spokane as his permanent place of abode even after



ROBERT EASSON

going to Wisconsin and retained his beautiful residence in Lidgerwood, which he had erected and adorned at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. From time to time he made investment in enterprises and business projects in the northwest, becoming owner of one-fifth interest in the Slocan Boy mines and also had other mining interests in the Okanogan.

On the 12th of March, 1874, in Chicago, Mr. Easson was united in marriage to Miss Bella Donaldson, a daughter of Hiram and Agnes Donaldson. Unto this marriage were born four children: George, who is now deceased; Bella, the wife of Sidney McClintock; Jessie; and Sanford. The eldest son accepted the offer of a fine position in Hong Kong, China, and the family had just received a letter informing them of his safe arrival there when the father's death occurred. Later the son also passed away. In September, 1898, Mr. Easson went to Lewiston, Idaho, with the Chamber of Commerce excursion. His sudden death was the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

Perhaps no better estimate of his character and of the high regard entertained for him wherever he was known can be given than in quoting from the Spokesman Review which in its comment on his demise said: "Within ten minutes after the death of Mr. Easson mourning streamers were stretched across the streets and draped over the arch of welcome by the Lewiston people. Through the local telephone exchange and by special committee every place of business in Lewiston was notified of the appalling event and the proprietors immediately closed their doors. Tears clouded the vision of strong men and a sense of personal bereavement was seen in every woman's face. The citizens of Lewiston draped the train in black and attached the sad words 'We mourn our loss' within a mourning border to each side of the central coach of the train. Knots of crepe were added to the badges of the excursionists and worn by the people of Lewiston. Spokane's sorrow was Lewiston's sorrow, Spokane's loss was Lewiston's loss. The two cities were united in the one bond of grief. In an hour the remains of Mr. Easson were prepared for removal to Spokane. It was a mournful procession that formed for the homeward journey. Eight physicians including Dr. Olmstead and Dr. Grove of Spokane and Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Morris, Dr. Inman and Dr. Shaft of Lewiston, were the pall bearers. They were followed by the Chamber of Commerce and the business men of Lewiston. There was even a greater throng of people surrounding the station to express their sympathy for the allied guests than were present to welcome them the day before. At a special meeting of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce called by President E. D. Olmstead on board the Lewiston excursion train the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to His infinite wisdom to call from our midst, without a moment's notice, our beloved associate and esteemed secretary, Robert Easson,

"WHEREAS, He was taken from us when flushed and happy over the grand success of the Lewiston excursion, knowing and probably realizing full well that the said success was largely if not entirely due to his individual efforts, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that while we bow to the will of the Great Ruler of the Universe we fully realize that we have lost our most earnest and faithful worker, that Spokane has suffered an irreparable loss in a loyal friend who was always ready

to devote his entire time and wonderful energy to any project whose aim was to advance the welfare of his adopted home.

“RESOLVED, that Spokane Chamber of Commerce extend to the bereaved widow and family their heartfelt sympathy and condolence.”

Thus passed from this life a citizen whom Spokane felt that she could illly afford to lose. He had proven his worth and ability in many ways and had at all times commanded the good will and confidence of his fellowmen because his life was upright and honorable, his actions manly and sincere and his principles high. He held friendship inviolable, was devoted to the welfare of his family and in a word possessed all of the admirable characteristics of the upright man and citizen.

Mr. Easson deserves the credit without doubt of being the originator of the Spokane's fight for just freight rates. Early in 1891 he was one of the men who started Spokane's first freight rate contest before the Interstate Commerce Commission. That first hearing secured Spokane the first and best decision it ever received before the commission. This ease resulted in a decisive victory for Spokane but as is well known was set aside by a decision of the United States supreme court. When James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad approached Spokane with a proposition to give that city terminal rates in exchange for a cash payment and donation of lands for a right of way, Mr. Easson was one of the most active members of the committee to secure the necessary money and property to accomplish the ends that Mr. Hill had promised, and to no one in the city was it a greater disappointment than to Mr. Easson when Hill repudiated his part of the verbal contract and refused to carry out what he had promised in regard to terminal rates. He was the only one who argued and insisted that Hill and the city of Spokane should have a written contract but the other members of the committee over-ruled what afterward proved to be sound judgment on his part. To Mr. Easson's credit, be it said, that he was the only man in the city of Spokane who had the moral courage to tell James J. Hill to his face that he had deceived and betrayed the people of Spokane in refusing to carry out his promise. After the failure to put in terminal rates as promised, Mr. Easson again took up the agitation to secure for Spokane what was its just due, and up to the time of his death he never ceased to agitate this question and to enlist the support of his neighbors to push this ease to a finish. To mention Mr. Easson's service in this matter, probably nothing better can be said than that through his efforts the services of some men in Spokane were enlisted in this fight twenty years ago who have never laid down the burden, and many of these men who were close personal friends of Robert Easson have felt his spirit was with them through the many years they have waged this contest for justice and right.

WILLIAM MARTIN DUNCAN.

William Martin Duncan, who is at present ably discharging his duties as county treasurer of Whitman county, was born in Vallejo, California, on the 7th of July, 1872, and is a son of Robert and Mary B. (Martin) Duncan, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Iowa. His grandfathers were Samuel

Duncan of Pennsylvania and George W. Martin, of New Hampshire. The parents came to Whitman county from California in 1877, and in the country schools of Washington William M. Duncan acquired his early education. Subsequently he entered the State College of Washington and was graduated with a degree of B. S. in the class of 1900. The year following his graduation he taught school, and the next year accepted a clerical position in the general merchandise store of R. B. Bragg & Company of Pullman. In both of these positions he exhibited a ready spirit to work and an ability to master the essential details of his undertakings. In 1907 he was elected county auditor to which office he was reelected in 1909. Two years later he was elected to the office of county treasurer of Whitman county.

In November, 1906, in Pullman, Washington, William M. Duncan was married to Miss Almeda Smith, of Iowa, a daughter of W. H. and Mattie (Shull) Smith, the former a native of Arkansas and the latter of North Carolina. To their union one child, Emogene, has been born. Politically Mr. Duncan is a member of the republican party, firmly believing its policies to be most conducive to good government. He has rendered his party much valuable service and has been one of its ablest supporters in the county. In the various offices to which he has been elected upon the nomination of the members of his party he has more than won their approval for the able conduct of his duties. He holds membership in the Moscow Lodge, No. 219, B. P. O. E., Colfax Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, and in the Christian church of Colfax. His business ability and genial manner enable Mr. Duncan to meet the requirements of his office and serve the public in a satisfactory manner. In the fraternal and social circles with which he is connected he is highly esteemed, and the number of his friends is almost as large as is that of his acquaintances.

GRANVILLE BOND CARTER.

Granville B. Carter, early recognizing the fact that success and prosperity have their foundations in persistent, honorable and intelligently directed labor, has worked his way upward, his rise marked at every step by achievement. He is well known in Colfax since he is acting as sheriff of Whitman county. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, on the 27th of October, 1854, a son of Joseph W. and Rachael (Dorsett) Carter, natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina respectively, and a grandson of John and Lindsey (Dorsett) Carter, also of Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

Mr. Carter acquired his education in the district schools of Illinois, but because of his father's death when he was a lad of but seven years, he found it necessary to put aside his text-books at an early age and contribute to the maintenance of the family home. Until 1873 he assisted his brothers in the management of the home farm, but at that time he rented property for a year, after which he again worked on the home farm. In 1878 he rented land in Iowa and was engaged in its cultivation until the next year, when he removed to Missouri where he again took up agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1881. At that time he crossed the plains with teams, the trip consuming three months and five days, and

located in the state of Washington, northeast of Colfax. In that district he entered a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and when he entered upon its possession but two dollars and fifty cents remained of his capital upon which to support himself during the following winter. He immediately began improving his land and until 1893 was actively engaged in its cultivation. In that year he removed to Alberta, Canada, where he farmed on four hundred and eighty acres of land for three years before returning to Whitman county. Here he again engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was thus occupied for three years when he was appointed deputy sheriff. He remained in this office for three years before entering upon a business career and engaged in the sale of implements for two years. Following that he again served as deputy sheriff from 1904 to 1906. In the latter year he engaged in the fuel business and conducted that until his election in 1909 to the office of sheriff of Whitman county. He was reelected and is at present serving his second term. In his agricultural pursuits, business undertakings and public offices he has always maintained the strictest integrity, and his diligent application to the duties which have devolved upon him, and the regard he has always held for the opinion and interests of others have won him many loyal supporters and firm friends.

On March 18, 1874, Mr. Carter was married in Quincy, Illinois, to Miss Mary E. Shepherd, of Indiana, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Shepherd. To their union four children have been born: Grace, who is married to George L. Corner of Colfax, and has one daughter; Edgar, who is living in Idaho; Hattie, who is the wife of D. V. Emmons of Colfax and the mother of one son; and Arthur, a resident of Idaho.

Mr. Carter gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is conversant with the leading issues of the day. In the offices to which that party has elected him he has won the confidence and regard of his fellow voters. In religious faith he is a Methodist, and in the church of that denomination he is serving as district steward. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As one of the prominent officials of Whitman county he justly deserves mention in this volume for he has always been interested in and an earnest advocate of everything that pertains to public advancement and development.

FRANK JOSEPH MAHONEY.

For over a quarter of a century Frank Joseph Mahoney has been identified with the commercial interests of Whitman county and is now actively engaged in the real-estate and seed business. He was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, September 13, 1866, the son of David and Ellen (Barrett) Mahoney, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts.

The early education of Mr. Mahoney was acquired in the public schools of Wisconsin, which he attended until 1878, when his mother moved to Iowa. In that state he pursued a course in the high school, after which, in 1884, he began learning the carpenter's trade. In 1886, having become interested in the prosperity of the great northwest, he journeyed to Washington and settled at Colfax, Whitman county, where he continued working at his trade until 1890. In that

year he removed to Tekoa and worked at his trade until 1891, when he rented two hundred acres of land adjoining the town site and engaged in the dairy business in partnership with Peter Brown under the firm name of Mahoney & Brown. This business he continued until 1893, when he sold out his interest therein and entered the grocery and bakery business in partnership with Charles H. James, the firm name being James & Mahoney. The business was continued in partnership for a time, when Mr. Mahoney bought the interest of his partner and continued the enterprise independently until the spring of 1895, when he sold out and engaged in the real-estate business, a line in which he has since continued. Since he has been engaged in the real-estate business Mr. Mahoney has been particularly active in connection with the civic affairs of Tekoa. In 1896, in company with his brother, E. W. Mahoney, he purchased the Tekoa Lighting Plant and ran it under the name of the Mahoney Light & Power Company until 1907, when he sold their interests. In that year he laid out two city subdivisions, one known as the F. J. Mahoney sub-division of Lombard's addition to Tekoa, and the other, the Mahoney-Lieb addition. In 1910 he founded the Cecil Vincent Seed Company, of which he is still the proprietor. He is a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank and holds membership in the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

On January 11, 1907, in Modale, Iowa, Mr. Mahoney was married to Miss Mayne H. Kirlin, a daughter of Michael and Mary (Donohue) Kirlin, both natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney are the parents of five children, Cecil Vincent, Hilma Lucille, Mildred Veronica, Marian Raymonda and Mary Virginia.

The political allegiance of Mr. Mahoney is given to the democratic party and he has served as city clerk and councilman of Tekoa. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Catholic church, in which he is also a trustee. His protracted residence in Whitman county, together with his active business career and his uniformly honorable and able methods have long since made him one of the leading business men and promoters of Tekoa and given him a wide acquaintance throughout the county. He belongs to that progressive class who are contributing largely by brain and brawn to advance still further the already large business and commercial interests of the northwest, and his faith in this great section is not restricted by metes and bounds. His prosperous business life has been the result of his own well directed efforts along those lines of industry, economy and prudence which characterize the able business men of this age. He is indeed a valuable citizen and commands the confidence and respect of the community at large.

WILLIAM ANSON INMAN.

William Anson Inman, for thirty-two years a resident of Colfax, where he has been prominently identified with the practice of law and the city's judiciary department, was born in Alabama on the 22d of January, 1843. His parents were William Ritchie and Minerva (Kellogg) Inman, both natives of Tennessee, but the paternal line is of Scotch extraction. The father's mother's family, the Ritchies, and also the Inmans, trace their descent back to the early colonial days.

William Anson Inman accompanied his parents on their removal in 1848 from his native state to Indiana, the schools of which he attended until 1856. Owing to the death of his parents he then went to Missouri to make his home with an older sister, continuing his education in the schools of Springfield, that state, until 1859. Laying aside his text-books he then entered a printing office to learn the trade, but withdrew from this in 1861 to go to the war. He enlisted on the 19th of December in Company H, Phelps Missouri Infantry, and went to the front, being discharged in May, 1862. On July 4 of that year he reenlisted in the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, serving until October, 1864. During that time he was promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant and captain, being in command of his company during the last eighteen months of his service.

In February, 1865, he went to Arkansas to become superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in which capacity he served until August, 1868. He was subsequently appointed prosecuting attorney of the district of Jonesboro, holding this office until December, 1868, when he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district at Batesville, Arkansas, serving until February, 1875. In July of that year Mr. Inman located in Seattle, Washington, and there engaged in the practice of law until February, 1877, when he removed to Port Townsend, where he became associated with Charles M. Bradshaw, under the firm name of Bradshaw & Inman, with whom he practiced until November, 1879. On the 6th of December of that year he arrived in Colfax, and here established an office that he has ever since maintained, being one of the oldest practicing attorneys in the city.

Mr. Inman has been married twice, his first union having been with Miss Hannah A. Crosson of Illinois, the ceremony being performed in Arkansas on the 17th of April, 1865. Mrs. Inman, who passed away in January, 1900, was a daughter of G. B. and Rebecca (Buchanan) Crosson, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Illinois. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Inman: Maggie, who married H. C. Blair, of Spokane, Washington; William C., who is a resident of Seattle; Roy C., who is living in Portland; and Frank K., a resident of Spokane. In March, 1901, Mr. Inman was again married, his union being with Mrs. M. M. (McClellan) Donnelly, of Ohio.

Politically Mr. Inman is a republican. He has held several public offices during the long period of his residence in Colfax, having been probate judge from 1880 to 1882, while in 1889 he was reappointed to the same office, which he held for two years, being the last probate judge of the county. In 1898 he was made prosecuting attorney, being connected with this office until 1901, while he has been United States commissioner since 1886. He has also held the offices of city clerk, school director and school clerk, his public duties ever having been discharged with a rare sense of conscientious obligation. Mr. Inman is prominently identified with a large number of fraternal orders, his oldest connection being with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1869, his membership being in Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., Batesville, Arkansas. He also belongs to Colfax Lodge, No. 73, United Artisans, in which he has been an officer since its organization, while he has been an officer of Colfax Lodge, No. 14, Ancient Order of United Workmen, since 1881, and is a past grand master workman. The Loyal Order of Moose, Colfax Lodge, No. 691, also claims him as a member. He has always been one of the prominent G. A. R. men of the town, being identified with Nathaniel Lyon Post,

No. 49, of which he was once an officer, and he is now a member of the council of administration of this organization for the state of Washington.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Inman are active members of the Congregational church, of which the former at the present time serves as clerk. Mr. Inman has been the interested observer of many changes in the town during the long period of his residence here, as well as a prominent factor in the promotion of its development.

JOHN CALVIN NORTHRUP.

John Calvin Northrup, who engages in the real-estate business and is also extensively interested in mines in this vicinity, has been a resident of Palouse for more than twenty-two years, during which period he has been identified with various local enterprises. He was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 23d of December, 1855, and is a son of John W. and Phoebe (Pine) Northrup, the father a native of Georgia and the mother of Canada. In the paternal line, John Calvin Northrup is descended from a long line of colonial ancestors, his family having come to this country as passengers on the Mayflower. His parents removed from their Michigan home to Walla Walla, Washington, in 1860, crossing the plains with a wagon and ox-teams, and spending six months en route. They resided in this state for eleven years, but at the expiration of that period, in 1871, they went to Idaho. There the father acquired some land in the vicinity of Moscow, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits with a goodly measure of success.

John Calvin Northrup, who was only a lad of five years when his people came to Washington and a youth of sixteen when they removed to Idaho, began his education in the public schools of the former state and continued the same in those of Idaho. He later supplemented his general learning by a business course, paying for his tuition by doing farm work. As is common in the country, he began assisting with the work of the ranch while still a young lad, his duties increasing as his strength developed. In 1874 he became associated with his father in agricultural pursuits, this connection continuing until he attained his majority. He then homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land and began ranching on his own account. When his efforts in this direction became remunerative, he in 1878 extended his activities by engaging in the lumber business in the vicinity of Moscow. During the succeeding eleven years he conducted his lumber business and operated his ranch. He was one of the pioneers in Latah county and had the distinction of assisting in the erection of the first residence in Moscow. In the spring of 1889 he removed to Palouse to assume the management of a sawmill in which he owned an interest. The following year he engaged in the livery business, but sold out in 1892 in order to devote more of his time and attention to the real-estate business he had opened in 1891. In its development he has met with success, and he is handling a fine line of property and has acquired valuable land. Beside engaging in the real-estate market he has invested quite extensively in mining property and owns stock in claims that he has every reason to feel assured, will ultimately pay large dividends.

In Moscow, Idaho, on Christmas day, 1878, Mr. Northrup was united in marriage to Miss Flora Ashby, of Oregon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ashby, both natives of Missouri. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Northrup, as follows: Jesse C., who has passed away leaving one son; Zoe, the wife of H. C. Johnson, of Republic, Washington; Ernest R., of Palouse, who has a son and a daughter; and Nellie W., who is still at home.

Mr. Northrup is a deacon in the Christian church, in which his wife holds membership. Fraternally he belongs to both the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been deputized to the Grand Lodge, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has filled all of the chairs in both organizations. He is also affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Security and has held all of the offices in the local lodge. His political views coincide with the principles of the democratic party, and he casts his ballot in support of the men and measures of this body save in municipal elections when he votes for the man he feels is best adapted to subserve the interests of the community. He takes an active interest in all local affairs, served for eight years as justice of the peace and police judge, while he was a member of the town council for two years, and has also been a member of the school board. Mr. Northrup is a man with high standards of citizenship and upright principles, who loyally and efficiently discharges every duty with which he is entrusted whether of a private or public nature, and is accorded the respect of the community where he has resided for so many years.

ROBERT PUGH TURNLEY.

The business interests of Rosalia find a most worthy representative in the person of Robert Pugh Turnley, who for nearly twenty years has been conducting a general mercantile establishment here. His endeavors have been directed with more than average foresight and sagacity and have been rewarded with corresponding success, and as a result he is now prominently identified with various thriving enterprises in this vicinity. He was born in northern Alabama on the 5th of August, 1862, and is a son of William F. and Mary (Houston) Turnley, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Alabama. In the paternal line he is descended from an old colonial family and his great-grandfather was a veteran of the Revolutionary war.

The education of Robert Pugh Turnley was commenced in the common schools of his native state and completed at Bethel College, Tennessee, his student days being terminated at the age of seventeen years. In 1879, he began fitting himself for a start in life and during the succeeding two years assisted his father with the cultivation of the farm and the operation of a tannery. At the expiration of that time, in 1881, he left home and went to Arkansas, where he resided for ten years. He first obtained employment as a farm hand at sixteen dollars per month, and later ran an engine in a cotton gin. Having become more or less familiar with this industry, he in 1883 took charge of a cotton gin belonging to W. W. Collier at Spadra, Arkansas. As he proved to be efficient and trustworthy, Mr. Collier later put him in charge of his farm at Clarksville, that state. In 1885 he left Mr. Collier's service and returned to Lamar, where he ran Thompson Brothers



R. P. TURNLEY

cotton gin for a time and later clerked in their general store. Being a young man of tireless energy and temperate habits, Mr. Turnley had managed to save enough out of his earnings, to start him in business on his account and, in 1887, he and his brother opened a confectionary store. He attended carefully and industriously to the young enterprise, and as a result their undertaking thrived and from his share of the proceeds, Mr. Turnley acquired enough capital to buy out his brother's interest. He conducted his business alone until 1890, when he disposed of the store and went to Alma, Arkansas, where he organized a general mercantile business. For a brief period the firm was conducted under the name of R. P. Turnley, but he later sold half of his interest to J. T. Jones and the business was thereafter known under the name of Turnley & Jones. He withdrew from the firm in 1891 and went to Haroldton, to assume the management of a large general mercantile store, remaining in charge of this establishment until 1892, when he came to Thornton, this county, to take a similar position with Thompson, Holt & Company. In June of the following year he resigned his position with the latter firm and coming to Rosalia established a general store as a partner of J. F. Thompson. This concern was conducted under the firm name of Thompson & Turnley until 1904, when Mr. Turnley purchased the interest of his partner and has since been operating his business as the sole owner.

During the long period of his connection with the commercial interests of Whitman county, Mr. Turnley has established an enviable reputation as a man of not only keen sagacity and sound judgment but of absolute reliability. The methods he pursues in the organization and conduct of any enterprise will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, and never reveal anything at all detrimental to his reputation. His business is conducted in strict accordance with the highest principles of modern commercialism, and the system he employs has been born of years of practical experience and close observation. That it is adequate and well conceived is manifested by his prosperity, as in addition to his fine establishment in Rosalia he has branches at Malden and Tekoa. With the development of his business, Mr. Turnley extended his activities in other directions and he is one of the stockholders and also a director and vice president of the Bank of Rosalia and president of the Rosalia Telephone Company and built the first rural line to Pine City. He is also a stockholder and director of the Rosalia Water Company and the Rosalia Creamery Company, both thriving industries. As an organizer and director he has few peers in this section, and his name, mentioned in connection with any undertaking, is sufficient guaranty to prospective investors, who on account of it feel sure of its successful development.

At Lamar, Arkansas, on the 27th of January, 1887, Mr. Turnley was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Howard of Georgia, a daughter of Samuel and Victoria (Martin) Howard, natives of the same state. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Turnley, namely: Selma, the wife of E. B. Field, of Tekoa; Robert Pugh, Jr., who is manager of the store at Malden; and Norma, Howard, Bryan, Madge and Blanche, all of whom are at home.

The family affiliate with the Christian church, in which the parents hold membership. Fraternally Mr. Turnley is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Masonic order. He has attained high rank in the latter lodge and is a member of the shrine. He is a charter member of the Rosalia Business Men's Club, a purely social organization; of the Chamber of

Commerce, of which he was formerly president; and he is also a member of the Inland Club of Spokane. Despite the exactions of his extensive interests he does not neglect his civic responsibilities and is always willing to assume his share of the civic duties, having represented his ward in the town council for several years, while in 1909 and 1910 he served as mayor. A staunch democrat in his political views, he gives his unqualified indorsement to the men and measures of that party. A man of laudable ambition and strong individuality, by reason of his unswerving determination and ceaseless energy, Mr. Turnley has achieved creditable success, which gives him the added satisfaction of being the result of his own efforts.

WILLIAM ANDREW NELSON.

William Andrew Nelson, manager of the Colfax branch of the Gilbert Hunt Implement Company, with headquarters in Walla Walla, Washington, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, September 15, 1877, the son of Andrew S. and Sarah (Burrus) Nelson. The Nelson family was established on the American continent in ante-Revolutionary days and representatives of the family fought in the war which helped to gain independence for the original thirteen colonies. The subject of this review is a grandson of William S. Nelson and Edmund Burrus, who were long identified with the business and social activities of Virginia.

William A. Nelson attended the common schools of Kentucky, completing his education at the Georgetown College, of Georgetown, Kentucky. In 1896 he began working for a machinery house as traveling salesman but later removed to Colorado and in that state drove a stage from Hotchkiss to Delta. In 1899 he entered the employ of E. H. Dyer & Company, contractors, and was employed in the construction of a beet sugar mill at Grand Junction, Colorado. In the fall of the same year he returned to his home in Kentucky, assisting his father in his mercantile business until the spring of 1900, when he removed to Oklahoma and was there engaged in the same line of business until 1902, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri, entering the employ of the Dayton Computing Scale Company as traveling salesman. The lure of the west, however, proved too strong for him and in the fall of 1903 he removed to San Francisco, California, and after traveling for some time in that state and seeking good business opportunities he settled in Eugene, Oregon, where he clerked in a men's furnishing store for about a year. In 1904 he removed to Spokane, Washington, where he entered the employ of the International Harvester Company, with which he remained connected until the following year, when he came to Colfax, entering the employ of the Enterprise Implement Company. His services were so satisfactory that in 1906 he became manager of the company. He remained with this firm until 1907, when an opportunity to better his condition, offered with the Colfax Implement Company. He was thus employed until 1908, when he became manager of the Gilbert Hunt Company's branch implement house at Colfax, a position which he still holds. During the period of his career thus far he had been saving his money with commendable thrift and now owns the property upon which his employer's business is built and is also the possessor of property in Spokane.

In Missouri, on December 21, 1903, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Cora A. Miller, a daughter of Theodore and Sarah Miller, and to this union one daughter, Margaret Pauline, has been born. In his political views Mr. Nelson is an adherent of the democratic party and is now serving as a member of the Colfax city council. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World, and is an active member of the Colfax Commercial Club.

Mr. Nelson, having had broad experience, has by careful training become a most successful manager, being thoroughly familiar with all the details of the implement business as well as with all other lines of trade. He gives careful attention to his business, is accurate in all matters of detail, affable in manner when mingling with customers, and his genial disposition has drawn toward him an unusually large circle of close business, social and fraternal friends. He is one of those optimists who believe in the west and see its business constantly becoming more important.

JOHN WESLEY HENKLE.

Prominently identified with the hardware trade in Tekoa, Whitman county, Washington, is John Wesley Henkle, who was born in Benton county, Oregon, August 14, 1869, a son of Andrew J. and Mary (Woods) Henkle, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Iowa. In 1853 the parents crossed the plains from Iowa to Oregon with ox teams, the journey requiring six months.

The youth of John W. Henkle was spent in Oregon, where his education was gained in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm. He continued his school duties, assisting his father the while, until 1889, when he gave his entire time to helping his father on the farm, being thus engaged until 1894. In the latter year the family removed to Tekoa, where he, with his father and brothers, engaged in the dry-goods business under the firm name of A. J. Henkle & Sons. This business was continued for several years but in 1894, during the hard times, in the northwest and all over the country, J. W. Henkle secured employment at anything he could get to do until 1896, when he entered the employ of Henry D. Kay, a hardware merchant. Mr. Kay had sold out in 1900 and Mr. Henkle continued with his successors until 1905. In that year the hardware and furniture firm of Henkle & Schulerud was established and from that time forward to the present Mr. Henkle has been identified with the hardware trade. In 1909 the firm name was changed to Henkle, Schulerud & Company and the following year the business was incorporated under the style of the Henkle Hardware Company, S. M. Watson being president, James McGrery, vice president, and J. W. Henkle, secretary and manager. Mr. Henkle takes time from his business to assist in various enterprises in which Tekoa is interested and is acting as a director of the Tekoa Carnival Company.

Mr. Henkle was married, in Farmington, Washington, in July, 1892, to Miss Eva Scott, a native of Kansas and a daughter of John J. and Addie M. (Hands) Scott, the father being a native of Canada and the mother having been born in Kentucky. To this union three daughters were born, Genevieve, Irene and Lucille. Mr. Henkle is affiliated with the republican party and in a quiet way takes considerable interest in politics. He has been city clerk five terms, a member of the school board eight years and clerk of that board for seven years. He is an active

member of the Odd Fellows lodge, in which he has occupied all of the chairs, and in his church affiliations is a member of the Congregational church, of which he is a trustee and in the activities of which he takes active part.

Having for over twenty years been a participant in the business life and interests of Tekoa and also having taken an active interest in educational and municipal affairs, Mr. Henkle has become exceedingly well known in Tekoa and community. He has succeeded in building up a fine business, which is being conducted under his management, and in all his dealings he is recognized as being entirely just and equitable. His cordiality of manner has gained for him an unusually large circle of intimate personal friends and there are probably few people in Whitman county who are held in higher esteem than he. He has succeeded on account of the close attention which he has given to his business, his integrity, which is apparent at all times, his economical habits and the general fitness which his earlier experiences have given him for the line which he is now following.

ALFRED B. WILLARD.

In the great northwest there are large numbers of successful business men who today are affluent and highly respected and useful citizens who have attained their present estate solely through their own efforts and by their habits of industry, economy and well directed energies in business. Notably among this class is Alfred B. Willard, banker, farmer and former hardware merchant of Tekoa, Whitman county. He was born in Boone county, Illinois, August 19, 1852, the son of Henry R. and Celestia (Morse) Willard, both natives of the state of New York.

In the public schools of Illinois Alfred B. Willard received his early education. He assisted his father in the work of the farm until 1872 when, the lure of the west attracting him, he set out for the Pacific coast and settled in California. During his early years in the far west he engaged in the freighting business during the summer months while in the fall and winter seasons he followed agricultural pursuits. In October, 1878, he removed to Whitman county, Washington, where he took up three hundred and twenty acres of government land about one and one-half miles south of where Tekoa now stands. One half of this land he took up under the homestead act and the other half under the timber culture act. He worked hard for several years getting his farm under a good state of cultivation and making the necessary improvements. He also increased his holdings until he owned four hundred and eighty acres. In 1893 crops were a failure—a disastrous blow to Mr. Willard—but in the following year crops were good and prices passable for that period of almost universal depression throughout the country, which removed much of his discouragement of the year before. He continued farming diligently and in a well directed way until 1897, when he removed to Tekoa and engaged in the hardware business in partnership with C. F. Kay, the firm name being Kay & Willard. In 1899 he retired from active life to look after his farming interests which have now grown to include seventeen hundred and sixty acres of land. Mr. Willard is the president and also a stockholder and director of the Citizens State Bank of Tekoa and likewise of the Farmers' Union Mill & Grain Company, and a stockholder and one of the organizers of the Tekoa Creamery Company.

In 1899, at Portage, Wisconsin, Mr. Willard was married to Miss Sarah M. McLaren, a daughter of James and Sarah (Curtis) McLaren, natives of New York and Canada respectively. In his political affiliation Mr. Willard is a republican. He has served as school director for several terms and was one of the county commissioners from 1898 to 1904, and he has also been a member of the city council of Tekoa. The long and active business life of Alfred B. Willard, together with his fairness in business dealings, his strict integrity and the capable manner in which he has handled all his business affairs have made him easily one of the most popular and valued citizens of the city and county where he resides. Because of the success which he has achieved through his own unaided efforts and because of his rise to the place in the community which he now enjoys he easily takes high rank among the prosperous, respected and eminent citizens of the great state of Washington.

CHARLES WESLEY WALTON, Sr.

Charles Wesley Walton was born in Iowa, October 18, 1844, a son of Joshua J. and Ann (McNab) Walton, both natives of Kentucky, who at the early period of 1849 crossed the plains with ox teams to the Pacific coast, settling in California. This journey was attended with the usual series of hardships and privations common to the lot of pioneers. Charles W. Walton, who was but five years old at the time of the removal of the family, attended the public schools in the Golden state until the time when his parents went to Oregon in 1852, and in that state he completed his education.

In 1864 he took up the business of mining, which he followed for three years, and then went to farming on his own account in Lane county, Oregon, on one hundred and sixty acres of land. There he remained until 1879, when he removed to Rosalia, Washington, renting twenty-four acres one mile south of the town which he operated until 1880, when he went to Albany, Oregon, where he clerked in a store throughout the spring of that year. He then returned to Rosalia, taking up a government homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land four and a half miles northwest of the town. There he took up his abode, except at such times as he was engaged in clerking in Cheney and Spokane, particularly during the first year that he lived on the homestead. In this way he accumulated additional funds for the development of his claim. He continued his residence there until 1886, when he secured a title from the government to this land which he then sold and removed to Rosalia, where he embarked in the grocery business. After conducting this enterprise for a time he disposed of it and bought one hundred and sixty acres three miles south of the city. There he lived until 1888, when once more he returned to Rosalia and took charge of the business of the Tacoma Grain Company and conducted that enterprise until he became interested in the Seattle Grain Company, with which he is still identified as agent, not only at Oakesdale but also at Fallon, McCoy and Belmont. He still owns his home in Spokane, where his family reside in order that the children may have the benefit of the school facilities there.

Mr. Walton was married, on the 2d of April, 1866, to Miss Susie L. Gregg, who is a native of Illinois and a daughter of Andrew J. and Dorothy (Baker) Gregg, who were born in Illinois and Kentucky respectively. To this union have been born seven children, namely: Lena Louise, who died when eleven years of age; George P., who is married and has three sons; Mabel, who wedded J. M. Hone and has one son and one daughter; Frank D., deceased; Fred B., who is married and has one son; Charles W., Jr.; and Chester E., who is married and has one daughter. The surviving members are all residents of Spokane.

In his political allegiance Mr. Walton is a democrat and was for many years marshal and constable of Rosalia. He is a member of the Christian church in which he is serving as elder and he takes an active interest in the affairs of that denomination. Mr. Walton is among the better class of citizens of Whitman county, where he has a very large circle of friends and where he is universally respected and held in high esteem.

J. FRANKLIN McCROSKEY.

Public spirit, strict attention to business and general success along all lines of endeavor undertaken, characterize the career of J. Franklin McCroskey, who though operating a farm of six hundred and forty acres of land in the vicinity of the town is a resident of Oakesdale. He was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, January 9, 1860, a son of J. P. T. and Mary M. (Gallagher) McCroskey, both natives of Tennessee. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and in the Glenloch Mills, and he received a fair education, attending the common and high schools of the county until May, 1879. At that time the parents came west to California and in July of the same year moved to what is known as Tennessee Flat, Whitman county, Washington, where the father took up a homestead and also a claim under the timber culture laws, and there J. Franklin McCroskey remained, assisting his father until after he had obtained titles to his land from the United States government. In 1880 the son began working on the Northern Pacific Railroad and was also identified with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, being thus employed until 1884. During this period, however, in 1882, he filed on a one hundred and sixty acre homestead three miles northwest of Oakesdale and after maintaining his residence there and meeting the other requirements secured title to this land from the government. He continued increasing his holdings by purchase until he had six hundred and forty acres, and still owns and operates four hundred and eighty acres, most of which is in a high state of cultivation and is equipped with many modern improvements. He has been connected with the Oakesdale State Bank as a stockholder and has been active in business and other circles in Whitman county for many years.

In Olympia, Washington, on the 25th of December, 1899, Mr. McCroskey was united in marriage to Miss Virginia A. Bushnell, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Emanuel and Mary (Watson) Bushnell. To them have been born two children, Keith Bushnell and Franklin. In his fraternal relations Mr. McCroskey is affiliated with the Farmers Union and the United Artisans. He is a democrat in his political faith and is at present a member of the city council of Oakesdale.

He has long been active in educational matters, having been a member of the school board about twelve years. He is also affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he and his wife are active supporters and earnest in their cooperation to make that body effective for good in the community.

Possessing the sterling qualities of industry, economy and business acumen, together with a lively interest in civic, fraternal, educational and church affairs, Mr. McCroskey has long been recognized as a conspicuous and valuable citizen of Oakesdale and Whitman county. He has a large number of friends and with his genial demeanor, his warm-heartedness and his good-fellowship is a favorite with the circle in which he moves.

WILLIAM A. NICHOLLS.

William A. Nicholls, president of the Big Bend Transit Company, is financing and advancing a project for railroad building and the development of water power along the Spokane river. He has financed many business propositions which have become valuable factors in the upbuilding of the northwest, his keen insight enabling him to see and utilize opportunities which men of less broad vision do not grasp. He was born at Beatrice, Nebraska, June 15, 1878, a son of William D. and Ada L. (Pellett) Nicholls, of that city, who removed to Spokane in 1894. The family numbered four sons and five daughters, namely: Walter J., who is in the brokerage business in Spokane; Leigh, a real-estate dealer in Eugene, Oregon; Gilmore, of Eugene; Clara, the wife of Henry Swan, of Spokane; Marjorie, who married Wilbur Wester, of Seattle; Mona, who makes her home in this city; William A., of this review; and two who died in childhood.

William A. Nicholls began his education in the private schools of the east and continued his course after coming to Spokane, being graduated from the high school here in 1896. The mining and general brokerage business attracted him and he has handled the sale of large mining properties all through the northwest, winning substantial success in that line. He has been a close student of the mineral resources of the country, his careful investigation leading to judicious investments which have brought him gratifying prosperity. He organized the National Copper Mine Company, the Nepsic Mining Company and the Nicholls Investment Company, which conducted a large real-estate, fire, accident and safety deposit vault business. Recently, however, Mr. Nicholls has disposed of his interests in the last named company to the Washington Trust Company and is now giving his attention to the interests of the Big Bend Transit Company of which he is president. This company has well formulated plans which it is rapidly putting into execution, each day witnessing a step in advance of what had been accomplished in the previous day. The company now has its survey all made to follow the Spokane river from here to the junction of the Columbia, having a terminal site at this point. They also have a right from the government to develop the water power here and are pushing forward their project to completion. Mr. Nicholls is notably prompt, energetic and reliable and has in large measure the quality of common sense. He has never been actively identified with politics although he has always given his support to the republican party since age conferred upon

him the right of franchise. He has preferred to give his attention to business and public affairs of another character and is a charter member of the Spokane Stock Exchange which was organized in 1896.

Fraternally Mr. Nicholls is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, his membership being in Lodge No. 228. He is a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, belongs also to the Spokane Club and to the Spokane Country Club. It would be difficult to forecast his future but it is well known that he never regards any position as final. With the accomplishment of a given purpose he starts out for still larger achievements and the project which he has undertaken will undoubtedly in time prove a valuable asset in the work of developing the northwest.

FREDERICK CONRAD ROBERTSON.

Frederick Conrad Robertson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Livingston, Paris, Louisiana, February 12, 1865. His father was Edward White Robertson and his mother's maiden name Mary Jane Pope. His father was a prominent southern lawyer and statesman and served in the Mexican war, and in the Civil war as a Confederate, being colonel in the siege of Vicksburg. He served from 1876 until 1886 as a member of congress and upon his death was succeeded by his son, S. M. Robertson, who served until 1906.

Mr. Robertson was educated at the Louisiana State University, leaving in his senior year and graduated from the Georgetown Law School at Washington, D. C., in 1889. He came immediately to the state of Washington and settled at Port Townsend and later at Tacoma. He served as assistant United States attorney from 1891 to 1897 doing much trial work for the United States. He moved to Spokane in 1897 and has since continuously resided there. From 1899 until 1902 he was employed as attorney for the Western Miners and defended all of them who were incarcerated in the "Bull Pen" and afterward tried in the Idaho courts. He afterward went to Washington and represented the miners before the congressional investigation called at their instance before the military committee of the house of representatives, which resulted in the ending of martial law in the Coeur d'Alenes and the release of the remaining incarcerated miners who had been held in the martial prison of "Bull Pen" at Wardner, Idaho, some one thousand five hundred miners being so incarcerated. Mr. Robertson's constant contention was that martial law and the holding of men by martial order under such conditions was unconstitutional and unlawful, when the courts are in the unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction and can administer civil remedies. His views were, in the end, accepted and martial control of the Coeur d'Alenes was brought to an end by order of President McKinley.

Mr. Robertson has been active in the legal profession, his practice extending into Oregon, Idaho and Washington in which states he has a large acquaintance. He has taken part in many of the most important trials in Eastern Washington and Idaho. Mr. Robertson has been a continual advocate of the ownership of public utilities by municipalities and has been prominent in the democratic party since his advent into the state. He was a nominee for congress in 1908, but was defeated with the balance of the state ticket.



FREDERICK C. ROBERTSON

Mr. Robertson is the father of two sons, Stephen, of the age of eighteen; and Fred, of the age of seventeen. He has a daughter, Lucile, of the age of thirteen, by his first wife, who was Miss Amelia DeLion and who died in 1901. In 1909 he was again married to Miss Marie Twist.

Mr. Robertson has been frequently employed in labor disputes as the attorney of local and national unions.

LOUIS LAFAYETTE HUNT.

Louis Lafayette Hunt is interested in various business projects in Spokane. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, July 20, 1869, and is a son of Hamline T. and Jennie C. (Gardner) Hunt, both of whom are of English descent. The Hunt family, however, was founded in America in Colonial days and was represented in the Revolutionary war. Hamline T. Hunt was born in the state of New York and when young accompanied his parents on their removal from Tennessee to Wisconsin. Following his removal to the middle west he was postmaster at Hortonville, Wisconsin, for seventeen years. He there engaged in farming and also conducted a fire insurance business for thirty years. He served as a soldier of the Civil war for about four years, becoming first lieutenant of the Third Wisconsin Light Artillery. His last days were spent in Kellogg, Idaho, where he died July 27, 1909. His wife, who died in 1881, also represented an old family that sent some of its members to the front in the war for independence. Her father enlisted as a soldier of the Confederate army and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

Louis L. Hunt is the only surviving member of his family, his sister having died at the age of seven years. He was educated in the common and high schools and a business college of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and in the State Normal School. He was only twelve years of age when he left home and went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the following year made his way to Chicago where he remained for two years. He was afterward at El Paso, Texas, and secured employment with the 3X Cattle Company as ranch hand and cowboy. Subsequently he returned to New Orleans and afterward went to Buffalo, New York; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago, working in those cities on the Buffalo & Erie Railroad, and also making the run out of Chicago to Milwaukee as a newsboy. While residing in Chicago he traveled with the W. W. Cole Circus for two seasons, being upon the road from 1882 until 1884, visiting all states east of the Mississippi. In the spring of 1885 he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railroad as baggage man and expressman for the American Express Company. In the fall of 1885 he removed to Marquette, Michigan, where he entered the service of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad. After a short time, however, he located at Clintonville, Wisconsin, where he was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and later he went to Duluth, Minnesota, and thence to Brainard, where he made his home during the winter of 1886, being employed as a brakeman and conductor on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

On the 5th of May, 1887, Mr. Hunt arrived in Spokane but soon returned east as far as Missoula, Montana, and worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for two years and five months. He then engaged in mining in and near Mon-

tana and Idaho for two years. He also was employed at Butte in connection with the liquor business and in 1892 returned to Missoula where he engaged in business until 1899. In 1900 he formed a partnership with George M. Cosgrove and conducted business at No. 111 Howard street under the firm name of Cosgrove & Company. For five years he conducted a large cafe in Spokane but in 1905 sold out and went to Seattle where he remained for a short time. After returning to this city he did not again engage in business until 1909, when he opened an establishment in the Paulsen building where he is now located. He secured the Paulsen lease and opened business there on the 22d of June. He has the finest bar in the northwest and the best trade in the city. He is also interested in the Surprise Mining Company of Pine Creek, near Kellogg, Idaho, conceded to be one of the best properties in that district. He is a stockholder in the Spokane Taxicab Company and in the Farmer Jones Mining Company of Priest River, the property of which is under development and by government inspectors conceded to be one of the coming gold mines of Washington. He has always been much interested in racing, has driven many races and was interested with Mr. Cosgrove in the race-track concession from 1903 until 1907. He is also the sole proprietor of a wholesale and retail liquor house at the corner of Second and Stevens streets.

On the 25th of December, 1901, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Charlotte Louise Manning, a daughter of Mr. Manning, of Minnesota, now deceased. She is a sister of Thomas J. Manning, superintendent of carriers of the Spokane postoffice, and of James Manning, who has charge of the mailing department of the postoffice at Minneapolis. Mr. Hunt owns a beautiful home at No. 2026 Manito place, facing the park, and also a fine residence on Newman Lake and other property there, where he keeps a launch and steel boats. In politics he was formerly a democrat but now gives his support to the republican party. He has been active in political work, has served as a delegate to county conventions in Missoula and Spokane and many installed office holders are indebted to Mr. Hunt for their success. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks Lodge, No. 228, with the Knights of Pythias, the Spokane Athletic Club, the Inland Club, the Enakops and the Chamber of Commerce. He has greatly increased his business activities and interests and now has many good dividend-bearing business projects.

SAMUEL W. ANDERSON.

Samuel W. Anderson is an independent grocer of Spokane, who has met with success in mercantile lines and is branching out largely into other fields as one of the factors in the establishment and control of an immense plant for the manufacture of white lead, chrome lead, and iron and zinc paint pigments.

Born in Michigan on the 19th of December, 1864, Samuel W. Anderson is descended from a prominent Scottish family and his father, James Anderson, now living in Spokane at the ripe old age of eighty-six years, was born in the city of Glasgow, whence he came to America at the age of twelve, it requiring at that time three months to complete the voyage across the Atlantic. He has a brother two years his senior who is still living in Canada. James Anderson wedded Patience Peaslee, who was born in Michigan and was of English lineage, although the fam-

ily was early established on American soil and sent its representatives to the front in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Anderson passed away about 1892, survived by her husband and three children, of whom Monroe is now a farmer of Alberta, Canada, while the daughter is Mr. E. E. Mayer, whose husband is a retired farmer of Spokane.

In the graded and high schools of Michigan, Samuel W. Anderson pursued his education and entered business life as clerk in the mercantile establishment of Roberts & Beach at Lapeer, Michigan. He afterward spent five years in the employ of J. Armstrong, a general merchant, and on the expiration of that period became connected with the wholesale dry-goods house of A. Krolick & Company of Detroit, Michigan, having charge of the dress-goods department. He was afterward with Barnes, Hengerer & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants of Buffalo, and in the interest of that house traveled through the central part of Michigan for three years.

Following the arrival of Mr. Anderson in Spokane, in 1890, he engaged in various occupations, was connected with commission houses and traveled all over the west, visiting Denver, Salt Lake City, Seattle and Portland. Eventually he established a permanent residence in Spokane and embarked in the grocery business, opening the Eagle Cash Grocery Store in 1894. In this business he has since continued, his location being at No. 927 Sprague avenue. He has not confined his attention and energies to a strict line of trade but has extended his efforts into other fields which have been equally important as factors in promoting the business activity and consequent development and prosperity of the city and the northwest and is interested to a considerable extent in city property in Spokane and owns one thousand acres of fine wheat land in southern Alberta, Canada.

In 1896 Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Hetts, of Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of Valentine Hetts, who was a wholesale shoe merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are now parents of three children, Bernadine, Edwin and Katherine. Mr. Anderson is a republican in his political convictions. He belongs to the Elks lodge of Spokane, to the Knights of Pythias and to the Inland Club. His friends, and they are many, find him a social, genial gentleman whose unfeigned cordiality is the source of his popularity.

WILLIAM MARSHALL CHAMBERS.

William Marshall Chambers, the well known grain merchant of Pullman, Whitman county, Washington, was born in Benton county, Oregon, November 15, 1848, his parents, being Roland and Lovisa (King) Chambers, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Iowa. Roland Chambers with his family crossed the great plains in 1844 with an ox team from Iowa, joining one of the first big trains which had about that time begun crossing the great American prairies. On reaching the Pacific slope he settled in Benton county, Oregon, and it was there that the boyhood days of the son, William Marshall Chambers, were spent, and there he attended the district schools, acquiring a good common-school education. It was also in that place that he received his first training in farm work on the homestead of his father. In 1870 he began a course of study in the Philomath

College of Benton county, and in 1873, having completed the course, laid aside his text-books to enter the employ of the government on the Siletz Indian reservation as clerk. There he remained until 1877, when he began working on the Cascade locks, being employed by the original contractors, Platt, Chambers, McBean & Company as bookkeeper. In 1879 he reentered the service in the employ of the government, this time occupying the position of chief clerk of the Cascade locks, and remained in that position until 1881. In that year he removed to Moscow where he became bookkeeper for W. J. McConnell & Company, who were dealers in general merchandise. He remained in that position until 1885, when he removed to Pullman where as one of the partners of McConnell, Chambers & Company he engaged in the general merchandising business. This relationship continued until 1893, in which year as result of the hard times and the general depression all over the country and especially the northwest the business was closed out. Mr. Chambers subsequently engaged in the grain business, first under the firm name of Chambers, Price & Company and then under his own name. During his business career he has been interested in the ownership of lands in the Palouse country, of which interests, however, he has now mostly disposed.

Mr. Chambers gives his political support to the republican party but he has never been an office seeker and has only taken a moderate interest in politics. He is a charter member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 249, of Moscow, and he belongs also to the Pullman Club. The business experiences of Mr. Chambers have been wide in scope and his undertakings of benefit to the communities in which he has resided. He has always been regarded as a splendid citizen and has taken an active interest in the welfare of Pullman and assisted to the extent of his ability, which has been considerable, in the upbuilding of Whitman county. He has great faith in the northwest, a country in which he sees boundless opportunities. He has a very large circle of close personal and business friends who have always regarded him with the highest respect and esteem.

WILL G. GRAVES.

Will G. Graves, a Spokane lawyer of ability and prominence, has had the distinction of having been one of only three democratic members of the Washington senate, in which he served from 1903 to 1911, and while this precluded any possibility of the passage of party measures, it did not prevent his ready and helpful cooperation in various projects which looked beyond partisanship to the welfare of the commonwealth. His work has indeed been of worth as a factor in the legislation of the state during the past eight years. He is equally well known in the practice of law in Spokane, where a large clientele has been accorded him. He was born May 18, 1866, and is the youngest of the four sons of John J. and Orrilla Landon (Berry) Graves. The ancestral records show that the Graves family were among the leading colonial families of Virginia, the first representative of the name in America being Captain Thomas Graves, who arrived at Jamestown as a passenger on the William and Mary, which was the second ship to make the voyage, arriving in 1608, the year following the establishment of the Jamestown colony. He became a prominent and influential citizen and his name appears on

a monument erected to commemorate the assembling the first Virginia house of burgesses that convened at Jamestown in June, 1619, he being one of the members of that body. Representatives of the name continued to reside in Accomac county, Virginia, until after the United States had won her independence. Then the great-grandfather of Will G. Graves removed to Boone county, Kentucky, where he located on a land grant given him in recognition of services which he had rendered to the Canadian government. It was in his honor that Graves county, Kentucky, was named. His son was Major Reuben Graves, a soldier of the War of 1812, who held the rank of major in Colonel Johnson's regiment in the campaign against the Indians, of which the battle of Tippecanoe was the chief feature. On that occasion he secured the tomahawk of the famous Indian chief, Tecumseh, and it still remains a cherished heirloom in the family to this day. He was likewise a distinguished officer of the Mexican war. He continued to reside in Kentucky until, wishing to get away from what he regarded as the baneful influences of slavery, he removed with his family to Illinois after freeing his slaves and disposing of his property in Kentucky. The journey was made with a caravan composed of sixteen families and they founded the town of St. Marys, in Hancock county.

His son, John J. Graves, was born October 18, 1819, at the old homestead, on the land which his grandfather had received as a grant from the government. He went with his family to Illinois and, devoting his life to agricultural pursuits, became one of the large landowners of that part of the state and a helpful factor in its development and progress. He subscribed liberally to the stock of the Burlington railroad and with his neighbors assisted in building that section of the line which extends from Galesburg to Quincy. He married Orrilla Landon Berry, a representative of one of the old New England families, her father having been Dr. Jonathan Berry, of Grand Isle, Vermont, who was chief surgeon on the American flagship at the battle of Plattsburg, in the War of 1812.

Will G. Graves spent the first twenty-three years of his life in the state of his nativity and his experiences and advantages were those which usually fall to the lot of the farmer boy. As his father was in very comfortable financial circumstances he was enabled to pursue his education beyond the point of the public schools and thus become well equipped for life's practical duties. His elder brothers, Frank H. and Jay P. Graves, came to Spokane in 1884 and 1887, respectively, and their favorable reports of the developing northwest caused Will G. Graves to make his way to this section of the country in the fall of 1889. After a brief stay in Spokane he went to Ellensburg and, devoting his attention to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1892. For four years he practiced at that place but in the spring of 1896 returned to Spokane, where he formed a partnership with his brother, Frank H. Graves, a business association which is still maintained, the firm having from the first occupied a creditable and enviable position among the practitioners of the city. His business has constantly increased in volume and importance and he seems at home in all departments of the law, proving a strong advocate and a safe counselor.

Aside from his profession his most important public work has been in the field of legislation. Something of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him are indicated in the fact that in 1902, in a strong republican district—the sixth—he was elected, a democratic nominee, to the state senate and in 1906

he was reelected, becoming one of three democratic members of that body in 1910. During the first two sessions of his service he was chairman of the committee on constitution and constitutional revision, and later was made chairman of the judiciary committee, in which connection he has rendered valuable service to his state. He is not unknown in business circles outside of his profession and is now a trustee of the Spokane and Inland Empire Railroad Company, of the International Coal & Coke Company and a director of the Traders National Bank.

In 1894 Mr. Graves was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Feek, a daughter of Asahel Feek, of Seattle, and they have one surviving child, a son, Paul Hyde Graves. Identified with Spokane and the Inland Empire for twenty-two years, Will G. Graves has long since established his position as one of the prominent lawyers and representative citizens who, taking up the work begun by the pioneers, has builded upon the foundation which the pioneers laid an imposing superstructure of stability and worth that is keeping Washington abreast in all the different lines of progress and improvement with the older states of the east.

CHARLES MORRIS MECKLEM.

Charles Morris Mecklem, who is successfully engaged in the drug business at Palouse, Whitman county, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1857, his parents being Eli and Margaret (Collins) Mecklem, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Ireland.

Charles M. Mecklem attended the public schools in Pennsylvania until 1866, when he was nine years of age. In that year his parents removed to Ohio and there he continued in the public schools and later became a student at the Hayesville Academy and afterward in the Mansfield Normal School. In 1876 he rented a farm and during that same winter took up the profession of school teaching, which he followed for some time. His father having passed away when he was nine years of age, the support of the family early devolved upon him. In the spring of 1880 he came to Washington and located twelve miles southeast of Colfax, later becoming principal of the Palouse public schools. In 1881 he was made assistant principal of the Colfax school but in 1882 he entered G. W. Sutherland's drug store as an apprentice and remained there until 1885, receiving in that year a certificate as a registered pharmacist. He then became head clerk in the Pioneer Drug Store in Colfax. In 1886 he accepted a position as mail clerk on a railroad but in the fall of the same year was elected county school superintendent. In that year he was the only democrat who was elected in the county, a fact which shows his popularity among the residents there. In 1889 he moved to Palouse and established a drug store under the firm name of Mecklem & Ellsworth and continued under that name until 1903, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Ellsworth and has since continued in that store under the firm name of the Mecklem Pharmacy. He has been very successful in the financial world and among his other interests he is a stockholder and a director of the National Bank of Palouse.

At Spokane, in May, 1891, Mr. Mecklem was married to Miss Mary Babb, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of John and Margaret Babb. To Mr. and Mrs.

Mecklem have been born two daughters, Quevenne and Zelva, both of whom are students in the Washington State College. In his political relations Mr. Mecklem is a democrat and he has ever taken an active interest in local party measures. He is greatly interested in educational work as evinced by the offices he has held, having been county school superintendent in 1886 and school director for several terms. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, having filled all the chairs in the local lodge, and he also belongs to Pullman Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M. He is likewise identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having filled all the chairs in his lodge, and is a member of the Encampment, also the last representative to the Grand Lodge of the state of Washington. He is identified with the Woodmen of the World and with the Improved Order of Red Men. Also socially he is a member of the Palouse Business Men's Association. Mr. Mecklem's success in the business world is the result of honest endeavor and discriminating foresight in his business relations. He has made an honorable record and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Whitman county.

JOHN A. HENRY.

John A. Henry, the extent and importance of whose business interests make him one of the prominent real-estate brokers of Spokane, is now operating under the firm name of J. A. Henry & Company. He was born in Eureka, Humboldt county, California, on the 22d of October, 1876, his parents being Francis and Phoebe (Davis) Henry. The father, who is of Irish descent, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1827. He was one of the pioneer lumbermen of Humboldt county, and his death occurred in 1907. The mother, who is of English descent, was also born in New Brunswick, and is at present living in Eureka, California. She has one brother, George L. Davis, who is a prominent banker and lumberman of Hoquiam, Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry six children were born: Hiram, George and Wellington, all of whom are living in Humboldt county; John A., of Spokane; Mrs. Margaret Getchell of Bayside, California; and Mrs. Alfreda Rice, of San Diego, California.

John A. Henry acquired his education in the public and high schools of Eureka, and later took a course in a business college. After his graduation from the latter institution he accepted a position as private secretary to E. G. Eames, general manager of the Puget Mill Company remaining there two years at the end of which time he entered the employ as secretary of the Grays Harbor Lumber Company, an organization which had been brought about by his uncle who had erected a mill at Grays Harbor, Washington. After Mr. Henry had occupied that position for some time, the firm having changed hands, he became connected with the lumber interests at Eureka as assistant secretary of the Lumber Association for four years. In 1906 he left that city and went to the San Francisco office immediately after the remarkable earthquake in that city. He remained there one year before coming to Spokane and becoming J. L. Drumheller's private secretary, and secretary and treasurer of many companies with which Mr. Drumheller was connected, among these being the Sand Point Water & Light Company, of which Mr. Drumheller is president and principal owner. Much of the responsibility of this organ-

ization fell upon Mr. Henry's shoulders, and the success which was theirs was due to a large degree to his ability. Mr. Henry was affiliated with Mr. Drumheller from 1907 to 1909, and he looks upon these two years as one of the most successful and profitable periods of his business career. Subsequently he engaged independently in the real-estate business and is at present carrying on a general real-estate, rental and insurance business. He is agent for the Scott-Robertson property, consisting of the Idaho and Chemical buildings located on Sprague avenue between Wall and Howard streets. He deals in both inside and outside property, buying and selling, and is today one of the most prominent real-estate brokers in Spokane.

Mr. Henry was a member of the Eureka Reserve Naval Militia for three years but was not called to the Spanish war. They cruised up and down the coast as auxiliary to the cruiser Badger, during the time that Mr. Henry served as a blue jacket.

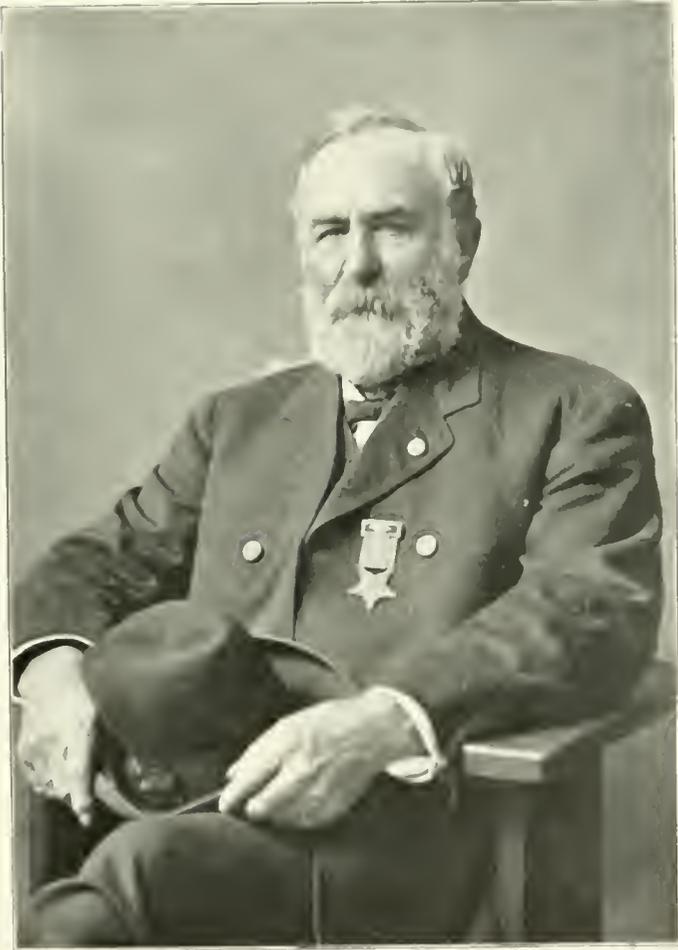
At Kennewick, Washington, on the 29th of June, 1907, Mr. Henry was married to Miss Mabel Haney, a daughter of H. B. Haney, a retired agriculturist now living in Spokane and one of the pioneers of Kennewick. Mrs. Henry is prominent in musical circles and at the present time is solo soprano at the First Presbyterian church. Before her marriage she studied in Minneapolis Conservatory and also at Berkeley, California.

Politically Mr. Henry is a stalwart republican and has at all times been actively engaged in the interests of his party. He served as secretary of the Young Men's Republican Club at Eureka, and has been delegate to various county conventions. He holds membership in the Vincent Methodist Episcopal church, Oriental Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M. and the Inland Club. He is a shrewd and keen-sighted businessman and one who knows real-estate in all its details, and is able to conduct his business enterprises so that they turn out to his financial advantage and to the benefit of the city.

KING PRINCE ALLEN.

King Prince Allen, who has been postmaster of Pullman for the past nine years, was born in Ohio on the 9th of November, 1841, and is a son of Ira and Rebecca (Calkins) Allen, both members of old colonial families and natives of Vermont. In the paternal line he is descended from the same branch of the family as Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, while his maternal ancestors came to America on the Mayflower.

The education of King Prince Allen was pursued in the schools of his native state until 1851 when he accompanied his people on their removal to Michigan. He continued his studies there until the 21st of April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Second Michigan Infantry, under Colonel J. B. Richardson, and went to the front as a private. He participated in many notable engagements, including the battle of Fredericksburg, the seven-days' fight at Malvern Hill, and the battles of Vicksburg, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and was slightly wounded on two occasions. On the 23d of July, 1864, he was discharged at Detroit, Michigan, his service covering a period of three years and ninety days, having begun his military



K. P. ALLEN

career on the 22d of April, 1861. Upon his return to civil life, he entered his father's blacksmith shop where he learned the trade. In 1867 together with a brother he returned to Homer, Michigan, and there established a shop which they conducted until 1880, when Mr. Allen turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He engaged in farming in Michigan and the Dakotas for six years and at the expiration of that period took up a quarter section of government land in Dakota which he cultivated for a time. Later he resumed his trade, remaining a resident of that state until 1889, when he came to Pullman and established a blacksmith shop, conducting the same until March, 1902, when he disposed of his business to enter upon the duties of postmaster, to which office he had been appointed by President Roosevelt, by whom he was reappointed to the same office in 1906 and again by President Taft in 1910. That Mr. Allen has proven efficient and has discharged his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to the community at large is manifested by the long period of his service. He is in every way well qualified for the office, and fulfills his responsibilities with a rare sense of conscientious obligation to the public.

At Marengo, Michigan, on the 20th of October, 1864, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Susan M. Gerow, a native of the state of New York and a daughter of S. N. and Diana (Townsend) Gerow. In the paternal line she is of French extraction, her father having been born in France, while her mother is descended from one of the old colonial families of New York. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Allen is as follows: Ada, who married Judge Thomas Neill of Colfax, by whom she has two children; Wilfred, who is also married and has two children; Dora, the wife of J. C. Taylor, of Dawson, North Dakota, and the mother of four children; Ira G., of Seattle, who is married and has two children; Carrie, who married Henry Blanchard, became the mother of one child and has passed away; Della, who married H. L. Oliver, of Oregon, by whom she has had one child; Fay, the wife of R. M. Van Dorn, of Pullman; and Karl P., also of this city.

Mr. Allen is adjutant and quartermaster of Whittman Post, No. 53, G. A. R., and he was senior vice department commander of the department of Washington and Alaska, while in politics he is a republican. He is one of the highly esteemed citizens of Pullman, where he has many friends, whose regard he has won and retained through his personal worth.

HOMER LEWIS ROUSE.

Homer Lewis Rouse is one of the well known business men of Garfield, Whitman county, who has identified himself with the commercial interests there, his labors not only being a source of profit to himself but constituting an element of general prosperity. He has lived in Washington for many years and has been an interested witness of its growth and progress. He was born in Cass county, Nebraska, on the 20th of May, 1874, and is a son of John S. and Sarah (Scoggin) Rouse, natives of Iowa and Wisconsin respectively. His grandfather was John Rouse, a native and prominent resident of the state of Iowa. His parents removed to Columbia county, Washington, when their son Homer L. was but a child. There his boyhood and youth were passed, and the public schools near Pomeroy afforded him his educational privileges. The father took a one hundred and sixty acre

preemption claim south of Pomeroy and upon it operated a sawmill. His son immediately became associated with him in business, and at the age of twelve years worked in the woods driving four yoke of cattle. He was thus employed until 1891 when the family removed to Adams county, the father taking up an eighty acre homestead and one hundred and sixty acres under the timber culture act. Again Homer L. Rouse aided in his father's agricultural undertakings and was thus occupied until 1897 when he desired to farm independently. At that time he took up a one hundred and sixty acre homestead five miles southeast of Lind, Adams county, and so profitably did he cultivate this property that within a short time he had increased his holdings to four hundred and ninety acres. During the ten years he held this property he was given opportunity to put into practice the various theories he had formulated while in his father's employ and to try out many of the modern and scientific agricultural principles. In 1907 he disposed of his farm and removed to Potlatch, Idaho, where he again engaged in agricultural pursuits for one year. Subsequently he removed to Garfield and entered the real-estate business in partnership with C. E. Averill, under the firm name of the Garfield Land Company. He is still engaged in real estate and because of his enterprising spirit and untiring efforts he has won a success which attests his knowledge of property values and the extent of his patronage.

On the 10th of October, 1898, in Adams county, Mr. Rouse was married to Miss Ida Richardson, who is a daughter of Amos and Mary (Griffith) Richardson, natives of Wisconsin and Georgia respectively. To this union two children have been born, Homer Loraine and Gladys. In political views Mr. Rouse is a democrat and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. He is regarded as a progressive, energetic and prosperous business man, and occupies a very prominent position in the commercial circles of Garfield and vicinity, being frequently consulted on business matters, his advice being always impartial and his judgment considered sound. He has aided materially in the upbuilding and advancement of the county and in his private interests has so managed his affairs that he has made steady and substantial progress, being now numbered among the men of influence of Garfield.

ROBERT E. M. STRICKLAND.

Robert E. M. Strickland was born at West Chester, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1867, a son of Nimrod and Rose (Gould) Strickland of that city. Mr. Strickland pursued his early education in the public schools of West Chester. He also attended the classical academy at that place and subsequently took up the reading of law and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar on the 24th of October, 1888. He opened an office in West Chester but thinking that the far west offered better opportunities to young men, he came to Washington in January, 1889, and since July of that year he has made Spokane his home. He was first attorney for the Pennsylvania Mortgage Company, doing business in eastern Washington and Idaho, and was made manager of the company in 1892 but resigned this position about the 1st of January, 1898.

In politics he is a gold democrat and in 1892-3 was a member of the democratic state central committee. He has been a delegate to the city, county and state conventions of his party and was the chairman of the Spokane delegation which attended the convention in Olympia in 1892, when Snively was nominated. He was appointed by Governor McGraw, the second chief executive of the state, as regent of the State University at Seattle, serving out his term from 1893 until 1897. The university building on the shore of Lake Washington was started and completed during the time that Mr. Strickland was a member of the board of regents.

For many years he has been secretary and a member of the board of directors of the Spokane Club and he is also engaged in the real-estate and brokerage business with offices in the Columbia building.

JOHN A. DIX, M. D.

Dr. John A. Dix, practicing successfully in Garfield, is connected with those whose labors have set the standard for professional services in this city, for in all of his connections with the practice of medicine he has held to high ideals and continually advocated that progression which promotes the efficiency of the members of the medical fraternity. Born in Ohio, on the 15th of July, 1843, he is a son of Clark and Clarissie (Clough) Dix. The Dix family traces its ancestry in America to the Revolutionary times. The paternal grandfather, John Dix, was a native of Massachusetts but the parents were both born in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dix pursued his early education in the public schools of Ohio. When he was nineteen years of age he enlisted as a private in Company G, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteers, for service in the Civil war. He was subsequently promoted to the position of second sergeant and during his service was incarcerated at Andersonville and other prisons for nine months. He received his discharge in June, 1865, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. After he returned home he again attended school but in 1866 removed to Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand and was engaged in teaching. Industrial pursuits did not appeal to him and he determined upon the medical profession as his life work. Accordingly he began studying medicine, matriculating at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was graduated from that institution in 1874 with the degree of M. D. The same year he started to practice in Iowa but in 1878 removed to Nebraska, where he followed his profession for three years before taking it up again in Iowa. In 1886 he removed to Garfield, Whitman county, Washington, and he has since that time been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine in this city. At the same time he opened a drug store, which he conducted until 1911. He did not regard his professional education complete when he left college and has ever remained a student of the science of medicine and has given proof of his broad learning in his professional practice. He now has a very extensive patronage and numbers among his patients many of the best people of the city. Aside from his professional duties, Dr. Dix has been active in politics and has been one of the enthusiastic advocates of public improvements in Garfield. At present he is serving as mayor and is interested in all the movements that tend to produce an ideal city.

Dr. Dix has been twice married. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia Dresser, of Ohio, a daughter of Almond and Eleeta Dresser. To their union three children were born: Rena, who is the wife of Robert Lincoln, of Ohio, and the mother of two children; Ross, of Greeley, Colorado, who is married and has four children; and Cynthia, the wife of B. R. Williams, of Whitman county, and the mother of two children. In 1884 Dr. Dix was married to Miss Ida Fay, of Iowa, a daughter of David Fay. To their union five children have been born: Emmett, who is residing in Colfax; Ethel, who is living at home; Elizabeth, who is the wife of L. B. Mourey, of Garfield, and has one daughter; and Jessie and John M., both of whom are residing at home.

Dr. Dix gives his political support to the republican party. He has served as a member of the council for several terms, is at present filling the office of mayor, and in 1903 was elected to the legislature. As a Mason he has occupied all the chairs in the lodge and chapter. He also holds membership with the Artisans, John A. Logan Post, No. 16, G. A. R., of which he was at one time commander, and the Whitman County Medical Society. He possesses a most genial nature and his cordiality, affability and deference for the opinion of others render him personally popular and have secured to him a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

CYRUS EDWARD AVERILL.

Cyrus Edward Averill, who is engaged in the real-estate and loan business in Garfield, Whitman county, in partnership with Homer L. Rouse under the firm name of the Garfield Land Company, was born in Maine, on the 23d of August, 1860. He is a grandson of Stephen Averill, of Maine, and a son of Henry A. and Mehitable (Burpey) Averill, both natives of Maine. The father was prominent in the political circles of Washington at an early day and did all the writing for the Washington territory legislature in 1852 and 1853.

Cyrus E. Averill received his education in the public schools of Maine and in Battle Creek College in Michigan, which he attended in 1877. In the autumn of the following year he returned to Maine and worked on a farm until 1883. In that year he went west with his parents and for some time was located in California, where he was employed as a bookkeeper for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company until 1890. In Los Angeles he took a short course in a business college and subsequently opened a grocery store in Pasadena independently, which he conducted until 1893, when he removed to Elberton, Washington. In that town he opened a store for himself and at the same time kept the books for a lumber company until 1897, when he removed to Garfield and engaged in the grocery business. He was eminently successful and had already won a large patronage when his entire stock and building were destroyed by fire in 1898. This was a heavy financial loss to him but because of the previous record which he had made as a man to be thoroughly relied upon his creditors came to his assistance and made it possible for him to start in business again immediately. He conducted the store which he then opened until 1903, when he disposed of it to embark in the real-estate business. He at first organized the Garfield Land Company with A. H. Plummer as

partner but in 1908 this partnership was dissolved and he associated himself with U. W. Hammaker in the real-estate and piano business. Although they were in business together less than two years, they disposed of three carloads of pianos and met with an equal degree of success in their real-estate business. In February, 1910, Mr. Averill entered into partnership with Homer L. Rouse under the firm style of the Garfield Land Company and continued dealing in real estate and pianos. He has been one of the most successful real-estate dealers of Garfield and has not only shown his high sense of integrity in actual business dealings but has also been a valuable assistant and adviser to those contemplating purchasing or disposing of properties. He was one of the organizers of the Garfield National Bank and is at present a heavy stockholder and a director of that institution.

On the 24th of November, 1880, occurred the marriage of Mr. Averill to Miss Almena H. Elsemore, a daughter of Stillman and Clara (Woodman) Elsemore, of Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Averill seven children have been born: Nellie, died in 1908, aged sixteen years; Ralph H. and Harrison Morton, both of whom are residents of Montana; Violet, who is the wife of Alfred Tufts, of California, and has one child; and Edward, Clara and Kelsey, all of whom are residing at home.

In politics Mr. Averill gives his support to the republican party and is thoroughly alive to the issues of the day. His prominence in financial and business circles gives him the opportunity of exerting considerable influence over the politics of the party and he is one of its most loyal supporters. He is a Master Mason, belonging to Princeton Lodge, No. 139, Princeton, Maine, and also holds membership in the Woodmen of the World and the Artisans. His religious faith is indicated by his affiliation with the Methodist Episcopal church. Since Mr. Averill has been connected with the business circles of Garfield he has won that recognition which is always given to ability, integrity and an enterprising spirit when intelligently directed, and the esteem and regard which are his have been gained by a life of activity carried out in accordance with the highest ideals of citizenship.

FRANK H. GRAVES.

The growth of the northwest has been so rapid and so substantial as to seem almost magical and yet there are many men who are still prominent factors in the life of Spokane and other sections of the Inland Empire who became connected with the district during the primitive period in the history of the city. Among the number is Frank H. Graves. He and his associates, utilizing the experiences of the past and the wisdom of the ages, have made this city one of the leading metropolitan centers of the Pacific coast country, bringing to bear practical judgment and business enterprise in the accomplishment of the task.

Mr. Graves is a native of Hancock county, Illinois, born June 15, 1857, and, tracing his ancestry back various generations, finds that Captain Thomas Graves was the progenitor of the family in America, having landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1608, on the William and Mary, which was the second ship to touch at that port. In shaping the destiny of the little Virginia colony he took an important part and in June, 1649, was one of the members of the first house of burgesses in Virginia. Through successive generations the family were connected with the agricultural de-

velopment of that colony, owning large plantations in Accomac county, but subsequent to the establishment of American independence the great-grandfather cast in his lot with the settlers who were engaged in the reformation of Kentucky, converting it from a "dark and bloody ground" into one of the progressive states of the Mississippi valley. He there developed a large plantation, receiving the land as a grant from the government in recognition of valuable aid which he had rendered his country when the Revolutionary war was in progress. One of the counties of Kentucky was named in his honor. His son, Major Reuben Graves, of Boone county, Kentucky, made a splendid record in two of the wars of the country, serving as major under Colonel Johnson in the Indian campaigns which largely led to the suppression of outbreaks among the red men in that part of the state and culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe, in which Major Graves secured the tomahawk of the famous Indian chief, Tecumseh. Later he did equally valuable and valiant service in the Mexican war. His opposition to the system of slavery led him to dispose of his property interests in the south, free his slaves and remove with his family to Hancock county, Illinois, being one of a colony of Kentucky people to found the town of St. Marys. There he became identified with agricultural interests and his son, John J. Graves, who had been born October 18, 1819, on the old family homestead in Kentucky, followed in the business footsteps of his father, added to his land until his holdings were extensive, and was prominently connected with agricultural interests in that locality. He also subscribed to the stock and aided in the building of the first railroad in that section, which was a division of the Burlington, extending from Galesburg to Quincy. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Orrilla Landon Berry, represented an old New England family. Her father was Dr. Jonathan Berry, of Grand Isle, Vermont, the chief surgeon on the American flagship at the battle of Plattsburg, in the War of 1812.

Their eldest son, Frank H. Graves, attended the district schools until he had mastered the elementary branches of learning and later entered Carthage College of Carthage, Illinois, in which he completed the course by graduation with the class of 1880. Having pursued the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in the same year and in the spring of 1882 began practicing in Carthage. But the spirit of enterprise which had led his ancestors in successive generations to migrate from the old world to the new, from Virginia to Kentucky, and from Kentucky to Illinois, led him to seek the opportunities of the northwest, and on Christmas day of 1884 he arrived in Spokane, where he opened an office and entered upon the practice of law. In years of continuous connection he is one of the oldest members of the Spokane bar and has ever maintained a foremost place among the lawyers practicing in the courts of eastern Washington. His ability is manifest in the many verdicts which he has won favorable to his clients. At the same time he has been prominently known in other connections, especially in the fields of mining and journalism, for he was one of the original owners and a member of the board of trustees of the Le Roi mine in British Columbia and in 1897 he became associated with Judge Turner, Colonel Ridpath and others in the purchase of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, which they conducted until 1899, when they disposed of the paper to the present owners.

In September, 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. Graves to Miss Maude Ferris, a daughter of Hiram G. and Phoebe (Holton) Ferris. Their two children are Carroll S. and Arnold L. The former, born in September, 1883, is a graduate of the

United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and is now lieutenant commander of the United States ship Decatur, in the Philippines. Arnold L., born in December, 1893, is a student in the Phillips-Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire. The family residence is at No. 515 East Sixteenth avenue, where Mr. Graves erected an attractive home in 1906. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and the Spokane Club. He is preeminently a business man, practical and determined, accomplishing what he undertakes, and his theories have stood the test of practical achievement.

GEORGE HENRY WATT.

George H. Watt, who is professor of pharmacy of the Washington State College and is also conducting a drug store in Pullman, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, July 16, 1856, his parents being John and Sarah (Frazier) Watt, both of whom were natives of Ohio. His grandfathers, Joseph Watt and George Frazier, were natives of Ireland and Maryland respectively, the Frazier family tracing its lineage back to the Fraziers who were prominent in Revolutionary times.

George H. Watt pursued his early education in the public schools of Ohio and subsequently was a student in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of B. S. During three years of his college course, 1877-1879, Mr. Watt taught school. After his graduation he again took up teaching, and in the winter of 1880-81 was instructor in a school in Ohio. At the end of that time however he removed to Detroit, Minnesota, where he taught until 1883 when he came to Oregon to begin his connection with the schools in that state. In Oregon he was principal at Jacksonville, until 1890 in which year he returned to Ohio and entered Seio College where he took up the study of pharmacy, receiving the degree of Ph. G. After being thus legally recognized as a pharmacist he came to North Yakima, Washington, and was elected superintendent of schools. He remained in this position for two years before coming to Pullman and became professor of chemistry in the State College of Washington in January, 1893. Later he was principal of the preparatory school and in 1896 was made head of the department of pharmacy. This position is one which carries with it considerable honor and responsibility, but Mr. Watt has always ably met every difficulty which arose and has conducted his courses so satisfactorily that he has won the esteem of the other members of the faculty.

In October, 1905, realizing he had sufficient time to do so without encroaching upon his college duties, he opened a drug store in Pullman which is known as Watt's Pharmacy. Because of his professional standing throughout the community his store is one of the most popular and best patronized business enterprises in Pullman. Mr. Watt has extended his commercial interests and has become connected with many of the important enterprises of Pullman. He is director and treasurer of the Pullman Savings & Loan Association and director and vice president of the Pullman State Bank. He has evinced his confidence in the possibilities of the soil of the northwest by purchasing three hundred and thirty acres of land in Idaho, which he is planting to fruit trees.

In 1881, at Freeport, Ohio, Mr. Watt was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Colvin, a daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Sears) Colvin. To this union three children were born: Vivian, who married C. M. Seatterday of Freeport, Ohio; Frances C., who is the wife of E. A. Clemens of Selah, Washington; and George L., who is residing in Buhl, Idaho. In 1893, in North Yakima, Mr. Watt wedded Miss Anna Mattoon of that town, her death occurring in 1895. In 1910 Mr. Watt was again married, this union being with Miss Anna M. Torsen, a teacher, then residing at Viola, Idaho, where the ceremony took place. She is a daughter of Barney and Anna (Hansen) Torsen, both natives of Norway. To Mr. and Mrs. Watt one daughter, Anna Virginia, has been born.

Mr. Watt holds membership in the Congregational church, in which he acts as trustee and treasurer. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and has served as secretary for his lodge for several years, while he is also treasurer of the Royal Arch chapter. He likewise holds membership in the Moseow Lodge, No. 249, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in the Pullman Chamber of Commerce. His political preference is given to the men and measures of the republican party. Starting out in life for himself at an early age he has since depended upon his own resources and can truly be called a self-made man.

THOMAS NEILL.

Thomas Neill, judge of the superior court of Whitman county, has been engaged in the practice of law in the state of Washington for twenty-three years. He is a native of Ireland, having been born in Belfast on the 14th of March, 1861, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Gregory) Neill, also natives of the Emerald isle.

Reared in the environment of a refined home, Thomas Neill acquired his early education under the supervision of governesses, but later was sent to a public school and subsequently pursued a classical course in a private academy in his native land. He left Ireland at the age of eighteen and became a citizen of the United States, locating in Monticello, Indiana, in 1879. There he entered the law office of Judge Gregory to prepare himself for the legal profession. He assiduously applied himself to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence until 1882, at which time he was admitted to the bar. Immediately following thereupon he engaged in practice as a junior partner of Judge Gregory, with whom he was associated for a year. Believing that he could find a wider field for his activities in the larger and newer districts of the west, he removed to North Dakota, locating in Dawson. He established an office and engaged in general practice in that town, at the same time being associated with his brother, Hugh Neill, in the banking business for five years. In 1888 Judge Neill again started westward, Washington being his destination. He first settled in Pullman, where he built up a good clientele and was successfully engaged in practice until 1897, when he removed to Colfax. Here he formed a partnership with Charles M. Wyman, under the firm name of Wyman & Neill, and the new combination took over the practice of Chadwick, Fullerton & Wyman. Judge Neill remained in Colfax until 1905, then returned to Pullman, again associating himself with the legal fraternity of that city.



THOMAS NEILL

Judge Neill is a very able representative of his profession, and is so regarded by his fellow practitioners and those who have employed his services. He has read widely and extensively and is exceedingly well informed on every phase of his profession. In the preparation of his cases he is painstaking and cautious, presenting his cause with a dignity and assurance that carries great weight in the courtroom. He has been called to a number of public offices, having served both as city attorney and mayor while residing in Pullman, and as city attorney in Colfax.

While residing in Dawson, North Dakota, Judge Neill was married to Miss Ada M. Allen, the event occurring December 16, 1886. Mrs. Neill is a daughter of K. P. and Susan (Garow) Allen, and is a native of Michigan as were also her parents. Two children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Neill, Roy A., who is living in Pullman; and Marjorie, at home.

In his political views Judge Neill has always been independent, giving his support to such men and measures as he deems best adapted to meet the exigencies of the situation. Fraternally he is a member of both the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, and has passed through all of the chairs in both of these lodges, while he maintains relations with his fellow members of the bar through his connection with the Whitman County Bar Association, of which he is an ex-president. Educational matters have always engaged the attention of Judge Neill, who was one of those who exerted considerable influence in getting the State College located at Pullman. As a citizen of Whitman county he has ever proven loyal in his allegiance to its best interests by giving his aid and exerting his influence to promote every movement which he deemed at all likely to develop or advance its intellectual and moral standards.

SANFORD HOSKINSON RIGGS.

A native of West Virginia, Sanford Hoskinson Riggs was born May 17, 1845, his parents being Nathaniel T. and Louisa (Martin) Riggs, also natives of West Virginia. The family origin is traced back to Wales, whence representatives of the name came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war. Samuel Riggs, grandfather of the subject of this review, landed in Pennsylvania and took an active part in the Indian wars in the earlier days when the thirteen colonies represented the civilization which has now extended throughout the United States.

Sanford Hoskinson Riggs was reared in West Virginia, where in the common schools he received his education and assisted his father, dividing his attention between the duties of the school room and the work of the farm. In 1863 he gave his entire time to assisting his father, but in the following year he removed to Clarksville, Pike county, Missouri, where he worked as a farm hand until 1866, when he started farming on his own account, remaining in that state until 1873. He then decided to remove to Colorado, and there farmed for two years. In that state, however, he met with serious disaster as everything he raised was destroyed by the great scourge of grasshoppers which visited that section. He then returned to Missouri where he remained until the year 1880, when he removed to Rosalia, Whitman county, Washington, driving across the plains from

Vandalia, Missouri. On arriving in this state he filed on a government homestead three and a half miles east of Rosalia which comprised one hundred and sixty acres, and also bought one hundred and sixty acres of school land. Toiling early and late, by well directed efforts he soon placed his half section of land under cultivation and introduced on it such modern improvements as he considered to be of service to him in his general farming operations. Although he was very successful as a whole in his business, during 1893 he suffered a disastrous loss of ten thousand bushels of wheat which so crippled him financially that he was again compelled to begin all over the work of building up his fortune. He remained on his farm until 1900, when he retired and moved to Rosalia, so that the younger children of his family might have the advantages of the superior educational facilities to be found there.

Mr. Riggs was married in Missouri, on November 12, 1867, to Miss Catherine F. Griffith, a native of that state, her parents being John and Catherine (Amos) Griffith, both natives of Kentucky. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Riggs were born five children, namely: Charles E., of Sand Point, Idaho, who married Della M. Brown and now has two daughters; Catherine, who married Frank Bourn, of Rathdrum, Idaho, and now has two sons and five daughters; Robert F., operating the old homestead farm, who married Ina Ledbetter and has three daughters; Bessie, the wife of T. A. Turnley, of Rosalia, and the mother of two daughters; and James W., of Rosalia, who married Ethel Howard and has four sons and one daughter.

Mr. Riggs' political allegiance is generally given to the democratic party although he has independent tendencies and votes for members of other parties when he thinks candidates of superior ability and integrity are put forward. He has taken a particular interest in educational matters, having been instrumental in establishing two of the first schools in his district. He has also been a school trustee for a number of terms. Although Mr. Riggs encountered seemingly irretrievable disasters in his career and as late as 1893 suffered a financial loss representing years of hard labor and self-denial, he did not give up hope but pluckily set himself to the task of regaining his shattered fortune and by hard work and well directed efforts acquired a substantial competence which made possible his retirement. He has well earned the rest which he is now enjoying, not only on account of his many years of conscientious labor, his active participation in business and his pioneer experiences but also for the reason that he has taken an active interest in educational and social affairs which makes him a valuable man in his community.

HANS M. HANSEN.

Tribute is ever due to the man who through his own effort achieves success in a strange land. Of such as these is Hans M. Hansen, who came to Wilbur twenty-three years ago practically without means and with no knowledge of language or customs of the country. Yet, despite these handicaps he has attained a position that wins him the respect of the entire community. He is a native of Denmark, as were likewise his parents Peter J. and Signa Hansen, and he was born on the 21st of March, 1863.

Reared at home, Hans M. Hansen was given the advantages of a good education, his student days being terminated at the age of twenty-two years. He had long recognized America to be the land of opportunity, and feeling convinced that he would here find the advantages he sought, in 1889 he crossed the Atlantic and made his way directly to Wilbur. Of necessity he immediately set out to find employment, and as he had no trade, he sought and found work as a chimney sweep, being the first man in the town to follow this occupation. Although he had at first to perform any kind of task that came to hand to provide himself with the bare necessities of life, he never became discouraged, his optimism and buoyant spirits leading him on to the goal to which he aspired. His enterprising spirit, ambition and energetic habits won him recognition and he gradually forged ahead, each occupation advancing him a step in the business world. During the first four years of his residence here he engaged in various undertakings, taking anything that offered him honest and honorable employment. Those who engaged his services quickly recognized that he conscientiously performed his labor to the best of his ability, which fact proved a dominant factor in promoting his progress. He early manifested business sagacity and foresight and was always on the alert for opportunities that he could turn to his advantage. As he was thrifty and temperate in his habits he managed to save a goodly portion of his earnings, eventually acquiring sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own behalf. About 1893 he began buying and selling grain in this section, and met with success, his efforts in this direction proving so lucrative that he returned to Wilbur and erecting a large building engaged in the lumber and implement business. He prospered in this enterprise as in everything else with which he has been connected. With his usual perspicacity he foresaw that in a few years the land business was going to afford excellent opportunities and to meet these he disposed of his enterprise in 1903, and established a real-estate office. Here as elsewhere his judgment lead him aright and he has met with most gratifying returns, and has been instrumental in the upbuilding of Lincoln county, for he has been the direct means of bringing many settlers here, thus materially assisting in the development of the rural sections. Mr. Hansen is a man who applies himself closely and intelligently to anything he undertakes, knowing his business thoroughly, and as a result he is one of the best posted men in this section on land and land values, being considered an authority in this line. There has not been anything meteoric about the progress of Mr. Hansen, as it has been the result of close application, clear judgment and intelligent concentration of power sustained by a determination of purpose that always refused to recognize defeat in whichever guise it might appear.

In Wilbur, in November, 1889, Mr. Hansen was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Bruhn, a daughter of Christian Bruhn of Denmark, and to them have been born seven children, in the following order: Jennie, the wife of Victor Lauritzen, of Wilbur; and Carrie, Alfred, Sigvert, Helga, Thyra and Julia, all of whom are at home. The family live in Wilbur, where Mr. Hansen has acquired a pleasant and attractive residence property.

The family hold membership in the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Hansen is treasurer, and in politics he is a republican. He has taken an active interest in municipal affairs and served for six years on the town council, discharging his duties with efficiency. In matters of citizenship he has proven to be progressive and public-spirited, being willing at all times to do everything within his power to

advance the welfare of the community. As a business man he is highly regarded and is president of the Eastern Washington Land Company of Mansfield, this state. During the twenty-three years of his residence here, Mr. Hansen has evinced those qualities that inspire trust and confidence in all who have transactions with him. He has the highest regard for his word, is loyal to his friends, and discharges his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation to those who repose their trust in him.

WILLIAM DILL FOSTER.

William Dill Foster, superintendent of the Washington State Agricultural College farm, where he has been employed for the past eight years, was born in Scotland on the 3d of February, 1855, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Waugh) Foster, the father a native of England and the mother of Scotland.

In the acquirement of his education, William Dill Foster attended the schools of his native land until 1873, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and during the succeeding seven years engaged with his father in farming. At the expiration of that period he fully realized that it was impossible for him to achieve the success in his native country to which he aspired and he determined to come to America, feeling assured that better opportunities awaited an ambitious and enterprising young man in the less densely populated sections of the new world. Therefore in 1880 he took passage for Canada, and upon his arrival there sought and obtained employment as a farm hand, receiving eleven dollars per month for his services the first year and thirteen the second. Later he engaged in fitting cattle, which proved to be more remunerative than general farm work, and meeting with good success in his new undertaking in 1895 he was given charge of a large dairy herd. He retained this position until 1903 when he removed to Pullman subsequently being engaged as foreman on the college experimental farm. As he is painstaking and trustworthy, as well as practical and methodical, Mr. Foster proved to be a most efficient man for the position, and when the farm was enlarged in 1908 he was promoted to the office of superintendent. Here he has had further opportunity to demonstrate his reliability and is discharging his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to those in charge. Enterprising and thrifty, by his excellent care and watchfulness over the property of the state he manifests the traits that usually characterize his countrymen and cause them to be generally recognized as trustworthy and dependable. Mr. Foster still specializes in the fitting of cattle and hogs, in which connection he has acquired quite a reputation, and in 1906 he fitted the most valuable steer in the northwest.

In Ontario, Canada, in October, 1884, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Kerr, a native of Scotland and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Thompson) Kerr, of the same country. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster, as follows: William Henry, residing in Canada, who is married and has a son and daughter; Elizabeth, the wife of T. A. Ronson of Canada, and the mother of two daughters; and Margaret, who married E. H. Thompson, of Idaho.

Mr. Foster is a trustee of the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which both he and his wife were reared and have trained their family. While he is a great admirer of American institutions, and likes the enterprise and energy that characterize the people of this great republic, Mr. Foster is thoroughly loyal to his native land and its principles. Although he made a prolonged visit to the scenes of his boyhood and youth in 1890, he has no desire to return there to live, having become too thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the new world to readily adapt himself to the existing conditions of the old country.

ALLAN R. SCOTT.

In the position of county commissioner important duties devolve upon Allan R. Scott, who is deeply interested in the welfare of the community which he represents in office. He is typically a western citizen—alert, enterprising and progressive. His birth occurred near Blackfoot, Idaho, September 17, 1873, his parents being John A. and Margaret (Noble) Scott, both of whom were natives of Scotland. The father, who represented an old family of that country, was born near Inverness, learned the carpenter's and builder's trade, and in 1870 with his wife came to the new world. They settled in Idaho, near Blackfoot, and in 1882 removed to Colfax, where the father followed his trade as carpenter and builder. In 1883 they came to Spokane, where he continued in the same line until his death in June, 1894. His wife, a native of Glasgow, survived him for fifteen years, passing away in 1909. The only brother of Allan R. Scott is Donald Scott, a builder of San Francisco. The four sisters of the family are: Jane, the wife of Charles Jones, a retired farmer of Sandpoint, Idaho; Helen, the wife of John Wetzel, a civil engineer of Spokane, Washington; and Katherine and Sadie M., both living in Spokane.

Allan R. Scott was but a young lad when the family removed from Idaho to Washington, and in the common schools of Spokane, he pursued his early education, while later he attended the Spokane Business College and the State College at Pullman. Making his initial step in the business world, he was for eight years employed in the city engineer's department and afterward spent two years as a mining engineer in the Kootenai district of British Columbia and in the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho. He worked in British Columbia under the provincial engineer, S. P. Tuck, and was employed by the city of Kaslo when the water-works were there being built. He also worked for a time as mining engineer at Sandon, British Columbia, and following his return to the United States was for two years engaged in the general practice of his profession in Spokane. After remaining for a time in the employ of the Northern Pacific and of the Washington Water Power Companies, he became assistant engineer on the transmission line from Spokane to the Coeur d'Alene mine at Burke, Idaho. His activity and energy were unremitting and in all his business connections he has proven his worth in the substantial and gratifying results which have followed his efforts. In the spring of 1903 he was called to public office, being chosen county surveyor of Spokane county for a term of three years. In the fall of 1906 he was elected county engineer of Spokane county on the republican ticket and received indorse-

ment for his first term in his reelection to that position in 1908. Still his fellow citizens were not content to have him retire from office, and on the 8th of November, 1910, he was elected county commissioner from the first district. He is also one of the directors of the Bolo Investment Company of Spokane, a stock company formed by the Spanish-American war veterans, and at one time was president of the Spokane Concrete Company, acting as its chief executive officer from its organization in 1904, until September, 1910.

Mr. Scott has an interesting military chapter in his life history, for during the Spanish-American war he enlisted in 1898 and served with the First Washington Volunteers. He had been a member of Company B, First Regiment National Guard of Washington, which had charge of Company L, and after the organization joined the volunteer service for duty in the war with Spain.

On the 31st of December, 1907, in Spokane, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Luella Davey, a daughter of Richard Davey, a descendant of an old family and a pioneer farmer of Spokane county, who came to the United States from Goodrich, Ontario. He is one of the few men now living who had the pleasure of meeting the old Jesuit priest who had charge of the construction of the historic old mission on the Coeur d'Alene river, built by the Jesuits. The priest explained to him in detail how the building had been constructed from whipsawed lumber, while marsh grass took the place of hair in the plaster. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott are well known in Spokane, where they have a constantly increasing circle of friends. They attend the First Congregational church and Mr. Scott belongs to Tyrian Lodge, A. F. & A. M. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, of which he has long been an active supporter and he has attended several state and county conventions as delegate. Throughout his life he has been closely associated with the upbuilding and progress of the northwest, both along business and political lines and his work in this connection has been of a far-reaching and beneficial character.

J. EDWIN MOORE.

J. Edwin Moore, cashier of the First State Bank of Lacrosse, was born in Kansas, on the 12th of June, 1883, and is a son of James I. and Eldora (Harrison) Moore, both of whom were natives of Iowa.

After completing the course offered in the public schools of Kansas and Washington, J. Edwin Moore removed to Oakesdale, Whitman county, in 1899 and the following year was appointed postmaster of that city for the years 1901 to 1903. Subsequently he was employed by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and after his removal to San Francisco acted as cashier for the same company until he returned to Whitman county. He located at Colfax and was again cashier for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company until 1905, when he accepted the position of cashier of the First Bank of Lacrosse. Desiring to start upon an independent career and engage in business for himself, in 1910 he opened a hardware and furniture store. He conducted this until the following year, when the bank with which he had previously been connected was reorganized as the First State Bank of Lacrosse. He was one of the promoters of this

reorganization and after its completion became cashier. He is well qualified for the onerous and responsible duties which devolve upon him, for his previous training was thorough and comprehensive and, having applied himself diligently to the mastery of the details and principles of the banking business, he is an active factor in the success of this institution. Although still a young man his ability and enterprise have placed him in a position in business circles that is enviable. Beside his interests in the First State Bank he is a stockholder and director of the Colfax State Bank and also interested in the Lacrosse Telephone Company, of which he was formerly secretary and treasurer.

On the 3d of November, 1907, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Cora F. Dezell, who is a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a daughter of David and Susan (Whitlock) Dezell, who were formerly residents of New York state. To their union one child, Marcus D., has been born.

Mr. Moore gives his political allegiance to the republican party. His religious convictions find expression in his adherence to the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and holds membership in Lacrosse Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., in which organization he has held all of the chairs but that of master; and in Colfax Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M. He is an active member of the Commercial Club of Lacrosse, of which organization he is the present secretary and treasurer. He has always been active in the affairs of the community and he is considered a valuable citizen, highly esteemed for his business integrity, his personal worth and his devotion to the general welfare and improvement.

JACOB F. HILL.

Jacob F. Hill, who is postmaster of Davenport and also secretary of the Big Bend Milling Company, is one of the pioneer settlers of the town, having resided here continuously for the past seventeen years. He was born in Oak Grove, Missouri, on the 8th of August, 1855, and is a son of Sterling and Sarah R. (Joyce) Hill, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Virginia. They located in Oak Grove during the early days of its history and there the father, who was a Baptist minister, followed his calling for some years, but subsequently engaged in the general mercantile business. In 1850 he took the overland route to California, spending the succeeding two years in Yreka, that state. At the expiration of that period he returned to Missouri where he spent the next five years. In 1857 he again came west accompanied by his wife and family, settling in Suisun, California, and he there engaged in farming. Later they removed to Idaho, but subsequently settled at The Dalles, Oregon.

As he was only a child of two years when he left his native state, Jacob F. Hill began his education in the public schools of California, remaining a student therein until he was ten years of age. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to Idaho, where he continued his education. When they located in Oregon he entered the school at McMinnville, that state, and there prepared for college, later matriculating at the University of Oregon at Eugene, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1880. The following six years he devoted to

teaching in various parts of the state, and then returned to Eugene where he engaged in the general mercantile business. From there he went to Portland, continuing to give his attention to commercial pursuits. In 1894 he removed with his family to Davenport, having accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Big Bend Milling Company. This company was incorporated in 1897, and in appreciation of the efficiency and capability he had displayed during the period of his connection with them Mr. Hill was made the secretary, and has ever since retained this position. In 1905 he was appointed postmaster and was reappointed in 1910, and thus has been the incumbent of this office for six years, the duties of which he has discharged in addition to his responsibilities as secretary of the Big Bend Milling Company.

Mr. Hill was united in marriage on the 6th of October, 1887, at Portland, Oregon, to Miss Margaret E. Sparks, who passed away on May 29, 1904. Two children were born of this union: N. Russell, who is mentioned at greater length elsewhere in the volume; and Margaret, the wife of Carleton Hayes, of Seattle, Washington.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Hill are confined to his membership in the Masonic order, Aecæia Lodge, No. 58, R. A. M., and the Woodmen of the World. In his political views he is a republican, giving his support to the men and measures of this party and deeming its policy best adapted to subserve the general interests of the country. Mr. Hill is one of the capable business men of the town and in addition to his other interests owns a fine wheat farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Adrian, Washington. During the long period of his residence in Davenport he has won the esteem and regard of many of its citizens by reason of his possession of those substantial qualities that invariably win recognition. As a citizen he has always been progressive, giving his unqualified support in promoting the adoption of every measure that would in any way tend to forward the best interests of the community; while as a public official he has given efficient and competent service.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

George W. Armstrong, occupying a responsible position with the J. F. Hill Paving Company, was born at Buffalo, New York, September 8, 1863, and is a son of William and Sarah Armstrong, of that place. His father, with his family moved to Brussels, Ontario, and was one of the earliest settlers of that portion of Canada and before the railroads were built was engaged for twenty years in operating stage mail lines. The son, George W. Armstrong, received a public-school education and worked upon his father's farm until twenty-two years of age. In 1886 he went to Buffalo, Cass county, North Dakota, where he engaged first in farming and then turned his attention to commercial pursuits, establishing and conducting an implement business. Subsequently he was engaged in the banking business and for four years was cashier of the Exchange State Bank of Buffalo, where he resided altogether for thirteen years. During that period he was also a prominent factor in democratic circles there and was a member of the state executive committee for years. He also held some local offices, acting for a number of



G. W. ARMSTRONG

years as chairman of the board of supervisors of Cass county, while for four years, under President Cleveland's second administration, he served as deputy United States marshal.

Mr. Armstrong came to Spokane in November, 1899, and here turned his attention to real-estate and mining interests, with which he was connected for five years. In association with R. A. Hutchinson he incorporated the Salmon River Mining Company in Okanogan county, where they conducted business until 1902, when they disposed of their interest to Minneapolis capitalists. In 1905 Mr. Armstrong went to Priest Rapids on the Columbia river, in advance of the building of the Milwaukee railroad to that district, and secured a tract of land of nearly nine thousand acres. He then incorporated a company known as the Columbia River Orchards Company, of which he was manager and secretary. They built fourteen miles of irrigating ditches and Mr. Armstrong was active in the development of that property until 1909, when he disposed of his interest and returned to Spokane at the request of Mayor Pratt, who in September of that year, in recognition of his ability and fitness for the office, appointed Mr. Armstrong a member of the board of public works and president of the police commission, which also carried with it the superintendency of the streets. He was also appointed president of the board of fire commissioners and was later made secretary of the board of public works and became its president upon the resignation of F. W. Weymouth. In this position the duties of superintendent of the waterworks also devolved upon him. Under his supervision were made all of the additions to Spokane's water system, including the laying of seventy-eight miles of pipe. He designed the pumps that were installed to take care of this addition and conducted all the business in a most systematic, economical and yet progressive manner, so that his service to the city in this connection is almost inestimable. When the present form of commission government was adopted he went out of office, and so thorough and well formulated were his plans that the present water commissioner has seen fit to carry them out. Mr. Armstrong is now devoting his attention to the interests of the J. F. Hill Paving Company and travels from Denver to British Columbia, winning the support of city councils where the Hill Company desires to put through big paving contracts.

Mr. Armstrong has large holdings of real estate in Tacoma and Seattle and owns timber lands on the coast, which contain many million feet of lumber. He has improved farms in Adams and Okanogan counties, this state, and also in Cook and Gillam counties, Oregon, which are mostly devoted to general farming and which he all works for his own account. Moreover, he owns one hundred and twenty acres close to Houston, Texas, which are devoted to the raising of tobacco and which he rents. He is the owner and president of the Goldendale Milling Company of Goldendale, Washington.

Mr. Armstrong still remains an active democrat, although he has repeatedly declined to hold public office. He has served as a member of the city democratic committee, has been a delegate to the state convention and was the first to advocate and put in force the direct primary election of the democratic nominees in this state. This was in the fall of 1906, just a year before the state compulsory law was adopted.

On the 31st of January, 1884, at Brussels, Ontario, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage to Miss Margaret McLeod, a daughter of Kenneth and Mary (Mc-

Donald) McLeod of that city. They had four children: Garnet, who died in Spokane at the age of nineteen years, just after he had graduated from the high school; Seeord, who is with the Spokane Gas Company; Stanley, a student in the Washington Agricultural College at Pullman; and George, who died at the age of sixteen years. The family reside at No. 2007 Ninth avenue in an attractive home which is justly noted for its warm-hearted hospitality.

Mr. Armstrong belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Moose and is a member of the Inland Club. He has never been especially active in fraternal circles, however, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business and official duties, and in both fields he is regarded as a man of influence whose counsel is worthy of consideration because his views are practical and his principles are based upon a progressive spirit.

NICHOLAS E. J. GENTRY.

For a quarter of a century identified with the grain trade in Washington and most of that period at Pullman, Whitman county, Nicholas E. J. Gentry has become a well known figure in that particular branch of business in the great northwest. He was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, February 18, 1860, a son of Reuben and Sarah (McIntosh) Gentry, both of whom were natives of Virginia. He is also a grandson of George Gentry and Joseph McIntosh, both of Virginia, who were participants in the Mexican war.

The early years of N. E. J. Gentry were spent in Missouri, where he attended the public schools, and later in Pike county, where he took a course in the McCune College. In 1882 he began teaching school continuing in this profession until 1887, when he removed to Washington, settling in Whelan, Whitman county, where he entered the employ of Chambers & McConnell, doing a general grain business. He remained in that connection until 1895, in which year he removed to Pullman and took charge of the Farmers Alliance Warehouse at that point. In 1897 he was employed by Chambers & Price in the capacity of grain buyer. Two years later he entered the employ of Aaron Kuhn, his duties being to purchase grain in Pullman and Moscow. In 1901 he began working for the Kerr-Gifford Company, acting for them also in the capacity of buyer. He removed to Seattle two years later and entered into partnership with Palmerton, Harvey & Gentry in the grain business. He sold his interest the following year, however, and, returning to Pullman, entered the employ of the Puget Sound Warehouse Company as local representative, having since remained in that capacity. He is interested in several business concerns, being a stockholder and director in the First National Bank, director and president of the Star Bottling Works and a stockholder in the Pullman Leo Fruit Products Company.

Mr. Gentry was married in Missouri, October 10, 1883, to Miss Mary I. Cunningham, a native of that state and a daughter of Joel B. and Martha (Kunbrough) Cunningham, both natives of Kentucky. To this union have been born two children: Ruby May, who remains at home; and Grover Cleveland, now living in Seattle.

The political allegiance of Mr. Gentry is given to the democracy and he takes considerable interest in political matters, although he has never been an office seeker. He was a school trustee in Whelan, that being the only public position of a semi-political nature which he has occupied. Fraternally he is a member of the local Masonic lodge, having passed through all the chairs, and belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star and the Woodmen of the World, in both of which he has also filled all the chairs. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee.

There are many commendable traits of character possessed by Mr. Gentry which have served to ally him to the greater interests of the northwest. First of all he is possessed of absolute integrity, guarding carefully and well the large and varied interests which have been given into his charge. He is an indefatigable worker, his personality is genial and while loyalty to his employers has always characterized him he at the same time scrupulously safeguards the interests of the customers with whom, in the interest of his employers, he does business. During his comparatively long residence in Whitman county he has surrounded himself with a large circle of friends, with whom he is always a prime favorite. His lodge connections easily place him in the front rank among men connected with the fraternal circles of Whitman county, and in the interest of the order to which he belongs he is always active and aggressive, his labors being conducive to the material advancement and the beneficent influence exerted in the community by them.

EDWARD PITWOOD, D. D. S.

One of the best known members of professional circles of Spokane is Dr. Edward Pittwood, who has the distinction of being the veteran dentist of the city, considered from the standpoint of years of continuous practice, having located here twenty-eight years ago. He was born in Iroquois county, Illinois, on the 12th of March, 1860, and is a son of L. N. and Maria (Hookway) Pittwood. The parents were both natives of England and were direct descendants of the famous Saunders family. They are now deceased, the father, who was a physician, having passed away in 1897, while the mother's death occurred in 1867.

Dr. Pittwood was reared in his native state and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Watscka, Illinois. Having decided to adopt the profession of dentistry for his life vocation he subsequently matriculated in the dental department of the University of Ohio and was awarded the degree of D. D. S. from that institution with the class of 1881. He first engaged in practice in Kankakee, Illinois, but two years later he decided to come to the northwest, and in 1883 opened an office in Spokane, where he has ever since followed his profession. The Spokane of that period bore little resemblance to the thriving city of today, and Dr. Pittwood is the only representative of his profession of that period who is still actively engaged in practice. He has met with success and is now located in the Hyde block, where he has pleasant and well equipped offices. He has always been one of the enthusiastic admirers of this city, in the upbuilding and development of which he has been a tireless worker, and it is in this con-

nection in all probability he will be longest remembered. Much of what he has accomplished for the welfare of the community has never been attributed to him, as he is not self-assertive in any sense of the word nor has he ever sought public favor or honors. He is a very public-spirited man, whose rare sense of the responsibilities of citizenship and the obligation it involves compels his loyalty and the conscientious fulfillment of every duty that will forward the development of the municipality.

In this city on the 14th of February, 1889, Dr. Pittwood was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Reed, a daughter of George H. and Harriet Reed, and to them have been born two children: Ann Lucille, who was graduated from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and is now a member of the Shirley Stock Company of Spokane; and Edward H., who is still attending school.

Dr. Pittwood has attained the rank of a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, of which order he has been a member for thirty-one years, having been initiated in the spring of 1881. He votes the republican ticket but has never been an aspirant to official honors. He was for some years a member of the state board of dental examiners. All matters connected with his profession engage his attention and he was one of the organizers and the first vice president of the State Dental Society, and he is also affiliated with the Spokane County and State Dental Associations. He is also president of the Sprague Avenue Improvement Club and is one of the oldest continuous members of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Pittwood was the first citizen to advocate grade separation to the Northern Pacific Railway and was in correspondence with President Elliot months before the general public was aware any steps were being taken to bring this about. He was likewise the one who first called public meetings of citizens to erect a concrete bridge across the Spokane river at Monroe street and made many public addresses on this subject with the result that last November saw the opening of the new Monroe street bridge, the longest span in the United States. Dr. Pittwood is held in high esteem in both the business and professional circles of Spokane, both by reason of his invaluable services to the city and his many fine, substantial personal qualities, the worth of which have been fully tested during the long period of his residence here.

FRANK McCONNELL SLAGLE.

Frank McConnell Slagle, president of the Palouse Country Improvement Company and also of the Pullman Chamber of Commerce, is one of the city's most enterprising and public-spirited business men. He was born in Fairfield, Iowa, on the 3d of October, 1855, and is a son of Christian W. and Nancy M. (Seward) Slagle, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Connecticut. His parents were both descended from colonial families, his maternal ancestors having participated in the Revolutionary war.

The early education of Frank McConnell Slagle was obtained in the public schools of his native town, after which he attended the State University at Iowa City, his student days being terminated at the age of nineteen years. He began his business career in 1874 as a bank clerk, his first position being with the First

National Bank at Red Oak, Iowa. In January, 1875, he accepted a similar place in the Bank of Creston at Creston, Iowa. Later in the same year he removed to Perlee, Iowa, to become general manager of the Jefferson County Coal Company and he also had charge of the company's store and discharged the duties of postmaster. He retained this position until 1879, when he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and entered the Boston Law School and also read law in the office of the Honorable J. G. Abbott. He remained there only a short time, however, subsequently going to Chicago, which was rapidly developing into one of the great commercial centers of the country, and engaged in the commission business. From there he went to the Black Hills as manager of the Alta Lodi Mining Company, and during the period of his connection with this enterprise he built a forty stamp quartz mill and a flume fourteen miles long.

As he had applied himself to business very steadily for several years, in August, 1881, Mr. Slagle decided to go on a long vacation, so he went into the wilds of Montana among the Crow Indians, hunting buffalo and other big game. The following summer he returned to Iowa and in July, 1882, together with others organized the firm of F. M. Slagle & Company of Alton, Iowa, dealers in lumber, grain and coal. Owing to his capable management the undertaking thrived from its incipency, and they extended the scope of their activities until they had established eighteen lumber and coal yards and twelve elevators in northwestern Iowa and South Dakota. Mr. Slagle had the general management of this company until 1902, when he was offered the position of dean of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy. As he was most desirous of giving his children the benefit of the better educational advantages and broader culture of the east, he accepted the offer and removed his family to Brookline, Massachusetts, where he remained for six years. In 1906, he gave up his duties as dean and withdrew from all business and lived retired for two years, at the expiration of which time he came to Whitman county.

Mr. Slagle had always been much interested in this section of the country, recognizing that it afforded wonderful opportunities and advantages to the speculator, as its agricultural development has hardly yet begun. Before locating here he purchased eight hundred acres of land six miles west of Pullman, and he has since acquired other realty interests. In January, 1909, together with others he organized the Palouse Country Improvement Company, of which he is president and general manager. They are engaged in promoting and developing orchard tracts and now have one hundred acres of eight-year orchard in the Grand Ronde valley, Oregon, in addition to another tract of the same size adjacent to Pullman, the latter set in the spring of 1912. In addition, Mr. Slagle is also dealing in lumber and coal.

In Illinois, on the 8th of December, 1886, Mr. Slagle was united in marriage to Miss Fannie E. Countryman of New York, a daughter of John H. Countryman. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Slagle, as follows: Helen, Virginia and Christian Seward, all of whom are in Brookline, Massachusetts, where they are attending school.

The family are members of the Congregational church. In his political views Mr. Slagle is a republican, giving his support to the men and measures of that party. He is a member of the Grange and of the Pullman Chamber of Commerce and actively cooperates in promoting the work of both organizations. He is an

excellent representative of the type of men to whose enterprise and progressive spirit the northwest is indebted for its rapid and permanent development. He would be an acquisition to any community because of the loyal and staunch support he gives to the municipality.

BENJAMIN BURGUNDER.

Many of the men who are now living retired in Colfax have spent their active careers in this county. They have been land owners, merchants and manufacturers and have done their share in the development of the country. Prominent among these is Benjamin Burgunder, whose birth occurred in New York on the 15th of April, 1845, and who is a son of Samuel and Fanny (Steerman) Burgunder, both of whom were natives of Germany. In 1852 the parents removed to Cincinnati, and in that city Benjamin Burgunder acquired his education in the public schools. At the age of fifteen years he put aside his text-books and began earning his own livelihood. His first position was that of clerk in a wholesale leather store in Cincinnati. Two years later, in 1862, he drove across the plains to Portland, and after locating in that city was employed as clerk in a general store. In January, 1863, he went to The Dalles and in the same year came to Walla Walla, Washington, finding again employment in a clerical capacity. In these positions he became very efficient in dealing with the public and handling merchandise and his ability won recognition when he was offered a position at Marcus in a general merchandise store and in 1865, took charge of a store for the same firm in Colville. The following year, 1866, he removed to the mining districts on the Columbia river and became a partner and acted as manager of the store of Lamphere & Company. He conducted this establishment until 1868 when he removed to Perry Creek, British Columbia, where he engaged in business before returning in 1870 to Colville, and there also established a mercantile business. In December of the next year he went overland to Portland and accepted a position in that city which he held for two years before returning to Cincinnati in 1872 for a visit. In the autumn of that year he again came west, this time settling in Portland until the following year when he returned to Colville and again entered business in a general store. During the next three years he conducted stores both in Walla Walla and Colfax. At the end of that time he engaged independently in the general merchandise business under the name of Burgunder & Schwabacher, and in 1889 retired permanently from business. In the various positions he has held he received adequate returns for his labors, and by careful investments increased his capital to such an extent that at one time he was the owner of two thousand acres of valuable land.

On December 16, 1885, Mr. Burgunder was married to Miss Dora L. Lansdale, of Eugene, Oregon, who is a daughter of Robert K. and Nancy H. (Callison) Burgunder, natives of Kentucky and Illinois respectively. The father was a member of one of the many parties that went to the gold fields of California in 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. Burgunder three children were born: Samuel E. and Robert M., both residents of Colfax; and Leonard, who is living at home.

In politics Mr. Burgunder gives his support to the republican party, and in

1882 served as councilman, being elected to the office on the citizens' ticket. He is a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For many years he has been very active in promoting the development of the Inland Empire and he is vice president of the Inland Empire Pioneer Association. Since 1894 he has been one of the most prominent citizens who have been working for the success of the Interstate Fair. His public spiritedness and his ardent support of all progressive measures have made him one of the most prominent, influential and active citizens of Colfax. His retirement from the business world was a severe loss to the mercantile circles, and the respect and regard in which he was held while connected with them won him many lasting friends who now attest his worth.

JOHN EDMUND KENEDY.

Notable among that important and respected class of retired agriculturists, which the state of Washington in such numbers possesses, is John Edmund Kenedy, of Rosalia, Whitman county. He was born in Polk county, Oregon, February 4, 1855, his father being William Kenedy, who was born in North Carolina, and his mother, Sarah (Richardson) Kenedy, a native of Illinois. The parents were among the hardy pioneers who in 1852 braved the long, tedious journey across the great American plains, driving from the state of Illinois to Oregon, where they took up their abode and where the remainder of their lives was passed.

John Edmund Kenedy was educated in the public schools of Oregon where he remained, alternating between assisting his father in farm work and carefully pursuing his studies, until 1872, when he removed to Whitman county, Washington, and took up homestead and timber culture claims near Rosalia. The government land which he obtained in this manner comprised three hundred and twenty acres. In due time he received his patents from the government and continued working successfully on his farm until by the year 1900 he had increased his holdings to eight hundred and seventy acres of fine tillable land. Early in his farming career he began raising stock in considerable amounts, a practice which he continued up until about 1893. Since 1900 in connection with his farm work, which he has never abandoned, he engaged in mining to a large extent. Among mercantile enterprises conceived by Mr. Kenedy is the Pine Creek Dairy of Spokane, which he established in that year, and conducted until 1901, when he disposed of that interest. From 1874 until 1886 he was in partnership with Melville E. Choate and he had no individual holdings until after the dissolution of that partnership.

Mr. Kenedy was married at Waverly, Washington, September 28, 1887, to Miss Melissa J. Loy, who was born in Kansas and is a daughter of Samuel A. and Jane (McCarthy) Loy, natives of Pennsylvania and Michigan respectively. Mrs. Kenedy with her parents crossed the plains in covered wagons in 1882. By her marriage she became the mother of two children: Edith E., now Mrs. Ella Stone, of Whitman county; and Loy Melville, who remains at home with his parents. Politically Mr. Kenedy is a republican of the independent type and has for four years been a member of the Rosalia city council. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the Odd Fellows lodge, in which he is an active worker who has filled all of the chairs. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Farmers

Union and the United Artisans. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kenedy are members of the Christian church wherein he is serving as a trustee.

As a son of the great northwest Mr. Kenedy is not unacquainted with those pioneer experiences which were so common and oftentimes hazardous in the early days. In his early manhood he assisted in the building of two stockades for the protection of the white settlers against the Indians, one of these being located at Pine City and one below Rosalia. An active man throughout his business life, assisting greatly in the building up of the communities in which he lived, active in civic and fraternal as well as business circles, he has by his earnest, well directed efforts long since become recognized as one of the prominent, valued and most highly respected citizens of Whitman county.

JAMES BARRETT HOLT.

The tendency of the age is toward specialization. Investigation has broadened knowledge to such an extent that it would be impossible for any individual to know all there is to be known concerning any science, profession or industrial interest of the world. After gaining a knowledge of the general principles the individual may carry his study to a high degree of perfection in special lines and attain therein a proficiency which would be impossible under other circumstances. Such a course has James B. Holt followed, becoming recognized as an able orchardist. He is engaged in this pursuit near Pullman, Whitman county. His birth occurred at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, September 21, 1851, his parents being Alfred and Harriet (Thomas) Holt, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina respectively.

James B. Holt pursued his early education in the public schools of South Carolina. In 1861 his parents removed to Marietta, Georgia, and he entered the schools of that city. In the spring of 1866 his parents came to Oregon by way of New York, Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco, and after settling in Linn county, Oregon, James Holt again entered the public schools. His term here, however, lasted but three months. The following year he undertook to assist his father in his agricultural pursuits and gained some knowledge of the duties and intricacies of farm culture. He remained at home thus employed until 1871 when he, in company with his parents, went to Rebel Flat three miles south of Colfax. There he took up a one hundred and sixty acre homestead claim, a preemption claim of one hundred and sixty acres and eighty acres timber land. He devoted his time to developing this property while he was proving it up, and it was his home until 1877. When he came to this country he had brought horses and cattle with him, and in 1877, in partnership with his father, he engaged in stock dealing, trading horses and cows for sheep. Previously, in the winter of 1875, when he had one hundred head of cattle he lost all but fifteen. In 1878 he engaged in the horse business on Union Flat and three years later removed to Wawawai on the Snake river where he, in partnership with J. B. Tabor, purchased four hundred acres and put out sixty acres of peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, cherries, apples and grapes. He continued to cultivate and improve this land



J. B. HOLT

until 1889 when he formed a corporation which purchased the adjoining land until they controlled one thousand acres. As he took the initiative in incorporating this company he was subsequently given charge of its management, and much of the productivity of this property, two hundred and fifty acres of which is planted to fruit trees, is due to his efforts. He remained there until the panic of 1893 when they lost so heavily that they were compelled to dispose of the property and after that transaction Mr. Holt had but three hundred dollars as capital with which to start in business again. The corporation had been composed in part of J. A. Perkins, W. J. Hamilton, Dr. Mitchell and H. H. Spalding. In 1894 Mr. Holt removed to Albion, Washington, rented a small place and began to raise hogs, chickens and garden truck. This enterprise was conducted on a very small scale, but as rapidly as his resources allowed he added to the property and stock until in 1896, when he removed to Pullman, Washington, and opened a small commission house. In these various undertakings he had tried to regain his former fortune and in 1901 was able to purchase twenty-five acres adjoining Pullman and planted it in orchard. He continued developing this property and met with such success that in 1910 he sold six thousand boxes of apples and is now one of the leading small orchardists of Pullman county. But he has not confined his attention wholly to agricultural pursuits, but is associated with the leading business-men of Pullman and is stockholder, director and vice president of the Star Bottling & Manufacturing Company, and a stockholder in the Leo Fruit Produce Company.

In Whitman county, on the 28th of October, 1875, Mr. Holt was married to Miss Henrietta Tabor, a native of Oregon and a daughter of John B. and Malsina (Taylor) Tabor, both of whom were born in Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Holt three children were born: Mrs. W. R. Brewer, who is residing in St. Louis, Missouri, and is the mother of one child; Harold G., who is living at home and attending Washington College; and Eva, who died at the age of twelve years.

In politics Mr. Holt has always voted with the democratic party. He holds membership in the Masons and the Woodmen of the World. His prominence and interest in civic affairs are shown by an incident which occurred when the county seat of Whitman county was to be established. In the contest for this Mr. Holt drove a stake on his land and called it Whitman City and that place contested with Colfax for the seat.

ODELL V. BRYSON.

Odell V. Bryson, who is conducting a furniture store in Colfax, was born in Oregon on the 26th of June, 1868, and is a son of Isaac L. and Harriet (Darling) Bryson, natives of Ohio and Illinois respectively. The parents removed to Whitman county in 1871, and settled seven miles north of Colfax on the Palouse river, where the son, Odell V. Bryson, spent his boyhood and youth. His education was acquired in the public schools of Colfax and subsequently in the University of Washington at Seattle, in which institution he remained through the sophomore year. He received a free scholarship for Whitman county from James V. Odell and John Lawrence in a competitive examination. Later he engaged in farming in Whitman county, but in 1895 gave up agricultural pursuits to engage in the butcher business

at Garfield where he remained for one year. After this he taught school and was employed in making railroad ties until 1897 when he returned to Colfax and accepted employment putting up straw. Two years later, when he had earned enough money to make the final payment upon his Garfield property, he purchased a coal company and entered upon a business career for himself, this concern being known as the Colfax Fuel Company. In 1906 he opened a warehouse at Almota, but the following year returned to Colfax and engaged in the furniture business, which he is still conducting. He carries a well selected stock, and by a careful study of the wants of his customers he is proving that his establishment is a most satisfactory and valuable asset to the mercantile world of Colfax.

On November 18, 1905, Mr. Bryson was married to Miss Ida Kartowitz, who is a native of Germany and a daughter of Carl and Wilhelmina (Streech) Kartowitz, both of whom are at present residing in Germany. Mr. Bryson holds membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Brotherhood of America, of which he is secretary, the Moose and the Commercial Club of Colfax. He is also a member of the Christian church. Politically he gives his support to the republican party, but frequently casts his vote for man or principal rather than according to party dictates. Throughout the various periods he has resided in Colfax he has won the respect and regard of his fellow citizens, which he holds because of his integrity, loyalty and high sense of honor. He is recognized as one of the most enterprising citizens of Colfax and his assistance is never lacking when any measure is proposed which will further the social, moral and educational development of the town.

MATT BAUMGARTNER.

Germany has furnished a valuable class of citizens to the new world. They have brought with them from their native country the unremitting energy and perseverance characteristic of the Teutonic race and in the great majority of cases have attained success in the management of varied business affairs. Matt Baumgartner, who is residing in Spokane, was born at Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, on the 31st of March, 1872, his parents being George and Katherine (Weber) Baumgartner. The mother died in 1910. In his native land the father was an architect and contractor.

Until he was nineteen years of age Matt Baumgartner attended school in Germany being graduate of the School of Mines at Freiburg, and he later assisted his father in the contracting business until time to enter the usual required military service. After the completion of his term he came to the United States, locating first in California, where he mined for two years, and then was engaged as a chemist assayer in San Francisco and the Coeur d'Alenes. He was interested in mining in Arizona, Colorado and Montana for a short time, after which he went to the Coeur d'Alene mining district, where he has since been interested. He is serving as president of the Liston Mining Company and is a life member and the president of the Washington state branch of the American Mining Congress.

At Wallace, Idaho, on the 5th of January, 1898, Mr. Baumgartner was married to Miss Mamie Frances Allen, a daughter of James and Katherine Allen and a

sister of Eddie Allen, the Irish comedian, whose stage name was Allen Doon. Mrs. Baumgartner possesses artistic talent of a high order and has painted a number of excellent pictures, making a specialty of figure painting. By her marriage she has become the mother of one child, Katherine Hughe, who is attending school.

Politically Mr. Baumgartner gives his support to the republican party and fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in the blue lodge. The prosperity of the companies in which he is interested is due in a large measure to their president, who gives his whole time and most careful attention to their management. Among those who have achieved prominence as men of marked ability and substantial worth in Spokane Mr. Baumgartner occupies a prominent position.

HANS MUMM.

A German-American citizen who has distinguished himself in many ways during an extended residence in the northwest is Hans Mumm, government weather observer at Rosalia, a retired farmer who was the pioneer of the bee industry in this section and a school director throughout all his life. He was born in Germany, May 8, 1852, his parents being Hans and Wiebke (Mueller) Mumm. Hans Mumm was educated in the excellent graded schools of Germany and in 1862 began working with his father on the farm, a vocation which he followed until the death of his parents in 1872, when he entered the bee industry and followed that line of work until 1880, in which year he came to the conclusion that the new world offered advantages not to be found in the fatherland and emigrated to the United States.

On landing on this side of the Atlantic he crossed the great American continent to the Palouse country, Washington, where he settled in the locality in which his brother Wesley had previously located and there took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and also another of similar size under the timber culture laws, his land being situated five miles northeast of Rosalia. He labored incessantly and by his well directed efforts he early succeeded in placing the greater part of his land under a good state of cultivation and added to the farm such improvements as were necessary. After obtaining government patent to this land he again engaged in his former occupation, that of bee culture, thus becoming the pioneer of the bee business in this community. In addition to these interests he is a stockholder in the National Bank of Rosalia, owns stock in the local telephone company and also in the Rosalia Water Company of which concern he is the treasurer. He has also given a considerable share of his time and attention to the raising of fruit. His labors on the farm were eminently successful and after engaging actively in various lines of business until 1907, he retired in that year and removed to Rosalia, where he is now living. In addition to his property near Rosalia he has considerable holdings in Spokane and Everett, Washington.

It was in 1875 that Mr. Mumm was married to Miss Louisa Binge, the ceremony taking place prior to his emigration to this country. His bride is a daughter of Daniel and Anna C. (Wuelfer) Binge, both natives and lifelong residents of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Mumm were born two children: Hans, who was graduated from the college at Pullman in 1901, and who afterward married Miss Susan

Spaulding, by whom he has one daughter, Lois Annette; and Anna, still living at home with her parents.

When he left Germany, taking with him his passports, Mr. Mumm did so with the full intention of becoming an American citizen, and one of his first acts upon arriving in Washington was to officially declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States, renouncing all allegiance to governments, princes and potentates of Germany and every other country whatsoever. On reviewing the political situation of the country he became affiliated with the republican party and in 1892 he was appointed by the government of the United States as weather observer at Rosalia. He has a finely kept office and his efficient service in this connection has been of great value to the people of this community and surrounding country. He has always taken great interest in educational matters and has all his life been a school director.

The successful business career of Mr. Mumm, when considered in connection with the interest which he has taken in educational and civic matters, furnishes a conspicuous example of the splendid German-American citizens who in such large numbers now give fealty to the American flag. Perhaps no nationality of foreign birth or language has contributed in so large a degree to the citizenship of this great country as have the Germans. The splendid educational facilities possessed by the fatherland is no doubt a great factor in making this true. Mr. Mumm in his business and public life has always formed friends in large numbers and by his consistent, affable and sociable demeanor has held, probably, a larger proportion of them than has the large majority of men. His dealings in all the affairs of life have always been characterized by integrity, impartiality and fairness and he is in all respects one of the most valued and highly esteemed citizens of the country of his adoption.

II. T. BURNETT.

II. T. Burnett, who has been connected with the commercial activities of Davenport for the past five years, was born in London, England, on the 10th of August, 1869, and is a son of C. Compton and Sarah A. Burnett. The father, who was a clergyman in the church of England, emigrated to the United States with his wife and family in 1872, locating in Iowa. There he followed his profession for eleven years when he came to Spokane, Washington, as rector of All Saints church.

As he was a child of only three years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to the United States, H. T. Burnett obtained his education in the public schools of Iowa and Spokane. He was an industrious, enterprising lad and during his school days used to earn his own spending money by working at various occupations suitable for one of his age. It was at this time that the Spokane Falls Review, now the Spokesman Review, was founded and Mr. Burnett carried and delivered the first issues of this paper, of which he is now the exclusive representative in Davenport. When he had attained the age of seventeen years he left school and located on his father's ranch, in the vicinity of Spokane, devoting his attention to its cultivation during the succeeding four years. Deciding at the expiration of that period that he wanted to learn a trade he returned to the city

and entered the National Iron Works as a machinist's apprentice. At the end of his three years' service he entered the employment of Graham & Company, wholesale and retail stationers, with whom he remained for twelve and a half years. He was a faithful and conscientious employe, early displaying qualities that won for him the confidence of the firm, who promoted him from time to time in accordance with the ability he displayed until he was manager of the wholesale stationery department, from which position he resigned in 1906 to come to Davenport. By reason of his thrift he had acquired sufficient capital to engage in business for himself and coming to Davenport he opened a book and stationery store. He carries a full and complete line of periodicals and newspapers and also keeps a stock of confectionery and toys and such notions as are usually handled in an establishment of this kind. His store is well kept and tastefully arranged and naturally attracts many patrons, while the gracious and courteous treatment accorded all enables Mr. Burnett to retain his customers. He has built up a very good business during the period of his operations here and is constantly gaining patronage.

Spokane was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Burnett to Miss Margaret Meacham, a daughter of George Meacham of that city, on the 15th of July, 1901. Of this union there have been born four children: Ruth, whose birth occurred in 1903; Trafford, born in 1906; and Herbert and Hugh, twins, who were born in 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are members of the Episcopal church, in the work of which they take an active and earnest interest, Mr. Burnett at the present time being treasurer. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being identified with Davenport Lodge, No. 55, of which he has been financier for the past three years, and he is affiliated with the Redmen, holding the office of collector in this order. His political support Mr. Burnett gives to the republican party, the policy of which receives his unqualified indorsement, but he does not take an active part in municipal affairs, feeling that his personal matters require his undivided time and attention.

EDMUND EVERETT FLOOD.

The annals of successful and extensive business operations of the great north-west are not surpassed in comparative splendor or magnitude by those of any section in the United States. A conspicuous figure in the history of this part of the Union is Edmund Everett Flood, manager of the Broadview Dairy Farm, adjoining the city limits of Rosalia, Whitman county, Oregon. The name of Flood is not distinguished by business interests and activities alone, however, as in the veins of the subject of this review flows the blood of the patriots of 1776, to whose self-sacrificing and perilous labors in the founding of this republic we are indebted to for the liberties and the civilization which we today enjoy. This is true, as both the paternal and maternal great-grandfathers of Mr. Flood were actively engaged in the war of the revolution.

Mr. Flood was born in the state of Maine, July 11, 1881. The grandfathers were David Flood and John Brackett, both of Massachusetts, and the father was

Allen H. Flood, a native of Maine, and the mother Elizabeth Brackett, born and reared in New Hampshire. The parents removed to Marshall, Washington, in 1889, where they settled and where Mr. Flood received a common-school education, finishing in the schools of Spokane. The father, with true pioneer spirit, drove oxen in the lumber camps of Washington and worked at the dairying business in a small way to support his family. From 1896 to 1898 Edmund E. Flood worked for a dairyman and continued his schooling and in 1898 he worked in the small dairy owned and operated by his father. In 1899 he moved to Butte, Montana, where he entered the employ of the Butte Gas Company, and remained with that concern for about a year. He then returned to Spokane and entered into partnership with C. B. Foote in the plumbing business, the firm name being C. B. Foote & Company. This proved to be a disastrous business venture and in the fall of the same year Mr. Flood removed to Seattle and entered the employ of the Seattle Gas Company. In the spring of the following year he returned to Spokane and established the Broadview Dairy Company, the dairy comprising at its beginning thirty-six cows. He continued in this business in Spokane until increasing patronage demanded a larger place. Accordingly, in 1904, through his efforts, the Broadview Dairy Farm was incorporated, with A. H. Flood, president; E. E. Flood, vice president, and F. B. Flood, secretary. In 1906 this corporation changed the place of its operations to Marshall Junction, purchasing six hundred acres and establishing a dairy with one hundred and fifty cows. In 1909 the concern purchased six hundred and forty acres adjoining the town of Rosalia, which became the seat of the Concern's operations. Business grew under the wise management of Mr. Flood as its manager and vice president until now the dairy comprises from six hundred to eight hundred cows and in addition to the six hundred and forty acres which it operates an entire section of land is rented to supplement the six hundred and forty acres it owns in the way of helping to furnish feed for the dairy stock. An important branch of this company's business is a large ice cream factory in Spokane, which also does a general retail milk business and handles one-third of the entire milk supply of that city. In addition to the large interests of Mr. Flood in the dairy at Rosalia and the ice cream factory and milk business at Spokane he is also a stockholder and director of the bank of Rosalia. His ability and untiring efforts in connection with the dairy business have given him prominence throughout this section and he is at present vice president of the Northwestern Live Stock Association. His well known loyalty to the northwest and the untiring interest which he takes in its upbuilding and prosperity have made him popular throughout the business circles of Whitman county, and he is now vice president of the Rosalia Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Flood was married in Rosalia, Washington, on June 28, 1904, to Miss Pebble Mae Fish, of Missouri, a daughter of Robert J. and Temperance (Morgan) Fish, her father being a native of Illinois and her mother of Kentucky. To this union one son has been born, David J. Fraternally Mr. Flood is affiliated with the Masonic order, having progressed in Masonry up to and including the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias, as well as belonging to the Inland Club of Spokane. In his political views he is a republican, although maintaining sufficient independence of the grand old party to vote for other candidates when they appear to him to be more suited to the positions they seek than are the candidates of his own party.

This brilliant young business man, though young in years, has by his own efforts, unaided by inheritances, achieved a business success greatly superior to that which ordinarily befalls the lot of men of mature years. Born of splendid lineage, possessing courage, wisdom, discretion and ambition, he has single-handed and alone fought his way forward in the commercial world until he has become well known in dairying and stock circles throughout this state. The management of the affairs of the large corporation in his hands entails no small responsibility and to his wise and aggressive policies the company is very largely indebted for the great degree of success to which it has attained. It is not to be wondered at that such a man should be popular among his acquaintances and friends, as not only his business ability but his genial, companionable manner everywhere inspire confidence and esteem. Edmund E. Flood is destined to carve out for himself an unusually brilliant and successful business career and is to become still more widely known, more valuable to the northwest and more useful to his community.

GEORGE WILLIAM REED.

George William Reed, who is successfully engaged in the real-estate business at Pullman, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, November 22, 1850. His parents, James M. and Mary C. (Miller) Reed, were born natives of Virginia and were reared and married in that state. In 1858 they removed to Missouri, locating on a farm there. During the Civil war the father served on the Union side in the state militia.

George William Reed, being eight years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, had attended the public schools in his native state for a couple of terms and on reaching Missouri, completed his education in the public schools there. In 1866 he began working on his father's farm, where he remained until 1870, when he started out in life for himself by working as a farm hand in Missouri. In February, 1875, he went to Shasta county, California, and was there employed for one year by the California & Oregon Stage Company. In the fall of 1876 he moved to Chico, California, and until June, 1877, was employed in a sash and door factory. He then came to Washington, locating at Palouse, where he started the first steam sawmill in that district and it was the second steam sawmill in the county, known as Farnsworth, Worley & Company. In 1878 he took charge of and operated the Reed Hotel at Palouse, but after one year removed to a farm six miles north of Pullman, where he homesteaded a tract of one hundred and sixty acres and improved the same, residing there until 1891. He then came to Pullman and engaged in the real-estate and loan business, remaining in this line of work until June, 1893. In that year he bought a half-interest in the grocery store of R. B. Bragg and continued in that work until 1899, the store being conducted under the firm name of Bragg & Reed. He then went to Tacoma, where he was engaged in the grocery business until 1901, when he returned to his home farm and operated the same for one year. Returning to Pullman, he there established a furniture business in partnership with William White, under the firm name of White & Reed. Later Mr. Reed purchased the interest of Mr. White and operated the store as the Reed Furniture Store until 1904, when he sold a half-inter-

est to R. G. Smith and together they managed the furniture store until 1906, when Mr. Reed sold out and has since devoted his entire attention to the real-estate business. He has an extensive patronage and is very successful in his line of work. He is a stockholder in the Leo Vinegar & Produce Company and is at present a member of the Pullman Chamber of Commerce.

At Whelan, Washington, on the 28th of February, 1878, Mr. Reed was united in marriage with Miss Addie Brauham, who was born in Kansas, a daughter of Christopher C. and Rachel (Reilly) Branham, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Ohio. Mr. Branham was one of the early pioneers who crossed the plains with horse teams. To Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been born four children: William Edgar, of Libby, Montana; Leila M., who is now Mrs. Robert M. Ray, of Spokane, Washington, and the mother of one son; Gladys Hazel, at home; and one, who died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Reed is a democrat and he has served as councilman for one term. He has ever been greatly interested in school work and was a member of the board of education for several years, being a member when the first high-school diplomas were granted. In 1877 he was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge in Pullman and is further identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having filled all the chairs in the local lodge, and also the Order of Rebekahs. He is likewise associated with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Reed is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is now a trustee and was the first trustee and one of the organizers of the first church at Pullman. As an early resident of this part of the country he is acquainted with almost the entire history of the county and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present.

ISRAEL DAY LEMLEY.

Among the well known and successful farmers of Whitman county, Washington, is Israel Day Lemley, who was born in Monroe county, Ohio, December 4, 1861, being a son of Peter O. and Elizabeth (Riley) Lemley, both natives of Ohio.

The early youth of Israel Day Lemley was spent in Ohio, where he received a common-school education. As a boy he began actively assisting his father with the work on the farm and so continued until 1887, when he removed to Cheney, Washington, and began farming on his own account on a place four miles west of that town, where he remained until 1890, when, with his two brothers, he purchased three hundred and twenty acres six miles northwest of Rosalia, Whitman county, Washington. His habits of industry and economy, coupled with wise business management, enabled him from time to time to increase his landed holdings until he became the owner of seventeen hundred and seventy-two acres of land. He now has fifteen hundred acres, all of which is located in Spokane county. Mr. Lemley still owns his ranches which are taken care of and cultivated by his sons, while he makes his residence in Rosalia, where he has purchased a home in order that his younger children might have better school facilities.

Mr. Lemley was married in Ohio, in 1881, to Miss Callie Burkey, of that state. Her father, John Burkey, was a native of Switzerland, and her mother, who in her



I. D. LEMLEY

maidenhood was Secretia Dillon, was born in Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Lemley were born nine children: Forest and Clarence, both residing in Spokane county on ranches owned by their father; Homer, who is living in Idaho; Millie, who became the wife of William Vandecar, of Spokane county; and Ada, Addie, Lester, Cyrus and Thelma, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Lemley is an independent democrat in his political views and, although not a politician in the office-seeking sense of the word, he takes time to give a reasonable amount of attention to public affairs. He is deeply interested in educational matters and has been a school trustee for a considerable period. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Farmers Union and the Grange. He takes an active interest in church work and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the trustees. He is also a member of the Rosalia Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lemley is a valued, active and influential citizen in the county of which he is a resident. His activity in public and particularly educational and church affairs have given him an extensive acquaintance so that he is among the better known citizens of Whitman county. In his manner of life he is generous, sociable and patriotic, and his business dealings are characterized by integrity and equal justice to all with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM W. McCREARY.

William W. McCreary is a member of the firm of McCreary & Willard, railroad contractors of Spokane, and for many years has been well known in connection with railway building in the northwest. Capability, energy and determination have been the salient features in winning him success that places him among the leading business men of his class in this part of the country. He was born at Cape Vincent, in the state of New York, July 29, 1857, a son of James and Sarah McCreary. The family is of Scotch origin, although representatives of the name in early generations removed to Ireland, and it was in that country that James McCreary was born. He married Sarah McCormack, who was probably of Irish lineage. They became the parents of two sons but the brother of William W. McCreary died in infancy and his parents died while he was too young to remember them. A small amount of incumbent property was left but he never received anything from this, and is a self-made man, who from early age has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He had no educational advantages save what the common schools afforded. He spent his boyhood days upon a farm but not wishing to follow agricultural pursuits as a life work, he learned the carpenter's trade and in 1880 made his way westward to Minneapolis, where he followed building pursuits, for the city was then growing very rapidly and there was an excellent field for labor in the line of his trade. For about nine years he remained a resident of Minneapolis and then removed to Montana, where he engaged in railroad building on the line of the Northern Pacific, which was then being constructed from Logan to Butte. He had charge of the erection of all of the buildings along the line and was thus engaged until the completion of the road. E. H. McHenry was in charge of the work and G. W. Hendrick was chief engineer on the Northern Pacific.

When the line was completed, Mr. McCreary came to Spokane and took a contract for the terminal buildings at Coulee City on the Central Washington Railroad, which was then building. After the completion of that contract he did some work for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Wallace and at Burke, Idaho. About that time railway construction ceased for some time but later he was appointed bridge and building superintendent for the Idaho division of the road, with offices at Sprague. A few years later the railroad shops and offices at that place were destroyed by fire and the headquarters of the company were then removed to Spokane. Mr. McCreary continued in charge of the bridge building department until 1901, when he left the employ of the railroad company to engage in business on his own account, forming a partnership with Mr. Willard, which connection has since continued. Their business at the present time amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars per year. Mr. McCreary was well established by reputation as a railroad builder when he entered upon his present partnership, owing to the excellent work which he had previously done in other connections and it was therefore not difficult to secure a liberal patronage, which now places him among the successful and substantial business men of Spokane.

On the 7th of December, 1880, at Flandreau, South Dakota, Mr. McCreary was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Owens, a daughter of Richard Owens, and unto them have been born four children: Maud M., the wife of Berton E. Helborn, of Spokane; Harry A., at home; William B., who is attending the Houston school; and Richard Allen, who died at the age of five, in Minneapolis. The family attend the Vincent Methodist church, of which Mr. McCreary is a member. He is interested in its work and contributes generously to its support. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party but without ambition or desire for office. His life record illustrates what may be accomplished when ambition and energy lead the way. There are no obstacles too great to be surmounted if those qualities are dominant forces in the life of an individual. Deprived in youth of many of the advantages which should come to the young through parental care, training and assistance, Mr. McCreary nevertheless came to a realization of the fact that in the individual lies the secret of success and not in time, place or circumstance. He has wisely used his opportunities, proving his worth at every point in his career and thus he has attained the creditable success which is now his.

MOYE WICKS.

Moye Wicks, who has engaged in the practice of law as his real life work and yet has made valuable contributions to literature, is now located in Spokane, where he has secured a clientele of a most important character. He was born at Aberdeen, Mississippi, April 22, 1855, a son of M. J. Wicks and Mrs. Sarah Amanda Wicks, nee Jennings. His father was president of various banks and was also president of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company. A distinguished officer in the Confederate army, he stood so high in the confidence of the Confederate government as to receive the appointment of its chief financial representative in Europe. Moye Wicks is descended from families of distinction in Europe. His

first American ancestor on the paternal side was Lambert Wicks, commander of the *Reprisal*, the first ship of war equipped by President George Washington. In Sloan's *History of Our Navy* it is said: "He it was who first flaunted the American flag in British waters and first burned British ships in sight of British shores." His first American ancestor on the maternal side was Sir Edmund Jennings, who came to Virginia in 1703 as royal lieutenant governor under Queen Anne.

Mr. Wicks was educated in Virginia and Tennessee in the usual classical, mathematical and law courses. In early manhood he edited a country newspaper and later became editor of the *Austin Statesman*, one of the oldest daily papers in Texas. The main pursuit of his life has been the practice of law. He has resided in Los Angeles, California, Houston and Austin, Texas, and is now practicing in Spokane. He has been engaged in many important litigations and has contributed to the establishing of legal principles in numerous leading cases of large import. In some degree he is "a lawyer's lawyer," being often engaged by other attorneys to try cases in court.

Mr. Wicks was married at Los Angeles, California, July 10, 1884, to Miss Moxley Sorrell, a daughter of Colonel Richard Henry Douglas Sorrell, who commanded a Confederate regiment, and niece and namesake of Major General Moxley Sorrell, also of the Confederate army. Mrs. Wicks is descended from a noble French family on her father's side and on her mother's side springs from the Gordons and Jordans, noted families of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Wicks have the following children: Moya; Madeleine, the wife of Robert Joseph Kennedy, a lawyer of Baltimore, Maryland; Muriel; Marion; Mervyn; Mildred; Melville; Moxley Sorrell; and Mallory.

Mr. Wicks is a Catholic in his religious views and in politics is a strict construction democrat—an advocate of the doctrine of John C. Calhoun that the central government at Washington is but the delegated agent for the sovereign states and but their clearing house for the transaction of interstate affairs and for the regulation of their diplomatic and commercial relations with foreign powers. Though an active lawyer in full practice and regarded as one of the eminent representatives of the bar of the northwest because of his comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and his ability to accurately apply its principles, he has found relaxation in literary pursuits and has written several books, notably one entitled "Francis Bacon," which has made a great impression in the higher literary circles of the United States. Extensively read in the literature of many languages, he also has wide knowledge concerning art in its various phases and is well known as a collector of paintings, engravings and rare volumes.

C. H. HOLMES.

C. H. Holmes, one of the prominent citizens of Wilbur who is successfully engaged in the real-estate and loan business, has been a resident of Lincoln county for twenty-two years, and during that time has been identified with various local activities. He was born in Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, on June 17, 1865, and is a son of C. C. and Mary Holmes. The parents were both natives of the state of New

York but they removed to Minnesota in 1837 and there the father engaged in the general mercantile and milling business for many years.

C. H. Holmes was reared at home and given the advantages of a common-school education. He early laid aside his text-books and began his business career, and being a thrifty and energetic youth of much determination of spirit he met with success. At the age of about twenty years he engaged in the lumber and wood business in Sauk Rapids, but believing that the northwest afforded better opportunities and greater advantages, he disposed of his enterprise in 1889 and together with his young wife came to Washington. Lincoln county was his destination and upon his arrival here he filed on a homestead three miles from Wilbur. He was not familiar with agricultural pursuits, but he is a man of practical ideas and clear judgment and by the intelligent direction of his energies met with a goodly measure of success. It was his ambition to again engage in business, however, and with this thought in mind he applied himself tirelessly to the operation of his ranch. His efforts were rewarded with constantly increasing returns during the succeeding seven years, which, together with the price of his ranch, which he sold in 1896, enabled him to engage in the general mercantile business in Wilbur. He carried a well assorted stock of merchandise that he offered at reasonable prices and met with little difficulty in building up a profitable trade. He continued to conduct this store for nine years and at the end of that time sold it to Mr. Parks and in 1906 he opened a real-estate and loan office. This has proven to be a lucrative undertaking and he has negotiated some large transactions. Since engaging in this business Mr. Holmes has been instrumental in the upbuilding and development of this section of the county, as through his efforts many settlers have been induced to locate in and adjacent to Wilbur. He has acquired some valuable holdings in the Little Kettle mining country, that are being developed, and he also owns four hundred and eighty acres of fine wheat land, which he rents to good advantage.

On the 4th of March, 1888, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. G. Waltman, a daughter of J. S. Waltman, a well known veterinary surgeon of Minnesota, and they have become the parents of Harry, Roy, Byron, Cecil, Ida, Earl, Sylvia, Ernest, Lea and Roland, all of whom are attending school.

The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics Mr. Holmes is a republican. He is a public-spirited man and takes an active interest in all movements that affect the welfare of the community.

JAMES ALEXANDER MacLEAN, PH. D., LL. D.

Among the foremost educators and scholars of the northwest stands James Alexander MacLean who is president and professor of political science in the University of Idaho. His birth occurred on the 2d of August, 1868, at Mayfair, Ontario, his parents being Alexander and Hannah (Bateman) MacLean. James A. MacLean received his academic preparation at the Strathroy Collegiate Institute from 1880 to '85. After completing his course in the University of Toronto in 1892, where he received the degree of B. A., he entered Columbia University and the following year received the degree of M. A., and in 1894 the degree of Ph. D. During these years he specialized in economics and jurisprudence and because of

his keen intellect and careful study he was elected to the professorship of political science in the University of Colorado, which chair he held from 1894 to 1900. In that year he resigned his chair in the University of Colorado and became president of the University of Idaho. He continues to hold this position, and his ability both here and at the University of Colorado was given public recognition when in 1905 the University of Colorado conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He stands as one of the foremost scholars of the country in his particular department, and the recognition given his ability is national.

He holds membership in the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the National Council of the N. E. A., and the American Association of State Universities.

Dr. MacLean was married on the 5th of October, 1907, to Miss Mary V. Robinson, of Moscow, Idaho. To their union three children were born: Alexander R., whose birth occurred on the 13th of September, 1908; Francis R., born February 7, 1910; and Alan H., whose birth occurred on the 3d of August, 1911. Although Dr. and Mrs. MacLean reside in Moscow, they are well known throughout the northwest, not only because of their educational prestige but because of their social qualities.

The University of Idaho, of which Dr. MacLean is president, was established by a territorial legislature and opened for the reception of pupils on the 12th of October, 1892. It is most attractively situated on a hill overlooking the city of Moscow and its campus comprises sixty-five acres. The buildings in which its activities are carried on are all modern and substantial structures, and attest the prosperity and rapid growth of the institution. The Administration building which replaces the original one destroyed by fire in 1906, was first occupied in September, 1909. It is three stories high with central tower and covers a ground space of two hundred fifty-four by one hundred and fifty feet. It is one of the most imposing structures on the campus, being in collegiate Gothic style, built of red pressed brick with buff colored sandstone trimmings. Because of the disaster to the other Administration building by fire this one has been made absolutely fire proof. The Engineering building which was erected in 1901-02, is a three-story brick structure with a ground plan of sixty by one hundred eight feet. Liszt Hall, which was formerly the Horticultural building, is now refitted for the department of music. Ridenbaugh Hall, which is sufficiently large to accommodate one hundred students, serves as the women's dormitory. It was completed in 1902 and is a three-story brick building furnished according to the most modern and approved plans. The armory and gymnasium which was finished in 1904, is a large rectangular structure of red brick with a ground plan of one hundred twenty-nine by sixty-four feet. This was erected at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. The annex to the gymnasium, which was completed last year, is a wooden structure sixty by one hundred and eighty feet, and is known as Lewis Court. The Assay building is a low structure having a floor space of one hundred ten by fifty-two feet. It is built of selected brick with rubble foundation, and is fully equipped for assaying. The Metallurgical Laboratory is built of red pressed brick and is one of the best laboratories in the northwest. It has a ground plan of eighty-four by ninety-six feet. The total cost of the mining buildings amounted to forty thousand dollars. One of the most imposing buildings on the campus is Morrill Hall, which is devoted to the College

of Agriculture, and is also the Agriculture Experiment Station. It was completed in 1906 and is built of brick and stone, its cost being about fifty thousand dollars. In 1907 the experimental work of the university was greatly augmented by the erection of a flour mill for experimental work in the improvement of wheat. One end is designed for the investigation of fruit by-products. The forge shop, which is thirty by thirty-four feet, was added in 1907 to the equipment of the department of mechanical engineering. The university also maintains two green-houses, each fifty by eighteen feet. A dairy barn and stock-judging pavilion were erected in the summer of 1912 at a cost of nine thousand, five hundred dollars. They represent the highest standards of convenience, utility and sanitation in buildings designed for live stock. The herd that is housed and exhibited in these buildings includes many individual animals that are well known in all the prize rings of the country. As is usually the case, the library is one of the most complete departments of the institution. It is located on the second floor of the Administration building and contains over twenty thousand volumes in addition to several hundred pamphlets, and receives regularly about one hundred twenty copies of the leading periodicals, both general and technical, in English and foreign languages and also over one hundred Idaho newspapers. The enrollment of the students during the last year was five hundred twenty-seven.

Much of the prosperity of the university at the present time is due to the untiring efforts of its president and to the liberal support which he receives from the citizens of Idaho, their confidence having been placed in him because of the admirable record which he has made in educational work. A state university has the possibilities of aiding more directly in the development of its commonwealth than any other line of educational institution, its duty being especially to promote such departments as will aid in the material development of the state which supports it.

ISAAC J. GALBRAITH.

Spokane stands high among the cities of the west in the appearance of its streets and buildings. Although its growth has been almost phenomenal, at the same time its builders have taken time to consider the effect of their operations. Its buildings are both substantial and adequate and reflect due credit upon the architects, the contractors and the promoters of the city. Among its finer class of buildings are the First Methodist Episcopal church, the Corbet building and the Gandy building, all of which have been erected by the firm of Galbraith & Telander, whose offices are in the Empire State building and of which Isaac J. Galbraith is the senior member. Mr. Galbraith was born in Monongahela, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of November, 1859, his parents being Robert and Sarah (Reed) Galbraith, whose deaths occurred in 1904 and 1868 respectively. The father was captain of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Civil war and was in active service for four years, participating in the battles of the Wilderness and Gettysburg.

Isaac J. Galbraith received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native state. Subsequently he attended Wesleyan University for three years. After he had completed these courses he began the study of architecture by entering

the offices of a prominent Pittsburg architect. Until 1882 he was thus employed before engaging in business for himself in partnership with William McBride under the firm name of McBride & Galbraith. This firm had the distinction of designing the first ten-story building that was erected in Pittsburg. Because of ill health Mr. Galbraith removed to Montana in 1887 and was there engaged in business until 1898, when he came to Spokane, where he has since been continuously engaged in business activities. While in Montana he designed the building erected by that state at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. Three years ago he retired from the architectural business and entered the contracting business with J. F. Telander under the firm name of Galbraith & Telander. In addition to their office in this city they also maintain one in Portland, Oregon. The many buildings which they have erected in this city attest their ability and the extensive patronage which they enjoy among the prominent citizens of this city indicates that their methods, integrity and constructive work are thoroughly appreciated. Much of their success is due to the untiring efforts, the superior knowledge and the careful direction of the senior partner, Isaac J. Galbraith.

On the 28th of May, 1882, Mr. Galbraith was married, at Pittsburg, to Miss Laura Nesbit, a daughter of William and Eliza Nesbit. To their union four children have been born: Cecil C., who was formerly employed as civil engineer by the Great Northern Railroad, and is now engaged at the Bremerton navy yard; Earl C., government mining examiner for the state of Montana; and Charles S. and Winfield, who are students in the high school of this city. Fraternally Mr. Galbraith is a Mason, having attained the third degree, and also held membership in the Knights of Pythias, in which organization he passed through all the chairs but from which he has resigned. To such men as Mr. Galbraith Spokane owes much of its development, and the improvements which are being made along civic lines are in a great measure due to his assistance and interest.

N. RUSSELL HILL.

N. Russell Hill, editor and manager of the Lincoln County Times at Davenport, is one of the youngest and best known newspaper men in the county. He is a native of Oregon, his birth having occurred at Eugene on the 13th of September, 1888, his parents being Jacob F. and Margaret (Sparks) Hill. The family became residents of Davenport in 1894, and here the mother passed away on the 29th of May, ten years later, but the father is still living and for the past six years has held the office of postmaster.

The greater part of the twenty-three years of N. Russell Hill's life has been spent in Davenport, to whose public-school system he is indebted for his education. After graduating from the high school he immediately began preparations for his future career, which he had decided should be that of a newspaper man, by entering the office of the paper now edited by him. He spent three years there in different capacities, thus fully familiarizing himself with the work of the various departments of a country paper. During the succeeding two and a half years he assisted his father in the postoffice, but preferring the vocation of a journalist he subsequently spent six months on the Inland Herald at Spokane and a similar period on the

Odessa (Washington) Record. Returning to Davenport he has ever since been editor and manager of the Lincoln County Times, displaying rare efficiency in both capacities. He is an ambitious young man, of high ideals and definite purpose, who fully recognizes the power of the press in the upbuilding and development of the moral and intellectual standards of a community. His paper stands for truth and right and is fearless in its denunciation of those methods, in either commercial or public life, that are not in accordance with the highest standards. He is progressive in his ideas, and most enthusiastically champions the adoption of every movement that means the advancement of the community or its best interests.

On the 9th of October, 1909, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Phillips, a daughter of J. B. and Josephine (Matherly) Phillips, fuller mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

In political matters Mr. Hill is a republican, and through the columns of his paper at all times gives his unqualified support to the men and measures of this party. Although he has not yet attained his twenty-fourth year, Mr. Hill holds a position in the business world and in the regard of the community that would be a credit to many an older man. His years have been well spent, each contributing its full quota toward the attainment of the standard he has ever held before himself as the fulfilment of life's purpose.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NYE.

One of the well known business men who has been identified with Garfield, Whitman county, Washington, since 1887, is Mr. George Washington Nye, cashier of the Garfield National Bank. Mr. Nye was born in Ohio, August 21, 1859, a son of James and Anna (Sherriek) Nye, both natives of the Buckeye state. He received his education in the public schools of Ohio, finishing at the normal school at Ada in that state. In 1879 he became a teacher in his native state, a profession which he followed until in 1885, when he removed to Gilliam county, Oregon, where he continued teaching, his first experience being under the time-honored boarding-around system. His next experience in making a livelihood was when he became a clerk in J. W. Smith's general mercantile store in Arlington, Oregon, where he was employed until the summer of 1886, removing to Colfax, Whitman county, Washington, on the 1st of June of that year. On his arrival in that city he secured employment as a clerk in the store of A. E. Braeman, where he remained until January 1, 1887, at which time he settled in Garfield and entered into partnership with J. C. Lawrence and Greenville C. Holbrook in the hardware business. He owned a half interest and was general manager of the business, a connection which he maintained until 1889. He was then variously employed until in 1890 when he went to Kendrick, Idaho, and laid out the town site. In November of the same year he returned to Garfield and established the Bank of Garfield, of which he became a stockholder, director and cashier. In 1898 he engaged in the real-estate business and was connected with this until in 1901, when he returned to the banking business in connection with the Bank of Garfield, which at that time was a private institution and of which he became part owner and assistant cashier. Mr. Nye retained his connection with this bank until 1908, when it was



GEORGE W. NYE

reorganized as the Garfield National Bank with Mr. Nye as cashier, a position which he has since held.

On the 14th of June, 1887, Mr. Nye was married, in Ohio, to Miss Priscilla B. McCleery, a native of that state and a daughter of William McCleery, also of Ohio. Unto them have been born three children: Eva, the wife of Fred Boyd, of Garfield, who has a little daughter; and Blanch and Beryle, yet at home. Mr. Nye in his political allegiance affiliates with the republican party. He is a distinguished member of the Knights of Pythias, having filled all of its chairs. In his religious association he is a Presbyterian, holding the position of trustee of his church.

The active and successful business career of George Washington Nye in the great northwest, particularly in Garfield, where he has longest resided, has contributed in a marked degree to the upbuilding of the business and social interests of this section. Reliability and integrity have been characteristic of him throughout his career and his cordiality of manner as well as his personal magnetism and optimistic nature have surrounded him with an unusually large circle of intimate business, social and fraternal friends. He takes an active interest in all those projects which are calculated to advance the city and county and is in all respects one of the most valuable and able members of the community.

GUSTAVE REITH.

Gustave Reith, manager of The Holly-Mason Hardware Company, located at Howard and Railroad streets, is well known in the business circles of this city, having been actively identified with the above named concern for twenty-two years. He is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Lansing, that state, in 1861, and a son of John and Henrietta (Kerndt) Reith. His parents were born and reared in Germany, whence they emigrated to the United States about 1854, locating in Iowa. They were subsequently married in Dubuque, whence they moved to Lansing, where for many years the father was engaged in the hardware business, being one of the pioneer merchants of the town.

Reared at home, Gustave Reith, attended the common schools of his native town in the acquirement of an education until he was sixteen years of age. Laying aside his text-books he then entered upon a business career in his father's store. In the three years he served as a clerk there he familiarized himself with the business sufficiently to warrant his seeking a larger field, and at the expiration of that period he went to Chicago, where for four years he was employed as clerk to the manager and buyer of a large wholesale hardware company. This was prior to the advent of the typewriter and telephone, and naturally conditions and methods at that period bore little resemblance to those of the present. He was ambitious and enterprising and was impatient to make progress, so in 1885 he decided to come to the Pacific coast, believing that here he would find better opportunities and greater advantages than were afforded east of the Mississippi. Upon his arrival in the northwest, in 1886, he located in Spokane, where he remained until February of the following year when he went to the Coeur d'Alene mining district. There he became associated with J. H. Boyd in establishing the first hardware store on the

south fork of the Coeur d'Alene river. This was operated for three years under the name of J. H. Boyd & Company, but at the expiration of that time they sold it to J. R. Marks & Company of Murray, Idaho, who owned hardware stores in all of the principal mining towns in the Coeur d'Alene district. In June, 1889, Mr. Reith returned to Spokane and entered the employ of The Holly, Mason & Marks Hardware Company, now The Holly-Mason Hardware Company, as a department buyer and manager. He was subsequently promoted and for the past fifteen years he has occupied his present position, having general supervision of the buying for the general establishment and he also engages all of the help. When he first became identified with this enterprise it was located on Riverside avenue and was an exclusive retail store, but they have since extended the scope of their activities by adding a wholesale department. During the period of Mr. Reith's management this has been promoted along intelligent lines and has developed in a marvelous manner, so that the greater part of their business now is done with the retail merchants. It is one of the largest hardware houses not only in Spokane but in the northwest and it is rapidly growing, their receipts showing marked increase from year to year.

Mr. Reith is unmarried and for the past ten years has made his home at the Spokane Club. He has always been very much absorbed in his business interests and has never devoted much time to either social or public affairs. However, he is a progressive man and meets the requirements of good citizenship by appearing at the polls on election day and he can always be depended upon to give his support and cooperation to any movement that he feels will tend to advance the best interests of the community. In common with the majority of business men in this vicinity he is heavily interested in mines, owning some shares that will ultimately prove very valuable and also in real estate in the city. During the long period of his residence in Spokane, Mr. Reith has formed many close ties among those with whom he has been associated and now has a large circle of friends, who hold him in high regard both by reason of his excellent business ability and because of his many fine personal qualities.

W. S. BLISS.

W. S. Bliss has been engaged in the restaurant and bakery business in Reardan for the past thirteen years. As he has met with success in the development of this enterprise he has extended his activities in various other lines and is financially interested in several local concerns. His birth occurred in Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, on Christmas day, 1872, his parents being Noah J. and Gilitha (Green) Bliss, likewise natives of Illinois. The father, who was a veteran of the Civil war, devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until his death in 1889.

Reared at home in the acquirement of his education, W. S. Bliss attended the public schools of Mount Vernon until the death of his father, which occurred when he was seventeen years of age. As his mother then needed his assistance he laid aside his text-books and during the succeeding ten years devoted his entire time and attention to the work of the farm. At the end of that time he decided to come to the northwest, feeling assured that he would here find better opportunities and advantages in a business way than were afforded in the more thickly settled

portions of the east. He came to Washington in 1899, first settling in Tacoma. He did not have a trade, but as teachers were in great demand and their services were well remunerated he secured a certificate and engaged in teaching for four months. At the end of that time he went to Clark county, and there for two years he followed such pursuits as provided him with an honest and honorable means of earning his living. As he was thrifty and temperate in his habits he managed to save from his earnings, during that time, four hundred dollars. His next removal was to eastern Oregon, where he was employed on a stock ranch for six months. This work did not prove entirely congenial, however, so he gave it up and went to Pendleton, that state. He only remained there for a brief period and then returned to Washington, being located in Spokane for a short time. From there he came to Reardan in 1892, and here he has continued to reside.

When he came here, Mr. Bliss decided to engage in business for himself and purchased a restaurant and subsequently built a bakery that he has ever since operated. That he has prospered in his undertaking is evidenced by the fact that on three different occasions he has been compelled to enlarge his quarters. He is a practical man with high standards of commercial integrity and is conducting his business in such a way as to win and retain the confidence of those who give him their patronage. As he has prospered he has extended his interests by investing in various local enterprises, and he is now a stockholder in the Farmers' State Bank of Reardan and the Western Empire Insurance Company of Spokane. He is likewise a stockholder and director of the Farmers' Telephone Company of Reardan and stockholder and general manager of the Kettle River Mining Company.

Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and the Foresters. He also belongs to Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while he votes the republican ticket. He takes an active interest in all municipal affairs and has for some years discharged the duties of justice of the peace. Mr. Bliss is highly regarded in local business circles, as he conducts his transactions in an honorable, straightforward manner, while in matters of citizenship he is enterprising and progressive.

GEORGE BANDY.

George Bandy, one of the enterprising young business men of Wilbur, is the proprietor of a drug store in the conduct of which he is meeting with a gratifying measure of success. His birth occurred in Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the 4th of April, 1879, and he is a son of Robert H. and Amy (Beal) Bandy, who are likewise natives of North Carolina. The parents removed to Washington in 1887, first locating at Harrington but the following year they came to Wilbur, and here the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the prominent and substantial ranchmen of the county. He has now withdrawn from active work and is living retired in Wilbur, where he and his wife enjoy the comfort and ease as well as leisure made possible by the competence acquired through the intelligent direction of their activities in early life.

The first eight years in the life of George Bandy were passed in his native state, where he was introduced to the elements of English learning. After coming to

Washington he continued his education in the grammar and high schools of Lincoln county until he was graduated from the latter institution. He subsequently entered the State College at Pullman, where he studied for four years being graduated with the class of 1901 with the degree of Ph. G. Upon the completion of his course in pharmacy he returned to Wilbur and took a position in the drug store of Dr. B. H. Yount, where he had been employed during his vacations while attending college. He remained in his service until 1903, when he purchased the store which he has ever since conducted with increasing prosperity. Mr. Bandy is an energetic man of progressive ideas and has manifested unusual capability in the development of his establishment. He carries a large and well assorted stock of drugs, patent and proprietary medicines, toilet articles, stationery and such other sundries as are usually to be found in a store of this kind. His place is neat and attractive in appearance and favorably located, and as his goods are fully commensurate with the prices charged he is enjoying an extensive and profitable trade. Much of his success must be attributed to a pleasing personality, genial manner and a desire to accommodate all who accord him their patronage. Mr. Bandy has the utmost confidence in the future development and progress of the northwest, and as his circumstances have warranted he has invested in property and is now the owner of five hundred acres of fine wheat land, which he is renting to good advantage.

On the 18th of February, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bandy to Miss Martha Alderson, a native of Virginia, and they have become the parents of one child, Amy Elizabeth.

Mr. Bandy is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Spokane. In his political views he is a democrat, but he is not an aspirant to public honors, although he takes an active interest in all municipal affairs, and enthusiastically champions every new movement that he feels will advance the interests or general welfare of the community.

LEE ODGERS.

Lee Odgers, editor and manager of the Davenport Tribune, the only democrat paper in Lincoln county, is rapidly becoming recognized as one of the capable newspaper men of the county. He was born in Otoe county, Nebraska, on October 16, 1882, and is a son of the late James and Laura May (Harper) Odgers. His father, who was a native of Cornwall, England, upon his arrival in this country first located in Lambertville, New Jersey, removing from there in 1868 to Otoe county, Nebraska. Here he resided until 1888 when he came to Washington, first locating in Douglas county, where he served as commissioner of the United States Circuit Court. In 1891 he was joined by his family from Nebraska. He subsequently became associated with G. K. Reed in laying out the towns of Almira, Hartline and Coulee City, acquiring extensive realty holdings in this locality. Newspaper work next engaged his attention and he founded the Almira Journal and the Coulee City News, while in 1900 he came to Davenport and founded the Tribune, in the publication of which he was engaged until his death on the 5th of December, 1908.

The school days of Lee Odgers began in his native state, the education there acquired being supplemented by further study in the public schools of Douglas county, Washington, after which he returned to finish in the higher institutions of Nebraska. After laying aside his text-books he entered a jewelry store in Coulee City, where the family was residing at that time, and spent two years in learning the trade. At the expiration of that period he turned his attention to newspaper work, becoming associated with his father in the publication of the Coulee City News. He continued to be connected with this journal until they disposed of it, when he came to Davenport and gave his assistance in founding and editing the Tribune, which he has conducted alone ever since the death of his father. He has proven himself well qualified for the work he has undertaken by the excellent paper he is editing and the capable manner in which he conducts his business. He is an ambitious and energetic young man, who devotes the columns of his paper to the enthusiastic support of every progressive movement or public enterprise launched in the town, to the interests of which he is ever most loyal. His upright principles and high ideals are to be recognized in his editorials where he fearlessly espouses every cause he deems to be right, regardless of the trend of public opinion.

Mr. Odgers is unmarried and makes his home with his widowed mother and brother Carl, who has not yet completed his education. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. In his political views he is a democrat, and ever gives the support of his paper to the candidates and principles of his party. He takes an active interest in municipal affairs and was elected city clerk on the 1st of December, 1904, and on the first of the following January assumed the responsibilities of the office, of which he has ever since been the incumbent, the length of his term bespeaking the efficiency of his service. Mr. Odgers is held in high esteem in both the political and commercial circles of the town, by reason of his many fine personal qualities as well as the rare business sagacity he has displayed in the conduct of his affairs.

JAY P. GRAVES.

The men in the world who take the initiative are comparatively few, the vast majority being content to follow in the footsteps which others have marked out. Occasionally, however, there are found men with the pioneer spirit who advance beyond their fellows and in new and untried conditions find the opportunities of success. Of this class Jay P. Graves is a splendid representative and the salient characteristics of his life and of his work have constituted not only effective forces in the attainment of his personal success, but also important factors in the development of the great northwest. He was born in St. Marys, Illinois, June 27, 1859, a son of John J. and Orrilla Landon (Berry) Graves, of St. Marys, Hancock county, Illinois. The ancestral line is traced back to Captain Thomas Graves, who settled at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1608, having crossed the Atlantic on the William and Mary, the second ship to make the voyage. He took a leading part in the affairs of the colony and was a member of the first house of burgesses assembling at Jamestown in June, 1619. This was the first legislative assembly in America and on the

monument erected to commemorate that event the name of Captain Thomas Graves appears. The family were "landed gentry" and continued to reside in Accomac county, Virginia, until the close of the Revolutionary war, when the great-grandfather of Jay P. Graves removed to Boone county, Kentucky, where he had a land grant for services rendered the continental government. In his honor Graves county in that state was named. His son, Major Reuben Graves, of Boone county, Kentucky, grandfather of Jay P. Graves, served in the War of 1812 and was a major in Colonel Johnson's regiment during the Indian wars, leading the charge of the troops against the red men at the battle of Tippecanoe. He secured the tomahawk of the famous Indian chief, Tecumseh, and it is still in the possession of the Graves family. He also served with distinction in the Mexican war. He continued a resident of Kentucky until 1839 when, seeing the awful results of slavery, he determined to move to a state in which the system did not exist. Therefore, he gave his slaves their freedom, disposed of his property in Kentucky and with his family and a number of other settlers, sixteen wagons being in the caravan, removed to Illinois, settling at St. Marys, which place they founded.

John J. Graves, the son of Major Reuben Graves and the father of Jay P. Graves, continued to follow the traditions of the family and became a large landowner, extensively carrying on agricultural pursuits. He and his neighbors built the first railroad in that section and he was one of the subscribers to the stock of the line. This was a branch of what is now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, extending from Galesburg to Quincy. He married Orrilla Landon Berry, a daughter of Dr. Jonathan Berry, of Grand Isle, Vermont, who was chief surgeon on the American flagship at the battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812. Their family numbered four sons, who have become prominent factors in the development and progress of the northwest.

Of these Jay P. Graves completed his education in Carthage College, being graduated therefrom in 1880. For some years thereafter he engaged in the hardware business at Plymouth, Illinois, but the opportunities of the west attracted him and in the latter part of 1887 he arrived at Spokane, then a comparatively small but rapidly growing town. Believing that this would be an advantageous field, he here engaged in the real-estate and investment business until 1895, when he acquired mining properties in British Columbia and embarked upon a career of marked activity and success in that connection. He was instrumental in establishing the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited. This organization was completed on the 30th of June, 1901, and he has since been its vice president and general manager. This corporation is the largest in the Dominion of Canada engaged in copper mining, its product amounting to thirty million pounds of copper annually, besides gold and silver. In 1903 he was an active factor in the organization of the Spokane Terminal Company, the Spokane Traction Company, the Spokane and Inland Railway Company and the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Railway Company, all of which were consolidated under the name of the Spokane and Inland Empire Railroad Company, the merger becoming effective in January, 1907. Of this system Mr. Graves was the president, as he had previously been of its various component roads. It operates two hundred and fifty miles of electric railway and derives its current mainly from its own power-generating plant which it constructed on the Spokane river at Nine Mile, about twelve miles below the city. Mr. Graves disposed of his interest in the company

about a year and a half ago to the Great Northern Railroad, being forced to do this on account of his health, but continued to act as president until his successor was appointed, in the summer of 1911. His investments include considerable bank stock and he is now one of the directors of the Old National Bank, the Union Trust Company and the Union Securities Company.

On the 9th of October, 1880, in Carthage, Illinois, Mr. Graves was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Cox, a daughter of John W. and Julia (Wilson) Cox, who had lived within ten miles of the Graves homestead and who came from Virginia and settled there. They have one child, Clyde Merritt Graves, born May 9, 1882. Mr. Graves has recently erected a beautiful new country home near Waikiki, where he owns a tract of land of one thousand acres, and he plans to make this the finest country home in the northwest. He is president of the Spokane Country Club and a member of the Spokane Club, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and of the Annandale Country Club of Pasadena, California. He also holds membership with the Sons of the American Revolution and takes an active part in the affairs of that organization. His has been a notable record and his splendid success has resulted largely from the fact that he has ever readily recognized the opportune moment, that he has carefully formed his plans and shown strong determination in their execution. In short, his life has marked a steady growth as the result of honest, persistent effort along the line of honorable and manly dealing. His aims have always been to attain to the best and he has never failed in any enterprise to which he has devoted himself.

O. L. ADAMS, A. B., M. D.

Dr. O. L. Adams, conducting the Davenport Hospital, is recognized as one of the promising young members of the medical profession of Lincoln county. He is a native of Oregon, his birth having occurred in Yamhill county, on the 27th of October, 1879, and a son of James S. and Luella (King) Adams. The parents were born, reared and married in California, whence they took the overland route to Oregon in 1871. There they resided for nine years during which time the father devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and mining, with varying success. In 1880, the family came to Whitman county, Washington, settling in the vicinity of Pullman, where the father filed on a homestead to the cultivation and improvement of which he assiduously applied himself with constantly increasing prosperity for many years. He continues to live on his ranch and is now numbered among the prominent and substantial pioneers of that section.

When old enough to begin his education, Dr. Adams entered the public schools of Colfax, and after the completion of his high-school course he entered the State College at Pullman, where he pursued an economic and scientific course, being awarded the degree of A. B. with the class of 1902. He had decided to become a physician and in the following autumn, matriculated in the Rush Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1906. After receiving his degree he returned to Washington, locating in Sprague where he was associated in practice with Dr. Hamley for eighteen months. At the expiration of that period he sold out to his partner and came to Davenport and engaged with other doctors in conducting

the Davenport Hospital. During the period of his connection with the profession of Lincoln county, Dr. Adams has had ample opportunity to manifest his skill both as a general practitioner and surgeon, and has proven himself unusually well qualified for the duties of both. He is constantly striving to advance in his profession and keeps in close touch with the progress and development of medical science through the medium of the various periodicals, which give in detail the more recent discoveries achieved through the research of the eminent physicians and scientists of the world. He is very progressive in his ideas and is indefatigable in his efforts to obtain better results in his endeavors to alleviate suffering and restore health to the afflicted, but he never adopts a new method until convinced that it is in every way more efficacious than the old established mode of treatment.

At Clarkston, Washington, on the 5th of July, 1905, Dr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Laura Nelson, a daughter of O. B. and Angie (Clayton) Nelson, the father a prominent pioneer settler of Spokane, and they have become the parents of two children, Louis Nelson and Geraldine.

Dr. and Mrs. Adams attend the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, Eastern Star and the Knights of Pythias. During his college days he belonged to the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity and the Alpha Omega, and while living at Colfax he was actively identified with the Washington State Militia, being second and first lieutenant and captain of the local company. His political support is given to the men and measures of the republican party and he has served as city and county physician and for one term he discharged the duties of coroner. Dr. Adams is president of the Lincoln County Medical Society, and he is also a member of the State Society and the American Medical Association. He has met with good financial success in his practice and is one of the stockholders of the Empire State Life Insurance Company and the Pacific Building & Loan Association. He is an exceedingly busy man as his professional services are very greatly in demand and he is most conscientious in his devotion to the interests of his patients.

HERMAN RIEK.

Herman Riek, cashier of the Bank of Rosalia, who is also officially identified with various other local enterprises, was born in Wisconsin on the 4th of February, 1875, his parents being Michael and Sophia (Hamann) Riek, natives of Germany.

Reared on the farm where he was born, Herman Riek first attended the common schools of his native state in the acquirement of an education and he also studied for a time in the Northwestern Business College at Madison, Wisconsin. He returned to the farm in 1895, assisting his father in its cultivation during the succeeding two years. At the end of that time they disposed of the old homestead, and in 1897 the family removed to Washington locating in Spokane. Herman Riek resumed his commercial studies in a local business college and later attended the Cheney Normal School, thus qualifying himself to teach. In 1901 he obtained a school in Whitman county, continuing to follow teaching for three years, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Bank of Rosalia. He dis-



HERMAN RIEK

charged his duties with efficiency and in a manner highly satisfactory to his employers, who recognizing his worth, in 1907 promoted him to the position of assistant cashier. He retained this position until January, 1911, when he was made cashier, and is now a stockholder in this bank, which is one of the stable and thriving financial institutions in the county. Mr. Riek is also interested in the Rosalia Creamery Company of which he is secretary and treasurer. He is one of the progressive and promising business men of Rosalia, where he is held in high esteem both by reason of his enterprise and industry and because of his personal worth.

In religious faith, Mr. Riek is a Congregationalist and is one of the trustees of the local church of that denomination, and also secretary and treasurer of the Whitman County Sunday School Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Rosalia Lodge, No. 110, I. O. O. F., of which he was formerly chaplain. His political allegiance he accords to the republican party and takes a deep interest in municipal affairs, having served as city treasurer in 1909 and 1910. He is secretary of the Rosalia Commercial Club and gives his staunch support to the various movements it has introduced. In matters of citizenship he is intensely loyal, always cooperating in promoting the development of every public utility and assisting in advancing the welfare of the community along financial, social, moral and intellectual lines.

WESLEY MARTIN HATFIELD, D. O.

Dr. Wesley Martin Hatfield, a well known and successful osteopath practitioner of Moscow, where he has resided for the past six years, is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Putnam county, that state, on the 30th of August, 1874. He is a son of David Marion and Cordelia (Houghton) Hatfield, and in the paternal line is of English extraction, his ancestors having located in Vermont during the early colonial days. They subsequently removed to Kentucky, whence the paternal grandfather of our subject migrated to Missouri, locating in Putnam county, where he bought a farm of four hundred acres. Here David Marion Hatfield was born and reared, but in his early manhood he felt a longing, as had his father, to try life on the frontier, so in 1861 he came to the Pacific coast. During the succeeding six years he engaged in prospecting in the mining regions of Utah, Nevada, California and Colorado. At the end of that time he returned to his native state and bought the old homestead, which he still owns.

Reared on the farm where his father had passed his boyhood and youth, after the completion of his schooling, Dr. Hatfield followed various activities for a time, in the course of which he came to the conclusion to identify himself with the profession he is now following. Osteopathy appealed to him as being the natural as well as most practicable method of healing, deciding him to go to Kirksville, Missouri, and there take up his professional studies. He graduated from that institution with the class of 1905 and on June 29, of that year, he established an office in Moscow which he has ever since maintained, meeting with a goodly measure of success in his practice. Dr. Hatfield has proven conscientious and efficient, and has effected a number of cures that have called marked attention to him and the school

he represents, and he now has a very satisfactory practice, numbering among his patients members of many of the leading families of the town. On the 9th of April, 1907, Governor F. R. Gooding appointed him a member of the Osteopathic state board of Idaho, and on April 9, 1907, he was reappointed to the same committee by Governor F. R. Gooding for a term of five years.

At Low Ground, Missouri, on the 22d of February, 1896, Dr. Hatfield was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Mills, a daughter of Stanley K. Mills, one of the pioneer settlers of that vicinity, where he owns four hundred and twenty acres of fine land. In connection with the operation of his large farm, Mr. Mills deals extensively in cattle and hogs, being one of the largest shippers from Low Ground. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hatfield, as follows: Howard L., whose birth occurred in 1897; Glatha D., born in 1903; and Bernadine, who was born in 1907. The family home is located at 320 East Second street, where they have a well appointed residence and an attractive lawn sixty-three feet by one hundred and sixty. In front of his dwelling Dr. Hatfield has a row of beautiful walnut trees, of which he is very proud. They produced their first crop this year, the nuts proving to be large and well developed and of exceptional flavor.

In matters of faith since he was a youth of nineteen years, Dr. Hatfield has been identified with the New Life church of Low Ground, Missouri. While residing at Shibley Point, that state, he became affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, joining Camp No. 7797, in 1896, but he now belongs to Paradise Camp, No. 5653, of Moscow. In 1905 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Shibley Point, but since locating here he has affiliated with Moscow Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F. He is likewise a member of Moscow Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., and Moscow Lodge, No. 249, B. P. O. E., having identified himself with the latter organization in 1908, in which year he also became a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. His political allegiance Dr. Hatfield accords to the republican party and for the past two years he has been a member of the county central committee, while he maintains relations with his fellow practitioners through the medium of his membership in the Idaho State Osteopathic Association, which meets annually at the time the state board hold their examinations. Dr. Hatfield is a man whose high ideals and sound principles would make him an acquisition in any community, as his efforts are always exerted to elevate and advance not only the standards of citizenship but of manhood and womanhood as well.

WILL F. MORGAREIDGE.

Will F. Morgareidge, who for the past three years has been discharging the duties of probate judge of Latah county, has been a resident of Moscow since 1904. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, on the 14th of February, 1872, and is a son of Willard D. and Rachel (Marquis) Morgareidge. In the paternal line he is of Scotch-Irish extraction, although the Morgareidges have long been residents of the United States. His grandparents left their home in Maine and settled in Ohio in 1826. There Willard D. Morgareidge engaged in farming until 1876, when he removed with his wife and family to Nebraska, where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits.

The boyhood and youth of Will F. Morgareidge were very similar to those of other lads reared amid the environments of a western frontier community. When old enough to begin his education he entered the public schools and after the completion of the course, entered the Nebraska State Normal School to qualify himself for the profession of teaching, being graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1898. He taught in the schools of Nebraska until 1904, when he removed to Moscow, to accept the principalship of the grammar school. Mr. Morgareidge proved to be a very efficient instructor and disciplinarian, possessing the faculty not only of imparting knowledge in a most entertaining way but of arousing in his pupils a desire for further development that is the highest incentive to study and advancement. He resigned his position in 1908, however, in order to assume the duties of his present office to which he had been elected in the November preceding. During the first two years he was connected with this office he proved so efficient in the discharge of his duties, that he was put up for reelection in 1910 and is now serving his second term. Tactful and diplomatic, Mr. Morgareidge is gracious and courteous in his treatment of all, seemingly never forgetting that he is a public servant and as such should accord to every citizen the favors and consideration due taxpayers from those whom they assist to place in office. He has made a very good record during the period of his public service and has hosts of friends in the county who hold him in high esteem because of his inherent worth and reliability.

In 1899 Mr. Morgareidge was united in marriage to Miss Maude Van Buskirk, of Gordon, Nebraska, a daughter of Joseph Van Buskirk, of Indiana. For many years the father was engaged in farming in the latter state, but subsequently removed to Nebraska, and now is residing in Moscow, Idaho. He belongs to an old American family, tracing his ancestry back in an unbroken line to the early colonial period, his forefathers having emigrated to this country from Holland. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgareidge, Van, whose birth occurred in 1909.

His political allegiance Mr. Morgareidge accords to the democratic party, and he has always taken an active interest in all local governmental affairs, having served for one year as superintendent of schools while living in Cherry county, Nebraska. Fraternally he is a past grand of Moscow Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.; and he is also a member of Moscow Camp, No. 5653, M. W. A., and from 1905 to 1907 he was treasurer of the latter organization. A man of high principles, trustworthy and reliable in all of his relations, Mr. Morgareidge is held in respect by all who have had transactions with him and is regarded as one of the estimable citizens of the town.

G. G. GRIMES.

G. G. Grimes is now a retired farmer living at Edwall and since taking up his abode in the town he has been prominent in its business affairs as vice president of the Edwall Grain Elevator Company and in its public life as postmaster and county assessor. He was born May 13, 1846, in Guernsey county, Ohio, a son of Charles and Sarah Grimes, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Maryland. In early life the parents settled in Ohio and in 1852 removed to Adams county, Indiana, where Charles Grimes followed the occupation of farming. It

was there that the son was reared and pursued his education, dividing his time between the work of the school room and of the fields, having assisted his father in the development and cultivation of the home place. At the age of nineteen years he left school for he could no longer content himself to stay at his desk while his country was involved in Civil war. In February, 1865, therefore, he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, with which he served until after the close of the war, being mustered out in the following August at Harper's Ferry.

After the war was over Mr. Grimes began farming on his own account, spending two years upon rented land in Iowa, and one year in Missouri. In 1868 he started for the west and engaged in freighting on the way to Virginia City, Montana. In 1869 he went to California where he again carried on agricultural pursuits until 1874. He next came to Oregon where he followed farming until 1883, when he removed to what is now Edwall. At that time he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and thirty acres which he cultivated and improved until 1902, bringing his fields under a high state of development and deriving therefrom a substantial annual income. He then retired from active farm life and removed to the town where he is now vice president and one of the directors of the Edwall Grain Elevator Company but largely leaves the management of the business to others. He has leased all of his lands and his time is now given only to the supervision of his property interests. He has, however, been active in public affairs during his residence here. He served for four years as postmaster and in 1898 was elected county assessor for a term of two years. For many years he has been a member of the school board and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion.

On the 12th of November, 1876, Mr. Grimes was united in marriage in Oregon to Miss Tunia King, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth King, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Tennessee. They lived, however, for some time in Illinois where the father carried on farming. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes have become the parents of four children, namely: Bertha, who passed away April 13, 1894; Frank E., of Spokane; C. C., of whom mention is made on another page in this volume; and George F., who resides in Colorado. There is also one grandchild, Dorothy Grimes.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Grimes is an Odd Fellow and also maintains connection with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. His has been an active and useful life, and he well merits the rest which has crowned his labors. He has been found reliable as well as energetic in business, faithful in office and loyal to all duties of citizenship.

C. E. MILLIKEN.

C. E. Milliken, who is actively engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Davenport, was born in Wisconsin, on the 1st of August, 1870. He is a son of James F. and Charlotte (Rugg) Milliken, natives of Maine, whence they removed while children to Wisconsin with their parents, the latter becoming prominently identified with the agricultural and mercantile interests of that state.

When he was a lad of five years, C. E. Milliken accompanied his parents who

removed from Wisconsin to Oregon, making the journey overland to San Francisco, whence they took the boat to Portland, where they remained for five years. It was in the latter city that he was first introduced to the elements of English learning, continuing to pursue his education at a school in the vicinity of Portland until 1880, when the family again removed, this time locating in Cheney, Washington, where C. E. Milliken attended the public schools until he was nineteen years of age. During this time his vacations and such times as he was not engaged with his lessons were devoted to the mastery of the practical methods of farming under the supervision of his father. After laying aside his school books he gave his entire time and attention to agriculture, investing his earnings from time to time in land, until he had acquired some valuable farm holdings. Mr. Milliken continued to engage in ranching until within the last few years, when he removed to Davenport in order to give his children the advantages of the town schools. He went into the real-estate and insurance business and has been highly successful since locating here, but much of his time is occupied in looking after his own property, a large portion of which he retains under his personal supervision.

On the 12th of December, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Milliken and Miss Sarah E. Humphreys, a daughter of John Humphreys, a well known farmer in the vicinity of Wilbur, Washington, who is now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Milliken there have been born four children, Owen James, Edwin Leroy, Jennie and Willis Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Milliken belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which denomination they are rearing their family. His political views coincide with the principles of the republican party, for whose candidates he always casts his ballot. Although he takes an active interest in all community affairs, Mr. Milliken has never held any office save that of school director, in which capacity he has served in various parts of the state where he has lived, educational affairs ever having engaged his interest. In order to keep in close touch with other agriculturists he is a member of the Farmers' Union, an association organized among the ranchers for mutual aid and protection. Mr. Milliken is widely known in both Spokane and Lincoln counties, having been one of the pioneers of the former, and having extensive interests in both. His implicit confidence and keen foresight made him long ago recognize and appreciate the agricultural possibilities offered by Washington, and he invested heavily in country lands the value of which has increased many fold since his purchase, thus placing him among the affluent citizens of Lincoln county.

ROBERT C. SIMS.

Robert C. Sims is successfully engaged in the real-estate and insurance business having offices at No. 315 Sherman avenue, Coeur d'Alene. His birth occurred in Edgefield county, South Carolina, on the 8th of June, 1880, his parents being Dr. William S. and Minnie (Dorn) Sims. The father, a physician by profession, removed to Butte, Montana, in 1887 and as the surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had charge of the hospital work of that corporation from Butte to the Gallatin valley. In 1888 he came to Wallace, Idaho, there conducting the

large hospital now known as the Wallace Hospital and becoming the most prominent physician of that section of the country. In 1892, during the troublesome times in the Coeur d'Alene district, President Cleveland appointed him United States marshal for the same. A native of Union, South Carolina, he was a democrat of the old school. On the night of November 9, 1903, in Wallace, he was shot by a desperado while returning from the theater. His wife was a daughter of William Dorn, who at the time of the Civil war was one of the wealthiest planters in South Carolina, owning over five hundred slaves, a gold mine at McCormick, South Carolina, and a tract of land ten miles square. His demise occurred immediately after the cessation of hostilities, when the depredations of war had reduced the family to limited financial circumstances. The mother of Mrs. Minnie Sims has attained the age of about eighty years and still makes her home in South Carolina. Mrs. Minnie Sims, who is fifty-two years old, now resides in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, with her son Robert.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review obtained his early education in the schools of Richmond, Virginia, and Wallace, Idaho, and during the years 1894 and 1895 attended the University of Idaho at Moscow. In 1895 he left that institution and made his way to Spokane, Washington, where he spent six months in the employ of Sam Glasgow, the owner of the Centennial Mill, while subsequently he served for two years as assistant in the engineering department of the city of Spokane. In December, 1898, he left that place and later spent five months in the employ of W. A. Clark of Montana, for whom he surveyed the region from Sunset peak down the north fork of the Coeur d'Alene river, doing all of the work on snowshoes. From April, 1899, until September, 1900, he worked with the Northern Pacific Railroad engineers and then was employed by the engineering department of the city of Seattle until June, 1901. At that time he made his way to Cape Nome, Alaska, arriving at Nome on the 17th of June, 1901, and there spending the summer prospecting for gold along the streams running into the Arctic ocean. On August 28, 1901, he was shipwrecked on Icy Cape, within two hundred miles of Point Barrow, the most northerly point of North America. After the sloop had been patched up, Mr. Sims and his companions were able to sail back to Nome, where he prospected and mined until October 1, 1902, and then returned to Seattle. Later he came to Spokane, Washington, and embarked in business on his own account as the proprietor of a cigar store, conducting an establishment near the corner of Washington and Riverside avenues until December, 1904, when he went to Florida. In January, 1905, he built and began the operation of a sawmill at Greencove, that state, and in the spring of 1906 was elected a member of the common council of Greencove. In August, 1906, he disposed of his business interests, resigned his official position and came to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, here organizing the firm of R. C. Sims & Company. They do a real-estate and general insurance business, making a specialty of farm and timber lands, and enjoy an extensive clientage.

On the 4th of June, 1906, in Woodstock, Vermont, Mr. Sims was united in marriage to Miss Gwendolin Whitmore of that place, whose father was a prominent citizen of that section of Vermont, owning some thirty farms and three woolen mills. In Masonry Mr. Sims has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, being master of Kadosh Idaho Consistory, No. 3, S. P. R. S. He also belongs to Kootenai Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M., and El Katif Temple, N. M. S., of

Spokane, and is a member of the Tillieum Club of Coeur d'Alene. His residence is at the corner of Eighth and Sherman avenues, Coeur d'Alene. Though still a young man, he has had an eventful career and has already won a measure of prosperity in business circles that augurs well for the future.

J. C. SEXSON.

Among the pioneer settlers of Lincoln county, who endured all of the hardships and privations incident to ranching in the early days, must be numbered J. C. Sexson, who is now living retired in Reardan. He was born in Boone county, Indiana, on the 13th of February, 1849, and is a son of William and Mahalia (Farrow) Sexson. His parents were natives of Kentucky, removing from there to Boone county, Indiana, during the early days, the father devoting his energies to carpentry work and farming. In 1863 the family again changed their place of residence this time locating in Mattoon, Illinois, where the parents spent their last years.

Left an orphan at the age of sixteen years, J. C. Sexson was thereafter entirely dependent upon his own resources. His education was begun in the district schools of his native county, which he attended until he was fourteen when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, where for two years he continued his schooling. For three years after the death of his parents he followed such occupations as provided him with the necessities of life and then went to Missouri, where he worked for five years as a farm hand. He had early been trained in habits of industry and thrift and being of temperate habits he managed to save the greater portion of his meager earnings. Believing that Texas offered excellent opportunities to industrious and ambitious young men, he removed to that state in 1873, locating in Dallas county. His ventures did not prove successful and after losing the greater part of his small capital he decided to go west. The trip overland at that period was not only long and difficult but fraught with many dangers and hardships, but possessing the courage and fortitude inherited from generations of pioneer ancestors he had no fears. He ended his journey in Lincoln county in the vicinity of Reardan in 1880, and has ever since resided here. He preempted some land and immediately set about cultivating and improving it, a difficult and somewhat discouraging task as he was entirely unfamiliar with conditions as he found them here. The country was but sparsely settled and afforded little social intercourse and but few of the advantages to be found in the communities where he had previously resided. However, he and his wife made the best of their opportunities and tirelessly applied themselves to the problem of homebuilding in a new country. Believing implicitly that Washington had a great agricultural future, Mr. Sexson invested such means as he acquired, from time to time, in land adjoining his ranch. His expectations have been realized and he now owns three hundred and eighty acres of fine wheat land, worth many times what he paid for it and constantly increasing in value. In addition to this he holds the title to forty acres of good timber land. The early efforts of Mr. Sexson have been substantially rewarded and he has acquired a competence that enabled him to retire a year or two ago, this together with the income from his farms,

which he rents, providing both him and his wife with all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

While a resident of Missouri, Mr. Sexson was married, choosing for his wife Miss Nancy J. Surber, and unto them have been born the following children: William B., who is a druggist at Oroville, Washington; Bessie E., the wife of E. E. Noble, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; P. V., who is engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business at Clark's Ford, Idaho; and Jesse H. and J. C., Jr., who have not yet completed their educations. Their family also numbers five grandchildren, whose names are as follows: William B. Sexson, Vera Sexson, Helen L. Noble, Ralph Sexson Noble and Ernest E. Noble, Jr.

Mr. Sexson is essentially a self-made man, having started out at the age of sixteen without either capital or influence he has by his own unfaltering determination and tireless energy attained the position he holds today. Both he and his family are held in the highest esteem in Reardan and Lincoln county, whose prairies he has seen converted during the thirty-one years of his residence into valuable farms interspersed with flourishing towns.

THOMAS G. THOMSON.

Thomas G. Thomson, who bore the reputation of being a strict, conservative business man, his intelligently directed energies bringing him the success which should ever follow persistent and honorable labor, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, on the 12th of May, 1848, and died on the 8th of October, 1907, when in the sixtieth year of his age. His parents were James and Mary E. Thomson, both of whom were of Scotch descent but became residents of Holland, where the father engaged in teaching English. Thomas G. Thomson, reared in Amsterdam, pursued his education in the schools of that city and at an early age became associated with a stock and brokerage firm, with which he continued for a considerable period. He was also interested in the Merchants Shipping Company, which maintained a line of steamers plying between Amsterdam and the East Indies, and also engaged in the building of dikes and canals. In fact his business interests in Holland were of an important character and his operations were extensive. He became a prominent factor in business and financial circles there and his widely recognized ability caused him to be selected as the representative of Holland financial interests in America. Following the death of Mr. Van Falkenburg he came to America, making his way direct to Spokane, where he took charge of the branch house of the Hypotheek Bank, which was one of the strongest financial institutions of the west. His previous broad business experience well qualified him for the immediate mastery of the situation here and in formulating the policy and guiding the destiny of the bank he displayed superior ability in the solution of intricate business problems. In the trying times that followed the great fire of 1889 and resulted from the widespread financial panic of 1893 a large portion of the funds used in rebuilding the city came from the Hypotheek Bank, and following the financial distress of the latter year the bank extended mortgages and in many cases gave further time for the payment of interest. At length, however, this strong and stable institution felt the strain to an extent that the company could no longer carry others financially, so that a number



THOMAS G. THOMSON

of the mortgages were foreclosed. In this way many buildings passed into possession of the Hypotheek Bank, including the Mohawk, the Exchange National Bank, the Granite, the Eagle, the Frankfort, the Auditorium and the old Holley-Mason-Marks building. It is estimated that during these trying days, when Spokane was facing the crisis in its history, the Hypotheek company had investments in the city to the extent of six or eight million dollars. Later the company pursued the policy of disposing of its buildings and now holds but little property of this character. From the time of his arrival in America until his death Mr. Thomson continuously resided in Spokane save that he twice revisited Europe. He made for himself an honored and enviable position in financial circles owing to the enterprising and progressive methods which he displayed and his honorable, straightforward dealing. He not only extended his activities to the Hypotheek Bank and its varied interests but was also at one time vice president of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company and at the time of his death was a stockholder and director of the Washington Water Power Company. He was interested in business and financial enterprises here and also had large holdings in Holland. He was seldom, if ever, at fault in matters of business judgment and at all times his activities measured up to the highest standards of commercial ethics. He insisted upon exactness, was himself very thorough, painstaking and conscientious, and the conservative methods which he followed safeguarded others' interests as well as his own.

Mr. Thomson was married in Amsterdam, Holland, June 20, 1872, to Miss Anna M. Louise Lanson, a daughter of John J. and Johanna (Jacoba) Lanson, the former a merchant of Amsterdam. The children of this marriage were two in number. Mary E., who gave her hand in marriage to Herman Franck of Spokane, passed away in 1901, leaving one child, Thomas George Franck. Thomas George Thomson is engaged in the drug business at Spokane. He wedded Miss Gerrie Anderson and has two children, Thomas G. and Anna Marie Louise Thomson.

In his political views Mr. Thomson was a republican; his study of the questions and issues of the day leading him to give his support to the men and measures of that party. He belonged to the Spokane Club and his friends found him a congenial gentleman. He was well read, speaking English, Dutch, German and French fluently, and he kept in touch with the world's progress along many lines of thought and activity. He was preeminently a home man, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside, but was loved and admired by all who knew him for his sterling qualities.

JOSEPH T. SCOTT.

Joseph T. Scott, the proprietor and publisher of the Coeur d'Alene Press, which he has been editing for twenty years, was born in Cambridge, Ohio, on the 24th of June, 1856, and is a son of Wilson and Margaret Scott. His father crossed the plains to Walla Walla, Washington, in 1861, but after residing in the west for four years returned to Ohio, again removing to the west with his family in 1894. During the last thirty years of his active career he was employed by the government as a postal clerk, retiring from the service in 1908. He passed away at the age of seventy-nine years, his demise occurring on the 21st of February, 1911.

When old enough to commence his education, Joseph T. Scott entered the public schools of his home town, and there continued to study until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he laid aside his text-books to learn the printer's trade. He followed this vocation for eight years and then went west, locating in Montana in 1882, before the Northern Pacific Railroad was completed. In 1883 he became a resident of Dickinson, North Dakota, where he published a paper until 1890, and then removed to Washington, becoming a citizen of Coeur d'Alene two years later. Upon locating here he established the Press Publishing Company, and has ever since been issuing an evening and weekly paper under the name of the Coeur d'Alene Press, the only daily paper published in the city.

Wheeling, West Virginia, was the scene of Mr. Scott's marriage on the 8th of May, 1884, to Miss Kate M. Dunlevy. He has always taken an active interest in all political affairs, voting with the republican party, representing his district at the first state convention of the party held in North Dakota, when he was a resident of that state. In 1900 he was elected to the Idaho state legislature on the silver-republican ticket, his term of office expiring in 1902. Mr. Scott is one of the public-spirited citizens of the town, in the development and upbuilding of which his paper has been a prominent factor, its columns being freely used for the support of every forward movement, that means the betterment of local conditions.

G. H. FINROW.

G. H. Finrow, whose energies have been successfully directed toward the development of a general mercantile business in Reardan for the past eleven years, was born in Decorah, Iowa, on the 2d of October, 1869. He is a son of Andrew H. and Andrea Finrow, natives of Norway, who emigrated to the United States in 1866, locating in Decorah. There, for many years the father was engaged in the general mercantile business, being one of the well known citizens of the town.

Owing to business reverses met by his father, G. H. Finrow at the age of eighteen years was compelled to terminate his education and become self-supporting. Commercial activities had always attracted him and he went to North Dakota, locating at Sargent, where he clerked for four years in a general store. In 1890 he came to Washington and soon thereafter obtained a clerkship in the clothing store of David Epstein of Spokane. After leaving his employment he held a number of positions in the same city and in 1900 came to Reardan and established the business of E. K. Finrow & Company. He began in a small way but had a well assorted stock of general merchandise that he offered at reasonable prices, and this together with the attractive appearance of his store and his accommodating ways and pleasing manner readily enabled him to secure a profitable patronage. Two years later his uncle, C. H. Finrow, came to Reardan and engaged in business with him, the added capital thus provided enabling them to enlarge their store and extend the scope of their activities. Careful management, clear judgment in studying the needs of their patrons and judicious buying has enabled them to develop their business until today it is one of the well established and thriving enterprises of the town.

In 1893, Mr. Finrow was united in marriage to Miss Ella Larson, a daughter of Hans and Helen Larson, who came from Wisconsin to Spokane in 1891, and still continue to make that city their home, the father now living retired. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Finrow there have been born three children: Merle, whose birth occurred in 1895; Vernon, who was born in 1898; and Myron Lester, born November 17, 1911.

Mr. Finrow's political views coincide with the principles of the republican party for whose candidates he casts his ballot, and fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Foresters of America. He has met with a reasonable degree of financial success in the conduct of his affairs since locating in Reardan and is one of the stockholders and a director of the Farmers' State Bank. Mr. Finrow possesses the energy and thrift that characterize those of Scandinavian extraction, to which he has added the progressive spirit and initiative of the American, these combined qualities enabling him to attain the success he has achieved.

EARL M. ROGERS.

Earl M. Rogers, general superintendent of the plant of the Maxwell Lumber Company, has been connected with the lumber interests of Coeur d'Alene for the past six years. He was born at Viroqua, Wisconsin, on the 24th of November, 1862, and is a son of Clayton E. and Sylvia S. (Tuttle) Rogers. His father was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as captain of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment during the entire period of hostilities. After the restoration of peace he returned to Wisconsin, where he became identified with the lumber interests, having had charge of some of the largest plants in that state as well as Minnesota. During the last twenty-five years of his life he was associated and interested with the Weyerhausers, serving in the capacity of general superintendent of their various plants. He passed away in 1901.

The boyhood and youth of Earl M. Rogers were spent in Wisconsin, to the public school system of which state he is indebted for his education. At the age of fourteen years he laid aside his text-books and began his independent career, becoming an employe of the Weyerhausers. He was associated with this firm for eighteen years, during the last few of which he had charge of their various plants located throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 1905 he came to Coeur d'Alene as secretary and general superintendent of the B. R. Lewis Lumber Company, with whom he remained until they sold their interests to the Blackwell Lumber Company, when he became general superintendent of their plant, in which capacity he is still employed. Mr. Rogers comes from a family, all of whose members have been more or less prominently identified with sawmill and lumber interests, both his father and four of his brothers having been general superintendents of large plants.

Mr. Rogers was married on the 24th of November, 1899, to Miss Carrie A. Barlow, a daughter of William Barlow of Waupaca, Wisconsin.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is also prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Little Falls (Minnesota) Lodge, No. 122, F. & A. M.; Coeur d'Alene Chapter, No. 8,

R. A. M.; Zuhra Shrine, of Minneapolis; and Consistory No. 3. He belongs to the Commercial Club of Coeur d'Alene, while his connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Inland Club of Spokane. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers reside at No. 704 Sherman avenue, the hospitality of their home being graciously accorded their many friends in Coeur d'Alene.

FREDERICK E. WONNACOTT.

Frederick E. Wonnacott is one of the leading business men of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, who has not only been a witness of the growth of this section of the country but has taken an active part in its development for the past thirty years and is intimately acquainted with its history. He was born in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, November 1, 1861. His father, George B. Wonnacott, a native of Belleville, was in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company and came to this part of the west in 1862, settling at Fort Colville, Washington. He came to this section of Idaho in 1878 when the fort at Coeur d'Alene was first occupied by the United States army, and engaged in the general merchandise business in Coeur d'Alene and Rathdrum, having for his partner in the enterprise Isaae Oppenheimer, a man of wide experience in mercantile affairs. He met with much success in this business in which he continued until his death in 1894, acting in the early periods as the agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company and as insurance solicitor throughout northern Idaho. He was a man of remarkable public spirit and initiative and never failed to give his time and energy to any project which he knew would advance the interests of his community. In 1881, in conjunction with M. D. Wright he called a meeting in which they organized what is now Kootenai county, Idaho. He was county clerk of this county, clerk of the district court under H. Squire of Lewiston, Idaho, postmaster of Rathdrum, Idaho, and commissioner of Kootenai county for a number of terms. He was twice married, his first wife being Augustine Janet Meyers, the mother of the subject of this review. She never came west but died in Belleville, Ontario, when her son Frederick was a small boy.

Reared at home, Frederick E. Wonnacott was educated in the public schools of Belleville, Ontario, and in 1882 crossed the border and came to Idaho, beginning his business training as a clerk in his father's stores at Coeur d'Alene and Rathdrum. After his father's death in 1894 he, in company with his stepmother, V. W. Sanders and James Roche, now a resident of Spokane, took over his father's mercantile business and organized it into The Idaho Mercantile Company of Coeur d'Alene. He sold out his interest, however, in 1898, and went to the Colville reservation which was just opened for settlement, and engaged there in the general merchandise and the mining business continuing in this until 1903. In this same year he returned to Coeur d'Alene and engaged in the real-estate business under the name of The Sherman Land Company, a close corporation formed for the purpose of selling his own holdings. He has been successful in his various business ventures and enjoys a comfortable income from the profits of his investments.

On September 17, 1904, Mr. Wonnacott was married to Miss Martha Price of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Wonnacott is a charter member of Kootenai Lodge, No. 7, K. of P., of Coeur d'Alene, having passed through all the chairs. He is a democrat in his political convictions and in November, 1910, was elected on the party ticket to the office of county assessor for a term of two years. Ever faithful in the performance of his duties he accepts the responsibilities of citizenship in the best spirit with all loyalty to the true democracy for which our nation stands.

A. D. HANEL.

A. D. Hanel, a well known druggist of Reardan has been successfully identified with the commercial activities of this town for the past eight years. The place of his birth was Minneapolis, Minnesota, the event occurring on the 31st of October, 1876. His parents, John and Marie Hanel, were natives of Kentucky, whence they early removed to Minnesota, later becoming residents of Spokane, Washington.

Reared to the age of eight years in the city of his birth, A. D. Hanel there pursued his education until 1885, when he removed with his parents to Spokane, where he completed his schooling. While still in his early youth he found employment in the Spokane Drug Company, occupying various positions with that firm during the following six years. From there he went to Watson-McGill's, also druggists of Spokane, with whom he remained for seven years, during which period he learned the trade. Withdrawing from their service at the end of that time he became identified with F. W. Tuell, a druggist of the same city, continuing with him for two years. Realizing that there was but little future for an ambitious man as an employe and feeling assured of his ability to successfully conduct a business of his own, in 1903 he came to Reardan and purchased the drug store of Dr. Ellis, which he has ever since been operating. Mr. Hanel is an enterprising, industrious man, who takes great pride in his establishment and is keeping it thoroughly up-to-date in every way. He carries a complete line of sundries and a stock of the best grade of drugs on the market, making a specialty of his prescription department, to which he gives the most careful attention in compounding orders placed with him. His efforts have met with substantial returns and he is now enjoying an extensive patronage, which is constantly on the increase. He has invested in real estate from time to time during the period of his residence here and is the owner of a number of pieces of valuable property in and around the town.

Mr. Hanel was married on the 12th of December, 1902, to Miss Victoria Jones, a daughter of William Jones of Tracy, Minnesota, and they have become the parents of two children: William B., who was born in 1908; and Ward Leslie, whose birth occurred in 1910.

Fraternally Mr. Hanel is a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, Foresters of America and Woodmen of the World. His political allegiance has never been accorded to any one party, but is given to the support of such men and measures as he deems best qualified to meet the exigencies of the situation. Mr.

Hanel is one of the public-spirited men of the town, whose energies although primarily directed toward the development of his own interests are given in support of every progressive movement that will redound to the benefit of the community.

CHARLES B. SHOEMAKER.

Charles B. Shoemaker, manager of the Washington Grain & Milling Company, was born in Walla Walla, Washington, on January 15, 1882, and is a son of James W. and Kizzie D. (Turner) Shoemaker. His parents are natives of Ohio, whence they removed to Washington in 1879, locating in Walla Walla. After residing there for two years they removed to Lincoln county, settling on a ranch in the vicinity of Reardan, the father now being one of the well known and prosperous agriculturists of Lincoln county.

When old enough to begin his education Charles B. Shoemaker entered the public schools of Reardan, and after completing the course went to Pullman, this state, where he attended the Agricultural College for three years. Returning to Reardan in August, 1903, he became bookkeeper for the Washington Grain & Milling Company, retaining this position for one year. At the end of that time he went to Creston, to accept a similar position with the Creston Milling Company, but after spending a year in their service he returned to Reardan and in 1905 again entered the employment of the Washington Grain & Milling Company. He was assistant manager and bookkeeper until the 18th of July, 1911, when he was promoted to the office of manager, the responsibilities of which position he is discharging with efficiency.

Reardan was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Shoemaker, on the 15th of August, 1904, to Miss Grace Davidson, a daughter of James and Margerite E. Davidson, the father now deceased. One child has been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, Loren James.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Shoemaker are confined to his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his political support he gives to the democratic party, the policy of which he fully indorses. Although he takes an interest in the development and progress of the town and fully appreciates the value of an efficient and capable governing body, Mr. Shoemaker does not actively participate in municipal affairs, giving his undivided attention to the discharge of his personal interests.

J. C. WHITE.

In hastening the development of the Coeur d'Alene lake region, J. C. White has been a virile force in promoting not only the economic growth of this section of the country but also its social, political and educational advancement. He was born in Wyoming, Nebraska, in 1865, a son of A. K. and Frances (Giles) White. His father, who was born in Maryland, was one of the pioneer settlers of Ne-

braska possessing the true spirit of Westward Ho. Although born in a slave state he was a prominent abolitionist and served in the Civil war, enlisting in Company F, of the Second Nebraska Cavalry. Early in the war he was handicapped by a severe wound in the hand, but notwithstanding he continued in the service and aided the cause on to its final triumph. He was an enthusiastic republican and used to say that every state of which he became a resident seemed to become republican after his arrival. He was elected a representative to the Nebraska legislature, belonging to that body at the same time that Colonel W. S. Cody, of Buffalo Bill fame, was a member, during the session which accomplished the removal of the capital to Lincoln, Nebraska.

After the usual elementary and secondary education, J. C. White attended the Denver University at Denver, Colorado, and in 1887 began his work as engineer for D. C. Corbin when the railroad was being constructed between Wardner and Wallace, Idaho. Later he was employed by E. J. Roberts as engineer in the construction of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad in western Washington. In 1889 he secured an appointment in the postoffice at Spokane and during the great fire assisted in saving the mail and removing it to a place of safety. Shortly after this he again went to work for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, becoming a resident engineer, and located at Sedro, Washington, from which point he had charge of thirty-five miles of the construction of the railroad. In 1892 he took up a homestead claim in Idaho on the St. Maries river, removing to this place which he still owns. An interesting fact in connection with this claim is that the first filings in Idaho under the timber and stone acts were filed on land adjoining his location by E. F. Von Dissel, Frank Hopkins and M. Carr. In 1901 Mr. White became a resident of Coeur d'Alene engaging in the lumber business here and in the same year was instrumental, as one of the incorporators, in securing the construction of the Coeur d'Alene & Spokane Electric Railway for which he acted in the capacity of chief engineer attending to the building until it was completed and in proper running order. On December 21, 1902, Mr. White brought the first car into Coeur d'Alene, making its maiden trip over the new road. He also organized, in 1901, the Red Collar Line of steamboats plying on Coeur d'Alene lake and adjacent rivers, and in December, 1904, took over the entire charge of this enterprise, becoming the president and general manager of the company, a position which he still holds. Other enterprises to which he lent his financial cooperation are the Exchange National Bank of Coeur d'Alene which he helped to organize and of which he is a director, and the Rathdrum State Bank of Rathdrum, Idaho, in which he is a director. Always watchful for opportunities he has improved each one that came within his grasp and has attained to his present success through determined application, good judgment and the cool courage to take a business hazard.

In February, 1895, Mr. White was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Harriet M. Whitmore, a niece of M. R. Fish, of Farmington, Washington. They are the parents of three children: Frances, born in 1904; Alfred Kirk, born in 1906; and Constance, born in 1908.

Politically Mr. White is actively interested in advancing the influence of the republican party in his section of the country. In 1898 he was elected county surveyor of Kootenai county, for the regular term of two years; and in 1900 was elected to the state legislature on the silver-republican ticket and was instrumental

in electing Fred T. Du Bois United States senator. He served two years during which time he was chairman of the fusion caucus and chairman of the state affairs committee. From 1906 to 1908 he was president of the Volunteer Fire Department of Coeur d'Alene and in 1905 became president of the board of education of Coeur d'Alene, in which capacity he is still serving, since the term does not expire until the latter part of the current year. In fraternal circles he is known as an enthusiastic Mason, having taken both the Knight Templar and the Scottish Rite degrees, and belonging also to El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Spokane. Socially he finds recreation and pleasure in the Commercial Club of Coeur d'Alene of which he was president from 1905 to 1908, in the Inland Club of Spokane, Washington, of which he is a director, and in the Spokane Club of Spokane, Washington. A man of much force of character and personal charm Mr. White is well liked wherever he is known both in the business world and in social circles of Coeur d'Alene and Spokane where he has a large number of close friends.

CHARLES HERBERT ROGERS.

Charles Herbert Rogers, president of the real-estate and building firm of Rogers & Rogers, was born in Hastings, Michigan, May 26, 1870, and is descended in the paternal line from Scotch-Irish ancestry. At a period antedating the Revolutionary war settlement was made in Maine by representatives of the name. His father, Hiram Rogers, enlisted for service in the Civil war but on account of his weight was rejected, being too heavy for field duty. He is now living retired in Hastings with his wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Pillsbury. She was born in Racine, Wisconsin, and her father was a chaplain in the Civil war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Rogers were born three sons and five daughters: Charles Herbert; Winfield Scott, who is now engaged in business with his brother; Theodore L., who is engaged in the Mexican land business and in real-estate dealing in Oakland, California; Stella M., the widow of F. W. Greble, of Buffalo, New York, where she now resides; Mary, the wife of W. A. Shader, of Hastings, Michigan; Belle, the wife of B. L. Kenyon, of Lansing, Michigan; and Glenna and Gertrude, also living in Hastings.

Promotion from one grade to another in the public schools of his native town at length brought Charles H. Rogers to the high school of Hastings and subsequently he graduated from Teller's Business College at Kalamazoo, Michigan. He remained upon his father's farm until twenty-two years of age and in October, 1892, arrived in Spokane. Here he engaged in the real-estate business with his brother W. S. Rogers under the firm style of Rogers & Rogers. The relation was maintained until 1899, when Charles H. Rogers purchased his brother's interest and conducted the business alone until March, 1911, when he was again joined by his brother and the business was incorporated under the name of Rogers & Rogers. They conduct a general real-estate and building business, which has grown to goodly proportions. Their especial line is the building of houses on the installment plan and they have erected hundreds of dwellings in different parts of the city. They have also put up some small business blocks and they deal largely in their



C. H. ROGERS

own property, but they have a good real-estate brokerage business. They also conduct an insurance business and have a large rental, and loan department. They are district agents for the Glens Falls, Firemen's of Newark, Milwaukee Mechanics, Merchants of Denver, and also represent several other large fire insurance companies together with plate glass, automobile, liability, and surety companies. They have secured a good clientage in the different departments of their business and are now actively engaged in the management of growing and important interests.

On the 1st of January, 1904, Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Russell, a daughter of Charles Russell, who is now living retired. They have two sons, Russell and Richard Rogers. The family attend the Presbyterian church and Mr. Rogers belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of the lodge, commandery and consistory, and also has become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Spokane lodge of Elks, No. 228, to the Spokane Club and is a life member of both the Inland Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His political allegiance is given the republican party and his military record covers service as a member of the National Guard of Washington. He is yet a young man but has proven his worth in a business way and socially, intellectually and morally. He looks at life from no narrow nor contracted standpoint but with broad vision takes cognizance of that which is most worth while for the community and the individual, loyally supporting the former and untiringly seeking out the latter.

ROBERT G. WILLIAMSON.

Robert G. Williamson, who came to Spokane county in 1876 and is now residing on Williamson prairie, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1834, his parents being John and Jane Findlay (Archer) Williamson. Robert G. Williamson received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania until he reached the age of fifteen years after which he assisted his father in the cultivation of his farm until he removed to Freeport, Illinois, where he farmed for seven years. Desiring to make this occupation his life's work he again took it up in Harden county, Iowa, and also in Kansas, spending seven years in each of those states.

The opportunities of the far west, however, attracted him and seemed to him to offer far greater possibilities than the east or the prairies of the Mississippi valley. In 1875 he removed to Oregon, locating at Albany for a year's residence before coming to the Spokane region. For a brief period he resided on Pine creek in what is now called the Farmington country, but he soon took up his permanent residence in Spokane county, and on the 9th of August, 1876, moved upon a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land five miles southeast of the city of Spokane. He also purchased forty acres adjoining the original tract and one hundred and seventy-three acres on Richland prairie. Since he has acquired these various properties he has brought his fields under a high state of cultivation and made many substantial improvements. Year after year he has carefully tilled the soil, and his farming operations have brought him creditable success, the greater part of his time and attention being devoted to market gar-

dening, although he raised a great variety of farm products and formerly gave his attention to growing small fruits. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature, and having the fundamental characteristics for winning success, he has proven one of the successful agriculturists in the district.

The building of the Inland Railroad through this section about six years ago caused a sharp advance in land prices and Mr. Williamson took advantage of the boom and instead of further devoting his energies to the cultivation of his farm sold all of his property but three acres of orchard and retired. Since his wife's death in 1910 he resides with his son Robert Williamson at Glenrose, a station on the old homestead, which is now known as the Old Home addition. Mr. Williamson was one of the earliest advocates of the good roads movement in this section and contributed generously in time and labor toward the accomplishment of this object. During the first two years of his residence he had to drive to Walla Walla for supplies and there bought the first sample wagon exhibited in this section long before there was ever shown such an article in Spokane. On another one of his trips to Walla Walla he was halted by five mounted Indians, who dismounted and forced him to let them look over his outfit. Not finding any arms or any more supplies than were necessary for the trip, they held a pow wow and came to the conclusion that he was on a peaceful errand, letting him ride away without doing any harm. It was his ability to make friends, which at that time saved his life. On another occasion, during one of the Indian raids, his family with a small group of women and children sought security on the big island near Spokane Falls, but he could not be moved to forsake his place and he staid on his farm, taking care of the place and the stock, scouting the idea of any possible harm befalling him.

On the 11th of March, 1856, Mr. Williamson was married to Miss Sarah H. Shelly, the daughter of Samuel and Ellen Shelly, of Freeport, Illinois. To this union eight children were born: Alpheus J., Flora A., John S., Anna M., and Robert, all living; and Clark N., Sylvanus A., and Mina H., deceased. Mrs. Williamson's death occurred on November 26, 1910. During her lifetime, because of her many admirable social characteristics and because of her conscientious devotion to her home and to her church duties in the Adventist church, she won the affection and regard of all with whom she came in contact. Mr. Williamson has been so intimately connected with the development and growth of his district that he is recognized as one of its leading citizens, and because of his hospitable and kindly nature he is well liked and highly respected by his fellow citizens.

C. H. FINROW.

C. H. Finrow, for the past nine years engaged in the general mercantile business in Reardan with his nephew, G. H. Finrow, is a native of Norway. He was born in the city of Drammen on the 8th of September, 1857, and is a son of Hans and Bertha Finrow, also natives of Norway. The father, who was a farmer, emigrated to the United States with his wife and family, locating in Iowa during the pioneer days, but later removed to Minnesota.

In the acquirement of an education, C. H. Finrow attended the district schools of Winneshiek county, Iowa, until he attained the age of fourteen. His student days

were then terminated, his time thereafter being entirely given to assisting his father with the cultivation of the farm until he had attained his maturity. When old enough to begin for himself he went to Minnesota, filing on a homestead in Becker county, which he diligently improved and cultivated for five years. At the expiration of that period he disposed of his farm and removed to Park Lake, Minnesota, where he obtained a clerkship in the general mercantile store of W. J. R. Herring, remaining in this employment for eight years. Resigning this position he accepted a similar one in the store of J. A. Danielson, also of Lake Park, with whom he remained for seven years. In 1902, Mr. Finrow came to Washington, settling in Reardan where he became associated with his nephew, G. H. Finrow, in the general mercantile business. They have succeeded in building up a very good following and enjoy an excellent patronage, the scope of their activities constantly increasing in a most gratifying manner.

Lake Park was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Finrow to Miss Mary Larson, and they have become the parents of five children: Cora, who married Charles Heath of Spokane and has one son, Kinert; Victor, who is also a resident of Spokane; and Effie, Elma and Guyda.

Mr. Finrow belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen, while his political support is given to the republican party. He has always taken an interest in municipal affairs and served for six years on the school board, while in December, 1908, he was elected to the city council and is still a member of this body. Both he and Mrs. Finrow are active members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is one of the trustees, and number among its congregation many warm friends.

H. G. BURNS.

H. G. Burns, cashier of the Reardan Exchange Bank, has been a resident of Reardan for twelve years. He was born in La Fayette county, Missouri, on June 26, 1878, and is a son of James H. and Ida (Mason) Burns. The father was a wealthy Virginian who early removed to La Fayette county, Missouri, and engaged in farming, later becoming a resident of Spokane, Washington, where he lived retired.

The education of H. G. Burns was begun in his native state where he had attended a private school for three years before he removed with his parents to Spokane. There for a time he attended the old Jenkins University or Methodist College and later went to the public schools, remaining a student therein until he was fifteen years of age. He then entered a printing office, spending two years in learning the trade, at the same time pursuing a commercial course in the Spokane Business College. He subsequently became collector for the Washington Water Power Company, remaining in their service for two years. In 1899 he came to Reardan as bookkeeper for the Washington Grain & Milling Company, continuing to be identified with this company for three years. When the Reardan Exchange Bank was reorganized in 1902 he became cashier and has ever since remained in this capacity. He is also interested in the Chamokane Lumber Company and is numbered among the capable and successful business men of the town.

On the 16th of October, 1900, Mr. Burns was united in marriage to Miss Edna

Crawford of Pendleton, Oregon, and they have become the parents of three sons: Ronald, Dean and Crawford.

His political prerogatives Mr. Burns exercises in support of the men and measures of the republican party, but does not prominently participate in municipal affairs. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, taking an active interest in this fraternity. During the period of his residence in Reardan, Mr. Burns has won and retained the friendship of many people because of his estimable personal characteristics as well as his rare business ability and trustworthiness.

FRED LEWIS TIFFANY.

Fred Lewis Tiffany, president of the Coeur d'Alene Abstract & Title Guarantee Company, is one of the representative business men of Coeur d'Alene, of which he has been a resident for the past four years. He was born in Mason City, Iowa, on the 20th of May, 1877, and is a son of David M. and Addie R. (Knight) Tiffany.

The boyhood and youth of Fred Lewis Tiffany did not differ save in details from those of the average lad of similar circumstances. He attended the common schools in the acquirement of his preliminary education, after the completion of which he matriculated at the University of Minnesota, where he applied himself to the mastery of the rules of jurisprudence, being graduated with the degree of LL. B. with the class of 1901. Although he has been admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota, South Dakota and Idaho, during the period of his residence in this state he has not engaged in any legal work save that connected with the company of which he is the head. Immediately following his graduation from the University, Mr. Tiffany went to South Dakota, establishing an office at Selby, that he maintained for two years. In 1903 he received the appointment of United States court commissioner for the district of South Dakota, and located at Evarts, that state. He was identified with this office until 1905, when he removed to Mitchell, to assume the duties of deputy register of deeds, having charge of the office for two years. In June, 1907, he came to Coeur d'Alene and together with his father organized the Coeur d'Alene Abstract & Title Guarantee Company, of which the latter was president, while he was secretary and manager. Upon the retirement of his father from active life in the spring of 1911, Mr. Tiffany became president of the company. This is one of the well established enterprises of the city, and is now located at 414 Sherman avenue, where they have very pleasant and well appointed quarters. During the brief period of his identification with the business interests of this city, Mr. Tiffany has manifested the initiative, foresight and sagacity essential to the success of any undertaking.

On the 20th of May, 1902, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Tiffany and Miss Florence Gregory, a daughter of William H. and Ellen M. (Barnhardt) Gregory, of Mitchell, South Dakota, and unto them have been born two children, Lewis and Milton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany take an interest in the social life of the community, and often extend the hospitality of their home, located at Government Way and Foster street, to their many friends.

Mr. Tiffany is and has always been a staunch adherent of the republican party

and is at present serving as secretary of the county central republican committee. He has also filled the office of city clerk and sat as police judge here from 1909 to 1911. He belongs to Coeur d'Alene Lodge, No. 1254, Protective Benevolent Order of Elks and also the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite of the latter order, and is affiliated with Idaho Consistory, No. 3. His connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Inland and University Clubs of Spokane. In the conduct of his business Mr. Tiffany has manifested those qualities that invariably win the respect of all upright people, and is, therefore, accorded the esteem of all with whom he has had transactions.

E. E. NOBLE.

Highest tribute should be paid to the man, who without either capital or influence save his determination of purpose and indomitable will attains a position that entitles him to the respect of his community through recognition of his power. Of such as these is E. E. Noble, one of Lincoln county's extensive property holders and cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Reardan.

He was born in Carroll, Maine, on the 2d of January, 1872, and is a son of Alpredo and Lorinda Noble. The mother of E. E. Noble died when he was a young boy and in 1877 the father removed to California. He resided in the latter state until 1881, and then removed to Pierce county, Washington, where for many years he was engaged in farming, but is now living retired.

From his earliest boyhood E. E. Noble was trained to farm work, having assisted his father about the fields when not engaged with his studies. His education was begun in the public schools of California and finished in those of Pierce county, which he continued to attend until he had attained the age of eighteen years. Laying aside his text-books he entered upon employment in a newspaper office, where he spent two years in learning the printer's trade. At the expiration of that period he came to Reardan locating here in 1893. During the succeeding two years he worked as a farm hand on various ranches in Lincoln county, becoming more dissatisfied with his life each month, realizing that there was no future for the man who worked for others. Determined to make a start for himself he gave up his position and with a capital of thirty dollars began his career as a ranchman. He leased one hundred and sixty acres of land, and bought such food stuffs as he felt he would necessarily require, spending the remainder for seed. He began his work with that absolute confidence of success which is an outgrowth of the determination of purpose that refuses to recognize failure. Discouragements were encountered and conquered, defeats but served to strengthen his resolution, and failures were but stepping-stones to success. He possessed the tenacity of purpose that enabled him to dominate conditions, and although the succeeding five or six years were a continuation of unremitting energy and self-denial they brought him to the plane where the future was assured. Mr. Noble has every reason to be proud of his achievement, although it is no more than any other man with equal energy and determination could accomplish, because these form the elements of success in any vocation or undertaking. He is now the owner of eleven

hundred acres of the best wheat land, in the vicinity of Reardan, that he leases. In 1910 he withdrew from his agricultural pursuits and removed to town, becoming a stockholder of the Farmers' State Bank, of which he has ever since been cashier. He owns a fine residence here in addition to his many other interests and is known as one of the affluent citizens of the town.

Mr. Noble completed his arrangements for a home by his marriage on the 28th of November, 1897, to Miss Bessie Sexson, a daughter of J. C. Sexson, who is mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work. Of this union there have been born three children: Helen Lorinda, Ralph Sexson and Ernest Eugene.

The republican party is awarded Mr. Noble's political allegiance, but the development of his various interests has prevented him from any prominent participation in governmental affairs. He is a Mason, and an Odd Fellow and belongs to the Foresters of America and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Noble's success is but an illustration of the unlimited possibilities afforded to those who make an honest effort and earnest endeavor in striving to attain their ambition.

FREDERICK W. FITZE.

One of the substantial citizens of Coeur d'Alene and one whose business enterprise has greatly contributed to the financial and material welfare of this rapidly rising town is Frederick W. Fitze, a prosperous real-estate man also handling fire and life insurance, bonds and loans, and prominently connected with a large number of commercial interests in this vicinity. Born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1872, he is the son of John and Mary Ann (James) Fitze, natives of England, who were married in Pennsylvania shortly after their arrival in this country. In 1879 they removed to Taylor county, Wisconsin, where they are still living being now past eighty years of age and in excellent health and good spirits. Frederick W. Fitze obtained his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and began working at the age of seventeen years in the lumber camps of northern Wisconsin. He continued at this employment until the fall of 1895 when he went to Hurley, Wisconsin, to live, being appointed to the position of deputy treasurer of Iron county. He served in this capacity for a year when a good opening was offered him by the Kimble & Clark Lumber Company at Hurley and he entered their employ as bookkeeper in the company's retail lumberyard, continuing in this position for a year and a half, when he secured employment as bookkeeper with the Rust-Owen Lumber Company of Drummond, Wisconsin, and after one and one-half year was promoted to the cashiership, in which position he had entire charge of the office. He served in this capacity for nine years and then resigned in order to seek a larger field for his activities in the newly settled portions of the west. Knowing that the step which he was about to take required careful consideration he was deliberate in his plans travelling through Alberta, southern British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho in order to look over the ground thoroughly with a view to the best place for location. He concluded at length that Coeur d'Alene was likely to be the most promising of the places he had seen and therefore remained here and engaged in business in 1906 under the firm name F. W. Fitze, beginning with the buying and selling of real estate and

soliciting underwriters for the life and fire insurance companies which he represented. Besides handling local real estate he buys and sells farm lands in Kootenai county, Idaho, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan counties, British Columbia. He is identified with all the irrigation projects of Kootenai county, Idaho, acting as purchasing agent for the Hayden Lake Irrigated Lands Company, for the Dalton Garden Lands Company and for the Post Falls Irrigation Lands Company, bearing the relation of stockholder and director to the last named company. In 1907 he acted for D. C. Corbin in securing the purchase of the right-of-way through Kootenai county for the Spokane & International Railroad Company. Mr. Fitze has just completed the building of a business block on the main business street of the city—Sherman avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets—and has also built three residences, selling two of them and keeping one at No. 801, Garden street, for his own use. His business equipment is entirely modern and he possesses the only independent safety deposit boxes outside of the banks in Coeur d'Alene.

On September 14, 1896, Mr. Fitze was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Lumira Wais, a daughter of Joseph Wais, of Marathon City, Wisconsin. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Fitze taught school for a number of years in Taylor county, that state.

Mr. Fitze is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, and is a member of El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Spokane. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Coeur d'Alene. When a resident of Wisconsin he took an active interest in politics, being an enthusiastic republican, and was elected to the school board and to the position of town clerk of Drummond, Wisconsin, in 1896, and in 1897 was elected town treasurer and treasurer of the school board continuing to hold these offices until he went west. During most of that period he was also justice of the peace and was sent as a delegate to the county conventions for several consecutive years. On coming to Coeur d'Alene, however, he resolved to refrain from active participation in politics, preferring to devote all his time to his rapidly multiplying business responsibilities. In the spring of 1911 he was urged by his friends to become a candidate on the citizen's ticket for the office of city treasurer, but he steadfastly declined in spite of the solicitations of the entire banking fraternity. He is recognized as a man of keen powers of discernment possessing the mental alertness and spirit of daring enterprise that are in keeping with the progressive business attitude of the growing west.

J. C. DRISCOLL.

J. C. Driscoll, who has been engaged in the general mercantile business in Reardan for the past twelve years, is one of the town's most enterprising and progressive citizens. He was born in Binghamton, New York, on the 17th of May, 1867, and is a son of Michael and Johanna (O'Brien) Driscoll, also natives of the Empire state. Agricultural pursuits always engaged the attention of the father, who was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of the Twenty-seventh Volunteer Infantry of New York.

Reared on his father's farm in New York, J. C. Driscoll obtained his early education in the public schools, this being supplemented later by an academic

course of one year. When he was twenty he left the parental roof and came west, believing that better opportunities were here afforded for advancement than could be found in the more populous sections of the east. He first located in Cheney, Washington, where he joined a party of engineers engaged in surveying for the Washington Central Railroad. During the succeeding ten years he continued to be identified with railroad interests, but in 1899 he came to Reardan and engaged in the general mercantile business. He has met with a most gratifying measure of success in this undertaking and has extended the scope of his activities until he is financially interested in various thriving enterprises in this locality. He has a large and well selected stock of merchandise and offers his goods at reasonable prices. He enjoys an excellent patronage, his being one of the largest stores in Lincoln county. Mr. Driscoll is a man of progressive ideas and conducts his business in strict accordance with modern commercial methods. His patrons are accorded courteous treatment at all times, their wants being anticipated and satisfied if possible, as he considers that the best mode of advertising is through well satisfied customers.

On the 14th of February, 1899, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Driscoll and Miss Mary Berriegan, a daughter of Thomas Berriegan, an agriculturist of New York. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll, Mary, Katherine and Agnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and in his political views he is a democrat, but does not actively participate in municipal affairs. Public life and official honors have never attracted him, as being a lover of home life he prefers to devote such time as is not required in looking after his various business interests to his family. The success that has been awarded his endeavors since locating in Reardan is entirely attributable to his unremitting energy and determination of purpose, as discouragements that would have stummed the ambition of a man of less persistency have only served to inspire him to yet greater effort.

FRANCIS LEO QUIGLEY, M. D.

Dr. Francis Leo Quigley, who has been city physician and health officer in Wallace since 1909 and also secretary of the county board of health, is one of the very promising representatives of his profession in Shoshone county. He was born at Salina, Kansas, October 21, 1879, his parents being John B. and Maggie T. (Murray) Quigley.

The boyhood and early youth of Dr. Quigley were spent beneath the parental roof, his preliminary education being acquired in the public schools of his native state. He subsequently entered St. Mary's College, from which institution he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having decided to adopt the profession of medicine for his life vocation, he then matriculated in the medical department of the Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., being awarded his degree with the class of 1904. In order to acquire a broader knowledge of the practical treatment of disease, he entered the Georgetown University Hospital, where he held an internship for two months, after which he became resident physician at the



DR. F. LEO QUIGLEY

St. Joseph's Hospital, in St. Joseph, Missouri. Three months later he was appointed to the United States Marine Hospital service, being stationed first as assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, and later in the Marine Hospitals of New York and Boston. After spending about fifteen months in this service he resigned and came to Idaho, and on the 1st of January, 1906, entered upon his duties as assistant to Dr. France of Wardner, chief surgeon of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company. In the following December he withdrew from this connection and came to Wallace to become a member of the staff of Providence Hospital, in which capacity he is still serving.

Dr. Quigley's preparation for his profession has been most thorough in every respect and during the period of his practice here he has shown himself to be most efficient and capable both as a surgeon and a diagnostician. He is now and has been since 1909 surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; the Federal Mining & Smelting Company; the Hecla Mining Company; the Snowstorm, Hunter, and Interstate Mining Companies; and the Coeur d'Alene Iron Works. During the five years of his residence in the county he has held a number of public positions, having been appointed assistant county physician in 1907, while two years later he was made county physician and health officer, his term expiring in 1911. His various duties as surgeon for the different corporations with which he is professionally identified and the responsibilities of his public offices, together with his large private practice keep Dr. Quigley constantly occupied. He is very conscientious in his recognition and discharge of his duties to his patients, having but little consideration for his own comfort and wishes in his effort to alleviate the sufferings of those who appeal to him for relief.

Dr. Quigley has not married. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus of Wallace, having been one of the organizers of the local lodge, and, in 1909 and 1910, he was grand knight of this order and at the same time he was district deputy grand knight of the state of Idaho and state treasurer of the order, while at the present time he is trustee of the Wallace Lodge, having held this office since 1910. He is also an Elk, being affiliated with Wallace Lodge, No. 331, B. P. O. E.; a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the United Commercial Travelers of Kansas, while his connection for more purely social reasons is confined to his membership in the Spokane Club, of Spokane. Dr. Quigley is as popular socially as professionally, those qualities that so well adapt him to the duties as a physician, serving to enable him to win and retain the esteem of those of those with whom he comes in contact.

F. A. BLACKWELL.

In F. A. Blackwell the Inland Empire possesses a fine type of the independent organizer and builder of railroad systems. Mr. Blackwell came to the Spokane country twelve years ago and located in Coeur d'Alene City, where he engaged in the purchase of timber lands, preparatory to the development of large lumber manufacturing plants. Two years later his family joined him at Coeur d'Alene City and soon thereafter he entered upon a career of railroad construction which for quiet but brilliant achievement has few parallels east or west.

Before the Spokane public was aware of the significance of his preliminary

moves, his surveyors had run lines between Coeur d'Alene City and Spokane; his agents had acquired the necessary right-of-way and construction work was well under progress, in 1903, on the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Electric Railway. This road became the nucleus of the Spokane and Inland Empire Electric System, built by Mr. Blackwell and his associates south to Palouse and Colfax.

Applying these same quiet and unostentatious methods, Mr. Blackwell organized and built the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad in 1907. Even before the Spokane newspapers comprehended the magnitude of his operations he had acquired the right-of-way and had fifteen hundred men on construction work between Grand Junction, in the Spokane Valley, and Newport, on the Pend d'Oreille River. Preliminary to this great undertaking, Mr. Blackwell had bought extensive tracts in the Spirit Lake country. Contemporaneously with the building of the railroad, he laid out and built the fine modern little city of Spirit Lake, which will ever stand as a monument to his good taste and thoroughgoing methods. Since 1907, Mr. Blackwell has extended the Idaho & Washington Northern down the picturesque and rich valley of the Pend d'Oreille river, to Metaline Falls, a few miles south of the Canadian boundary line. Incidentally he founded and built the new town of Ione.

To Mr. Blackwell belongs the credit of establishing the cement industry in the Inland Empire. He is vice president of the Inland Portland Cement Company, which completed, in 1911, a large and modern plant at Metaline Falls. He organized the Panhandle Lumber Company in 1904 and built the large modern mills at Spirit Lake, Idaho, and Ione, Washington. He organized in 1909, the Blackwell Lumber Company in Coeur d'Alene and purchased the mill and property of the B. R. Lewis Lumber Company of that city. Mr. Blackwell is closely identified with the following institutions: president of the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad; the Panhandle Lumber Company; the Blackwell Lumber Company; the American Trust Company of Coeur d'Alene; the Bank of Spirit Lake, Idaho; First National Bank of Newport, Washington; the Calispel Valley Bank at Usk, Washington; Ione State Bank, at Ione, Washington, and he is a director of the Old National Bank and the Union Trust & Savings Bank of Spokane. He holds all the Masonic degrees and is a member of the Spokane, the Inland and Country Clubs of this city.

Mr. Blackwell is a self-made man and a well made one. He was born December 23, 1852, at Fairfield, Maine, a son of Nathaniel Russell Blackwell and Sarah H. (Nye) Blackwell. His father was a blacksmith in that town and a native of Maine. Mr. Blackwell was educated in the district schools of Fairfield and as a boy found employment on a farm at twenty-five cents a day. At the age of seventeen he went to Pennsylvania and worked in the lumber camps there from 1869 to 1872. From 1872 to 1880 he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad as freight and ticket agent. In 1880 he began business for himself, contracting for lumber in Clearfield, Elk, Potter and Cameron counties, Pennsylvania.

He was married at Renova, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1874, to Isabella F. Bell, a daughter of Jonathan Bell of Holton, Maine. They have two children: Russell F. Blackwell, born in 1878 at Driftwood, Pennsylvania, and who is now vice president and general manager of the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad and lives at Spirit Lake, Idaho; and Helen Blanche Blackwell, born in 1883 at Driftwood, Pennsylvania, and now the wife of R. M. Hart, secretary of the Blackwell Lum-

ber Company of Coeur d'Alene City. Mr. Blackwell's home address is 817 Sherman avenue, Coeur d'Alene City.

In politics Mr. Blackwell has been a republican all his life. He has never held a public office. Mr. Blackwell's achievements are an unfailing index to the high character of the man. Whatever he undertakes, he must do thoroughly well. His railroad is concededly the best built, the best equipped and the best managed, independent system in the west and probably in the United States. His mills are modern in the last degree. Inevitably a man of this type must draw around him subordinates who possess a high degree of efficiency. Mr. Blackwell's employes are his friends and loyal admirers. He is democratic to a degree, though quiet and reserved and always avoiding publicity and personal discussion of his affairs. He enjoys in preeminent degree the respect and confidence of his friends and the public.

E. A. WALKER.

E. A. Walker, owner and publisher of the Reardan Gazette, is one of the well known newspaper men of Lincoln county. He was born in Kane county, Illinois, on December 6, 1866, and is a son of Benjamin and Jennie (Roberts) Walker, natives of the state of New York. They removed from there to Illinois during the early years of their married life and afterward became residents of Indiana, locating in White county in 1879. Agricultural pursuits always engaged the attention of the father, who was a veteran of the Civil war.

When a lad of three years, E. A. Walker removed with his parents from Illinois to Indiana, in whose district schools he received his education. After one year spent in the high school his text-books were laid aside, his time from that period until he was twenty-one being given to assisting his father with the work of the farm. Upon attaining his majority he went to South Dakota where he spent a year, then returned to Indiana. In 1899 he entered a printing office in White county, where he learned the trade, after which he went to Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, for three months. He subsequently returned to White county and soon thereafter established in Wolcott a paper and printing business which he successfully conducted for fifteen years. Disposing of his business at the end of that time he came west, locating in Lincoln county. In 1909 he purchased the Reardan Gazette and has ever since engaged in its publication. A man of high principles and noble purpose, Mr. Walker has used the columns of his paper to support every progressive movement or worthy enterprise inaugurated for the betterment of local conditions or the advancement of municipal interests.

On the 22d of June, 1899, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Bessie Law, of Sullivan county, Missouri, and to them have been born three children, Everett Foster, Virginia Law and James Robert.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Walker hold membership in the Presbyterian church, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party, to whose candidates his paper accords its unqualified support. He has always taken an active interest in the municipal affairs wherever he has resided

and when living in Wolcott served as a member of the town council and as city clerk. Mr. Walker is fearless in his denunciation of those practices, whether in public or private life, that do not conform to the highest conceptions of truth and honor, fully recognizing the power and appreciating the opportunities afforded the press in molding the ideals held in common by all mankind.

DEL CARY SMITH.

Del Cary Smith is entitled to threefold prominence, first, as a self-made man and lawyer, second, as a leading representative of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and third, as one of the influential members of the democratic party, who bases his political activity upon a belief in its principles and a patriotic devotion to the welfare of his country. He was born near Schenectady, New York, March 30, 1869, his parents being Joshua Tompkins and Helen Marr (Thompson) Smith. The ancestry in the paternal line can be traced back to Daniel D. Tompkins, who was one of the early governors of New York, and also vice president of the United States. Joshua Tompkins Smith followed stock-raising in the east and subsequently removed westward to Omaha, Nebraska, where he now makes his home. In the meantime, however, he had served for three years in the Civil war as a member of the Seventh New York Cavalry and lived for a time in Fulton county, Illinois, before he continued his journey to Omaha.

It was during the period of family residence in Fulton county that Del Cary Smith began his early education in the public schools. When he was a lad of ten years he accompanied his parents to Tecumseh, Michigan, where they remained for a time. Later he became a pupil in Amity College, at College Springs, Iowa, completing the scientific course as taught in that institution. Since 1888 he has been identified with the northwest, settling first at Dungeness, Washington, where he remained for a brief period, and then took up his abode at Port Townsend, Washington, where he was called to the office of city clerk, serving for two years. In the meantime he had devoted the hours which are usually termed leisure to the study of law and was admitted to practice by the United States district court at Seattle in 1890. He then opened an office at Port Townsend, where he followed his profession for seven years, gaining much valuable experience during that time and serving also for three years of that period as city attorney. The 4th of March, 1897, witnessed his arrival in Spokane, and he may well be proud of the record which he has since made, for when he came to this city he had practically nothing and by constant application to his profession alone has gained comfortable competence. As his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investment in property in Spokane and is also owner of a ranch of five hundred and twenty acres at Waverly, in the Palouse country. The success which he has attained in his profession is due to his own efforts and merits. Well versed in the law and with deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with shrewdness and sagacity and marked tact, he is in the courts an advocate of power and influence.

In 1900, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Luella Goff, a daughter of W. C. tent force for progress and improvement. He has been recognized as one of the

prominent representatives of the Fraternal Order of Eagles since it was founded at Seattle in 1888. Four times he has been president of Spokane Aerie, No. 2, and was twice grand worthy president of the order of the United States and Canada, having been first elected in 1901. At that time there were one hundred and twenty-five aeries in the United States and some of these in bad standing. The grand aerie was in debt to the amount of five thousand dollars. At the expiration of his first term of office, the number of aeries had doubled and the grand lodge, with all debts paid, had still twenty-four thousand dollars in the treasury. Mr. Smith was unanimously reelected in the convention held in Minneapolis, in 1902, and when he retired from the position, there were five hundred aeries in the United States and Canada and the order had fifty-seven thousand dollars in the treasury, with no outstanding indebtedness. He is also identified with other fraternal societies, being a member of Port Townsend Lodge of Elks, No. 37; Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Spokane; the Foresters of America; Court Royal Lodge; and the Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is a past sachem. In democratic circles Mr. Smith is also a man of considerable influence, whose opinions carry weight in the councils of the party and while he has never been a candidate for office since coming to Spokane, he has taken an active and helpful part in campaigns.

In 1900, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Luella Goff, a daughter of W. C. Goff, of Waverly. Her parents were among the oldest pioneers of the Spokane country and Mrs. Smith was one of the first white children born in this district. She died very suddenly, April 14, 1909, leaving two children, Del Cary and Donald Goff. On the 17th of August, 1910, Mr. Smith was again married, his second union being with Rozella Dennie, a daughter of Richard R. Dennie, of this city, and they now reside at No. 723 Augusta avenue. Such in brief is the history of Del Cary Smith, who throughout his whole life whatsoever his hand finds to do, whether in his profession or in his official duties, or in any other sphere, he has done with his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

FLOYD LEROY STOTLER.

Floyd Leroy Stotler, a member of the legal firm of Pattison, Stotler & Pattison, of Colfax, was born in Eldorado, Kansas, on the 6th of May, 1886. His parents are Floyd and Anna (Cresap) Stotler, the father a native of Maryland and the mother of West Virginia, while the paternal grandfather was Morgan Stotler. In the maternal line he is descended from one of the old southern colonial families, the Cresaps having been prominent in the south at the time of the Revolution.

When Floyd Leroy Stotler was a babe of one year his parents returned to Maryland, in the public schools of which state and those of West Virginia he was educated. In 1905, at the age of nineteen years he came west, locating in Portland, Oregon. He had already decided to adopt the legal profession for his life vocation so entered the office of A. King Wilson of that city and there read law until 1906. From there he came to Washington and took a position as telegraph operator, devoting his spare hours to the study of law. The next year, in 1907,

he went to Tekoa, this state, and entered the office of J. D. McMannis and J. P. Burson, where he continued his legal studies and at the same time pursued a correspondence course for two years. At the expiration of that period he removed to Colfax, spending a few months in the office of R. L. McCroskey of this city. In 1909 he was admitted to the bar and immediately thereafter returned to Tekoa, where he engaged in practice until 1910, when he again came to Colfax. In the December after his return he became a member of the firm of Pattison, Stotler & Pattison with which he continues to be identified. During the period of his residence here Mr. Stotler has made a very favorable impression in the community both professionally and socially and is succeeding in building up a very satisfactory practice. He has been called to public office and at the present time is discharging the duties of deputy prosecuting attorney.

In matters politic, Mr. Stotler has ever given his allegiance to the democratic party and takes an active and helpful interest in all municipal affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Colfax Commercial Club. Public-spirited and progressive in matters of citizenship he always gives his indorsement and cooperation to every movement inaugurated for the advancement of the community or the development of municipal enterprises.

FRED CUSTER PUGH.

Fred Custer Pugh, former prosecuting attorney of Spokane and an active practitioner at the bar, was born at Halsey, Oregon, December 18, 1876, a son of Felix Marion and Frances (Taylor) Pugh. His father, a farmer by occupation, was born in the Willamette valley in 1854 and was a son of Francis Asbury Pugh, who made the long journey across the plains from Iowa in 1847 and took up his abode in the Sunset state. Felix M. Pugh continued to reside in Oregon until 1878, when he brought his family to eastern Washington, locating first at Dayton, where he conducted a drug store for about two years. On the expiration of that period he came to Spokane and settled in the valley at what is known as the Saltse Lake, where they now live. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Pugh were parents of four children: Fred C., of this review; John Taylor, who passed away in 1904; and Gladys and Ruth, both at home.

Brought to Washington when but two years of age, Fred Custer Pugh has practically spent his entire life within its borders. His general education was acquired in the public schools of Spokane and in 1897 he was graduated from the high school. He then attended the University of Michigan for two years, after which he returned to this state and studied law in the offices of the firm of Vorhees & Vorhees, his preceptor being the late Charles S. Vorhees, who carefully directed his reading until his admission to the bar in 1901. He continued with the firm as assistant in their law work until 1904, thus gaining much valuable and practical experience. In that year he was appointed to the position of assistant prosecuting attorney under the late R. M. Barnhart and occupied that office until 1909, when he was elected prosecuting attorney on the republican ticket, filling the office for a term of two years. In 1910 he was the unsuccessful candidate for that position

and after his retirement from office entered at once upon the private practice of law, in which he is making continuous advancement.

Mr. Pugh has an attractive home at Greenacres, which he erected in the year 1910. Here lives his little family, consisting of wife and two children. He was married on the 1st of September, 1904, at Denver, Colorado, to Sybil Ragsdale, a daughter of Amos D. Ragsdale, of that city, and their two sons are Fred Custer and John Stanley. Mr. Pugh has pleasant relations with several fraternal organizations, belonging to Iroquois Lodge, No. 77, I. O. R. M., the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Woodmen of the World. He has always lived in the northwest, has been an interested witness of the rapid changes and development that have occurred here and is ever willing to accord aid and cooperation to movements promoting the general welfare.

CHARLES A. GRAM.

Charles A. Gram, who has for a number of years been an active member of the bar, practicing for the past four years in Spokane, and previously in North Dakota, possesses the spirit of enterprise which is characteristic of the northwest and this quality has been the source of advancement which has brought him from the position of farmer boy to the place which he now occupies in business circles. He was born in Toronto, Canada, August 26, 1869, the only son of Jacob and Jane (Lundy) Gram. The father came of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, who settled in Pennsylvania about the time that William Penn founded the colony. The grandfather was one of the first settlers on the shores of Lake Ontario on the present site of the city of Toronto, and it was there that the father, Jacob Gram, was born. The family were closely identified with the district during its pioneer development and Jacob Gram ever remained prominent in his home community and was called to a number of positions of public trust and responsibility. He died in 1891. His wife died December 15, 1911. She came of a family of Scotch-Irish lineage, her more immediate ancestors, however, being pioneers of Canada, and the famous battle of Lundy's Lane of the War of 1812 was fought on the farm belonging to her ancestors. By her marriage Mrs. Gram had four children, her three daughters being: Mrs. D. F. Rae, the wife of Dr. Rae, of Moscow, Idaho; Mrs. Henry Stong, of Pasadena, California; and Mrs. Frank M. King, of Pembina, North Dakota.

After attending the common schools of Ontario, Charles A. Gram became a pupil in the University of North Dakota, where for two years he pursued a special course. As a boy he worked on his father's wheat farm in North Dakota and for two years engaged in teaching school before winning his university course. He afterward studied law with Captain Robert J. Mitchell, who had been a classmate of President James A. Garfield. In 1894 Mr. Gram was admitted to the bar in North Dakota and then formed a partnership with Captain Mitchell, with whom he practiced for four years at Sheldon, that state. He was afterward alone in the practice of law at Sheldon until 1900, when he was elected judge of the county court of Ransom county and remained upon the bench for six years, rendering judicial decisions which were strictly fair and impartial. In 1908 he came to

Spokane, where he has since engaged in the practice of law. In the meantime, however, he had had some experience in the field of real estate, for after the completion of his term as judge Mr. Gram had become a member of the law and real-estate firm of Gram & Hull. They are still related in their business connection, Mr. Hull conducting the interests of the firm in North Dakota and Mr. Gram at Spokane. Their business includes both law and investments. Mr. Gram is also interested in the Liberty Lakes Orchard Company, of which he is president, and is also president of the Chinook Land Products Company, a company holding a large tract of timberland in British Columbia. He has recently become interested in the Interstate Manufacturing Company, Inc., of which he is the president and which is engaged in the manufacture of electric screens and appliances and is now doing a business which places it well upon the road to success. He is likewise the secretary and treasurer of the Best Chance Mining Company, an incorporated company owning property in the Coeur d'Alenes, which is now under development.

In his political views Mr. Gram has always been a republican and was very active in political work in North Dakota, serving as a delegate to both county and state conventions for over ten years, and also acting as a member of both county and state central committees. He still votes with the party but is not an active worker in its ranks at the present time. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, having become a member of the consistory and shrine in Fargo, North Dakota, while at the present time he is connected with the consistory and shrine at Spokane. In Masonic work while in North Dakota, both he and his wife were prominent in the Eastern Star, he serving as patron of the local chapter and as grand patron of the grand chapter, while his wife was secretary of Sheldon Chapter for a number of years, or until their removal to Spokane. Mr. Gram also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Maccabees and was connected with the Yeomen in North Dakota. He belongs to the Inland Club of Spokane and to the Chamber of Commerce and attends the Methodist church. His activities are varied, touching the general interests of society and in every connection his labors are actuated by a spirit of advancement and progress which makes his work of worth in the community.

VOLNEY D. WILLIAMSON.

What a story of thrilling interest would the life history of Volney D. Williamson be if written in detail, for he has been a pioneer in various sections of the country and has been among the first on the ground in many of the famous American mining camps. Moreover, he has contributed largely to the development of the mineral resources of the country, has been interested in Alaskan expeditions, in railroad building and real-estate operations. He was born in Oakland, Oregon, July 27, 1865, and is a son of Sol Williamson, for whom Williamson river of Oregon was named. His father was a native of Ohio and of English descent. He made the long journey across the plains in 1847, taking up a tract of land where the city of Portland now stands. He traded this claim for a yoke of oxen and in 1848 went to California. The following year, however, he returned to Oakland, Oregon, where he settled on a large tract of land. He was known throughout the district



V. D. WILLIAMSON

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as the father of that part of the country, was consulted by the old pioneers concerning their property and investments and by his wise counsel and substantial aid assisted many of the new settlers who came to establish homes on the frontier. At that time it was necessary to haul all goods by team from Portland, Oregon. Mr. Williamson was well-to-do and when his old friends crossed the plains he was always ready with money and teams to assist them. His neighbors were Indians, and an old Indian scout known as Billy slept on his hearth for several years. He frequently notified Williamson of the approach of Indians who were on a raid and he could then retreat about a mile from his house, there remaining in hiding during the time the Indians were in the neighborhood. He was a lover of fine stock and by a tragic coincidence his death was caused by a kick in the breast by one of his favorite horses, in 1868, when he was forty-four years of age. He had contributed largely to the upbuilding, settlement and improvement of Oregon and his name is honored as one of its pioneer residents. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Adeline Reed, was a native of Indiana, her family tracing their ancestry back to the time when as members of the William Penn colony they settled in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Williamson died in 1878. In the family were three sons and three daughters, the brothers of Volney D. Williamson being W. H., a resident of Idaho, and F. A., of Spokane. His sisters were: Sarah J., who is the widow of S. J. Nelson, of this city; and Mary and Estella, who are both deceased.

Volney D. Williamson pursued his education in the public schools and a business college of Portland, Oregon, and on leaving that state in 1878 came to Walla Walla, driving a team across the country. In 1879 he passed through Spokane and the Palouse country and returned to Sprague, where he was engaged in general merchandising until 1883. In the spring of that year he grubstaked a claim in connection with a Mr. Holmes and his brother F. A. Williamson and they were the first in the Coeur d'Alenes, except a man of the name of Pritchard, who staked the "Widow" claim, while they had the adjoining property, called the "Last Chance." In the fall of 1883 Mr. Williamson made a trip to the Coeur d'Alenes by way of Heron's Siding and came out the same fall, although he returned the following year. From Murray, Idaho, he went to Canyon Creek, where he assisted in laying out the town of Burke. He was afterward in Wallace and operated in the Kootenai Lake and Slocan country and was interested in the purchase and sale of the War Eagle, for which seven hundred thousand dollars was paid, the Center Star, which brought two million dollars, and the Crown Point, which sold for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was also interested in the Spokane and several other large mining properties, all of which are now being successfully worked. He next operated in Republic and was interested in the purchase and sale of the Republic mines, the San Poil, Black Tail and several others, all of which are now being worked and are turning out rich ore.

During all this time Mr. Williamson made his headquarters in Spokane. He traveled, however, for five years and made a trip around the world. During the '90s he made his headquarters in New York for eight years. He turned his attention to the mineral resources of Mexico, where he operated in connection with Victor M. Clement, and he was also interested to a small extent in South African properties while Mr. Clement was in that district. He became interested to a small degree in Coolgardie, Australia. He also owned the Treasure Box in Coeur d'Alene, from which in hand mortars and arrastres they took out from two hundred to

four thousand dollars per day, securing seventy-seven thousand dollars in two months. Mr. Williamson was also, while working the old Santa Rosa mine in Mexico, the discoverer of the first turquoise mine of that country.

In 1908 Mr. Williamson returned to Spokane. He was connected during the early stages of its building with the Oregon Trunk Railway but eventually sold out to J. J. Hill. He has been a property owner in Spokane since 1886 and has always called this city his home. He owns mining interests in Mexico with the English Exploration Company of London and still retains small interests in the Coeur d'Alenes. He was interested in an expedition into Alaska during the early period of the excitement there and was connected with the early operations of the Crow's Nest Coal Company in British Columbia, of which he is still a stockholder. He has large investments in land in Oregon and is interested in several towns of that state, including Madras, Redmond, Metolius and Lakeview. He is now president of the Inland Empire Company; president of the Williamson Investment Company, a corporation; president of the State Bank at Metolius, Oregon; president of the Santa Rosa de Mazipil Mining Company, the Santa Rosa Development Company and was vice president of the International Metals Company of Mexico but recently resigned.

Mr. Williamson was united in marriage to Miss Mabel C. Cotter, of Denver, Colorado, in 1905, a daughter of J. Lambert Cotter. Mr. Williamson holds membership in the Episcopal church and is connected with several fraternities and leading clubs. He is a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Engineers Club of New York and was one of the committee which secured half a million dollars from Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of building the Engineers Club. He is likewise a member of the Arlington Club of Portland and of the Coeur d'Alene Boat Club.

Few men could speak so largely from practical experience of the west and its history, especially in connection with its mining interests. Mr. Williamson has made an excellent record in his business career, accomplishing what he has undertaken, his sound judgment precluding the possibility of many false moves. He is today one of Spokane's wealthiest citizens and is honored and respected by all who are familiar with his life work.

OLAF L. OLSEN.

Olaf L. Olsen, secretary of the Areadia Orchard Company with offices at Sprague and Howard streets, is among Spokane's younger business men that Norway has furnished to this city. He has the industry, perseverance and determination characteristic of his race and these qualities are always essential elements in the attainment of success. He was born in Norway, February 1, 1880, a son of Louis and Hannah Olsen, who came to America in 1886, first settling near Fargo, North Dakota. The following year a removal was made to Spokane, where for a time the father was employed as foreman in the Brickell sawmill. In 1889 the family removed to Deer Park, where Louis Olsen took up a homestead claim upon which he has since resided.

Olaf L. Olsen was but six years of age when the voyage across the Atlantic was made. In the public and high schools of this city he largely pursued his educa-

tion and after putting aside his text-books entered the employ of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway as traveling agent, continuing with that corporation for three years. Desirous, however, that his labors should more directly benefit himself, he embarked in business on his own account in 1906, organizing the Olsen Mercantile Company of Deer Park, of which he acted as president and manager for three years, when he sold out to his father in order to become secretary and treasurer of the Arcadia Orchard Company in 1909. This is the largest irrigated land proposition of its kind in the world, the company having under irrigation over seventeen thousand acres. The business of developing this mammoth enterprise has required keen sagacity, well formulated plans and unfaltering discrimination, and in the possession of these qualities Olaf L. Olsen has contributed in substantial measure to the progress of the project which is not only a source of individual income but also a factor in the general prosperity and upbuilding of the district. He is also the vice president and treasurer of the Olsen-Robinson Company of Deer Park, which took over the business which was formerly operated under the name of the Olsen Mercantile Company, and which was repurchased from his father. He is likewise a director of the First State Bank of Deer Park.

On the 12th of August, 1903, Mr. Olsen was united in marriage to Miss Libbie M. Neaville, a daughter of John A. and Myra (Goodrich) Neaville, of Spokane. They have two children, Howard M. and John Lewis. Mr. Olsen holds membership in Deer Park Lodge, No. 134, F. & A. M., and in Deer Park Lodge, No. 185, I. O. O. F. He has passed through all of the chairs of the latter and is a member of the grand lodge. He also belongs to the Inland Club of Spokane, the Rocky Mountain Club of New York city and the Congregational church of Deer Park. His interests are wide and varied and keep him in touch with the world's progress. While yet a young man, he deserves classification among those who are acting as the upbuilders of the Inland Empire for he is now closely associated with a project, the immensity of which places it among the foremost undertakings for the development and reclamation of this section of the country. His insight enables him to recognize chances which others pass heedlessly by and he never fears to venture where favoring opportunity points the way.

THOMAS A. E. LALLY.

Thomas A. E. Lally, one of the most brilliant and accomplished young attorneys practicing in Spokane, with offices in the Old National Bank building, was born at Vail, Iowa, and is a son of Patrick E. C. and Kittie (Hughes) Lally, of that place. The father is a prominent lawyer now living in Denison, Iowa. The son pursued his education in the public schools of Denison and in the Notre Dame University at Notre Dame, Indiana, where he was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1906. He supplemented his more specifically literary course by study in the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1909. In the fall of the same year he came to Spokane, where he entered upon the practice of law and in September, 1910, on the organization of the firm of Canon, Ferris, Swan & Lally, he became one of the partners.

In October, 1911, the partnership was dissolved and since that time he has practiced alone.

Mr. Lally is also director, general counsel and treasurer of the New World Life Insurance Company. He is accorded a liberal clientage in general practice and is counsel for many of the large corporations. His practice, which is of a most important character, places him in a prominent position in the legal profession of the city. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and to the Inland Club but is not actively interested in politics.

J. E. McGOVERN.

J. E. McGovern, who became actively identified with the business interests of Wilbur seven years ago when he established an insurance and real-estate office here, is connected with a number of local enterprises, one of which is the McGovern & Harris Drug Company. He owns one-half of the stock in this concern, and is realizing good dividends on the investment as it is one of the thriving commercial activities of the town and is rapidly developing.

H. W. RICH.

A review of the life of H. W. Rich is the record of one who has attained distinguished honors in connection with the land law cases of the northwest, having been successful in the trial of the most important cases of that kind ever held in this section of the country. His ability has developed through close study and the careful preparation of each individual case he has handled.

Mr. Rich was born in San Jose, California, May 22, 1873. His father, Harrison Rich, and his grandfather, James Rich, are still residents of that state, the latter now living in Ukiah at the remarkable old age of one hundred and two years. His father was a representative of an old English family that came to America from the north of England and settled in New York in 1700. Afterward a removal was made by members of the family to Springfield, Illinois, and James Rich left that place to come across the plains in 1848 with his family, being one of the first of the early gold seekers. He continued his identification with mining interests until 1861, when he turned his attention to the stock business, in which his son Harrison succeeded him. The latter was born in Sacramento, California, in September, 1848, soon after the arrival of his parents on the Pacific coast, and he is one of the oldest of the native white residents of that state. Few indeed were the residents of Sacramento valley at the time of the arrival of the family. There James Rich took up his abode and afterward went to San Francisco, settling there before the establishment of the present town. He served as one of the vigilant committee of San Francisco in the old days when it was necessary for men of worth to bind themselves together and summarily execute the laws in order to check the great reign of crime and lawlessness then extant.

Harrison Rich was united in marriage to Jenetta McCoy, who was born at Millville, Shasta county, California, and was a daughter of James McCoy, a '49er who died when Jenetta was a little child. The McCoy's came from Scotland right after the Revolutionary war, were early residents of Illinois and afterward pioneers of California. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Rich are now residents of Jolon, that state. Their son, Henry Leland, is engaged in the stock business in Monterey county, California. Their three daughters are: Victoria, residing at Gilroy, Santa Clara county, California, where she is engaged in the automobile business; Lydia, the wife of Edward Sands, a lumberman of Monterey county, that state; and Flossie, who makes her home in Sacramento.

The other member of the family is H. W. Rich, whose name introduces this review. He supplemented his high-school course, pursued at Santa Cruz, California, by study in the Stanford University, becoming a pupil in the law department. He afterward studied law with John H. Leonard, of Santa Cruz, and with Carl A. Lindsay, of San Francisco, and was admitted to practice at the bar of California in 1905. He then opened an office in San Francisco, continuing alone in general practice until December, 1908, when he came to Spokane. He had already won recognition as an able and resourceful lawyer of wide knowledge and comprehensive familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence. He was called to this city to take up the Marble creek cases against the state of Idaho and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, involving approximately one hundred settlers and sixteen thousand acres of land. He successfully prosecuted these cases before the department of the interior and on the 2d of March, 1910, the state of Idaho decided to show cause why the Marble creek cases should not be opened with a view to determining the validity of the case used by the state for the selections of the lands in controversy. On the 16th of June the state made its appearance before the department of the interior, at which time Mr. Rich appeared and protested the case of the settlers, a final decision being rendered December 2, 1910, in favor of the settlers and against the state of Idaho. It was one of the largest land cases ever tried in the northwest and the amount actually involved was nine million dollars. It would have been a signal victory for any lawyer and was especially so for one as young as Mr. Rich. He took the cases in hand and carried them to a successful conclusion when it looked like a lost case, and when other attorneys had refused to conduct the litigation. These settlers are not perfecting their titles to the land and the government has set aside four townships as lieu land selections to take the place of the land lost.

On the 16th of June, 1910, while in Washington, D. C., Mr. Rich assisted Senator Poindexter in preparing house resolution No. 807 for the investigation of land frauds in Idaho. It is thought that this house resolution had a great deal of weight with the department of the interior and caused immediate investigation. It was the cause of the releasing of the Marble creek lands. During the last four or five years of his practice Mr. Rich has specialized in government land matters and today is the largest practitioner in the department of land law in the northwest. His opinions have come to be accepted as authority upon such questions and his work has shown him notably strong in this field.

On the 9th of September, 1905, Mr. Rich was united in marriage to Miss Adeline De Martine, a daughter of Joseph De Martine, a California pioneer from

New York. They have already gained enviable social recognition during the brief period of their residence in Spokane.

Mr. Rich is a republican and was active in Senator Poindexter's election. He has been delegate to both county and state conventions in San Francisco county, California, but has never desired nor held public office. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is actively and helpfully interested in its projects and in all the improvements which elicit the attention and aid of public-spirited citizens.

DUNCAN J. MacGILLIVRAY.

The term a "self-made" man is perhaps trite but is also expressive and in its best sense it finds exemplification in the life of Duncan J. MacGillivray, who, starting out in life with only the asset of a common-school education, has won for himself a creditable name and place in business circles, now operating largely in real estate in the northwest with offices in Spokane. He was born in Ontario, Canada, February 5, 1866, and is a son of Duncan A. and Mary (MacLellan) MacGillivray. The father was born in Canada, representing an old Scotch family whose genealogy is traced back to 1251. They were one of the leading clans of Scotland and won fame on the battlefield of Culloden. In many other connections the name figures prominently as representatives of the family took active part in defending the interests of the country or in upholding the name and honor of the clan. Duncan A. MacGillivray became a pioneer farmer and lumberman of Canada, being actively connected with the lumber business on the Ottawa river for a number of years. He also held different offices and positions of public trust in Canada. He died in 1902. His wife, who was born in Ontario, died in 1892. She represented one of the early families of Canada of Scotch lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan A. MacGillivray were parents of four sons and three daughters. Andrew residing at Ottawa, Canada. Dan, who is engaged in the lumber business in Wisconsin. Duncan J. and Kenneth who was drowned in the Ottawa river in 1888. The daughters, Christy Ann and Mary died in childhood. Adeline, now Mrs. MacLutyre, resides in Montreal, Canada.

Mr. MacGillivray's connection with the northwest dates from the fall of 1897 when he arrived in Lewiston, Idaho. The following year he embarked in business there as a dealer in furniture and house furnishings. He began with a small store and stock, but such was his energy and capable management that when he sold out in 1909 he was the foremost representative of this line of trade in that state. He had improved and enlarged his establishment until it was the best furniture store in Idaho and his success was known throughout the northwest. While he won success in his commercial undertaking he also found time and opportunity to cooperate in movements for the general good, taking an active part in the upbuilding of the community, serving for eight years as a director of the Chamber of Commerce and as its president during the last year of his residence there. He also served as a director of the fair association for six years and then as president for one year, taking part in all of the projects for its development, giving largely of his time, energy and money in promoting the interests of the community.



DUNCAN J. MACGILLIVRAY

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ILLINOIS

In the spring of 1910 Mr. MacGillivray came to Spokane, where he has since engaged in the real-estate business, buying and selling property for himself and others. He is connected and represents, in the northwest, several of the largest Canadian companies, who are promoting and developing the unlimited resources of western Canada, especially British Columbia. He believes and is enthusiastic about the future of the Inland Empire and since coming to this city, has invested heavily in Spokane real estate. He is thoroughly acquainted with real-estate values in the northwest and the outlook of the real-estate market, and the spirit of progressiveness which he brings to his business is contributing not only to his individual success but also to the development of this section of the country.

On the 26th of December, 1900, at Spokane, Mr. MacGillivray was married to Miss Schaeffer, who was a daughter of an Iowa merchant, now deceased, and is a descendant of Captain Wadsworth's family. They have become parents of three children, Marion, Duncan John, Jr., and John Duncan, the eldest being nine years of age. The family attend the Presbyterian church and Mr. MacGillivray is identified with various fraternal organizations, being now a chapter Mason, (his membership in lodge and chapter being in Wisconsin), and a Knight Templar of Lewiston Commandery. He is also connected with the Elks lodge and belongs likewise to the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is connected with the progressive wing of the Republican party but has declined all political advancement, preferring that his public service shall be done as a private citizen and in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce. He stands today a strong man—strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his ability to plan and perform, and is regarded as one of the influential residents of Spokane.

WALTER H. WISCOMBE.

The word of Walter H. Wiscombe concerning the history of Spokane may largely be accepted as authority because he has witnessed the greater part of the growth and development of the city and in a number of instances has been a very important factor in its progress and upbuilding. He laid the first rails for street car service here, has been a leading factor in the business activity and in public office has given practical and tangible demonstration of his loyalty and patriotic spirit.

Mr. Wiscombe is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Dorsetshire, on the 24th of September, 1843. His parents were William and Mary Wiscombe, who were also natives of England, in which country the mother passed away in 1847. Emigrating to America, the father became a farmer of Kansas and ultimately established his home in Spokane, where his death afterward occurred. A brother and a sister of Walter H. Wiscombe are still living, the former, Harry, being now a resident farmer of Kansas, in which state another brother passed away. The sister, Jane, is the wife of Harker English, who follows agricultural pursuits in the Sunflower state.

Walter H. Wiscombe was a lad of eight years at the time the family sailed from England for the new world and his education was, therefore, largely acquired in the schools of Kansas. He was but eighteen years of age at the time of the

outbreak of the Civil war, and soon afterward he enlisted for service with the Union army, joining Company M, of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. He was wounded in the battle of Little Blue, Missouri, at the time General Price was undertaking to raid Kansas, in the fall of 1864. He served with the western army in the battles of Lexington, Missouri, and Little Rock and remained in active duty until honorably discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. Mr. Wiscombe then returned to his father's farm and assisted in its further development and cultivation until 1870, when he established a home of his own in his marriage, on the 23d of February of that year, to Miss Jennie Jolly, a daughter of John Jolly, a farmer of Kansas, who was previously a Methodist minister and belonged to an old southern family. Mr. and Mrs. Wiscombe have two sons: William Fred, who is now married and is a member of the United States army, serving for four years as post master and now stationed at Philadelphia; and William C., who for the past four years has been employed in the collection department of the Washington Water Power Company.

Following his marriage Mr. Wiscombe purchased a farm in Kansas but after two years disposed of that property and went to Sonoma county, California. There he engaged in the grocery business for four years and on the 22d of May, 1879, came to Spokane. The settlement here was small but gave indications of rapid growth and Mr. Wiscombe began work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed as a contractor and builder for twenty years. He erected the first planing mill ever built in Spokane and his wife established the first millinery store of the city. He also built the first street railway and laid the first iron rails ever put down here, beginning the work on Hemlock street in Browne's addition and extending to Wall street, then known as Mill street. This was a horse car line, standard gauge, the franchise being owned by J. J. Browne, A. M. Cannon and A. J. Ross, while Mr. Wiscombe was superintendent in full charge.

In a number of local offices Mr. Wiscombe has proven his worth and ability. The first office to which he was called was that of member of the first board of public works under Mayor Fotheringham. In the fall of 1891 he was elected city treasurer on the republican ticket, retiring at the end of the term but was re-elected a year later—in 1893. The first year he put up a seven hundred and fifty thousand dollar bond, the largest personal bond ever given by an individual in Spokane up to that time. This was during the great reconstruction period following the fire. Following his retirement from the treasurer's office he was appointed a member of the board of public works by Mayor Belt and served in that capacity for three years. He next went to Marshall, where he purchased the Marshall Flour Mill, which he owned for several years, selling out about 1899. He then turned his attention to the feed business, in which he was engaged, entering that field of trade in connection with W. E. Pierce under the firm name of Pierce & Wiscombe. Later he was a partner in the firm of P. Morrison & Company. His attention is now confined solely to a wholesale hay and grain business and during the past eight years he has limited his operations exclusively to the coast, finding a ready market on the seaboard for all that he handles. In earlier days he was a director of the Exchange National Bank when it was organized, taking ten thousand dollars worth of stock in the bank.

Mr. Wiscombe has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and has attended nearly all the city, county and state conventions during his resi-

dence in Spokane. He has also served as a member of the city and county central committees and was formerly very actively interested in politics. For forty years he has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, has held every state office within its gift and is now a retired department commander of Washington, having retired at Wenatchee in June, 1911. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; and El Katif Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the blue lodge he has held several of the offices. He likewise belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has filled all of the chairs, including that of master workman. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Wiscombe is a past matron and an active worker. Mr. Wiscombe belongs to the Pioneer Society of Spokane and both he and his wife are numbered among the early and honored residents of the city, the growth and development of which they have witnessed almost from the period of its earliest inception. Their acquaintance is wide, their friends are many and the part which they have taken in the upbuilding of the city entitles them to more than passing recognition.

CHARLES H. ARNOLD.

Charles H. Arnold, who is residing on his ranch near Loon Lake, Washington, was born in Augusta, Maine, on the 25th of December, 1847, his parents being John and Alameda (Butts) Arnold, the former of whom passed away in 1881 and the latter in 1900. The father was a prominent citizen of Augusta, Maine, and was affiliated with the First Republican Club when James G. Blaine was one of the foremost statesmen of the United States.

Charles H. Arnold acquired his education in the common schools of Augusta and subsequently attended the Dirego Business College until he was seventeen years of age, when he served in Company E, Fourteenth Maine Volunteers. He was mustered out at Darien, Georgia, on September 15, 1865. At that time he removed to Fort Benton, Montana, and accepted employment with the Northwest Fur Company. After a short time he gave up this position and for the following year was engaged in mining in that state, after which he removed to Colorado and started a trading post with the Ute Indians on Bear river, near Elkhead. He remained in that locality until 1873, when he went over into Nevada and for a year was employed in the mines of that state before he went farther west to California, where he worked on a railroad until 1879. In that year he came to the state of Washington and was employed by Sprague & Fairweather, merchants of Ainsworth, for whom he had charge of the commissaries in various railroad construction camps. He remained in this position until the Northern Pacific Railway was completed as far as Cheney, when he took up the handling of freight from Cheney to Spokane and transported the Spokane Chronicle into Spokane and also the dynamite that was used for the Northern Pacific. This latter was an undertaking which called for considerable pluck, and many others had previously refused to do it. About this time he took up a preemption claim on the Little Spokane river and after having proved it up disposed of it and re-

moved to Loon Lake, where he purchased a half section of railroad land, which he still owns. In addition to his property holdings for personal cultivation he also has a one-fourth interest in the Loon Lake Improvement Company, of which he is vice president.

On September 13, 1880, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Laura E. Dyer, of Spokane Falls, and they are the parents of four children: John H.; Charles F.; Ralph R., who married Gertrude Smith; and Earl Edwin. In politics Mr. Arnold gives his support to the democratic party. He was the first postmaster of Loon Lake and because of his interest in the educational development of the district served as school director for many years. Because of personal prejudices and beliefs he does not hold membership in secret societies or social organizations. He is justly accorded a place among the prominent representative citizens of Loon Lake, for he belongs to that class of men whose enterprising spirit is used not only for their own benefit but also for the general good and public prosperity.

GRENVILLE HOLBROOK.

In the later years of his life Grenville Holbrook was a resident of Spokane and prior to 1899 was well known in the Inland Empire because of his active operations in real estate and in banking, in which connections he bore an untarnished reputation, his business ability and sagacity being supplemented by unassailable integrity. In the year 1863 his parents, Jesse and Mary Ann (Holbrook) Holbrook, crossed the plains from Kentucky, their son Grenville being at that time a youth of thirteen years. The other member of the family was a second son, Glidden Holbrook, then eleven years of age, who afterward followed his older brother to Whitman county and was drowned in Clearwater river while on a prospecting trip in 1894. While enroute for the northwest the family were stricken with smallpox, the grandmother becoming totally blind as a result of the disease. She is still living, making her home near Vancouver, Washington. The father, Jesse Holbrook, passed away in 1891.

The family residence was first established on a farm near Vancouver, Washington, but when nineteen years of age Grenville Holbrook went to Walla Walla and was employed by former United States Senator Ankeny. In 1870 he removed to Whitman county and engaged in sheep-raising on what is known as Union Flats, following that pursuit for a number of years. He sold out for about twenty thousand dollars and the money was all paid over in cash, the transaction taking place in the open right under the trees on the ranch. In 1880 he established his home at Colfax and two years later formed a partnership with Alfred Coolidge for the establishment of the Second National Bank of Colfax, of which he continued as a director for a number of years. The other incorporators were Messrs. Bragg, Holbrook, Wade and McClaine, the last named now the president of the Traders National Bank of Spokane. After the bank was opened and the business placed upon a substantial basis, Mr. Holbrook turned his attention to still other interests, purchasing the H. H. Warner mill of Colfax, which he operated for a time and then sold. He removed to Garfield, Whitman county, in 1884, and with Mr. Coolidge organized the Bank of Garfield, of which the latter



GRENVILLE HOLBROOK

became president while Mr. Holbrook accepted the position of vice president. Moreover, they dealt extensively in real estate, having secured some three thousand acres of land, and in this undertaking they were also associated with the Hon. J. C. Lawrence. At length their land was placed upon the market and sold and the year 1897 witnessed their extensive operations in the Republic mining camp. From 1899 until 1903 Mr. Holbrook made his home in Spokane but in his later years traveled quite largely, making several trips to Mexico where on one occasion he was received by President Diaz. He was heavily interested in the first sugar refinery that was ever built in Mexico and that his investments were always judiciously made is indicated by the success which ultimately crowned his labors, bringing him to a creditable position in the ranks of those whose labors won for them a fortune. He was the founder of Kendrick, Idaho, and there contracted to build the railroad and bought the right-of-way through several towns for the Northern Pacific.

On the 12th of April, 1874, in Colfax, Mr. Holbrook was married to Miss Leticia Ensley, who died there February 8, 1879, and was the first person buried in Johnson cemetery just outside of Colfax. Her parents had been the first to bring stock to Whitman county. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook had two children: George E., now living in Spokane; and Elizabeth Grace, the wife of Ralph B. Sells, of this city. In 1889 Mr. Holbrook married Miss Jessie Ward of Vancouver, Washington, and to them were born three children: Myrtle, who married Allen E. Ranson, an electrical engineer, and they now reside in Seattle; Noah N.; and Earl.

Mr. Holbrook always voted with the democratic party and was prominent as one of its counselors but never sought the rewards of office in recognition of party fealty. His name certainly deserves a place upon the pages of Washington's history as one, whose residence in the state dates from 1863 and who was, moreover, a pioneer of the Inland Empire. He died on May 6, 1909, and was laid to rest in Greenwood cemetery. He not only saw an opportunity for establishing good business enterprises but utilized such opportunities for the benefit of the public as well as for himself. He sustained an enviable reputation in business circles, his enterprise and reliability commanding him uniform confidence and high regard.

HON. WARREN W. TOLMAN.

The work of Hon. Warren W. Tolman in connection with securing the passage of the railroad commission bill would alone entitle him to representation in this volume as a citizen whose labors have been of direct and substantial benefit to Spokane and the state. In other connections, however, he is almost equally well known and now enjoys a large clientage as an able attorney practicing before the Spokane bar. He was born in Kendall county, Illinois, December 7, 1861, his parents being Charles W. and Sarah (Haigh) Tolman, of that county. The father was a prosperous farmer of Illinois and, spending his youthful days in his parents' home, Warren W. Tolman was accorded the usual educational privileges of a farmer's son of that day. He pursued his early studies in the district schools and the high school in Aurora, Illinois, and afterward attended the Northwestern University of Chicago, where he obtained his legal education. He was graduated in

1887, after which he was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon the practice of law in Chicago, where he remained for about five years, or until 1892, when, thinking that a change of climate might prove beneficial to his wife's health, he came to Spokane. In the intervening period, covering nearly twenty years, he has practiced his profession here and his ability as a lawyer is widely recognized.

His professional standing is evidenced by a substantial practice which continues to grow from year to year, and is further manifest in the fact that, in 1906, without any effort or solicitation upon his part, and in fact, over his protest and in his absence, the democratic state convention nominated him for judge of the supreme court. He was not elected because his party was in the minority, but he led the whole democratic state ticket in the number of votes received in every quarter of the state and this too, after a campaign in which he never attended a meeting, solicited a vote, contributed a cent, or even left his office to take any part, and, in fact, he effaced himself entirely as far as the campaign was concerned and the vote came wholly without effort or solicitation on his part. That the democrats of the state did not feel that they were mistaken in making the nomination was evidenced four years later, when, in 1910, he was again made their nominee for the same office and also by the state convention of a non-partisan judiciary league. Again on election day he made a creditable showing.

In 1900 Mr. Tolman was elected to the state senate from the old third senatorial district, overcoming what was considered a sure republican majority of considerable magnitude and running many votes ahead of the democratic state and national ticket in the district. Almost from the beginning of the legislative session of 1901 he was the recognized floor leader of the minority in the state senate; in fact, was made chairman of the democratic caucus of both houses, chairman of the eastern Washington caucus of both parties and both houses and in many ways was singularly honored, not only by democrats but by republicans as well. When the legislature convened there had been no general agitation for a railroad commission law. In eastern Washington there was a strong sentiment for a maximum freight law reducing the freight on wheat from eastern Washington to tide water. Upon studying the question as to what should be named as a maximum charge for hauling wheat, Mr. Tolman became convinced that no member of the legislature, in a short session of sixty days, could determine what would be a just charge for such services. He, therefore, conceived the idea of a railroad commission. At the beginning of the session the republican leaders, led by Lieutenant Governor McBride as president of the senate, also introduced a railroad commission bill which had various good features, but was indefensible from the standpoint of providing that the railroad commissions should be appointed by a board consisting of the governor, who was then a democrat, the lieutenant governor, and the state auditor, both of whom were republicans, or a majority of them; thus taking the appointive power away from the democratic governor and placing it in the hands of the lieutenant governor and the state auditor for political purposes. The democrats being in a minority, Mr. Tolman could not rally enough support for his bill to insure its passage. He, therefore, conducted an aggressive fight to amend the republican measure, known as the "Preston Bill," by striking out the offensive feature with reference to the appointment and substituting a provision vesting the power of appointment in the governor, where it belonged. His fight along those lines created a great deal of comment and newspaper discussion and met with

general approval throughout eastern Washington, from democrats and republicans alike, but for political reasons it failed of success. He then showed his good faith in the advocacy of a railroad commission by voting for the republican bill, rallying most of the democrats in the legislature to its support with the avowed purpose, if it became a law, of later procuring an amendment of the offensive section. However, the republican measure was defeated and Mr. Tolman's bill was brought on for consideration. Most of the republicans who had supported the Preston Bill rallied to the support of his bill, but unfortunately it was defeated by practically the same vote.

Another matter of general public interest in the 1901 session in which Mr. Tolman took part and which won favorable comment from the press of Washington and neighboring states, was the legislative reapportionment act. At the beginning of the session the republicans introduced a bill for the apportionment of the state into legislative districts, which was a mere skeleton. From time to time thereafter they caucused until they agreed upon the details of the bill and signed up two-thirds of the legislators in both the senate and house to pass the bill, and to pass it over the governor's veto if necessary. The result of the republican caucus was presented to the state senate at the hour of convening one morning, with a report from the committee recommending that it be made a special order of business for thirty minutes later, and be considered until passed, to the exclusion of other business. Mr. Tolman took the floor in opposition to this committee report, although two-thirds of the senate, being the republican members, were pledged in writing to pass the bill. He succeeded by a straightforward appeal to their sense of fair play, in gaining twenty-four hours in which to prepare his points in opposition to the bill. The next day when it came on for final action he spoke from the time of convening at 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with only thirty minutes for luncheon and that, too, after the senate, about noon, brought in a rule forbidding further debate. He offered a minority report for the recommitment of the bill to the committee; offered a substitute for the bill; and then, one by one, offered a hundred and thirty-six different amendments to the bill, each one of which was germane; and in private conversation by the opposition, his points were all admitted to be well taken. His fight on that occasion was so conducted as to bring him the good will and admiration of his opponents, the congratulations of most of those who witnessed it and favorable newspaper comment throughout the state.

In the session of 1903 the fight for a railroad commission was renewed. Prior to this, Governor Rodgers (democrat) had died and had been succeeded by Governor McBride (republican). Therefore, at the opening of the next legislative session there was no opposition on the part of the republicans to a railroad commission bill, which provided for the vesting of the appointive power in the governor. On the opening day of the session Mr. Tolman introduced the railroad commission bill and a bill providing for the reduction of rates on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad. These measures were referred to the railroad committee, of which he was made a member, and which finally made an adverse report. The bill was brought on for hearing in the senate and a long and exhaustive debate ensued, participated in by many men who have since become famous in the history of the state. As the author of the bill, as well as the recognized floor leader, not alone of the democratic party, but of the railroad commission forces, Mr. Tolman opened

and closed the debate. The bill was again defeated but the public sentiment which was aroused through these proceedings led to the passage of an almost identical bill in 1905.

In the session of 1903 Mr. Tolman was nominated by his party for president of the senate and received the democratic vote. Many measures of importance were considered during that session, including what became known as the Anti-Gambling law. This measure had passed the house and was made a special order on the senate calendar for a day. Two hours before the time fixed for the hearing of this measure word was brought Mr. Tolman that the opposition to the bill had not succeeded in getting a sufficient financial contribution from the gambling interests, and that they would endeavor to postpone the hearing for a week or more, in order to enable the gambling interests to raise a corruption fund to be used to defeat the bill. When the motion was made to postpone the hearing of the measure, Mr. Tolman raised the point of order that to change the regular order of business required a two-thirds vote. The chair held with him and because those seeking to delay the hearing had not anticipated the point and, therefore, had not provided against it, they were unable to postpone the bill by the two-thirds vote and the matter came on for immediate hearing. The bill was passed and became a law and Mr. Tolman's action probably saved the gambling fraternity of the state a matter of fifty thousand dollars, and prevented the flagrant corruption of members of the legislature, which had so often been seen prior to that time. He also secured the passage of the law, which all now agree to be just and salutary, and in all probability, if the delay had occurred, the bill would have been defeated.

When a new point involving parliamentary law was to be presented, Mr. Tolman was always consulted and usually led the fight on one side or the other, and was recognized as one of the best parliamentarians in the senate. At the close of his term he was not a candidate for reelection, because his business demanded attention and he felt he could no longer serve the public at a loss. He also felt that he had been a reformer at a time when reform was unpopular, and had done his share. Moreover, he felt there was no need for him to longer sacrifice himself, for reformers sprang up on every side, following the public sentiment created by his course. In 1904 when Governor McBride was defeated for the republican nomination there was a strong and state-wide demand for his nomination for governor by the democratic party. Undoubtedly he could have won the nomination and very likely the election had he used any effort to obtain it, but he always maintained the position that the office should seek the man and, unless absolutely drafted for public service, would prefer to continue in the practice of his profession. Many, however, contend that had he become the democratic nominee he would have been elected and the history of the state would have been changed.

Local interests also have profited by his cooperation and for three years, from 1903 until 1906, he was a member of the Spokane school board. In 1904 he was made a member of the Washington state commission to the St. Louis exposition and was one of the men appointed by Governor Rodgers to go to Portland and confer with the Oregon commission concerning the completion of plans for the exposition to be held in the Rose city in 1905. It was he who first suggested the name of the Lewis and Clarke exposition and in a more or less prominent way he aided in making that an important interest to draw men to the northwest. In politics he has ever been an unflinching democrat and has frequently been men-

tioned at the state conventions of his party as a candidate for governor. His ambition, however, is not in that line. He is a man of quiet taste who shuns notoriety, yet he has the happy faculty of making and retaining friends.

On the 30th of April, 1889, Mr. Tolman was married in Chicago to Miss Maude Ingersoll, a daughter of Durham Ingersoll, of that city. Their two children are Leland Ingersoll and Margaret Ainley. Mr. Tolman belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 31, F. & A. M., but has never been a club man. In his profession he displays much natural ability but is withal a hard student and is never content until he has mastered every detail of his cases. He believes in the maxim "there is no excellence without labor" and follows it closely. He has ever manifested hearty concern for the public welfare and has been helpful in bringing about the purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city. He prefers a quiet place in the background to the glamour of publicity, but his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results make him constantly sought and often bring him into prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view.

WILLIAM HENRY LARKIN.

William Henry Larkin, who is engaged in buying stock with headquarters at No. 840 Forty-second street, southeast, Portland, is a native of this state, his birth having occurred on the 23d of June, 1864. He is a son of Perry and Mary (Cairns) Larkin, the father a native of Iowa and the mother of Illinois. They were among the early pioneers to the northwest, having crossed the plains to Oregon with an ox team in 1852, and here endured all the hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier.

The early years of William Henry Larkin were passed amid the pioneer conditions that yet prevailed in this section, and at the age of eleven years he began assisting his father with the cultivation of the home ranch. There he acquired his early knowledge of the stock business and was given the benefit of a common-school education. In 1887, he went to Garfield, Whitman county, and invested what capital he possessed in one hundred and sixty acres of land. Here he assiduously applied himself to agricultural pursuits until 1895, but during that time he also engaged in the grain and butcher business and in 1891 he was employed on the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1895, he withdrew from agricultural activities and removed to Colfax, where he secured employment in a butcher shop, but he subsequently engaged in stock-buying. He first became identified with the latter business about 1903, and a short time prior to this he had purchased two hundred and forty acres of land south of Colfax, that he cultivated in connection with his stock business. In 1908 he again became identified with the meat business in Colfax by the establishment of a market of his own, that he operated for two years. At the end of that period he went to Portland to engage in stock-buying in connection with the Union Stock Yards of that city. Mr. Larkin's thorough familiarity with every branch of the meat and stock business well qualified him for

the work he is now doing, and has unquestionably been a dominant factor in his success, as he is an excellent judge of stock and a shrewd buyer and can readily dispose of a large amount of business in an inereditably short time.

In Colfax, in November, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Larkin and Miss Flora A. Dieus, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Jacob and Charity (Griffin) Dieus, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Canada. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Larkin numbers ten, as follows: Stella, the wife of W. E. Nelson, of Portland; Claude A., a resident of this state, who married Miss Ida Daughtry; Benjamin J. and Clarence of Portland; and Blanche, Goldie, Wayne, Kenneth, Jack and Max, all of whom are living at home.

Mr. Larkin is a member of Colfax Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., and he also belongs to the Artisans of Colfax and the Woodmen of the World. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party, but he has never held any office save that of school director. He is well known in Whitman county, particularly in Colfax, where he has always conducted his transactions in a manner to entitle him to the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

FRANK T. MCCOLLOUGH.

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

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



FRANK T. MCCOLLOUGH

the institution. He then entered the Spokane National Bank but in 1890 withdrew to form a partnership with L. C. Dillman, in the real-estate business under the firm name of L. C. Dillman & Company, which connection was continued until 1897. At all times he watched with interest the progress of events and the trend of the times, having faith in the future of this section and supporting its interests with enthusiasm. In the meantime the Hill roads were being instituted in this district and Mr. Hill came to Spokane, the city giving him the right-of-way for five miles through its territory, the property being valued at that time from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars. A citizens' committee made Mr. McCollough its secretary and as such he had charge of the money and donations and also of securing the right-of-way through the city. At that time the overland train tonnage was four hundred and eighty-three and Mr. Hill stated that he would have engines to haul twelve hundred tons or more. This seemed an incredible statement at the time but with his characteristic foresight the railroad magnate saw far into the future and now has engines hauling trains of eighteen hundred tons. It was in 1896 that Mr. Hill was in Spokane, at which time he made his headquarters at Mr. McCollough's office.

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

Mr. McCollough's activity in club and social circles has made him very widely known and has been the means of winning for him a very large circle of warm friends. He is a charter member of the Country Club which was organized with a small membership and held its meetings in a club house at Liberty Park. He was serving as president of the club when the traction company opened its addition in Manito Park and offered to the club fifty-two acres of land for one hundred and forty-five dollars per acre. The purchase was made and after holding this for a little over four years the club sold it at thirteen hundred and seventy dollars per

acre, investing the proceeds in two hundred and forty acres in Little Spokane. At present they have a very fine club house and the organization owns its own water supply and sewage system, while the total improvements on this property aggregate one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Their building is one hundred and seventy-five feet long, was constructed to accommodate five hundred members, has thirty-two sleeping apartments and is altogether one of the handsomest club houses in the country, pleasantly situated just eight miles north from Riverside and Howard streets. With the exception of a single year Mr. McCollough has continuously served on the board of directors since the club was organized and is now secretary and treasurer.

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

Mr. McCollough was married in Spokane, November 14, 1889, to Miss Mary A. Wolgamot, a daughter of John F. Wolgamot, connected with mining interests in the northwest. His friends find him a genial, courteous and obliging gentleman. It would be difficult to place a limit upon the influence of his activities along business and social lines. He is well fitted by nature for leadership for his judgment is sound, his sense of justice keen and his spirit always stimulated by progressiveness. These qualities have placed him where he is today—in a prominent position in the business and club life of Spokane.

THEODORE SCHOLER.

Theodore Scholer, who is at present chief engineer at the state hospital for the insane at Medical Lake, Washington, was born in Germany, January 27, 1859, his parents being John Jacob and Johanna (Wagoner) Scholer, who died in 1893 and 1902 respectively. Coming to this country in his youth Theodore Scholer completed his education in the country schools of Minnesota. After he was seventeen years of age he put aside his text-books and started upon an independent career by learning the blacksmith's trade in Wabasha, Minnesota. He followed this trade for two winters, at the same time engaging in farming during the summer months. Subsequently he removed to Reeds Landing, Minnesota, where he operated a blacksmith shop for two winters and after that, in 1882, came to Medical Lake. After opening a blacksmith shop here and conducting it for seven years he obtained the position as second engineer in the state hospital. So efficient was he in his duties that after eight months he was promoted to chief engineer, a position he held for six and one half years. Subsequently he was given charge of the electric light plant in Cheney, and after eight months of satisfactory serv-

ice there engaged in the sawmill business at Clear Lake and Shock Canyon. For four years he was engaged in this enterprise and won the success which was due his energy, industry and ability. After disposing of that business he returned again to the state hospital at Medical Lake, and has since served as its chief engineer. Although he has devoted the greater part of his time along mechanical lines he has still found opportunity to manage five acres of irrigated land near Lewiston, Idaho, in which enterprise he has met with as large a measure of success as in his previous undertakings.

On the 8th of April, 1883, Theodore Scholer was married to Effie Messinger, the daughter of Henry and Amelia Messinger, of Fairview. They have become the parents of eight children: George, who married Esther Greenwood; Elmer, who married Emma Starkey; Ethel, who became the wife of Frank White; Alta, who married Fred Grub; Earl, who is exchange teller in the Old National Bank of Spokane; and Herbert, Rosella and Raymond, all attending school.

In politics Mr. Scholer has given his active support to the republican party, and has shown great interest in promoting its measures. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Maccabees and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, holding membership in the Congregational church of Medical Lake. Of the many men Germany has furnished to Spokane county none has displayed the salient characteristics of the Teutonic race—thrift, industry and progress—more genuinely than has Theodore Scholer. What he owns today and what qualifications he has for mechanical positions have all been brought about by his own efforts, and he stands as one of the prominent and respected citizens in his community.

ROBERT RICHARD McCORKELL.

Robert Richard McCorkell, who is engaged in breeding fine horses at Medical Lake, was born in Jones county, Iowa, April 30, 1861. His parents, Joseph and Mary Jane (Moore) McCorkell, were among the early settlers in that state, arriving there in 1841. The father's death occurred in 1910 but Mrs. McCorkell is still living.

Robert R. McCorkell acquired his education in the public schools of Des Moines, and was graduated from the high school of that city in 1882. Recognizing the wealth of resources in the soil of the west, and having the energy and ambition to enter a career in which he could succeed and win both material gain and personal satisfaction, he engaged in farming in his native state. After following this for three years he entered the grain business at Westfield, Iowa, and three years later removed to Akron, Iowa, where he was in business until 1903. In that year he came to Medical Lake and is now successfully engaged in breeding fine horses, this being an occupation which brings ample reward in a growing and rich country.

On the 13th of July, 1892, Mr. McCorkell married Miss Katherine Deull of Akron, Iowa. Mrs. McCorkell spent the greater part of her life before her marriage acquiring an education, first in the public schools of New York, then in the University of South Dakota from which institution she was graduated, and finally

as a student at Cornell University. To Mr. and Mrs. McCorkell three children have been born: Roberta May and Bernice E., both students at Medical Lake high school, and Grace Irene, deceased.

Mr. McCorkell gives his political support to the democratic party, and has throughout his life been active in its circles. He has held the position of town clerk for five years and served as councilman for several terms. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order, being a member of the blue lodge, No. 102, A. F. & A. M., having served as its secretary for four years, in Freedom Lodge, No. 434, Iowa, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which organization he is past chancellor. He also holds membership in the M. B. A., and the American Yeomen. He is a man of unusual ability, and industry, and these qualities are making him one of the prominent citizens of his community.

LEWIS CASS CROW.

Lewis Cass Crow, one of the well known farmers of Whitman county, now residing in Pullman, is president of the Washington and Idaho State Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, for which position he is well qualified and is discharging his duties with efficiency. He was born in Indiana on the 3d of November, 1851, and is a son of Malcolm M. and Elizabeth (Clem) Crow, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. Malcolm M. Crow crossed the plains with his wife and family in 1853, locating in the Willamette valley, Oregon. He subsequently took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Lane county, that state, devoting his energies to its further development and cultivation for many years.

The boyhood and early youth of Lewis Cass Crow were spent very similarly to those of other lads of that period living on the frontier, save that he was given better educational advantages than fell to the majority of the pioneer youths. His early schooling was obtained in his home district, but in 1870 he entered Philomath College at Philomath, where he spent five years, being awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1875, while he had the added distinction of being a member of the first class graduated from that institution. After his graduation he was offered the chair of natural science in his alma mater, which he held for one year, at the same time devoting his summers to agricultural pursuits. In 1877, he came to Whitman county, locating in the vicinity of Palouse, where he filed on one hundred and sixty acres of land. In connection with the cultivation of his claim, Mr. Crow continued to teach until 1896, being one of the pioneers in this profession in Palouse. After giving up the work of the school room, he gave his undivided time and attention to the operation of his ranch, where he continued to reside until 1910, when he removed to Pullman with his family in order to give his children the benefit of better educational advantages than were afforded in the country.

Soon after the completion of his college course in 1875, Mr. Crow was united in marriage to Miss Maria McQueen, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of William and Sarah (Banks) McQueen, the father a native of New York and the mother of England. Mr. and Mrs. Crow have ten children and eighteen grand-

children, as follows: Chester Dale, a resident of Whitman county, who is married and has four children: Charles Sumner, of Saskatchewan, Canada, who is likewise married and the father of four children; Sarah, who married G. M. Sills of this county by whom she has had three children; Anna, the wife of R. W. Day, of Montana, and the mother of three children; William Malcolm, who is married and residing in this county, the father of two children; Adelbert, who is still at home; Alva, who married Glen Harlow of Whitman county and has two children; and Harry Lewis, Virgil Bryan and Lanche, all of whom are at home.

The family affiliate with the Christian church, and Mr. Crow is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Farmers' Union. His political views accord with those of the democratic party for whose candidates he casts his ballot except at municipal elections when he gives his support to such men and measures as he deems best qualified to subserve the highest interests of the community. In 1894, he was elected on the people's ticket to the state senate, where he served for six years. As he was engaged in teaching for nineteen years, he has always taken much interest in all educational matters and in 1891 he was appointed a member of the examining board of Whitman county, and he has served as school director on several occasions. During the thirty-four years of his residence in this county, Mr. Crow has witnessed its almost phenomenal transformation as the vast prairies have been converted into highly cultivated and improved farms, and the local settlements have grown into thriving villages and towns, provided with all the conveniences and comforts of modern civilization.

FRANKLIN EDWARD WOLFE, M. D.

Equipped by training and long experience in various places Dr. Franklin Edward Wolfe is well qualified for his chosen profession, the practice of medicine, and since becoming a resident of Medical Lake, Washington, has occupied the position of attending physician at the State School for the Feeble-minded located here. Born in Clarkston, Michigan, he is a son of pioneer settlers of Michigan and is the oldest of a family of five children, four boys and a girl, all living except the daughter whose death occurred in 1877. The father, John C. Wolfe is living but the mother, whose maiden name was Lucy C. Fricke, passed away in 1909.

Reared in his native locality Franklin Edward Wolfe acquired his education in the public schools of Michigan and at the age of eighteen years entered normal school preparatory for college, being thus enabled to receive his degree from the University of Michigan after a two-years' course at that institution. He then entered the Medical College of Brooklyn, New York, from which he was graduated in 1890. He began the practice of medicine in Woodstock, Connecticut, but remained there only a short time when he removed to Michigan and for the next twelve years practiced in that state in various places, during the first five years at Metamora, then for two years at Grayling, for two years at Detroit and for three years at Lewiston. At the end of this time he returned to Detroit where he took a post-graduate course at the Detroit Medical College and after five months of study set out for the west locating at Hatton, Washington, and there prac-

ticed medicine for half a year. He has never left the state of Washington but practiced during the ensuing years in various places. After Hatton he removed to Govan, where for five years he conducted a drug store in connection with his practice, then to Camas, for a year engaging again in the two allied departments of medicine, then to Medical Lake where he has practiced ever since and likewise is the attending physician on the staff of the State School for the Feeble-minded. Conscientious in the performance of his duties Dr. Wolfe is considerate and sympathetic toward his patients whom he never fails to inspire with faith in his ability as well as his kindly concern for their welfare.

On July 24, 1895, Dr. Wolfe was united in marriage to Miss Ella L. Townsend, a daughter of Clark and Jennie (Blair) Townsend, at Metamora, Michigan. The children born of this union are: Townsend Harold, Gerald Franklin, Max Donald, Franklin, deceased, and Hazel Marguerite. Dr. Wolfe is a republican in his political convictions. While not eager to hold political office he does not shirk his civic duties and is at present serving his second term as clerk of the school board of Medical Lake. He is variously connected fraternally, being a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of the Maccabees and of the Independent Order of Foresters. Devoted to the interests of his family and loyal to his friends Dr. Wolfe is held in high esteem wherever he is known.

MILTON CLARK GRAY.

Milton Clark Gray, one of the prominent stock breeders of Whitman county, who is also well known in the real-estate circles of Pullman, was born in West Virginia on the 12th of April, 1856, and is a son of William Jesse and Mary Ann (Dague) Gray, also natives of West Virginia. The Gray family trace their ancestry back to the early colonial days, some of our subject's forefathers having participated in the Revolutionary war. They were formerly residents of Pennsylvania, the grandfather, Mathew Gray, having been born and reared near Ryerson's Station, Greene county. His sons, including William J., responded to the country's call for volunteers and went to the front during the Civil war, thus maintaining the reputation for patriotism the family had long ago established. Agricultural pursuits always engaged the energies of William J. Gray, who passed away in 1872, when he was still in his prime.

The early years of Milton Clark Gray were marked by many hardships and privations. He was a lad of only sixteen years when his father died, but, being the eldest child, the operation of the small home farm largely devolved upon him, while he was compelled to render the family further assistance by hiring out to the neighboring farmers. The wages for work of this kind at that period were very low, for money was scarce and many were seeking employment, so that the lad was compelled to serve many times from daylight to dark for the paltry sum of thirty-seven and a half cents a day. The succeeding eight years brought about various changes and lessened his responsibilities, so that in 1880 he was able to realize the ambition of his life and supplement his meager education by attending the Ohio Wesleyan University and Ada University. He was able to continue his



MILTON C. GRAY

studies in these institutions for two years and at the expiration of that time he again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in the summer, while the winter months he devoted to teaching in Ohio and Illinois. As he was enterprising and ambitious he carefully saved as much of his earnings as possible and during four succeeding years acquired sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business for himself. An opportunity was afforded him to become associated with Robert Burgess & Son, well known breeders and importers of fine stock at Wenona, Illinois. This proved entirely satisfactory in every way and he has ever since been engaged in this business. He remained in the vicinity of Wenona for four years, after which he went to Emporia, Kansas, still retaining a business connection with the Burgess company, however. Disposing of his interests in Kansas and Illinois six years later, he removed to Minnesota, where he followed the same business until 1898. In the latter year he went to Nebraska, where he established a stock importing establishment that he operated until 1902, when he again disposed of his interests and came to Whitman county, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Gray has met with excellent success in his undertakings and, being a man of foresight and good judgment as well as unusual sagacity, he has directed his activities with intelligence, and his efforts have been substantially rewarded. To him is largely due the improvement of the horse stock in the Pacific northwest. In addition to his large and well established importing business he has acquired extensive holdings in real estate, owning about four thousand acres of fine grain land in British Columbia and Alberta. Of recent years he has been investing quite heavily in property, although he still continues to engage in the stock business.

At Crete, Nebraska, in May, 1900, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Cora E. Streeter, of Wisconsin, a daughter of Gaylord D. and Marie (Adams) Streeter, natives of New York. In the maternal line Mrs. Gray is descended from the Adams family that provided America with so many eminent men, belonging to the branch of which John Quincy Adams was a member. One daughter, Mariana, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gray.

The family in religious matters is liberal, favoring no special creed. Fraternally Mr. Gray has attained high rank in the Masonic order, being affiliated with the blue lodge and chapter and also the commandery. He likewise belongs to the Odd Fellows, Maccabees and Elks. His political support he gives to the democratic party save at municipal elections, when he casts his ballot for the man he considers best qualified to subserve the interests of the majority. He has always taken an active interest in all local affairs and in 1907 he was elected mayor of Pullman, which was the year the saloons were voted out, a movement in which he was largely instrumental. Mr. Gray is a man of many fine qualities and such strength of character that he inspires confidence in all who have dealings with him. He is a believer in the Jeffersonian principle which is exemplified in his own life and is a widely read student of and a writer upon economic questions. What he is and what he has achieved must be entirely attributed to his own efforts, as he has made his own way from early boyhood and is in every sense of the word a self-made man, his success being due to his determination of purpose, persistence and definite aim. Conservative and cautious in his methods, he takes a full inventory of his powers and possibilities of success before undertaking a new venture, and as a result knows exactly what his plan of action will be and concentrates his entire forces upon the achievement of his ambition.

In closing this sketch, it will not be amiss to quote from a testimonial handed Mr. Gray over thirty years ago, by the faculty of the university at Ada, Ohio, at the time when from lack of funds, as well as a sense of duty to his mother and the balance of the family, he was obliged to withdraw from the institution before graduation. From said testimonial, the following paragraph is given:

"Mr. Gray has been a student at this institution for several terms, and of the thousands who come under our instruction, we seldom find a man whom we can commend so favorably. He is a gentleman of most pleasant manners, a kind and generous heart, with a strong will, a sensitive conscience, a clear strong mind, and possessed of strict habits of industry;—we believe him worthy of high trust."

In the light of our subject's subsequent life and achievements, the opinion formed of him by his mentors in earlier days, seems to have been fully justified.

STEPHEN S. GLIDDEN.

What the northwest would have been without the development of its rich mineral resources cannot be imagined and much less determined. It is well known, however, that many of the most prominent upbuilders of the Inland Empire are those who have been active in its mining interests and the success which has crowned their efforts is the legitimate reward of earnest and well directed labor and of sound business judgment. Stephen S. Glidden was numbered with those who owe their advancement to their operations in the Coeur d'Alene district and yet in other fields he proved equally capable in business connections. He was born in Northfield, New Hampshire, in 1828, and passed away at Los Angeles, California, March 17, 1903. His parents, Charles Mills and Alice M. (Smith) Glidden, were also natives of the old Granite state and their ancestors were prominently identified with the development and welfare of New England at an early period in the colonization of that part of the country, representatives of both families being actively connected with public interests. The great-great-grandfather of Stephen S. Glidden in 1704 founded the town of Northfield and was the largest taxpayer. He represented the town of Northfield in the New Hampshire legislature for a period of over forty years and the great-grandson of the first Glidden in New Hampshire represented the same town in the same august body in the same centennial year of that town. There are in the possession of the Glidden family some old and interesting papers dating back one hundred and twenty-five years, showing the appointment of Charles Glidden, grandfather of our subject, to the office of deputy sheriff and that of justice of the peace.

Stephen S. Glidden received his education in Tilton Academy at Northfield, New Hampshire. He was eighteen years of age when he removed to Ohio, where he became interested in the iron business, being appointed manager of an iron blast furnace for manufacturing pig iron. He followed that pursuit in the vicinity of Portsmouth, Ohio, until after the close of the Civil war, when he removed to Tennessee. For several years he remained there and then went to Alabama, where he was also identified with the iron trade. In 1880 he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in St. Paul, Minnesota, under the firm name of Glidden, Griggs & Company, conducting this enterprise successfully until 1885. He went to Thomp-

son Falls, Montana, in the spring of 1884 to attend to the opening of a branch store for Glidden, Griggs & Company and while there bonded the Tiger mine through John M. Burke. Selling out his interests in St. Paul, he came west in 1885, attracted by the developing northwest. He located with his family in Spokane and soon afterward began operating in the mines of the Coeur d'Alene district, becoming one of the large shareholders of the Tiger mine and also one of its stockholders after its consolidation with the Poor Man. He disposed of his interests in this property to Charles Sweeny about four years prior to his death and concentrated his energies largely upon financial interests in Spokane, having in 1890 established the Old National Bank of this city, which is now one of the largest banking institutions of the northwest. He was its first president and continued in that capacity until he sold his interests in the fall of 1902. Besides his operations in the field of banking and mining he had real-estate holdings in and near Spokane, displaying sound judgment in his judicious investment in realty.

In 1855 Mr. Glidden was united in marriage to Miss Sue Garret and unto them were born seven children: Mary Alice, Mrs. G. W. James, Mrs. F. R. Culberson, Harry Mills, Stephen Clifton, Charles and Mrs. A. W. Perkins. Mrs. Glidden passed away September 23, 1911. In the later years of his life Mr. Glidden retired from active business that he might spend his leisure hours in travel and in pursuit of other things which afforded him interest and pleasure. Death came to him, however, after three months. Spokane lost thereby one of its most valued citizens, for he had been very active in its upbuilding and welfare. His success came from the fact that he utilized every moment and opportunity to the best advantage and the most envious could not grudge him his prosperity so worthily was it won and so honorably has it been used.

ISIDOR MAGNUSON.

Isidor Magnuson, who for nearly a decade has been successfully identified with the business interests of Freeman, is one of Sweden's thrifty and enterprising sons. His natal day was the 12th of October, 1867, his parents being Magnus and Carolina (Johnson) Johnson, both of whom are living.

Isidor Magnuson was reared to the age of fifteen years in his native land, to whose common schools he is indebted for his education. From his earliest boyhood it had been the ambition of his life to come to the United States, so in 1882 he took passage for this country, locating in Illinois. He remained there during the succeeding four years, industriously applying himself to the duties of a farm hand, when he decided to come to the northwest. Upon his arrival in Washington he first located in Spokane where for ten years he was employed by the Washington Brick & Lime Company. At the expiration of that period he was transferred to the plant at Clayton, this state, where he remained for a year, thence going to Freeman and continuing to work for the same company for five more years. He was ambitious to advance more rapidly and realizing that such an accomplishment could not be brought about on a salary, he decided to engage in business for himself. Because of his thrifty and energetic habits he had been able to save the greater part of his salary, and had accumulated sufficient capital to

embark in the general mercantile business. Mr. Magnuson carries a well selected and assorted stock of goods, and his manners to his customers are such, while his prices are reasonable, that he has succeeded in building up an extensive and profitable trade. Although he was compelled to begin in a small way, as the years have passed he has been able to extend the scope of his activities and now owns a very attractive store.

Spokane, Washington, was the scene of Mr. Magnuson's marriage to Miss Elizabeth Norris, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Norris, the event occurring on the 5th of September, 1897. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Magnuson there has been born one son, George, who is attending school.

In religious matters Mr. and Mrs. Magnuson are protestants. Politically he is a republican, and although he takes an active and helpful interest in promoting the development of the community, he has never participated in political affairs further than to cast his ballot, his undivided attention having been demanded in the promotion of his own interests.

JUDGE WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON.

Judge William E. Richardson, who since the 1st of April, 1911, has been first assistant to the corporation counsel of Spokane and who has made a creditable record as judge of the superior court for the district comprising Spokane and Stevens counties, is not only deserving of mention as a distinguished lawyer and jurist of the Inland Empire but also as one of its pioneer settlers whose residence here dates from the days when the Indians were numerous in this section of the state and when the district between Walla Walla and the Idaho border was largely an undeveloped and unsettled wilderness. Judge Richardson speaks with authority upon many points relative to the history of this section. He was born in Lane county, Oregon, August 1, 1857, and comes of a family of English origin although long represented in America, its members in different generations taking active part in the wars in which the country has engaged. His great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution and his grandfather was a soldier in the Black Hawk and other Indian wars which constitutes chapters in the history of the middle west.

His father, William C. Richardson, was born in Illinois and came across the plains in 1852, arriving in Polk county, Oregon. He had made the journey with his father, who took up land in that district, while William C. Richardson, shortly after reaching his destination, turned his attention to carpentering. He established his home in Portland and was there identified with building operations. He remained for fifty-eight years a resident of the Pacific northwest, passing away in 1910. Forty years before his wife had been called to her final rest. Her maiden name was Hester Craig and she was of Scotch descent. She was born in Arkansas and in 1852 started across the plains with her parents, both of whom died while en route. The death of Mrs. Richardson occurred in 1870 and she was survived by her two sons and two daughters: Frank Richardson, who is engaged in stock-raising in San Diego, California, and was for many years a deputy sheriff of Arizona; May, of Portland, Oregon; and Jennie, who is living in Newport, Oregon. The father by a second marriage, had one daughter, Effie, who resides in Portland, Oregon.



WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON

The other member of the family is Judge Richardson, who pursued his education in the public schools of Portland, Oregon, where he spent his boyhood until 1874. He was at that time thirteen years of age and with his father and grandfather he traveled through this country from Polk county, Oregon, with a band of cattle. They came over the Cascade mountains through eastern Oregon and to the present site of Spokane through the Coeur d'Alenes to Bitter Root valley, where they remained for a year and a half. The country was a wilderness, with very few settlers between Walla Walla and the Idaho line. They heard that there were some falls on the Spokane river but were not sufficiently interested at that time to go to look at them. On this journey Judge Richardson rode a little buckskin pony all the way. There had been trouble with the Indians a few years before but things had quieted down and a delightful trip was enjoyed. There was no trouble, for Colonel Wright had thoroughly subdued the red men. In order to bring them into subjection and prevent further hostilities against the white race the colonel had collected all their ponies to the number of fifteen hundred and had driven them up to a bend in the river near the present site of Opportunity, where he shot them. That took the backbone out of the uprising and the Indians surrendered. In consequence thereof they always afterward regarded Colonel Wright as a truly terrible man. The Richardsons, grandfather, father and son, had made the trip into this country looking for good ground for stock. The farmers cultivated the ground for several years before they realized that the Palouse was good for anything at all, an old man named Calhoun, from Virginia, being the first to demonstrate the fact that the great Palouse country would raise wheat. After this Judge Richardson was graduated from the Christian College of Monmouth, Oregon, now the State Normal School, completing his course in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He thereafter divided his time between school teaching and carpenter work from 1882 until 1887 and on the expiration of that period he came to Spokane, where he began reading law in the office of S. C. Hyde. He prepared for the bar with characteristic thoroughness and determination and was admitted to practice in 1890, after which he successfully followed his profession until elected judge of the superior court for the district comprising the two counties of Spokane and Stevens in 1896. He served for two terms and made an excellent record on the bench, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial and a clear exposition of the law demanded by the points in the case. He retired from office in January, 1905, and since that time has continued in the active practice of law, holding no other office until the 1st of April, 1911, when he was appointed first assistant to the corporation counsel of Spokane. While he continues in the general practice of law he largely eschews criminal law practice, confining his attention to the various branches of civil law, for which he is particularly well qualified.

Judge Richardson was one of the attorneys in the Colville valley drainage project and also in a similar project in the Kalispell valley. He has paid much attention to mining litigation and in that way at times has acquired interests in mining properties but has since disposed of them. He is interested, however, in irrigation enterprises and is now connected with what is known as the Whitestone irrigation project. Aside from his activity in his profession and in connection with business undertakings, he has been a recognized leader in political circles. His allegiance was given to the republican party until 1892, when he joined the populist movement. In 1896 he was elected on the people's party ticket, a fusion ticket of the

populists and democrats, to the office of superior judge and for the second term was elected on a fusion of the two parties, his name being placed on the democratic ticket. He has always been a close student of political problems and questions and in that connection keeps abreast with many of the best thinking men of the age.

On the 19th of February, 1889, at Albany, Oregon, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Richardson and Mrs. Viola I. Miller, a daughter of George Patterson, who was a pioneer of Oregon and came from Wisconsin to the Pacific coast in 1849, at which time he made his way to California. He afterward journeyed northward and died in 1908. Judge and Mrs. Richardson have two sons: Curtis, twenty-two years of age, who is now an architect of Spokane; and Hugh, who was born in February, 1898, and is still in school.

Judge Richardson is a Mason, holding membership in Spokane Lodge No. 31. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Inland Club and the Chamber of Commerce and his interests are broad and varied, bringing him into active connection with much that touches the general welfare of society at large. He has held to high ideals in his profession and has been found an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice, giving to his client the service of superior talent, unwearied industry and broad learning, yet never forgetting that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and a righteous administration of the law, which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard.

D. K. OLIVER.

When the Spokane country was much more largely inhabited by the red than by the white race, D. K. Oliver came to the northwest, arriving in 1878. He left the impress of his individuality upon the changes which here occurred in the transformation which was wrought. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Franklin county, August 30, 1845, and there he largely devoted his youth to the mastery of the branches of learning taught in the public schools. He was only a youth of seventeen when his patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment for service in the Civil war, joining Company E, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1862. He continued with that command until the close of hostilities and participated in eleven different important engagements with the Army of the Potomac. He never faltered in the face of danger and the same fearless allegiance to duty characterized him throughout all of his after life.

When the war was ended Mr. Oliver started for the west and had many interesting and sometimes thrilling experiences during the period of development on this side of the Mississippi. In 1866 he traveled from Kansas City, Missouri, to Sante Fe, New Mexico, driving six yoke of oxen that were hitched to a prairie schooner loaded with eight thousand pounds of bacon. Every phase of pioneer life in the west became familiar to him. At different times he was employed in California, Nevada and Oregon and in November, 1878, traveling by river and wagon, he at length reached Spokane. Here he engaged in carpentry for several years and through different summer seasons devoted his time to prospecting and mining, having an interest in numerous mining claims. Following his arrival in

Spokane he purchased an interest in the Wiscombe, Johnson & Oliver Planing Mill which had upon it the first steam whistle ever blown in Spokane. This marked the opening of the present industrial activity that now prevails here. During the last ten years of his life he devoted his time to mining and to the supervision of his real estate and other personal interests. That his judgment was sound was manifest in the success that ultimately came to him as the result of his careful investments and unfaltering activity. In 1892 he built the Oliver block at Nos. 332-334 Riverside, a two-story brick structure with a society hall on the second floor.

Mr. Oliver was married in Dallas, Oregon, on Christmas day, 1873, to Miss Amanda Ham, a native of that state, and unto them was born a son, Charles W., who now devotes his time to looking after his father's estate and the business connected therewith. He married Kathleen Donahue, of Spokane, and they now have two children, David K. and Ruth May. The family circle was broken by the death of D. K. Oliver on the 28th of January, 1906. He had always given his political allegiance to the democratic party but was never interested in politics to the extent of seeking or desiring office, as many have done. He, however, at one time served as a member of the city council, filling that position in 1896-7. He was a prominent and valued member of Reno Post, No. 47, G. A. R., and was for eleven years quartermaster thereof and also was senior department commander of the department of Washington and Alaska. He likewise held membership in Spokane Council, No. 1371, R. A., and was ever loyal to the organizations with which he was associated and the principles for which they stood. He was widely known among the leading citizens of Spokane and the northwest country, his acquaintance constantly broadening from pioneer times until his death. He was found to be a reliable man under all circumstances and his genuine worth was manifest in the friendship and regard which were uniformly tendered him.

OSWALD N. SUKSDORF.

Oswald N. Suksdorf, an enterprising young ranchman of Spangle, Washington, is a native of this state, his birth having occurred at White Salmon, Klickitat county, on the 25th of June, 1883, his parents being D. and Christiana (Schaeffer) Suksdorf, early pioneers of this state, who are now residing at Spangle.

Oswald N. Suksdorf was reared on his father's ranch and attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age, in the acquirement of his education. He then laid aside his text-books and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Thereafter he devoted his entire energies to the work of the ranch, assisting his father with the tilling of the fields and care of the crops for seven years. At the expiration of that time he went to Iowa and pursued a commercial course in the business college at Davenport. Following his graduation he taught for one winter but at the end of that time he returned to Spangle and again took up the duties of an agriculturist. At the end of a year he withdrew from this in order to become associated with A. M. Dewey, who is mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work, in mining operations. This connection lasted until July 1, 1911, when Mr. Suksdorf once more identified himself with ranching. His min-

ing speculations proved quite profitable and he is now interested in a number of claims that he has every reason to feel assured will ultimately yield handsome dividends. He is one of the directors of the Q. S. Mining Company and he is also a stockholder in the Doyle Consolidated Mining Company.

Mr. Suksdorf is unmarried and continues to make his home on the ranch with his parents. In politics he is independent, always giving his support to such men or measures as he deems most likely to subserve the highest interests of the public. He is a capable young man of high standards and is held in favorable regard in Spangle, where he has been known from early childhood and has many friends, the majority of whom were the comrades of his boyhood.

HOMER E. ESTES.

Homer E. Estes, clerk of the district court and ex-officio auditor and recorder of Latah county, Idaho, has passed practically his entire life in Idaho, although he is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Caldwell county, that state, on the 26th of July, 1876. His parents are Homer R. and Nancy E. (Greer) Estes, also natives of North Carolina, whence they removed in the spring of 1886 to Idaho. Here they located on a homestead in Idaho county that the father operated until the fall of 1902, when the family removed to Latah county in the vicinity of Moscow, where the father continued operating a farm until the fall of 1907, when he and his wife and youngest son removed to Gridley, California, where he continues to follow agricultural pursuits. The Estes' are a very long-lived family, the grandfather of our subject having passed away in 1907 at the age of ninety-five years, the entire period of his life having been passed in North Carolina.

The education of Homer E. Estes was begun in the common schools of his native state, where he resided until he was a lad of almost ten years, and continued in those of Moscow. After the completion of his course in the latter place he studied for three years in the University of Idaho, then pursued a commercial course in the Moscow Business College. In 1900, at the age of twenty-four years, he entered the employ of the David & Ely Company, a large mercantile firm of Moscow, Idaho, in the capacity of bookkeeper, remaining with them for ten years. He applied himself intelligently and systematically to whatever he undertook, proving such an efficient employe that in less than two years after entering their service he was head of the counting department, and had entire charge of the office. Having been elected to the office of clerk of the district court and ex officio auditor and recorder of Latah county in November, 1910, he resigned his position with the David & Ely Company at the first of the year in order to assume the duties of his office, his term expiring in four years from January 10, 1911.

Moscow was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Estes to Miss Etta Strong, a daughter of J. R. Strong, on the 18th of November, 1903. Mr. Strong is one of the pioneers of Latah county, who was probate judge for four years and is now serving as city clerk of Moscow. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Estes, as follows: Helen, whose birth occurred in 1904; Virgil, whose natal day was in 1905; and Murray, who celebrated the second anniversary of his birth in 1911.

The family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church in which the parents hold membership, and fraternally he belongs to Moscow Camp, No. 5653, M. W. A., of which he is one of the trustees, and Moscow Lodge, No. 1, K. P., of which he is the present chancellor commander. Ever since attaining his majority, Mr. Estes has taken an active interest in all political affairs, giving his support to the men and measures of the progressive republican party. His first official position was that of clerk of the local board of education of the Moscow city schools, which he filled most acceptably from 1905 to 1910, and the past year he has been chairman of the board. Mr. Estes is highly regarded not only in Moscow but throughout Latah county by all who have had either social or business relations with him, as he is a man of sound principles and upright conduct with well defined ideas of right and wrong to which he as rigidly adheres in all of his transactions as he expects others to do.

ANDREW CHRISTENSON.

Andrew Christenson, who has been actively identified with the growth and development of the town of Laeclde and also of Bonner county, has served as treasurer of the latter since the time of its organization in 1907. His birth occurred on the island of Laaland, Denmark, on the 1st of March, 1862, and he lost his parents while he was still quite young. He attended the schools of his native land in the acquirement of an education and in 1880 crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling at Alden, Minnesota, where he spent a year and a half with the construction gang of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Subsequently he clerked in a store at Alden until the spring of 1888, when he came west, settling at Seneagnoteen, Idaho, and began ranching. In 1891 he opened a store and in 1899 began the operation of a sawmill. On the 30th of April, 1891, he was appointed postmaster of Seneagnoteen, holding that position until 1902, when the postoffice was abolished. He then disposed of his store and sawmill to the Laeclde Lumber Company, taking stock in the new concern as part payment, and moved across the river to what is now Laeclde, Idaho. Until 1906, however, he managed the store for the Laeclde Lumber Company. In 1904 he was appointed postmaster of Laeclde, serving in that capacity until he resigned the office in 1907 in order to assume his new duties as treasurer of Bonner county, which had just been organized. He was elected county treasurer in 1908 and in 1910 was reelected, so that he is still the incumbent in that position. He is the only man who has held the office thus far and has won an enviable reputation for ability as well as fidelity. Mr. Christenson was likewise one of the organizers of the Bonner County National Bank and has since served as a director of the institution.

In April, 1885, Mr. Christenson was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Peterson, a daughter of Peter and Anna Elizabeth Peterson of Alden, Minnesota, who came to the United States from the island of Møen, Denmark, in 1866. Our subject and his wife have eight children, five sons and three daughters, as follows: Hilda, the wife of James Crockett, of Dutton, and the mother of two children; Peter, a ranchman of Dutton, Montana; Andrew, Jr., a student of the Idaho State

University at Moscow; Anna, at home; and Olga, Robert, Victor, and Carl. The family home is at Laelcde.

Mr. Christenson gives his political allegiance to the republican party and acted as county commissioner of Kootenai county during the years 1905 and 1906. Since its organization in 1907 he has served as president of the Bonner County Fair Association and he is now president of the Commercial Club of Sandpoint, Idaho. He is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and being a member of the grand lodge of Masons of Idaho, while in 1910 he acted as senior grand deacon and in 1911 was elected junior grand warden. While it was still in existence he was master of Laelcde Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is now past master and present secretary of Lakeside Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to the following organizations: Sandpoint Chapter, R. A. M.; Temple Commandery, No. 8, K. T., of Coeur d'Alene; Idaho Consistory, No. 3, S. P. R. S., of Coeur d'Alene; and El Katif Temple, N. M. S., of Spokane. Mr. Christenson is likewise prominent in the Scandinavian Brotherhood, being a member of Sandpoint Lodge, No. 21, and the grand vice president of the United States for 1910. He is at the present time vice president of the Inland Empire Grand Lodge of the S. B. O. A. Coming to the United States when a youth of eighteen, he wisely utilized the opportunities afforded in a land unhampered by caste or class and has worked his way steadily upward to a position of prosperity and leadership in his community.

JOHN LAWRENCE HARPER.

Business interests bring John Lawrence Harper many times to Spokane and have made him a familiar figure among capitalists and leading citizens here. He is manager of the Republic Mines Corporation, the company having its office in the Old National Bank building of Spokane. Washington numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Goldendale, Klickitat county, August 23, 1873, his parents being Martin V. and Margaret (Johnson) Harper, both of whom are still living. They were pioneers of the northwest, having crossed the plains in 1852 when still in the childhood period of life. The Harper and Johnson families established homes in the vicinity of Olympia and there the youthful days of the parents of John L. Harper were largely passed. His father afterward became a prominent factor in public life and twice represented his district in the territorial legislature. While thus serving he aided in organizing Franklin county, being the leader of the delegation having that object in view. For a long period he was successfully engaged in mining and other frontier pursuits but for the past few years has lived retired—one of the honored pioneer citizens of the state.

John L. Harper pursued his education in the public schools of Goldendale and Yakima and in the "College of Hard Knocks," as he expresses it. He was only fourteen years of age when he began earning his own livelihood. He was very young to shoulder the burdens and responsibilities of life and the lessons which he learned in the school of experience were often difficult ones, but ultimately they were mastered and have since been used to his advantage. He served an apprenticeship in a printing office at Yakima and later as a journeyman printer traveled



J. L. HARPER

through western Idaho and Washington and at times conducted newspapers in Oakesdale, Rosalia and Bellingham, Washington. His rise in journalistic circles was but a forecast of what was to come to him in later years in other fields. After seven years' connection with the newspaper business he became actively engaged in mining and since that time has operated largely in Ferry county, although he spent one year in Alaska and has mined all through this section of the United States. He is now the controlling factor in the Republic Mines Corporation, being general manager of the company, which operates the largest mine in the state. He is also general manager of the North Washington Power & Reduction Company and of both companies serves as a director and as chairman of the executive board. He likewise has several other mining interests and, moreover, is vice president and one of the directors of the Ferry County State Bank at Republic.

On the 24th of November, 1896, Mr. Harper was married to Miss Anderson, the only daughter of D. F. Anderson, who was one of the pioneer residents of Whitman county, coming to the northwest from Kansas. He afterward represented that county in the state legislature and is well known by reason of his active support of the wheat-rate legislation secured under the name of the Anderson bill. He was likewise a Civil war veteran.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Harper have been born two children, Lawrence Anderson and Evelyn Ora, the elder now five years of age, while the little daughter is in her second year. Mr. Harper gives his political allegiance to the liberal wing of the democratic party and as representative from Ferry county in 1905 was one of the lone democrats in the state legislature during that session. He is interested in the vital questions and problems of the day and keeps well informed on all that pertains to general improvement. At the same time he most capably manages important business interests and is now recognized as one of the leading mining men of the Inland Empire.

MARIS E. LEWIS.

Maris E. Lewis, vice president of C. & M. E. Lewis Company and of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Moscow, Idaho, is one of the enterprising and prominent business men of the city, of which he has been a resident for the past seven years. His birth occurred in Iowa in 1861, his parents being Charles and Jane (Pierce) Lewis. The father was engaged in the real-estate business in Orange City, Iowa, until 1902, when he came to Moscow, Idaho, where he continues to be identified with the same business, but now resides in Pasadena, California.

In the acquirement of his education Maris E. Lewis attended the public schools of his native state and the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, leaving the latter institution in the year of 1879. After leaving college he returned to Orange City and began his business career in his father's office. He continued to be identified with this enterprise for twenty-five years, at the expiration of which period, in 1904, he came to Moscow and organized the corporation of C. & M. E. Lewis Company, with Charles Lewis, president; M. E. Lewis, vice president; and E. G. Lewis, secretary. He continues to be identified with this company in the same official capacity, and he is also vice president and a member of the board

of directors of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Moscow. Mr. Lewis is recognized as one of the leading real-estate dealers and business men of the county. He possesses much foresight and perspicacity and directs his undertakings with intelligence, concentrating his energies upon the attainment of a definite end.

At Orange City, Iowa, in 1885, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Van de Steeg, a daughter of Gerrit Van de Steeg, one of the pioneers of northwestern Iowa. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis as follows: Howard K., who graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1910, and is now an ensign in the United States navy; E. G., who is secretary of the C. & M. E. Lewis Company; Carl P. and Charlotte, students at the State University of Idaho; and Maris V., who is attending the public schools.

During the entire period of his residence in Moscow, Mr. Lewis has taken an active interest in all political affairs, giving his support to the republican party. He was state senator from Latah county in 1905 and 1906, and during that period was appointed by the legislature to serve on the state wagon road commission, the other two members of this body being Governor Gooding and Joseph W. Wheeler. They expended one hundred thousand dollars in improving the roads in the mining districts, which has undoubtedly been of material assistance in promoting the development of the state. Mr. Lewis is very public-spirited and takes much interest in everything that will promote the welfare or development of the citizens not only of his immediate community but of the entire state. In April, 1906, he was appointed by Governor Gooding president of the board of regents of the State University for a period of two years. At the expiration of that time, in 1908, he was reappointed by Governor Brady for a six-year term, but he resigned on July 10, 1911, as the exactions of his private interests precluded the possibility of his creditably discharging the duties connected with the office. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Paradise Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of Moscow, and Moscow Lodge, No. 249, B. P. O. E. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane and of the Inland Club of that city. His enterprise and initiative as well as his executive ability would place Mr. Lewis among the foremost citizens of any community, as he is one of those who never shirk the responsibilities of citizenship, but always find the time and opportunity to fulfill every duty.

JOHN HOUSER.

With the passing of John Houser at Pataha, Washington, on the 30th of April, 1911, the Inland Empire lost one of its most honored and representative citizens. He was not only a pioneer settler of this part of the state but was also the manufacturer of the first patent flour in America and for forty-five years was closely identified with milling interests in eastern Washington. He left a deep impress upon the community in which he lived by reason of his business activity and his sterling personal worth, and with the pioneer development of this section he was closely identified. His birth occurred at Jagstzell, Württemberg, Germany, March 12, 1829. His father owned a small flour mill and the boy learned his trade in his native country. The mother died early and the son, seeking his fortune, wandered to

America. He sought a sister in New York but failed to find her and wandered on to Chicago, which was then a little muddy village on the middle west frontier. He suffered from ague there and started southward, sick and homeless, searching for fellow countrymen who would take care of him until he was able to work and then give him a chance to make a living in the new land. It was an unpromising beginning but it led to a manhood of stirring and useful life in the northwest. He was employed in various towns in the Mississippi valley until 1854, when he joined a party bound for the California gold fields. They met the usual hardships and experiences of travel across the plains in those days and at length arrived at Salt Lake City, where they were advised to tarry until the hostilities of the Indians had somewhat subsided. A party of thirty-three, however, decided to go on and near the Humboldt river they met other emigrants who were fleeing from the Indians on foot. They had been attacked by a band of four hundred and advised retreat to Salt Lake. They were then one hundred and fifty miles from that point and lacked supplies and the captain of the party said he thought he could get them through, so that they voted to go forward. They reached the river and the captain said if they could make a place known as Stony Point they would be safe from attack. Traveling all night, against the captain's protest they then stopped to eat and rest. Mr. Houser was placed on guard and soon saw signs of approaching Indians, who were coming from the hills in all directions. The party hitched up and started for Stony Point, intending to make a running fight. The captain gave the command not to shoot until he said the word. The Indians came within thirty steps, shooting the horses with arrows. At length the captain said: "Boys, take your revolvers and don't waste a shot." The fighting continued for more than half an hour and hundreds of Indians—men, women and children—were killed, while of the white men ten or fifteen were wounded. As the party struggled on to the coveted point the Indians set fire to the high brush and grass. They tried to backfire but the wind turned so that they, too, suffered destruction. Speaking of this part of the experience, Mr. Houser said: "My clothes caught on fire and people began to disappear. The fire was burning on both sides of the road and my horse wouldn't go. The fire and smoke was awful and the road just like an arch. The fire came together on top. I could see some of the men through this arch. I ran through and my clothes and hat were burning. The captain told me to roll in the sand and that put it out, but my face and hands were blistered. When the fire died out a little bit we found thirteen of us left out of thirty-three. We had no water and we couldn't get to the river. Our tongues were swelled up so we could not move them. We traveled about a quarter of a mile and came to a place where there had been a spring. We had not a single cracker to eat and were about one hundred and fifty miles from any place. The captain said all we could do was travel and if the Indians caught us they would kill us, for we had no more ammunition." Subsisting on the roots of grasses along the way and at times drinking a little alkali water, for there was none else, they proceeded as best they could and on the fifth night after the fight Mr. Houser saw a light. Three or four of his companions had reached there before him. The trader who occupied the building told the men to stay outside and rest till morning. He kept them outside as long as he could and then would give them only a little stimulant. After resting for a while they started to look for something to eat and made their way into the kitchen, where the trader was making a big kettle of soup. He gave to each a small

cupful but they could scarcely swallow. Finally the trader told them that if he gave them anything more after their long fast, until the next day, they would all be dead in two hours. That night others of the party came straggling in and finally the last of the thirteen survivors of the party was brought in by searchers. After recuperating for a few days they went on into the Carson valley, where they were received by the miners and given food and clothing, there resting the greater part of the year to regain their strength from their severe experiences.

Mr. Houser worked in the California gold fields until 1858, when he went to a new camp near the Fraser river. There he made a fortune in the mines but lost it, and in 1866 he left the mines to spend the winter at Colville, Stevens county, Washington. L. W. Meyers had just taken over the old Hudson Bay flour mill, which at that time was little more than a pair of burrs, which made Indian flour or simply coarse meal. Mr. Meyers learned that Mr. Houser was a practical miller and engaged him and after remodeling the mill with the aid of Mr. Meyers, who was an excellent cabinet maker and a man of good mechanical ability, Mr. Houser there manufactured the first patent flour and farina ever made in the United States. The next summer he returned to the mines but in the winter of 1867 again went to Colville. Upon his return Samuel and Joseph Oppenheimer, who had just acquired the Pend d'Oreille mill and had heard of Mr. Houser's work at the Meyers mill, engaged him to remodel their mill, which he did. He then manufactured farina and patent flour in that mill, the product being exhibited at Salem during the Oregon state fair, on which occasion he was awarded the first premium. They also shipped farina overland to Walla Walla and to the firm of Allen & Lewis in Portland, from the Oppenheimer mill. Fort Sherman, at Coeur d'Alene, which had hitherto obtained its flour from the Oregon Valley mills, was also supplied from this point.

In the early '70s Mr. Houser returned on a visit to his old home in Germany and was there married to Miss Marie Reiniger, at Stuttgart. They returned to Colville and remained there until 1879, when Mr. Houser bought the flour mill at Pataha, where he resided for thirty-two years. From the time he came down from the mines in 1866 until his death forty-five years later he was exclusively engaged in the flour milling business and was probably the foremost pioneer miller of the northwest. Whether he was remodeling the crude mills in the Colville valley or operating his mill at Pataha, in Garfield county, he was always endeavoring to make a superior grade of flour, and at Pataha, for over thirty years, manufactured a special flour for the baker trade of San Francisco. Even today his trademark is so well known in that city that the flour commands a premium.

Mr. Post, of Post Falls, wanted him to locate on the Spokane river, but this section was not considered wheat country then, so he went farther south. He continued in the flour milling business up to the time of his death and his success increased year by year.

Four children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Houser: M. H., who is living in Portland; Mrs. Ross R. Brattain, of Spokane; Bertha M. and William J., both of Pataha. The wife and mother died at St. Helena, California, December 20, 1908, and Mr. Houser passed away at Pataha, April 30, 1911. He was then eighty-two years of age. His white hair gave him a most venerable appearance and his face indicated something of the struggles in which he had participated, and yet through all he maintained a kindly spirit and came off conqueror in the battle of life. He was indeed closely associated with the upbuilding and develop-

ment of the Inland Empire, especially along his chosen line of business, in which connection he ever maintained the highest standards. Not to record the history of John Houser would be to make but an incomplete record of the Inland Empire and its development.

C. G. CORYELL REATH.

C. G. Coryell Reath is president of the Independent Rapid Transfer Company, in which connection he is engaged in a general transfer and storage business. He was born in Coquille, Oregon, March 23, 1877, and in both the paternal and maternal lines is of Danish and German descent. His father was born in New York, April 16, 1828, and in April, 1847, started from Wisconsin, coming to Fort Hall in Oregon territory, where the immigration train of which he was a member separated. One portion of the train went south while the division to which Mr. Reath belonged came on to Oregon through the Klamath Lake country and up to Rogue river near Grants Pass, then north through the Umpqua valley and across the California mountains, arriving at Eugene on the 25th of October, 1847. The only resident of that place was Eugene Skinner, who at that time was settled on his donation claim where the city of Eugene now stands. The following year Mr. Reath made his way to California and in 1849 engaged in freighting over the route from Sacramento, north to the mines. In 1851 he returned to Oregon and located on his donation claim four miles southeast of Eugene, at what was then known as Coryell Point. He was a member of Company E, Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain Stephen Rigdon, during the early '60s, and was at Salem, Oregon, in 1864 with the same company. He married Mary Caroline Miller, who was born in Iowa, August 24, 1844. In 1862 she crossed the plains with her people, who, after arriving at Portland, Oregon, made their way up the Willamette valley, locating six miles southwest of Lebanon, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Reath were married in 1872, near the town of Sweet Home, Oregon, and afterward removed to Coquille, Oregon, where C. G. C. Reath was born. In 1882 they came to Viola, Idaho, where the father conducted a blacksmith shop until 1888. The death of the mother occurred August 15, 1908, while the father passed away May 10, 1909.

In the common schools Clyde George Coryell Reath laid the foundation of his education and when but twelve years of age became a newsboy of Portland, selling the Oregonian and the Telegram, then, as now, two of the leading papers of the city. He also sold the old Mercury and Sunday Welcome. When thirteen years of age he entered the Postal Telegraph service at Portland and worked in every department, serving successively as messenger, clerk, bookkeeper, lineman, operator and chief operator until January, 1908, when he severed his connection with the company. He came to Spokane for the company in 1899 and worked for them until January, 1908, when he organized the Independent Messenger Company. Subsequently he extended the scope of his business by the establishment of a transfer and storage department and later he disposed of the messenger service. He is now at the head of the Independent Rapid Transfer Company, in the conduct of a general transfer and storage business and also as general managing agent. The company is incorporated for twenty thousand dollars and in 1910

his father-in-law, J. B. Gilbert, purchased an interest and became secretary-treasurer.

On the 17th of September, 1902, at Rockford, Washington, Mr. Reath was united in marriage to Miss Elva Gilbert, and they have two children, Donald and Nadine. They attend the Methodist church and Mr. Reath belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He is also the secretary of the Spokane Warehouse and Truckmen's Association. His political support is given to the republican party, yet he is not an active worker in its ranks. For three years, while a resident of Portland, he served as a member of Battery A of the First Regiment of the Oregon National Guard. His attention, however, is chiefly concentrated upon his business affairs, which are of growing importance. Aside from the transfer and storage business he is interested in an irrigation tract east of Spokane as well as in a timber tract near Loon Lake, Washington.

J. H. TILSLEY.

In the period of early manhood J. H. Tilsley became a resident of Spokane and in the years which have since come and gone has borne an important part in the work of progress and development here, his real-estate operations contributing in large measure to the growth and improvement of the city. Moreover, he has studied conditions of the northwest, has learned to recognize its possibilities and cast the weight of his influence on the side of advancement in all those lines that work for the permanent good of the Inland Empire.

Mr. Tilsley is a native of Newport, Kentucky, and he came from Greeley, Colorado, to Spokane. The conditions which confronted him here in that early period ere law and order had fully replaced the elements of lawlessness which are always a feature in a new community were astounding to the young man, for Greeley was a temperance town and possessed of those forces which work for municipal advantage. However, the young man held himself aloof from all those influences and activities that do not contribute to the best in manhood and citizenship and bent his energies to the performance of his duties as manager of the American District Telegraph Company. He entered upon this position without previous experience in that line but close application and determined purpose enabled him readily to master the tasks entrusted to him and although at different times in his life he has met difficulties, hardships and almost unsurmountable obstacles, he has nevertheless persevered and his indefatigable energy and industry have at length brought him to a prominent position in real-estate and insurance circles. In both departments of his business he has been accorded a large clientage. He is now especially interested in handling Greene's addition to Spokane, which he placed on the market in 1908. This is located on the north hill west of Monroe street and through his real-estate activities there many fine homes have been erected in that district, which has been converted into one of the attractive residence sections of the city. The greater part of the addition has already been sold and Mr. Tilsley has been equally successful in his real-estate operations elsewhere.

In his political views Mr. Tilsley is a republican and for one term served as deputy county treasurer under A. L. Smith. While he keeps well informed on the



J. H. TILSLEY

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vital questions and issues of the day he has never sought political honors, preferring to concentrate his efforts upon his business affairs, which are of constantly growing volume and importance. He is a stalwart advocate and supporter, however, of all movements that tend to promote public progress in this section of the country. He has aided in many of the leading projects that have made Spokane a city and has by his honesty of purpose made a host of friends in all walks of life. He can be found in every movement that has for its object the advancement of the city, yet his work is always done in a quiet and unassuming way. He never falters, however, until his purpose is accomplished and Spokane has benefited by the improvements instituted.

JOHN PETERS.

A life of wisely directed activity generally yields gratifying returns and the experience of John Peters has been in accordance with the rule indicated. A capable, energetic and successful business man, he has added to his reputation by his intelligent and judicious administration of the affairs of the State Bank of Spangle. He is prominent in the public life of the community and his efforts partake of a practical nature that makes him one of the honored residents of Spokane county. Born in Clinton county, Iowa, June 25, 1868, he is a son of John and Katherine (Jacobs) Peters, the former of whom died in 1898 and the latter in 1904. The father was a soldier in the Civil war and served in Company I, Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, participating in a number of important battles and also in the march of Sherman to the sea.

John Peters received his early education in the public schools of Iowa. At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Washington and attended the common schools for four years, pursuing his studies for the next two years under private teachers. At the age of sixteen he began working in sawmills and five years later secured employment on a steamboat on the lower Columbia river. In 1889 he came to Spangle and applied himself to farming with very gratifying results for about fifteen years. He then entered the grain business with which he has since been continuously connected. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of good land near Spangle, which he purchased in 1894, and also owns a lumber claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Stevens county. In 1905 he organized the Bank of Spangle, which became the State Bank the year following. He has been president of this institution ever since it was founded and as the bank is conducted upon safe and conservative principles, it commands the entire confidence of the people throughout the region tributary to Spangle.

On the 28th of February, 1896, Mr. Peters was married at Fairfield, Washington, to Miss Katherine Jurgens, a daughter of Claus and Katherine Jurgens, and to this union four children have been born, Albert, Louis, Gertrude and Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Peters are consistent members of the Lutheran church, in which faith they are rearing their children. Mr. Peters has adhered to the democratic party ever since he cast his first ballot and has served as delegate to several county conventions. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He has passed through the chairs of the latter organization and

now holds the title of past counsel commander. In his affiliation with the I. O. O. F. he has been very prominent, is a member of the Encampment and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. He has never been afraid of work and as he has promptly recognized business opportunities and has not hesitated to act upon his own judgment, his advancement has from the start been almost inevitable. It is men of this class who win the rewards of life and set an example that is of inestimable value in encouraging others to renewed effort.

MARSHALL W. TEEPLE.

Marshall W. Teeple, distributor for the Centennial Milling Co., has been a resident of Stevens county since 1899, during which period he has freely contributed both his time and services in promoting its development. He is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in Woodstock, Province of Ontario, on February 9, 1845. His parents were L. C. and Mary G. (Tisdale) Teeple, both of whom are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1858 and the mother in 1874. His paternal grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Brock county, Ontario, of which he had the distinction of being the first magistrate. He also erected and operated the first grist mill in the county.

The boyhood and youth of Marshall W. Teeple were spent in his native town, where he was also educated, his school days terminating when he reached the age of fifteen years. He then applied himself to learning the millwright's trade, which he followed in Woodstock until 1863, going from there to Michigan. He subsequently removed to Pennsylvania, but later located in Chicago where he engaged in the lumber business until 1874. His next removal was to Muskegon, Michigan, and there for thirteen years he devoted his entire time and attention to the manufacture of lumber. In 1887 he went south and during the succeeding two years he followed his trade at various points between southern Missouri and the Gulf of Mexico. He came west in 1889, locating in Spokane, where he followed his trade for two years, during which period he installed the machinery in the Central Planing Mill of that city. From there he went to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he engaged in millwright work from 1891 to 1899. Withdrawing from mechanical pursuits at the end of that period he came to Meyers Falls, Washington, and purchased sixty acres of land which he devoted to fruit culture until 1905 when he sold his ranch and moved to town. Soon thereafter Mr. Teeple assumed the duties of his present position and has ever since been identified with the same.

Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, was the scene of Mr. Teeple's marriage on the 8th of February, 1869, to Miss Olive Bennett, a daughter of Thompson Bennett of that city. Three children have been born of this union: L. C., who married Emma McMahon; Grace, the wife of F. A. Empey, of Spokane; and Charles B., whose death occurred in 1892.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Teeple are active members of the Congregational church of Meyers Falls and take an earnest interest in the work of its various departments. He rendered much valuable service when they were constructing their present church edifice and is now treasurer of the board of trustees. Fraternaly

Mr. Teeple is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and belongs to the Grand Lodge of Washington. He is one of the oldest members in the state, having been identified with the order for over forty years. His political support he accords to the men and measures of the republican party, and during his residence in Muskegon, Michigan, he served for four years as a member of the board of city aldermen. Ever since locating in Stevens county Mr. Teeple has taken an active interest in promoting its development. He assisted in organizing the Stevens County Fruit Growers' Association, and he was also one of those who founded the Fair Association of Colville and was its first president. He assisted in its reorganization and for three years thereafter acted as president of the Stevens County Producers' Association. It is the purpose of this association to advertise the county and its resources, thus a fair is held annually and exhibitions have been sent to Spokane, St. Louis and to the Chicago land show. He takes an enthusiastic interest in the work of the commercial clubs and in 1910 used his influence to bring about the federation of those in the county, realizing that better results would be obtained with less expenditure of both time and money by centralizing their efforts. Mr. Teeple has the most unbounded faith in the agricultural and industrial development of this section of the state, believing that its possibilities have as yet scarcely been discovered, and on every possible occasion is untiring in his efforts to promote its future.

CORNELIUS O. VAUGHN.

Cornelius O. Vaughn, who is a resident of Medical Lake, was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, April 27, 1866, his parents being John C. and Frances (Butt) Vaughn, the former having died in 1901. He acquired his education in the public schools of Missouri which he attended until he was sixteen years of age. At that time he was employed on a farm in his native state, but two years subsequently he removed to Kansas City, where he learned the carpentering and plastering trades. After having been occupied in these trades for three years he went to Spokane and followed the same pursuits there. Subsequently he traveled all through the Spokane country for several years, accepting employment both as carpenter and plasterer until he located permanently at Medical Lake and was engaged by the state for employment at the hospital for the insane. He is an efficient and careful workman and the state is fully cognizant of the fact that they have in their employ a man whose duties are his first consideration. Mr. Vaughn was married at Medical Lake, December 24, 1893, to Laura Bell Harrison, the daughter of Andrew and Susan Harrison. The father was at one time a member of the state legislature and was active in the political circles of his community. Mrs. Cornelius Vaughn's death occurred November 24, 1908. To this union two children were born, Cornelius A. and Verena Rose. On October 4, 1911, Mr. Vaughn was married to Miss Alma Perl King, only daughter of Mrs. Kate Green, of Cheney, Washington.

In politics Mr. Vaughn gives his allegiance to the men and measures of the democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past grand in that order. His prominence in the lodge is at-

tested by the fact that he was a representative to the grand lodge in Seattle in 1906. He is looked upon as one of the old residents of Medical Lake. In addition to his trade he has interested himself in the Medical Lake Telephone Company, an organization which looks to him for advice and able management. His life shows what may be accomplished where persistency and industry are the prime characteristics, and today he is recognized as one of the leaders in his trade and one of the worthy citizens of the community.

FRANK L. SMITH.

Frank L. Smith is known to the business world through his mining interests, for he is now closely associated with the development of the rich coal deposits of British Columbia, operating extensively along modern lines. Judged only from a business standpoint, his life work would be considered of worth in this connection, but his activities have been of far wider range in his efforts to uplift humanity and bring into the lives of his fellowmen those higher ideals which result in the development of individual character. His life has come into close and beneficial contact with many others, as he has labored not only in this country and in our insular possessions but also in Great Britain for the benefit of his fellowmen in the dissemination of those truths which are a higher and holier force in the world.

He was born in New York city, February 18, 1848. His ancestral history can be traced back to the Cromwellian period, for the family are descended from Lord Stephen Smith, who was a member of Cromwell's parliament. His father, Elias Smith, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and died about 1891. He was recognized as a very prominent war correspondent and newspaper man of New York and was associated with Horace Greeley in journalistic enterprises. He became one of the famous newspaper correspondents at the time of the Civil war and was held in high regard by the press of New York city, the chief journalists of the metropolis giving him the credit of being a real historian of that great conflict. He served on the staff of General Burnside and came into close touch with the events that constituted the real history of the civil strife. He scored many "scoops" as correspondent during the days of the war, and the first news which the war department had of the fall of Vicksburg was a dispatch which Elias Smith sent. He practically gave all of his life to newspaper work and was city editor of the New York Times. He was an intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher and knew many of the leading journalists and distinguished men of the day. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah R. Miller, is of English lineage and a descendant of Roger Williams, the first governor of Rhode Island. Her father was the founder of the Providence Journal and was a prominent political leader.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Smith were three sons: Frank L.; E. C., who is now engaged in mining in Mexico; and Alva M., who is a newspaper man of the south.

Frank L. Smith pursued his education in the public schools and in Fairchild's Academy at Flushing, Long Island. He was still a youth in his teens when he did active duty as a member of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Volunteers of the New York National Guard during the riots at the docks. He entered business life as a



E. L. SMITH

commercial traveler in the employ of an uncle and afterward was engaged in business in Galveston, Texas, until 1867. While there residing he was married, in May, 1866, to Miss Charlotte Higgins, of Keyport, New Jersey, a daughter of Charles Higgins, one of the most prominent men of that district, who at that time owned all the stage routes out of Freehold. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born seven children, of whom four are yet living: Edward W., a resident of San Francisco; Ernest, who is living in Sebastopol, California; Judson, a pharmacist of Spokane; and Lottie M., the wife of Rev. Alfred Lockwood, who for five years was the predecessor of Dean Hicks of All Saints cathedral and is now rector of the church at North Yakima.

On leaving Galveston, Mr. Smith went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he was connected with the railroad service until 1871, when he was made assistant treasurer of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, now a branch of the Big Four. He won advancement from the position of office clerk to assistant treasurer in the general office and remained with the road until it changed hands. Becoming deeply interested in religious work, he afterward spent a number of years in important positions in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also engaged in evangelistic work and held missions not only all over the United States but also in England, Scotland and Ireland, conducting a very interesting campaign in behalf of moral progress on the other side of the water. The meetings which he held were all by invitation, for his reputation spread and he became known as an earnest, zealous worker in his church. He continued in the evangelistic field until the Spanish war, when he conducted Christian work among the camps of the south, at Camp Lee, Jacksonville, and at Savannah. He afterward continued his labors in this connection on the island of Porto Rico and assisted General Henry in distributing relief. He instituted his religious work in Porto Rico at the time the troops were first sent to San Juan, conducting this labor under the auspices of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He afterward took part in instituting similar work among the United States sailors but eventually removed to the northwest. Here he has been connected with a number of important business enterprises and is now secretary-treasurer of the Boundary Mining & Exploration Company, Limited, of which Dr. C. M. Kingston is the president and S. J. Miller, vice president. In addition to the officers, F. H. Knight and A. H. Noyes are members of the board of directors. The object of this company is to develop the coal properties of Midway, British Columbia, consisting of crown-granted property of six hundred acres and other tracts. They have over one thousand feet in tunnels and drifts and shafts, and several hundred feet of the mines have been developed. They are now beginning to sink a developing shaft to strike two veins of coal, one to be reached at a depth of one hundred and ten feet and the other of one hundred and seventy feet. They have several well defined veins in tunnel, five feet in width. Their coal is of the bituminous kind and they are now prospecting for semi-anthracite. This is a good blacksmith coal and took first prize at the Interstate Fair. The work of development is being vigorously prosecuted and the company will make its initial shipments in 1912. They have two lines of railroad over the property, the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern, affording them remarkably good shipping facilities.

While Mr. Smith is proving his worth as an enterprising, progressive business man, capable and determined, he at the same time continues his labors in behalf of

moral progress and as an evangelist has held missions in every state of the Union except Wyoming and Nevada, working largely along undenominational lines. He has served as state evangelist for the Congregational church of California. At Ellensburg he joined the Episcopal church, was confirmed, worked as a layman under Bishop Wells and conducted services as a layman. During 1908 he was called to the management of the Ondarra Inn in Spokane, an institution for the help of the unemployed, and succeeded in making this great work self-supporting. A free employment bureau provided work for about eight hundred men each month and thousands of men were sheltered and fed. Religious services were held and lectures given by prominent men. The property was purchased in 1910, by the North Coast Railroad to be used as a union depot and the work discontinued. Rev. W. L. Bull, an episcopal clergyman, was the owner and he, with Right Rev. Lennel H. Wells, bishop of the diocese, were the instigators and responsible for the work. He is now connected with St. James parish and had charge of the work at St. John's church for one year. He presented a confirmation class of five to the bishop—rather an unusual thing for a layman. His efforts have been a most efficient force for good in the districts where he has labored and the radius of his influence is far reaching.

In politics Mr. Smith is an independent republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen and the Red Men, being now a trustee of Comanche Tribe. He also belongs to the Inland Club and in connection with Senator Poindexter and others organized the Fellowship Club, which has been very active in the discussion of public subjects, thus creating public opinion and largely influencing public work. He has ever regarded life as an opportunity—an opportunity for the development of the trifold nature of man—and has therefore labored to bring to the highest perfection possible the physical, mental and moral forces of the world. He has ever reached out in helpful spirit and sympathy toward all mankind and his is one of the natures that sheds around it much of the sunshine of life.

MRS. NETTA (GEER) HANLY.

Among the pioneer women whose courage has enabled them to face the conditions of frontier life in the northwest is numbered Mrs. Netta (Geer) Hanly, and when circumstances demanded she displayed business ability and enterprise which would be creditable to any member of the sterner sex. She has always lived upon the Pacific coast, being the daughter of F. W. Geer, who made his way to Oregon in 1842 and secured a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. Eventually he became a merchant in Butteville, Oregon, but afterward turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, settling upon his donation claim on the Willamette river. There he engaged quite extensively in raising hops, being the third man to cultivate that crop in the state, and thus promoting an industry which is today one of the chief sources of revenue in the northwest. In his family were three sons: Captain Archie J. Geer, who served as captain on a Columbia river steamboat running from Portland to The Dalles and afterward as captain on a boat at Nome, Alaska, is at present preparing to go to South America to

command a steamboat on the Amazon river. Dwight Geer is a stockman in the Big Bend country, and Corydon Geer is agent at Portland for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He was a member of the Oregon legislature at the same time Mr. Hanly was a representative in the Idaho general assembly.

Netta (Geer) Hanly was born in Marion county, Oregon, and her girlhood days brought to her many experiences common to life on the frontier. In early womanhood she gave her hand in marriage to James Wynne, the marriage being celebrated in Butteville in March, 1864. Mr. Wynne was a native of Ireland and had lived for eight or ten years on Peone Prairie, in the territory of Washington, residing there during the period of Indian warfare. He also filed on a homestead, which he recorded in Vancouver immediately after his marriage, and he and his bride made an overland trip to the claim, a part of which is now covered by the town of Colville. For seven years Mrs. Wynne lived upon that place and never saw the face of one whom she had seen before. She was almost literally cut off from the ties and interests that bound her to her past. There were only six other white women in that part of the country and for six months at a time she would see no women except half-breeds or squaws. Mr. Wynne devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising and after he proved up on the homestead he took a pre-emption claim adjoining it. Later, when Mr. Wynne died, his widow took up a second pre-emption claim which also adjoined the other property. When the town site of Colville was surveyed in January, 1884, it was made to include forty acres of the homestead and subsequently Mrs. Wynne had six acres surveyed and added to the town as the Spokane addition.

Death came to Mr. Wynne suddenly in 1885. He was accidentally killed by boys who were out shooting prairie chickens, being shot on the 5th of December and dying two days later. He had been not only active in the conduct of his business affairs but was also a prominent and influential resident of the community, serving as the first sheriff of Stevens county and also as the second auditor. He likewise held the office of school supervisor and did everything in his power to further the educational progress and material development of his part of the state. His social, genial nature won him popularity, his business integrity gained him honor and confidence and his social qualities won him many friends who deeply regretted his demise.

On the 27th of February, 1888, Mrs. Wynne was again married, becoming the wife of John Hanly, who was also a native of Ireland and came to the northwest from Michigan in 1886. His father was interested in the Calumet mines in Michigan and thus in early life Mr. Hanly's attention was directed to mining interests. Following his arrival in the northwest he became the owner of a mine near Baker City, Oregon, but the Indians burned his mill and concentrator. He then gathered his miners and volunteers to the number of two hundred and fifty or three hundred and with them engaged in active warfare throughout the Modoc war. While riding he was shot through both legs over the saddle but fully recovered from his wounds. He continued to seek his fortune in mining ventures and built the first concentrator at the Hunter mine in Mullen, Idaho, operating it for five years. At the time of the big strike there he took charge of the Dominion mine and conducted operations at that property for eight years. He became recognized as one of the foremost representatives of mining interests in that section and yet did not confine his efforts and activities entirely to business pursuits. He

was interested in all that pertained to public progress and improvement and while a resident of Mullen was elected a member of the first legislature of Idaho. In other ways he also furthered public progress and never faltered in his allegiance to a cause which he believed to be right.

On leaving the Dominion mine Mr. Hanly took charge of the Bonanza mine near Bossburg, where he remained for three or four years and then entered the service of J. P. Graves at Summit, British Columbia, having charge of his interests for about three years. On the expiration of that period he went to San Diego, California, and purchased an orange grove. From that point he went to Mexico and opened a mine for Colonel Turner, employing three hundred Mexicans in its operation. It was while there that he became ill and on the 17th of November, 1902, passed away.

After remaining in Mexico for two years following the death of her husband Mrs. Hanly returned to Colville, where she spent eighteen months. She then went back to La Mesa, San Diego county, California, where she resided for six years, at the end of which time she sold her property and returned to Colville, where she now makes her home. She is a lady of excellent business qualifications, ready and resourceful. Following the death of her first husband she conducted the farm herself, employing Indians to plow and cultivate the land. There were times, however, when she could not obtain help and was obliged to run the mower herself. When Mr. Hanly went into the Old Dominion mine she purchased eighty acres on the hill above Colville and supplied milk and butter to the mine and also kept two four-horse teams, which were engaged in hauling ore.

By her first husband Mrs. Hanly had seven children, namely: Ella, the wife of A. Trummells, of Colville; Richard, a contractor, who is just now engaged in completing contracts at Yuma, Arizona, and at Portland, Oregon; Eva, the deceased wife of William Miller, the present sheriff of Stevens county, Washington; Eliza, the wife of William Geitlinger, of Portland, Oregon; Edward, who is raising cattle on a ranch of twenty-five thousand acres in Honduras, Central America; F. James, a laundry proprietor at Colville; and Nellie, the wife of Dr. Philip Austin, a dentist of Portland, Oregon. By her second marriage Mrs. Hanly had two children: John D., who is deputy sheriff of Stevens county; and Wenona T., who is residing in San Diego, California.

F. J. WYNNE.

F. J. Wynne has become an active representative of industrial interests in Colville, where he was born January 20, 1882, the son of Mrs. Netta Hanly, of whom mention is made above. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and in 1901 he went to Prescott, Arizona. After a year there passed he took up mining at Baker City, Oregon, and afterward worked in the smelters at Granby and Northport. In 1903, however, he returned to Colville and purchased a steam laundry at this place, equipping it with modern machinery, and has since been carrying on his business most successfully. When he assumed charge there was one girl employed in the laundry and something of the growth of the business is indicated in the fact that his employes now number thirteen. In 1906 he sold

an interest in the business to John Wright and in 1908 this interest was purchased by his half-brother, J. D. Hanly. They have since continued together, conducting their enterprise under the name of the Colville Steam Laundry, and are now at the head of a profitable and growing business. Their equipment is first class in every particular and the investment represents ten thousand dollars. Mr. Wynne is also interested with his half-brother in the Old Dominion Creamery Company of Colville and owns a ten acre orchard tract adjoining Colville. He is likewise a freeholder of the city.

On the 6th of February, 1906, in Colville, Mr. Wynne was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Ryan, a daughter of William Ryan, deceased, of this city. The two children of the marriage are E. Jane and Margaret Rose Wynne. The family are of the Catholic faith, and Mr. Wynne is a republican in his political views. He belongs to the Maccabees and the Royal Highlanders and also to the Colville Commercial Club, and is an interested factor in all that pertains to the public progress, his support being generously given to every measure which he regards as beneficial to the community at large.

JOHN D. HANLY.

John D. Hanly is one of the younger business men of Colville but his years do not seem a bar to his progress, as he has already made rapid advancement and is now active in control of important commercial and industrial interests of the town. He was here born November 30, 1888, the son of Mrs. Netta Hanly, and in the public schools of this place and the high school of San Diego, California, he pursued his education. He first worked with the Great Northern engineers on the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Line in British Columbia for six months and was afterward with the Nickel Plate mine at Hadley, British Columbia. Subsequently he secured a position as sampler in the stamp mills and later entered the assay office. All of his varied business connections brought him wider experience and developed his powers so that his efficiency continued to increase. From British Columbia he went to San Diego, California, where he paid a visit to his mother and thence proceeded to Morenci, Arizona, where he worked for the Detroit Mining Company for a year and a half, acting as timekeeper and running the ore trains. He was afterward at La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, where he had charge of about one hundred and seventy-five Mexicans. While there he had trouble with the natives, who at two different times tried to run the American miners across the line, attempting to thus tie up the work. They burned the lumberyards and killed five or six Americans. When the first attack was made Mr. Hanly went to the top of a hill, with others, and from there threw dynamite with short fuses among the Mexicans, which stopped further trouble, but about twenty-five of them were killed before they were willing to quit. Later on the Arizona Rangers, the Rurales and about six hundred miners from Bisbee came in to help subdue the Mexicans.

From La Cananea Mr. Hanly went to Tucson, Arizona, in 1906 and became a fireman on the Southern Pacific Railroad, traveling between that point and Maricopa for one winter. He then went to San Diego, California, where he

worked for the Park-Grable Investment Company as foreman and timekeeper for a year. He then proceeded northward to Delta, Idaho, where he became timekeeper for a mining company but later returned to Colville, where he purchased a half-interest in the steam laundry conducted by his half-brother, F. J. Wynne. These two gentlemen have also organized the Old Dominion Ice & Creamery Company for the establishment of an ice and cold storage plant and expect to erect a building twenty-five by eighty feet. The company is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and its officers are: F. J. Wynne, president; J. A. Rochford, vice president; J. D. Hanly, secretary-treasurer; and W. A. Acorn, manager. Their plant will be ready for operation in April, 1912.

While in Morenci Mr. Hanly was a member of the Second Territorial Cavalry Troop of the National Guard of Arizona and after serving for one year was honorably discharged. He holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. On the 15th of January, 1911, he was appointed deputy sheriff and is now serving in that office. While in Arizona with the Detroit Mining Company he was field deputy sheriff. He has always been interested in athletics and while in Portland was a member of the Multnomah Athletic Club. He has been captain of football and athletic clubs wherever he has been and put up the first game of football north of Spokane. He is a progressive and enterprising young man, wide-awake and thoroughly alert, who enters heartily into everything which he undertakes and accomplishes that to which he sets his hand. Colville regards him as a valuable addition to her citizenship.

M. F. MORIARTY.

Probably no one citizen has been more prominent or influential in the commercial development of Reardan than the late M. F. Moriarty, who had been successfully identified with the business interests of the town for nineteen years at the time of his death and had contributed largely toward the financial success of various local enterprises. He was born in Fillmore county, Minnesota, on the 10th of June, 1857, and was a son of Florenze and Mary (Pierce) Moriarty, both natives of County Kerry, Ireland. The father engaged in railroad contracting in Minnesota during the early years of his residence in this country, but he subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits.

Reared in a home of moderate circumstances, M. F. Moriarty was given but meager opportunities for learning during his boyhood and youth, his education being confined to the course provided by the district school. On the 20th of May, 1889, he came to the northwest, first locating in Spokane. A few months later he went to Deep Creek, where he remained for about a year. In the fall of 1890 he bought grain for a short time at Mondovi, where by his generosity, his open-hearted and strictly honest business methods he formed lasting friendships among the tillers of the soil. From there he came to Reardan, thereafter making this city his home. At that time he was a grain buyer for the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, but he subsequently left their employ and engaged in the mercantile business in this city. He was a man of tireless energy and applied himself to anything he undertook with that earnestness of purpose that invariably wins success



M. F. MORIARTY

by reason of its unceasing persistence. His undertakings were always characterized by keen discernment and excellent judgment, and he never went into any enterprise, without planning definitely his course of action, carefully considering every possible issue, and as a result he prospered and became known as one of the most capable and efficient business men not only of Reardan but of Lincoln county. In 1899 he became associated with J. K. Smith and others in the Washington Grain & Milling Company, of which firm he was president and manager. This likewise proved to be a very profitable enterprise, owing to the judicious management and sagacity Mr. Moriarty exercised in expanding its interests. In 1902, he and his associates further extended the scope of their activities by purchasing a controlling interest in the Reardan Exchange Bank of Reardan, of which Mr. Moriarty was president until his death. It is largely due to his capable guidance of its affairs as well as his foresight and discretion that this institution is now numbered among the well established and stable banks of the county.

On the 18th of May, 1891, Mr. Moriarty was united in marriage to Miss May Morton, a daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Van Eman) Morton, natives of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. The father was a shoemaker by trade, but the latter years of his life were entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty, Ella M. and Francis F., who have not yet completed their education.

Mr. Moriarty was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. His fraternal relations were confined to his membership in the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a democrat and had the distinction of being Reardan's first mayor in which capacity he served for two terms, manifesting in the discharge of his public duties the same promptness, unswerving purpose and fidelity to the trust reposed in him that characterized his business transactions. During Cleveland's last administration Mr. Moriarty also served as postmaster.

He was a most unusual man and possessed many rare qualities, not least of which was his democratic spirit and sympathetic understanding that made him the friend of all. He was as ready to rejoice over the successes of his friends as to sympathize at their misfortunes and was at all times ready to lend aid to the unfortunate. There passed before his bier a strange assemblage composed of day laborers and bankers, representatives of large business interests and state legislators, and one and all could relate some little incident of an intimate, personal nature indicative of this man's greatness of heart and magnanimity.

One incident related by a former business associate that illustrates his generous spirit of helpfulness occurred when he was engaged in the grain business. A poor season and hard times had compelled the farmers to dispose of all of their wheat in order to provide their families with the actual necessities of life, so when the planting season came they were without seed. In their need they sought the keeper of the warehouse, and frankly stated their circumstances asking him to extend them credit for the grain they needed to plant their fields. The manager laid the matter before Mr. Moriarty, asking what he should do, as the farmers had neither grain nor money and in case of crop failure they might not get their seed back. "Well," he replied, "their families must live even if we never get the seed back; let them have it."

This man's life and his successes should prove an inspiration and incentive to every young man, who is struggling for recognition, as he was in every sense of

the word self-made. The limited advantages afforded him in his early years were never permitted to be a hindrance nor an excuse in his struggle to attain the goal, and his leisure moments were wisely and judiciously spent in reading carefully chosen books. He was a lover of art, music and literature and availed himself of every opportunity to extend his knowledge and understanding as well as appreciation of the best things the world has to offer along these various lines.

Mr. Moriarty died on June 28, 1911, and in speaking of him one of the local papers said: "By his death the people of Reardan have lost a companionable friend and citizen, one who exerted a valuable influence in building up the town from its pioneer conditions to the prosperous little city it is today. The entire community has lost a firm and loyal neighbor, and a vacancy is caused which cannot be filled."

JAMES WESLEY MULHOLLAND.

James Wesley Mulholland, former mayor of Waverly, has been identified with the mining and real-estate activities of Washington for more than a decade. He was born in Bethany, Illinois, on the 27th of April, 1869, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Cynthia A. (Law) Mulholland, who were among the early settlers of Illinois. The father, who has ever championed the cause of freedom, went to the front during the Civil war as a member of the Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

James Wesley Mulholland grew to manhood in the town where he was born, attending the public schools in the acquirement of an education until graduated from the high school in 1889. To better qualify himself for the assumption of the responsibilities of life he supplemented his early education by two years of study in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois. At the expiration of that period he began for himself and being desirous of commencing his career in a country where competition was less keen and the opportunities greater than in the vicinity of his birthplace he came to Washington. Very soon after his arrival he became identified with mining activities and subsequently engaged in the real-estate business also, his efforts ever since having been directed along these lines. He first located in the Coeur d'Alene country, but after remaining there a short time removed to Mount Hope, where he resided for five years, then came to Waverly. Mr. Mulholland has met with a goodly measure of success in his various undertakings and is now interested in the Jack Waite Mining Company and the Silver Lead Mining Company.

At Roekford, Washington, on the 28th of July, 1897, Mr. Mulholland was united in marriage to Miss Permelia Sims, a daughter of Benjamin and Susan Sims, and unto them have been born three children, Dale, Morris and Dora.

Mr. Mulholland is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic order, having passed through thirty-two degrees of the Scottish rite and being identified with El Katif Shrine at Spokane. He is also an Odd Fellow and has passed through all of the chairs and served as a delegate to the Grand Lodge when convened at Vancouver, this state. His political allegiance Mr. Mulholland gives to the republican party and during the period of his residence here has several times been a delegate to the county conventions, while for several years he represented his ward in the city

council. He was elected mayor in November, 1909, serving until January 1, 1912. He has ever given much time and attention to promoting the development of both the town and county, by advancing the interests of its different enterprises through his indorsement of every movement designed to forward the various public utilities.

F. W. OWEN.

F. W. Owen, manager of the department store of M. E. & E. T. Hay at Wilbur, was born in Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, on October 8, 1878. He is a son of Joe W. and Emma Owen, natives of Illinois, where they were also reared and married. They later removed to Clarence, Iowa, and were also residents of Benton Harbor, Michigan, for a time. The father engaged in the newspaper business until 1900, when he came to Spokane, Washington, and became identified with the Big Bend Land Company.

The education of F. W. Owen was obtained in the schools of Clarence, Iowa, and Benton Harbor, Michigan, and also the Commercial College of Onarga, Illinois, which he attended in 1892. In 1901 he came to Wilbur to assume the position of cashier in the large department store of M. E. & E. T. Hay. He was retained in this capacity for one year, and during that time he manifested qualities that enabled his employers to recognize that he was adapted to fill a position of greater trust and responsibility, so they sent him to their branch store at Hartline, as bookkeeper and manager. Five years later he was recalled to Wilbur and was made manager of the local store January 1, 1908, the duties of which he has discharged most efficiently.

On the 1st of January, 1901, Mr. Owen was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Phillips, a daughter of J. G. Phillips, a prominent fruit man of Benton Harbor, Michigan, and they have become the parents of one son, James.

The family attend the Presbyterian church of which Mr. Owen is treasurer and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a republican, and at the present time is city clerk. He is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, and takes an active interest in all municipal affairs, and is secretary and an enthusiastic member of the Wilbur Fair Association. Mr. Owen is public-spirited and progressive and can always be depended upon to give his support and cooperation to every movement that will tend to promote the welfare of the community.

OLIVER WENDELL NEWLON.

Oliver Wendell Newlon, cashier of the State Bank of Spangle, was born near Cumberland, Iowa, November 10, 1885, and, although he is a young man and has been identified with important business interests but a few years, he has gained acknowledged standing as highly capable and eminently trustworthy in every relation of life. This position he has attained through the practice of principles of honor and rectitude which were early instilled into his mind and from which he has

never departed. He is a son of Robert B. and Mary (Bright) Newlon. The mother died in 1891, when the son Oliver was six years of age, but the father is still living. Mr. Newlon, Sr., demonstrated his love for the republic by enlisting in the Union army and was a faithful soldier during the Rebellion.

In the common schools of Cumberland, Iowa, Oliver W. Newlon received his preliminary education. Later he entered Corning Academy, of Corning, Iowa, and was for two years a student of that institution. In 1903, believing that eastern Washington presented a promising field for a young man desirous of advancing in the world, he came to Spangle and was employed in a mercantile establishment for two summers, attending the Blair Business College at Spokane during the winters. The education along practical business lines which he there secured has been to him of very marked benefit. In February, 1905, having decided to devote his attention to financial affairs, he became connected with the Bank of Spangle as cashier and in 1906, when the institution became a state bank, was elected cashier, a position which he has continuously held to the entire satisfaction of the patrons. He is a member of the board of directors and has displayed an ability which gives bright promise as to his future.

On the 20th of January, 1910, Mr. Newlon was married to Miss Violet L. Warbis, a daughter of George and Garnet Warbis, of Spokane, and to this union one child, Hilda May, has been born. Mr. Newlon is a staunch supporter of the principles and candidates of the republican party but not through any desire for public office, as his interest is centered in his family and his business. He is thorough and efficient in whatever he undertakes and possesses the entire confidence of the community and of all with whom he has business or social relations. He is regarded by those who know him best as one who may be relied upon in every emergency to pursue the course that is right and just. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious belief is indicated by membership in the Baptist church.

IGNATZ WEIL.

Ignatz Weil is one of the those who have been very instrumental in promoting the development of Sandpoint, Idaho, having at all times given his cooperation and indorsement to every progressive movement introduced during the period of his residence in the town. He was born in the city of Vienna, Austria, in 1853, where he spent the first eighteen years of his life.

Mr. Weil received his education in his native land, where he was also qualified for clerical work, but feeling that he wanted a broader field of activities in 1871 he decided to come to America. Upon his arrival in the United States, he selected the city of San Francisco as his place of residence. There he obtained a position as bookkeeper in a wholesale house, remaining a citizen of the western metropolis until 1882. In the latter year he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a New York city concern, with Helena, Montana, as his headquarters. Having accumulated sufficient capital to embark in business for himself and considering that he had had sufficient experience to enable him to successfully conduct an enterprise, in 1891, Mr. Weil came to Sandpoint and engaged in the mercantile business. He

subsequently withdrew from this, and engaged in the real-estate, insurance and investment business, which has proven to be a very lucrative undertaking. He has acquired extensive holdings in the property of this vicinity and has done much to advance the development of Sandpoint. Mr. Weil is recognized as a man of clear judgment, foresight and rare business sagacity, who possesses the faculty of carrying to a successful issue anything he may undertake. It remains to him to recognize opportunities that are ignored by the great majority and utilize them to his advantage, his powers of organization and his executive ability proving of inestimable value to him in this direction. He has been the United States commissioner of this district since 1900, and when Bonner county was organized seven years later he was appointed auditor, recorder and clerk of the district court. He is a very capable man and possesses the faculty of being able to adapt himself to any position that may arise or to direct his energies to meet any requirement.

Mr. Weil was married in 1886 to Miss Irene Henry, of Kentucky. Fraternally Mr. Weil is affiliated with the Masonic order. Both he and his wife are very popular and take a prominent part in the social life of the town, the hospitality of their beautiful residence being graciously extended to their large circle of friends.

GEORGE E. RUMPF.

As postmaster of Clayton and also as an intelligent and successful citizen, George E. Rumpf is favorably known. He is a man of independent character who could make his way in the world almost anywhere, and as he possesses a worthy ambition to carry forward to success any undertaking in which he is interested, he has proved highly useful in establishing new enterprises. He was born at Baraboo, Wisconsin, June 14, 1872, a son of Daniel and Henrietta (Simon) Rumpf. The parents settled in Wisconsin and both are now living. The father served as captain of artillery in the Franco-Prussian war and was the first man to pass through the gates of Paris when the city surrendered in 1871.

George E. Rumpf possessed good advantages of education in the public and high schools of Baraboo graduating from the latter in 1889. Soon afterward he went to Mankato, Minnesota, where he engaged in business for six months. Desiring to see more of the world, he sold out and for three years rode the range for the Horseshoe Bar Cattle Company in Montana. After retiring from the range he served for two years as superintendent of the Montana Stucco Works at Kibbey, Montana, at the same time being interested in mining. Upon leaving Kibbey he traveled through California, Utah and Arizona and spent six months looking for a permanent location. He then visited his old home in Wisconsin, after which he came to Washington and engaged in the mercantile business at Evans until 1907. Once more he returned to Wisconsin and spent six months in that state as traveling representative of a wholesale shoe house. The northwest, however, presented inducements which he could not resist and he came to Stevens county, Washington, and has since made his home at Clayton, filling the position of postmaster and also being engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. He was the organizer and promoter of the Farmers' Cooperative Store at Clayton

and also projected and built the Big Foot Valley Telephone Company, which is now in successful operation and has proved of great benefit to the region through which its lines extend. He has for a number of years been connected with mining and is interested in the St. James Consolidated Mining Company of Montana and the North Star Mining Company.

On the 14th of June, 1905, Mr. Rumpf was married at Colville to Miss Beryl Corbell, a daughter of Francis and Minnie Corbell, and they have two children, Carl and Evelyn. Politically Mr. Rumpf is identified with the republican party and gives his earnest adherence to its principles, believing that they are best adapted to the maintenance of popular government. He is now serving as clerk of the school board at Clayton. He is essentially a business man and in the course of an active life has built up an enviable reputation among his associates, at the same time endearing himself to many friends by his genial, social qualities. He takes a great interest in the promotion of agriculture and is now filling the office of secretary of the Grange. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being past master of the blue lodge.

MRS. GEORGIETTE MURRAY.

Mrs. Georgiette Murray has the distinction of being the only woman connected with real-estate operations in Spokane who has an individual business and owns and controls her own office. There are few residents in the northwest who have wider knowledge of property values and of conditions which exist in the real-estate market, and she has negotiated many important property transfers in this part of the northwest. Mrs. Murray is a native of Ohio and a daughter of Adam Kern and Susan B. (Reed) Heinzman, both of whom were natives of Richmond, Virginia. The father was a farmer of German descent and the mother represented an old New England family of English lineage. His death occurred in 1903, while Mrs. Heinzman survived until 1909. In their family were five daughters and three sons; Mrs. Lizzie Dodson, now living in Kirksville, Missouri; Mrs. Ella M. Shepherd; Mrs. Sarah Catherine Platz, of Brashear, Missouri; Mrs. Maude Custard, of Trenton, Missouri; John M., deceased; C. E., living in Kirksville, Missouri; and S. S., of Mexico.

The other member of the family is Mrs. Murray, who at the age of seventeen began teaching school, which profession she followed for two years. She completed her literary education in the State Normal School of Kirksville, Missouri, and afterward studied osteopathy in the college at that place and practiced for a year in Virginia City, Montana. In 1896 she arrived in Spokane and for thirteen years followed her profession in this city. In 1909, however, she entered the real-estate field, forming a partnership with Miss Beth Sherman under the firm name of Murray & Sherman. Two months later Miss Sherman's brother died and she returned to her home, the dissolution of the firm taking place in May, 1909, since which time Mrs. Murray has been alone. She conducts a general real-estate business but specializes in ranch lands. She was reared on a timothy ranch and her early knowledge has made her an authority on ranches devoted to the cultivation of timothy. Her business activities have led to the transfer of many farms and she



MRS. GEORGETTE MURRAY

has also handled considerable city property. She displays splendid business ability, executive force and keen discrimination and is the only woman in Spokane who owns and controls a real-estate office. She likewise has interests in mining properties in Idaho and Washington.

On the 18th of July, 1896, in Montana, she became the wife of Dr. J. H. Murray, a physician, who is now living retired. They have no children of their own but are rearing an adopted son, Casey Murray. Dr. Murray was born and reared in Boston, Massachusetts, and was educated at Harvard, winning his professional degree there. He was a member of the "Kid Glove Regiment" of Boston. His father was at one time a dry-goods merchant of that city but later turned his attention to railroad interests and was one of the men who built the "Live Stock Line" from Chicago to New York. The mother of Dr. Murray belonged to one of the old families—the Symonds—of Boston. At the age of eighty-four years she came to Spokane and on the return trip paid a visit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, returning home from that point. She died in 1910 at the very venerable age of ninety-four years. She belonged to a family noted for longevity, having a sister who lived to be eighty years of age and another ninety. Dr. Murray is a scholarly gentleman, well versed in his profession, which he practiced successfully for many years.

Mrs. Murray holds membership in the Methodist church and gives her political support to the democratic party. She has a wide acquaintance in both social and business circles of the city and is highly esteemed in each connection. Her success in the latter has given her a unique position in real-estate circles and one of which she has every reason to be proud.

FREDERICK CHARLES HENRY BUNDE.

Frederick Charles Henry Bunde, probate judge of Bonner county, has been identified with the business interests of Sandpoint, Idaho, for the past eight years. He was born in the province of Pomerania, Germany, on the 12th of December, 1867, and is a son of Frederick and Tina (Schlitz) Bunde. The parents emigrated to the United States with their family in 1879, locating in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

The first twelve years of his life Frederick Charles Henry Bunde spent in his native land in whose common schools he obtained the greater part of his education, the course therein pursued being supplemented by further study after the family settled in Grand Rapids. When he was little more than a child he laid aside his school books and apprenticed himself to a tailor, following this trade in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, until 1888; later he removed to various points in Northern Wisconsin and then to the northwest. He first located in Bellingham, Washington, in 1901, where for eighteen months he was engaged in the tailoring business. From there he removed in 1903 to Sandpoint, Idaho, continuing to follow the tailoring business until January 1, 1911, when he withdrew from commercial activities to enter upon the duties of his present office to which he had been elected in November, 1910.

On the 18th of July, 1895, Mr. Bunde was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Hastings, a daughter of Orlando Hastings of Tomah, Wisconsin, and they have

become the parents of two daughters: Ethel, who was born on the 30th of June, 1896; and Frieda, whose birth occurred on July 28, 1907.

Mr. Bunde is prominently identified with the independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed through all of the chairs of the local lodge, and he is also grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Idaho. He also belongs to the Maccabees, being a member of the hive at Tomahawk, Wisconsin. His political support he gives to the democratic party, considering that their policy is most conducive to good government. and in November, 1910, he was elected to the office of probate judge for Bonner county for a term of two years, beginning his official duties on the first of the following January. Although he has not long been the incumbent of this office in the discharge of his responsibilities Mr. Bunde has displayed the capability and efficiency that characterize the conscientious official, who fully recognizes and strives to fulfill his obligations to the public.

GEORGE W. BISSON.

George W. Bisson, who for the past three years has been editing the Wilbur Register, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, May 24, 1874. He is a son of Hypolyte and Minnie Bisson, the father a graduate of the University of Paris. In the paternal line Hypolyte Bisson is a direct descendant of General Lafayette and had the distinction of being a classmate of Victor Hugo, and a neighbor of Eugene Sue, the author of *The Wandering Jew*. Together with his wife and family he emigrated to the United States in 1876, locating in Minnesota. He is an electrical engineer and skilled mechanic and during the pioneer days together with his brother operated the steamer Otter on the Minnesota river. They also built and operated the first grist mill at Henderson, Minnesota, where the father now resides.

George W. Bisson was educated in the graded and high schools of Henderson, Minnesota, and after being graduated from the latter he learned the printer's trade, which he followed for several years. He subsequently owned the *Gibbon Gazette*, of Gibbon, Minnesota, but after editing this paper for five years he disposed of it and came to Washington. He first located in Springdale, where for a time he owned and edited the *Record*. From there he went to America Falls, Idaho, and became associated with J. L. Corey of Vancouver, British Columbia, in editing and managing the *Industrial Magazine*. The winter of 1906-7 he passed in San Jose, California, but in the spring he returned to Idaho and started the *St. Joe Standard* at St. Joe. Owing to the state of his health and the adverse conditions he there encountered, he gave this up in the fall and took the foremanship of the *Wilson Creek World* of Wilson Creek, Washington. In the spring of 1908 together with his wife he came to Wilbur to assume the management of the *Register*, which he has ever since edited. On the 1st of November, 1911, Mr. Bisson extended his interests and took charge of the *Walla Walla News*, at Walla Walla.

At Spokane on the 15th of August, 1905, Mr. Bisson was united in marriage to Miss Julia Matilda Ketchum, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ketchum, of Springdale, Washington. The father belongs to an old American family and is connected with the same families as George Washington.

Mr. Bisson was confirmed in the Episcopal church and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows. He has always been quite a sportsman and in 1902 was president of the Gibbon Gun Club, and received the medal for high marksmanship in clay pigeon shooting that year. In 1911 he was field captain of the Wilbur Rod and Gun Club, and his percentage was excelled by that of only one other member. In his political views, Mr. Bisson is a republican but in municipal affairs he votes an independent ticket, giving his support to such men as he deems best adapted to subserve the highest interests of the community.

CHARLES A. FIEDLER.

Charles A. Fiedler, to whom belongs the distinction of having erected the second house in Newport, has extensive realty interests in the town and its immediate vicinity. He was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of April, 1872, his parents being George and Ellen (Hoon) Fiedler, both of whom are now deceased, the mother having passed away in 1896, and the father in 1910.

When Charles A. Fiedler was a little lad his parents removed to Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He completed his preliminary education upon his graduation from the Hubbard high school in 1891. This was later supplemented by two years study in the Case School of Applied Sciences at Cleveland, Ohio. He then laid aside his text-books and sought employment, entering upon his first position with the Standard Oil Company at Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he remained for five years. At the expiration of that period he came west, locating at Newport, where he continued to look after their interests for a time. As prospecting appeared to him to offer better opportunities he withdrew from the employ of the Standard Oil Company and began locating and developing mining properties in the Metaline country. In December, 1899, he opened a saloon in Newport, that he successfully conducted for ten years. During that time he made judicious property investments here and began building and selling houses. He also erected the Antler Hotel, which he conducted until 1910, when he disposed of it. He still owns considerable property here, having a number of residences that he rents, and in 1911 he erected a solid concrete, fireproof theater. It is the best equipped and most pretentious building of its kind in the state and affords a seating capacity of four hundred. The building has been so arranged that its capacity can be increased as the demand grows. In addition to his local interests Mr. Fiedler owns property in Spokane and has made extensive investments in the Coeur d'Alene district. He has also thirteen patented claims in a group of mines in the Parker Mountain district in Pend Oreille county. He is well known in mining circles throughout this part of the country, having been largely interested in promoting developments along this line.

Franklin, Pennsylvania, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Fiedler on July 10, 1897, to Miss Jessie Karnes, a daughter of Henry and Margaret Karnes. On January 10, 1902, one child was born unto Mr. and Mrs. Fiedler, Charles A., Jr., who is now attending school.

Fraternally Mr. Fielder is a Mason, being a past master of the blue lodge; and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having organized and installed the local lodge of the latter order. His political support he gives to the republican party, but is not an office seeker. Mr. Fiedler is very fond of traveling and a few years ago covered the greater part of the United States and Mexico with an automobile. He is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Newport, toward the development of which he has made valuable contributions through his indefatigable efforts to promote its various utilities.

HORACE J. EMERY, M. D.

Dr. Horace J. Emery, whose laudable ambition to make his service of the utmost possible value in the practice of his profession is indicated in the fact that he again and again returns to the east for special post-graduate work, thus keeping in close touch with the most advanced methods, has resided continuously in Spokane since 1902 and has here specialized in the practice of surgery. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, December 27, 1864, a son of James Emery, who was a prosperous farmer there. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Kingston, supplemented by a course in the normal school at Toronto, Canada. His professional instruction was received at Queen's University, where he won the degrees of M. D. and C. M. in 1885. He afterward pursued a special course in the Post Graduate School of Chicago and located for practice in Charlotte, Michigan, where substantial success awaited him in recognition of his ability and his devotion to his professional duties. He there remained until 1901, when the failing health of his wife caused him to seek for her a change of climate in the west. They resided for a brief period at Denver, Colorado, and thence went to Vancouver, British Columbia, where she regained her health. In 1902 they came to Spokane, where Dr. Emery at once opened an office. He has since built up a large practice, devoting his attention mostly to surgical work, his pronounced skill in this field being attested by the consensus of opinion on the part of the public and the profession. He returns often to Chicago for post-graduate work and, studying the methods of eminent members of the profession there, keeps in touch with the rapid advance that is being made in surgery.

On the 10th of April, 1889, at Jackson, Michigan, Dr. Emery was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Shipman, a daughter of Charles Shipman of that city. Mrs. Emery died in Pomona, California, September 28, 1908. She was a woman of great personal charm and beauty, who took a great interest in club and social life and organized the Woman's Club of Spokane, becoming its first president. She was also very prominent in society and her kindly and charitable nature drew to her a large circle of sincere friends and her early death was deeply regretted by all. She had a sister, Mrs. W. M. Saxton, who is also living in Spokane and is very prominent socially.

Dr. Emery is a republican whose political interest is manifest in support of the men and measures of the party at the polls, but he has never sought nor desired political preferment for himself. He has attained high rank in Masonry as a mem-



MRS. AND DR. HORACE J. EMERY

ber of Charlotte (Michigan) Lodge, No. 120, F. & A. M.; Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S.; and El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also holds membership with the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Chamber of Commerce, but his interest centers in his professional duties and the scientific phase of his work and he keeps in close touch with what is being done in the profession through his membership in the Spokane County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

EDWIN T. CHAPIN.

Edwin T. Chapin, who in 1908 organized the E. T. Chapin Company of Sandpoint, has since acted as president and treasurer of the concern, which is engaged in the manufacture of cedar posts, poles and piling. His birth occurred at Fairmont, Nebraska, on the 3d of February, 1877, his parents being William Henry and Ersula (Noreross) Chapin. His preliminary education was supplemented by a course of study in the University of Nebraska, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900. He made his initial step in the business world as an employe of a lumber firm in Omaha, there remaining for five years. On the expiration of that period he came to Sandpoint, Idaho, as sales manager for the Humbird Lumber Company, acting in that capacity for three years. In 1908 he organized the E. T. Chapin Company, which has since been under the direction of the following officers: E. T. Chapin, president and treasurer; A. Kloeckner, secretary; and Dr. G. W. Roberts, of Spokane, vice president. They handle cedar products exclusively, manufacturing cedar posts, poles and piling. The business has enjoyed a steady growth since the beginning and its continued success is assured under the able direction of its chief executive officer.

In June, 1907, Mr. Chapin was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Kloeckner, of Spokane, Washington, by whom he has one son, Edwin K. Chapin, whose birth occurred in June, 1909. The Inland Club of Spokane numbers him among its members.

GEORGE FRANKLIN STIVERS.

George Franklin Stivers, who now resides in Garfield, Whitman county, was for many years a well known minister in the Christian church. He was born in Washington county, Illinois, August 18, 1851, his parents being Elisha and Lydia (Church) Stivers, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. His father enlisted in the army during the Mexican war and started for the front but on the arrival of his company at St. Louis word was received that the war was over and peace declared, so the volunteers were mustered out and returned to their homes. His paternal grandfather, William Stivers, was a native of Kentucky and a fifer in the Mexican war, and his great grandfather on the paternal side served in the War of 1812. His maternal grandfather, John Church, was a native of Tennessee.

George F. Stivers received his early education in the public schools of Illinois and when fourteen years of age moved to Missouri, where he continued to attend the public schools. In 1870 he took up the profession of school teaching and for six years taught in the public schools of Putnam county, Missouri. He then went to southwestern Texas and was engaged for five years in teaching in one school district in that state. In 1881 he returned to Missouri and taught school during the winter and farmed during the summer until 1883, when he went to Texas, where he entered the ministry of the Christian church. In 1885 he went to Arkansas and in connection with his calling as a minister in the Christian church he engaged in farming. In January, 1889, he came to Washington, locating at Garfield, in Whitman county, where he was pastor of the Christian church until 1904. During that time he was also a pioneer minister, traveling over the country, as Garfield was only a mission at that time, the present church having been built by Mr. Stivers. He was an earnest, forceful speaker and his zeal in behalf of the church and his almost untiring labor for the upbuilding of the different church activities made him a very popular minister, holding revivals and establishing churches in different parts of the country. He conducted many funerals and marriages, not only for his own church people but for those of other denominations. He was district evangelist for four years and a member of the state church board for three years.

In 1901, retiring from active ministry, he entered business life and, seeing the great future of this part of the country, he first bought a half section of land in Adams county. He continued buying and selling tracts of land, aggregating several sections. The success of his business being assured, he returned to Garfield and invested largely in land, since which time he has purchased valuable realty in Spokane and vicinity, in Pasco, Washington, and in Portland, Jefferson, Klamath Falls, and Eugene, Oregon. He purchased land adjoining Garfield and set out an orchard and later bought various orchards surrounding this town. He also has platted two additions to Garfield and has been instrumental in the attraction of new business to the town, notably the flour mill and the electric car line, of which he was one of the five locaters. Mr. Stivers gave the initial contribution of five hundred dollars toward the Bible University at Eugene, Oregon, and in various ways has contributed of his means for the furtherance of Christian work, reaching a wider circle than would have been possible had he remained in the pulpit.

Mr. Stivers has been three times married. In Missouri, in 1870, he married Miss Clarissa J. Smith, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of William and Nancy Smith. Mrs. Stivers passed away leaving three children: Harvey C., of Tacoma, Washington, who is married and has five children, two sons and three daughters; Clara, who married W. J. Vernon, of Eugene, Oregon, by whom she has three children, a son and two daughters; and Cora, who is the wife of T. E. McCroskey, of Eugene, Oregon, and the mother of two sons. In 1881 Mr. Stivers was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Susan (Smith) Trowbridge, of North, Missouri, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of William and Nancy Smith and a sister of Clarissa J. Smith, the first wife of Mr. Stivers. By this second marriage were born two sons: Thaddeus A., of Garfield, Washington, who is married and has three daughters; and Elijah V., of McMinnville, Oregon, who is also married and has a daughter. After the death of his second wife Mr. Stivers

was again married, his third union being with Miss Oriana Vernon, whom he wedded in Roseburg, Oregon, July 2, 1907. She is the daughter of Allen C. and Ruth (Wheaton) Vernon, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Indiana.

In politics Mr. Stivers is a prohibitionist, he being at one time nominated by that party for the office of state senator, and later as a candidate for presidential elector in Washington. In 1877 he served as county commissioner of Blanco county, Texas, and for two years was assessor in Putnam county, Missouri. Since residing in Garfield he has served one term as a member of the city council. While in the Christian ministry Mr. Stivers was an able man and successful in his calling and since, on turning his attention to business, he has maintained high ideals and has become a power for good in whatever relations he has formed. Essentially a self-made man, he has reason to feel an honest pride in his achievement and in his position as one of the highly honored citizens of Garfield.

THOMAS J. KELLY.

Thomas J. Kelly, who has been successfully identified with the commercial activities of Newport at various times during the past eighteen years, is one of the well known citizens of Pend Oreille county. During the entire period of his residence in the town he has been prominently identified with public affairs, and has three times been called to the highest office of the municipality. His birth occurred in Filmore county, Minnesota, on March 19, 1863, his parents being Patrick and Mary (Flynn) Kelly. They were among the pioneers of that state, having located there in 1856, when much of the country in that section was little more than a wilderness and was still infested with the Indians. There the father passed away in 1892, and the mother in 1903.

Reared at home in the acquirement of an education Thomas J. Kelly attended the public schools of Preston, Minnesota, laying aside his text-books at the expiration of his first term in the high school, when he was twenty years of age. Having decided upon a commercial career he thereafter turned his attention to business, devoting his energies to mercantile pursuits. In 1889 he came to the northwest and spent the succeeding six months in traveling in Oregon and Washington, looking at the country with the intention of subsequently locating here if he found conditions as they had been represented to him. In the fall of that year he went to Spokane, where for twelve months he conducted a grocery store and then went to Deer Park, where for a time he continued in the same business. He subsequently became associated with his brother in the general mercantile business under the firm name of Kelly Brothers, but terminated this connection at the end of two years. After traveling for four months in Oregon and California seeking a location, he settled in Newport and here in the spring of 1893 he established a general mercantile business. He conducted this most successfully until 1906, when he sold out to the McDonald Mercantile Company and retired from business activities for three years. In 1909 Mr. Kelly bought back the business from the McDonald Mercantile Company that he has ever since been conducting. He has a very pleasant store, containing a large and carefully assorted stock of goods that he offers at reasonable prices. A man of pleasing personality he always

accords his patrons the most courteous and careful consideration, feeling that a well satisfied customer is the best medium of advertising. He has met with a goodly measure of success in the conduct of his business and in addition to his other interests is a stockholder in the Elk City mining properties.

On the 29th of November, 1892, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Beard, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Beard, the event being celebrated at Cheney, Washington. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly there have been born six children: Edward, Ruth, Mary, William, Alice and James, all of whom are attending school.

Fraternally Mr. Kelly is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed through all of the chairs. He also belongs to the Commercial Club of Newport and his political support he gives to the democratic party. He served as a member of the county board of education for a term of four years and in 1904 and 1906 was put up by his party as candidate for the legislature but was unsuccessful on account of various adverse conditions. Municipal affairs have always been given much of his attention and he has served as mayor of the town on three different occasions, while he was a member of the town school board for four terms. He resigned the duties of both offices upon retiring from business, and since re-entering commercial life has given his undivided attention to the development of his personal interests. During the long period of his residence in Newport Mr. Kelly has prominently figured in the development of the community, being one of the progressive citizens whose influence has been used in promoting public utilities, his indorsement and cooperation being given to every commendable movement.

GEORGE E. CANFIELD.

George E. Canfield, attorney at law, was born in Swanton, Ohio, August 21, 1876, a son of Henry C. and Melissa A. (Brailley) Canfield, of that town. His father was a carpenter and builder in early life but afterward turned his attention to the occupation of farming. His business activities, however, were interrupted by his service in the Civil war, for during the progress of hostilities between the north and the south he enlisted in Company H, First Ohio Light Artillery, and was mustered out with the rank of first lieutenant after serving for three years. In his military experience he followed the example of his ancestors, for he came from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, a native of Vermont, serving in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. Afterward representatives of the family settled near Buffalo, New York, from which place Henry C. Canfield and others of the family removed to Ohio about the year 1855.

George E. Canfield was educated in the public schools of Delta, Ohio, and in the Tri-State College at Angola, Indiana, completing the literary course with the class of 1900 and the law course with the class of 1902. The west seemed to offer to him greater attractions than the older sections of the country and immediately after his graduation he came to Colfax, Whitman county, Washington, remaining there one year. Removing from that place, he located at Tekoa, where he continued in the practice of law until 1907 and then came to Spokane, where he has since followed his profession. While at Colfax he held the office of deputy

prosecuting attorney of Whitman county. Since that time he has concentrated his time and energies upon his professional duties, which are growing in extent and importance. His name figures in connection with many of the leading cases which have been tried in the courts of this district and his work indicates his thorough familiarity with the law, while his careful analysis of his cases shows clearly his ability to accurately apply the principles of jurisprudence to the points in litigation.

On the 10th of July, 1907, Mr. Canfield was married to Miss Marion H. Ames, a daughter of Edgar L. and Ella M. (Hall) Ames, of Minneapolis. They have two children, Katherine E. and Edgar H. Mr. Canfield is affiliated with many fraternal organizations which find in him a loyal representative, in sympathy with the principles which they advocate. His influence is always cast on the side of that which uplifts the individual and promotes the welfare of the community.

JOHN D. SLOCUM.

The late John D. Slocum, who for more than twelve years discharged the duties of postmaster in Valley, was one of the pioneers of Stevens county. He was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on the 14th of February, 1844, and was a son of George and Mary (Hurroon) Slocum, who were among the early settlers of Iowa. They are both deceased, the mother having passed away in 1876 and the father in 1901.

John D. Slocum was only a child when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, to whose public schools he was indebted for his education. When the call came for troops to go to the front in the early '60s he donned the blue, enlisting at Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 25, 1861, as a member of Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. After spending more than three years in the service he was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865, following which he located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and for two years thereafter served an apprenticeship at the painter's trade. He subsequently went to Fremont, Nebraska, where he followed his trade for five years, going from there to Lincoln and engaging in the same occupation for three years. At the expiration of that period he became a resident of Paola, Kansas, remaining there for eleven years, during which time he worked at his trade. His next removal was to Valley, but during the first two years of his residence in the state he spent the most of his time in Spokane, where he was employed. He was appointed postmaster soon after settling here and continued to be the incumbent of that office until June, 1910, when, owing to his rapidly failing health he was compelled to retire from active life. His condition did not improve but gradually grew worse and he passed away on the 27th of May, 1911.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 12th of January, 1868, Mr. Slocum was united in marriage to Miss Olivia A. Day, a daughter of Samuel and Jane Day, and unto them were born four children: Ida, who is now Mrs. B. Belknap; Ralph A., who married Elizabeth Craven; Blanche, the wife of F. Weatherwax; and Vernon A.

Mr. Slocum was always an ardent republican, giving his unqualified indorsement to the principles of that party for whose candidates he cast his ballot at every

election. He always took an active interest in all political matters, particularly those pertaining to the municipality in which he resided. For many years he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and while residing in Iowa he belonged to the Crocker Brigade. His position as postmaster in Valley brought him into relations with the entire community, among whose citizens he numbered many close friends to whom his death brought deep regret.

CHARLES L. GRAVES.

Spokane county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous sections of the state of Washington, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and superior enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the district. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity and in this connection Charles L. Graves deserves representation as one who is most capable and faithful in the discharge of the duties that devolve upon him in an official capacity. On the 8th of November, 1910, he was elected to the office of county engineer, having previously served as deputy.

His life record began on the 9th of April, 1878, Somerville, Massachusetts, being the place of his nativity. His parents were John A. S. and Fannie A. (Shaw) Graves, the former a native of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and the latter of Boston, Massachusetts. They are now residing in Chicago but Mr. Graves is an employe of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad of Indiana. The family of which Charles L. Graves is a descendent, has long been established in America. His great-great-grandfather was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war and his great-grandfather Oliver was a captain in the French and Indian war, after which he was presented with a solid silver service-set by the French government in recognition of his gallantry and meritorious conduct. His grandfather, a contractor of Boston, built the present city hall and also the old public library, formerly on Boylston street, which site is now occupied by the Colonial Theater. His grandmother, Mrs. Lydia A. (Oliver) Shaw, was one of the first to accept with Charles Russ the Universalist creed. In benevolent work she took active part and was one of the founders of the Old Ladies' Home and the Children's Home in Somerville, to both of which she made most liberal donations. She is still living and is the oldest member of the Universalist church and also of the Daughters of the Maine Club, which she joined on its organization.

At the usual age Charles L. Graves became a student in the public schools of his native city, and in 1894 was graduated from Kents Hill, an excellent school at Readfield, Maine. For a young man, and he is now but thirty-three years of age, he has had an eventful career. He was first employed on a railroad survey from Hutchinson, Kansas, to Ponca City, Oklahoma. For a year and a half he remained in that position and then went to Wardner, Idaho, where he spent one year. He was next employed by the Morrison Mining Company at Greenwood, British Columbia, and afterward by the Atlas Mining Company at Buffalo Hump, Idaho. Subsequently he was connected with the Center Star at Rossland, British Columbia, and afterward became topographer on the Spokane & Inland Railroad, working with that



C. L. GRAVES

company from Freeman to Colfax, in Washington. He has made constant progress and each forward step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He began work in the office of the county engineer as a deputy and has been connected with the office there as deputy or surveyor since that time. He served in the former position under Surveyors Cummings and Scott, and later became the candidate for the office, to which he was elected on the 8th of November, 1910, succeeding A. R. Scott, who had been chosen commissioner. In his political views he has been an advocate of republican principles since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and has kept well informed on the leading questions and issues of the day.

In Spokane, on the 14th of November, 1910, Mr. Graves was united in marriage to Miss Hannah E. Macdonald, of St. Paul, Minnesota, a daughter of James Macdonald, who is a prominent contractor of that city. It was he who graded Selby Hill and he has done other work of equally important character in St. Paul. Mrs. C. L. Graves, presides graciously over her home, which is a hospitable one. Like her husband, she is well known in Spokane, both having an extensive circle of friends here. Mr. Graves is a popular member of the Inland Club here and is widely known through his official and social relations, high regard being entertained for him by all with whom he has been associated in recognition of his salient traits of character and his commendable service in office.

THOMAS HALL.

Thomas Hall, who for the past two years has been superintendent of the Washington Brick & Lime Co., at Freeman, Spokane county, Washington, is a native of England. He was born on the 13th of January, 1880, and is a son of Percy and Mary (Walton) Hall. His father passed away in 1883, but the mother is still living and continues to make her home in England.

When old enough to begin his education Thomas Hall entered the national schools of England, which he attended until he was fourteen, when he began his wage-earning career. He has always been identified with the business in which he is now engaged, his first position having been in a brickyard in his native land. After following this line of work for seven years in the mother country he went to Cape Colony, South Africa, where he worked for a contractor for five years. At the expiration of that period he decided to come to America, so returned to England for a visit and then took passage for Canada. Upon his arrival in America he came west to Calgary, Canada, thence to Washington, locating at Spokane. He first obtained employment in a brickyard in Mica, where he remained for three years, coming from there to Freeman as superintendent of the Washington Brick & Lime Co. Mr. Hall thoroughly understands his business and is a most efficient and capable man for the position he is now filling.

On the 6th of December, 1902, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Willis, a daughter of Ralph and Mary Willis, the event being celebrated at Chester-le-Street, England. Of this union there have been born two children: Mary Ostello, who was born in South Africa; and Percy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall manifest their religious views through their membership in the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which denomination they are rearing their children. During the brief period of his connection with the business interests of Freeman, Mr. Hall has made a favorable impression and is held in high esteem by all of those who have had transactions with him.

JOHN M. SCHNATTERLY.

John M. Schnatterly is the president of the Idaho Gold & Radium Mining Company, with offices in the Eagle building in Spokane. He was born in McDonough county, Illinois, February 13, 1872, but during his youth accompanied his parents on their removal to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his education in the public schools. He began earning his living through employment in the steel mills and afterward engaged in the hotel business. In 1893 when a young man of twenty-one years he returned to Illinois and for eight years continued a resident of that state. Prompted by the favorable reports which reached him concerning the northwest he resolved after careful consideration to make Spokane his home, and since 1901 has resided in this city. He is now concentrating his energies upon the development of the mining property owned by the Idaho Gold & Radium Mining Company of which he is president. This company is organized and chartered under the state laws of Washington and has a capital stock of two million shares of the par value of one dollar per share, fully paid and non-assessable. Five hundred thousand shares of the capital stock were placed in the treasury of the company to be sold or disposed of in amounts and at prices to be fixed by the directors, the proceeds therefrom to be used in the development of the properties and the promotion of the best interests of the company. The holdings comprise six hundred and forty acres of placer ground and sixteen quartz claims at Leonia, Idaho, in the Kootenai valley and in the very heart of the mineral belt which has made Idaho and Montana famous as the largest gold-producing states in America. It is surrounded on every side by rich and productive mines which indicate that this property, too, must have in it splendid gold-bearing ground and ore. Gold was first discovered on this placer property on Boulder creek in June, 1905, by F. L. Fry, a pioneer prospector, and W. G. Stagner, an old '49er and placer mining expert of sixty years' experience. A prominent mining engineer, speaking of the geological conditions surrounding Leonia said: "I cannot too strongly impress upon you the very great importance of the fact that three chief geological periods, of which Leonia is the commercial output, surround your locality and there is a very large area of plutonic rock north, east, south and west of Leonia. The plutonic rock comprises granites, schists, some of them foliated; also porphyry, gneiss and syenites (all acid rocks), and I feel confident that you must have something of value. The area of plutonic rocks near and around Leonia are rendered more interesting because of the foliated schist and granite in which important discoveries will sooner or later be made." The quartz mines of the company are: the Golden Triplets, Nos. 1 and 2; and the Golden Triplets Extensions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. There are four known mineral veins in the property within the company's lines running parallel for a distance of nine thousand feet,

and the size of these and the geological conditions indicate that this will become one of the big gold mining properties of Idaho.

The placer properties of the Idaho Gold & Radium Mining Company consist of six hundred and forty acres of one of the most perfect auriferous deposits of the northwest, rich in gold. There is not an acre of this ground that does not give good results with gold panning and the company plan to work it with hydraulic pipes and giants under a four hundred and fifty foot head. The company has everything to their advantage—the lay of the land, the richness of the deposits and the abundant water supply necessary for mining. There is also an abundance of timber on the ground and the property is within three miles of one of the great transcontinental railways with a fine wagon road leading to it at Leonia. It means that the problem of cheap mining and transportation of the product has been solved in advance. The company is now busily engaged in making the necessary preparations for obtaining and carrying off the gold. They are installing a sawmill and planer of sufficient capacity to cut lumber for fluming and all necessary mining purposes and built four miles of ditch through which to divert a sufficient amount of water from Boulder creek for hydraulic waste water and all other mining purposes necessary to operate a four foot bed rock flume and three thousand feet of thirty-six inch pressure pipe running from penstock to the point of operation near the falls of Boulder creek. Experts have examined the property and speak in most glowing terms of its possibilities. In his work Mr. Schnatterly is calling to his aid thoroughly experienced mining men and the work is being prosecuted on a scale and with rapidity that promises soon to bring substantial returns. The other officers of the company are: Wallace Hayworth, vice president; and J. E. Angle, secretary-treasurer. With M. L. McCormick they constitute the board of directors.

On the 4th of June, 1891, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Schnatterly was united in marriage to Miss Carrie L. Renshaw, of that state, and they now have three children: Gabie V., the wife of James E. Angle, secretary-treasurer of the Idaho Gold & Radium Mining Company; and Chloe M. and Leona Irene, at home. Mr. Schnatterly has never been interested in politics nor held public office. He is, however, an exemplary member of Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M., and belongs also to the Modern Woodmen camp. With belief in the future of the northwest and with splendid business ability to aid him in the accomplishment of his projects, he is working steadily toward the goal of success and if the property which he owns carries out even in a small measure any of its splendid promises it will prove a valuable factor not only for individual success but also in the development of the district.

JAMES E. ANGLE.

James E. Angle is the secretary and treasurer of the Idaho Gold & Radium Mining Company. He is a young man before whom the future holds out good opportunities and his laudable ambition and determination prompt him to take advantage of these. He was born at Dunnville, Ontario, January 15, 1888, was there educated and came to the United States in 1907, since which time he has been

a resident of Spokane. He was for some time connected with the Great Northern Railroad as station agent at Leonia, Idaho, and then became connected with the company of which he is now secretary and treasurer. There is perhaps hardly a man in all the northwest who does not hope to realize something from its mining resources or from its real-estate transactions. Mr. Angle has turned to the former, becoming associated with John M. Schnatterly in the development of a vast placer and quartz mining property of six hundred and forty acres on Boulder creek and the Kootenai valley of eastern Idaho, near the Montana line. All around are splendid mining properties yielding good returns and geological surveys and scientific investigations give further evidence that this property will prove of equal value and when worked according to the plans and methods, which the company are now putting into execution, will bring splendid results.

On the 8th of May, 1910, Mr. Angle was married to Miss Gable V. Schnatterly, a daughter of John M. Schnatterly, who is his business partner, and they have one son, John Roland. Mr. Angle has no political aspirations yet is not remiss in the duties of citizenship and is interested in all those public matters and movements which are for the benefit of the community. Fraternally he is connected with Imperial Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is yet a young man, ambition, energy and determination being his salient qualities, and the possession of which seems to insure his future success.

LOUIS J. BOWLER.

It is the universal opinion of thinking persons that the teacher is one of the most useful members of society. Especially is this true when he is thoroughly prepared for his calling and applies himself with such earnestness and ability as to read carefully the character of each pupil and arouse in him a true love of learning. Judging by what he has accomplished Louis J. Bowler belongs among those who may be designated as true teachers. The success he has achieved as principal of the schools of Clayton is evidence of the genuineness of his qualifications and the respect in which he is held by the teachers of the schools is evidence of his personal worth. He is a native of Grand Rapids, Michigan, born March 24, 1886, a son of Richard and Della Bowler, both of whom are now living.

Louis J. Bowler received his early education in the public schools of Sparta, Michigan, and subsequently became a student of Albion College of Liberal Arts, at Albion, Michigan, being graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. in 1905. After leaving college he served as principal of schools at Grand Rapids for one year, at the end of which time he came to Clayton, Washington, where he has since occupied a similar position. During the summer months he practices law at Spokane, also attending to local work in the same line at Clayton.

On the 30th of July, 1908, Mr. Bowler was married at Spokane to Miss Lillian Eves, a daughter of Robert and Eleanor Eves. Mr. Bowler is a staunch believer in the Christian religion and is a consistent member of the Episcopal church. He is in hearty sympathy with the principles of the republican party, believing that its platforms more nearly represent the true ideas that should prevail among

the people of a popular government than those of any other political organization. He is an advocate of temperance and is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars and of the Grange Farmers' Association. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias whose teachings of mutual helpfulness and courage he warmly espouses. Although a young man he has made a long step toward the accomplishment of important objects in life and whether he applies himself as a teacher, lawyer or business man it is evident that he will be satisfied with no ordinary attainment. He has many friends and is fully deserving of the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM PARKER HUGHES.

William Parker Hughes, the first mayor of Northport, founded the Northport News, which paper he has published continuously for the past twenty years. He was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, his parents being Thomas and Jennie (Sergeant) Hughes, both of whom are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1901 and the mother in 1906.

The early boyhood and youth of William Parker Hughes were spent in Illinois, Kansas and Texas, and until he was eleven years of age he attended the public schools in the acquirement of an education. Laying aside his text-books he then entered a newspaper office in Independence, Kansas, to learn the printer's trade. After spending one year there he went to Topeka, Kansas, continuing to work as an apprentice for two more years. At the expiration of that period he obtained a position as a compositor on the State Journal at Topeka, Kansas, where he was continuously employed for a year. From there he went to Quincy, Illinois, in which city he joined the Typographical Union, with which organization he has ever since been identified, at the present time being an honorary member of the Spokane union. From Quincy he traveled to various points in the middle west, the east and Canada, stopping in practically every city of any size and working at his trade. Then he went to Texas and after spending about six months at his trade he joined the Texas Rangers, known as the Frontier Battalion of the state of Texas. Withdrawing from this at the end of a year he went to Laramie, Wyoming, where he resumed his trade, which he followed in this city for about a year. His next destination was San Francisco, California, whence he later removed to Sacramento, spending about six months in the two cities. At the end of that time he returned to Laramie and spent six months, then went to Denver for a year. From Denver he went to Eureka, Nevada, where he resided for two years after which he again became a citizen of California, locating in Los Gatos, where he edited the Los Gatos Mail. He also edited papers at Tres Pinos and at Saratoga, California, remaining a resident of that state for eight years. He subsequently came to Washington, first locating in Spokane. After spending about three months in that city he came to Northport and established the Northport News, the first issue of which bears the date of July 4, 1892. It is one of the best papers in Stevens county, its columns always having been devoted to the advancement of every worthy cause or public endeavor, the interests

of which were identified with the development of local enterprises or the community welfare.

Denver, Colorado, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Hughes and Miss Alice Murphy, the event occurring on the 1st of May, 1880. Mrs. Hughes is a daughter of Patrick Murphy, a railroad contractor, who removed to Laramie, Wyoming, when the Union Pacific was constructing its road through there. Of this union there were born three children: Nellie, who married William Howes; Jennie, the wife of F. B. Dill; and William Parker, Jr., who chose for his wife Miss Alfreda Mae Roberts, a daughter of a prominent citizen of California, who for fourteen years was treasurer of his county and for many years the collector of customs.

Although his views on political questions accord with the principles of the democratic party, Mr. Hughes does not always indorse its candidates, particularly in local elections, considering that in such cases it is more a question of the man best qualified to serve the interests of the people than a matter of political issues. He was the first mayor of Northport, to which office he was elected in 1897, serving for one term, and he was also Northport's first postmaster, serving for six years, after which period he resigned the position. For the past fifteen years he has been acting as United States commissioner and for eighteen years he has been district mining recorder. Besides the duties of his newspaper business and the responsibilities connected with his official positions, Mr. Hughes is president of the Black Canyon Mining & Milling Company. He was one of the very first settlers of Northport and has ever been counted among its progressive and influential citizens, having been one of the prominent factors in promoting its development along both commercial and educational lines.

HENRY J. DARBY.

While Henry J. Darby makes the practice of law his life work, his name is also well known in literary circles although his writing has been done for his own pleasure and not for commercial gain. He was born in Clarksville, Arkansas, April 25, 1880, a son of George W. and Laura (Turnley) Darby, both of whom were natives of Alabama and are now residents of Spokane. The father, who is a contractor is descended from Irish ancestry. Mrs. Darby is of English descent, the family having been first founded on American soil in Virginia, whence representatives of the name went to Alabama. Among her ancestors were those who were honorably discharged at Valley Forge in the Revolutionary war. One of the family, Captain Parmenas Turnley, was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was a roommate of Stonewall Jackson. The oath he took as a cadet he faithfully kept during the Civil war as a Union soldier. He had previously been a lieutenant in the War of 1812 and did service with Generals Jackson and Jefferson Davis. A brother of Henry J. Darby is George H. Darby, who is employed by the Washington Water Power Company. Their only sister, Lucy N., is the wife of T. E. Carter, who was superintendent of the glass department with W. P. Fuller, but is now engaged in business on his own account.



H. J. DARBY

Henry J. Darby was educated in Arkansas, attending Cumberland College at Clarksville and Hendrix College of Conway, Arkansas. For four years he pursued the study of law under the direction of Senator George Turner, a prominent member of the bar of this state. In the fall of 1899 he came to Spokane and after a short time went to Europe, to complete his education by travel. He visited England, Ireland, France, Belgium, and Holland and also many parts of the United States and Canada. In January, 1909, he was admitted to practice at Olympia, Washington, by the supreme court and entered at once upon active work. At first he assisted Senator Turner and Mr. Geraghty and then opened an office for the private practice of law. Specializing in corporation and negligence law he comes also in a professional way in contact with many important real-estate interests.

Mr. Darby in politics is an independent republican and is a discriminating student of the political conditions of the country. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he also belongs to the Spokane Athletic Club and the Inland Club. By nature of studious tastes and habits, he gives his attention largely in his leisure hours to literature, science, art and philosophy. He has written extensively merely for his own pleasure, however, and not for commercial purposes. He possesses a most pleasing style, handling any subject with an ability that at once awakens interest. His own reading and investigation are continually broadening his mind and the keen intellect with which nature endowed him enables him to present many original ideas, placing him with the best thinking men of the northwest.

MOSES SCOTT JAMAR.

Moses S. Jamar, attorney at law, was born in Chicago, Illinois, on the 12th of July, 1872, his parents being Moses S. and Nancy J. (La Rougetel) Jamar, natives of Maryland and Nova Scotia respectively. In 1876 they removed from Illinois to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there Moses S. Jamar, Jr., attended the public schools and business college. When he was twelve years of age he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and also carried newspapers. By these means he paid his own expenses through business college. In 1889 he removed to Washington territory and there was engaged with a surveying party for the Northern Pacific until his return to St. Paul the following year. Later he accepted a position with the Minnesota Transfer Company with which concern he remained until 1897. During his residence in St. Paul he attended the University of Minnesota, taking a night course in law. In 1897 he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., and, having been admitted to the bar of Minnesota, entered the law offices of Fletcher & Taylor of Minneapolis. The following year he returned to St. Paul and began the active practice of law independently. He was also rather active in politics, being a member of the democratic county and city organizations. Realizing the possibilities in the recently developed portions of the west he removed to Pullman, Whitman county, in 1903, and there began active practice. He has confined his attention closely to his professional duties and has already won a distinctive representative clientage.

On the 18th of January, 1910, Mr. Jamar was married in Pullman to Miss Winnie B. Wenham of Pullman, a daughter of William H. and Carrie I. (Hunt) Wenham. In politics Mr. Jamar gives his support to the democratic party, and he is now serving his second term as city attorney of Pullman. He holds membership in the Delta Chi fraternity, of the University of Minnesota, the Pullman Chamber of Commerce and the Modern Woodmen of America, of which organization he is at present acting as counselor. He is also a member of the Loyal Order of the Moose and Whitman Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M. Although he has been connected with the bar of the state of Washington for less than ten years he has shown he possesses remarkable talent in a profession in which a career depends much upon innate ability. He gives his cases careful preparation, and because of his appreciation of the absolute ethics of life and a high sense of justice as a basis of all human rights and privileges, he is constantly extending his clientage, and has firmly established himself as a strong and able lawyer, attaining a success which can be secured only through indomitable energy and strong mentality.

HON. SAMUEL CLARENCE HYDE.

An eloquent and convincing speaker, a clear reasoner, logical in his deductions and strong in argument, Hon. Samuel Clarence Hyde has won for himself a position of distinction as a representative of the Spokane bar and also as one of the leaders of the republican party in this state. In the discussion of vital political questions he ranks with the best.

Mr. Hyde was born on the 22d of April, 1842, in the historic town of Ticonderoga, New York. His twin sister, Salina Clarissa Hyde, died at the age of eight months. His brother, Eugene B. Hyde, has figured prominently in real estate and building operations in this city, was the builder of the Hyde block on Riverside avenue and has been prominent in public life, serving for four years as a member of the state senate. Another brother, Rollin C. Hyde, built the Fernwell block on Riverside avenue, while John B. Blalock, the husband of a sister, Martha A., built the Blalock block, now the Halliday Hotel. All of these structures were erected from materials brought from the east and were among the finest buildings of the city at that time. Throughout the entire period of their residence here, the Hyde family has been active and prominent in the improvement and upbuilding of the city and surrounding country.

The subject of this review was about three years of age when his parents, Eli N. and Susan S. Hyde, removed with him from New York to the state of Wisconsin. Here he spent his youthful days and grew up on a farm near the town of Oshkosh, enjoying only such educational privileges as the common schools of that day afforded. He served in the war for the Union, in the Western armies, enlisting as a private in the Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, being promoted to the rank of sergeant. Afterward Mr. Hyde spent considerable time as a surveyor and cruiser for pine and mineral lands in northern Wisconsin and Michigan, in company with Captain Welcome Hyde, of Appleton, Wisconsin, a work calling for the hardest labor and great endurance. On the 18th of January, 1869, Mr. Hyde was married to Miss Mattie A. Rogers, of Rosendale, Wisconsin. Shortly

after Mr. Hyde, with his wife, moved to the state of Iowa, establishing his home at the town of Rock Rapids, then the center of a wild new country. At the law school of the Iowa State University at Iowa City he completed the study of law, begun in Wisconsin, was admitted to the bar and practiced law in the town of Rock Rapids for seven years.

Attracted by the glowing reports of the great northwest, he resolved to make that country the scene of his further labors, and with his family removed to what was then the territory of Washington, landing at Seattle on the 5th day of May, 1877. Mr. Hyde lived, for a time, at both Seattle and Tacoma, practicing law there, but ever had his mind upon the Inland Empire, then a wild undeveloped country.

On the 4th day of May, 1879, before Spokane had taken on villagehood and when it contained about two hundred people Mr. Hyde first visited the site of the future city. On the 1st day of June, 1880, he established his home here, engaged in the practice of law and ever since has been a resident of Spokane. The vast regions of mountain and plain, forest and stream, mine and farm land lay untouched, as it were, by the hand of man. This was before the introduction of the railroad or the telegraph and neither had the printing press made its appearance here, while the telephone and electric light had not yet been given to the world. The following year Mr. Hyde was joined by his wife and two children, Earl and Kate.

The same year, his mother, Mrs. Susan S. Hyde, together with all the children of her family, came and joined with the pioneer builders of Spokane. In 1880, Mr. Hyde was elected prosecuting attorney for the judicial district embracing the six northeast counties of the state, and for three successive terms was reelected, his service in that office continuing over a period of six years. Later, higher political honors were conferred upon him, for in 1894 he was elected a member of the fifty-fourth congress from this state, Mr. W. H. Doolittle of Tacoma being his colleague. During this congress Mr. Hyde brought forward the measure for the first appropriation for the establishment of Fort Wright, which now overlooks the city from the west. The war department at that time was strongly opposed to any specific appropriation for that purpose. The people of Spokane had donated the valuable and magnificent site to the government and Mr. Hyde believed that the course would delay the building of the Post and perhaps defeat its establishment. Joseph G. Cannon, afterward speaker of the house, was then chairman of the general committee on appropriations and strenuously opposed the appropriation. The commissary general of the army was in the lobby, urging members to vote against the appropriation. The debate was warm, the ayes and nays were called, then a rising vote, and finally tellers, when Mr. Hyde won by five votes. Speaker Reed gave Mr. Hyde great aid in securing the appropriation, as did also his colleague, Mr. Doolittle, and Senators Wilson and Squire from this state. In a speech during that session, Mr. Hyde paid a glowing and eloquent tribute to the Pacific coast and predicted its coming greatness. He was renominated by acclamation at the republican state convention of 1896, for a second term, but was defeated, with the rest of the ticket by the wave of democracy and populism combined which swept over the west that year, bringing defeat to every nominee whose name was on the republican state ticket.

In 1891 Mr. Hyde was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 13th of February of that year. She left two children, Earl and Kate, who have made their home a great deal of the time in Alaska, the son being engaged in mining and prospecting. Mr. Hyde belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Chamber of Commerce, Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., and has been commander of the latter. In addition to the practice of the law, he has dealt considerably during all his residence in Spokane, in real estate.

Mr. Hyde is a man of commanding presence, speaks with impassioned force and is at times eloquent.

A. J. GRANT.

A. J. Grant has been engaged in the practice of law in Harrington for the past nine years, during the greater portion of which time he has been the incumbent of the office of city attorney. He was born in Grand Falls, Jasper county, Missouri, on the 25th of February, 1869, and is a son of Dr. John E. and Louisa (Mounce) Grant, the former a native of Albany, New York, and the latter of Kentucky. The father, who graduated from both the Des Moines and Cincinnati Medical Colleges, served for four years during the Civil war as assistant surgeon. After the close of hostilities he located in Galena, Kansas, and twenty years later removed to Jasper county, Missouri. The Grant family originally came from England, locating in America during the colonial days, its members becoming actively prominent in shaping the early history of the country. The paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Grant, was graduated from the law school of Albany, New York, subsequently becoming one of the prominent and well known attorneys of that city.

The childhood and early youth of A. J. Grant were spent in Galena, Kansas, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early education. This was later supplemented by further study in the Eldorado Normal school at Eldorado Springs, Missouri, in which city he was also graduated from business college. He withdrew from school at the age of eighteen and for six years thereafter was successfully engaged in teaching, his evenings and vacations being largely devoted to the reading of law, which profession he had decided to adopt. Giving up teaching at the end of that time, in 1893 he went to Stockton, Missouri, spending two years in the law office of Hastings & Nelson of that city. Having decided that the west offered better advantages and greater opportunities to the young man he came to Washington in 1896, remaining here for four years. Being most favorably impressed not only with the conditions but the people, he returned to Missouri to make final arrangements for becoming a permanent resident of this state. Very soon after his return he took his examinations for admission to the bar of Missouri, this privilege granted him by the supreme court of that state on the 19th of April, 1900. From that time until the following October he there engaged in practice, and then returned to Washington, stopping for a few weeks in Seattle, after which he went to Davenport, this state. There he was employed by Martin & Grant, the latter his brother, until September, 1902, when he came to Harrington and established an office. Mr. Grant made a most favorable impression here



A. J. GRANT

from the first and readily succeeded in building up a very satisfactory practice. He is one of the widely read attorneys of the county, and by reason of his painstaking preparation of his cases and conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients, his services are always in demand. During the period of his practice here he has been engaged with some of the important litigations, and has always acquitted himself in a most commendable manner.

Mr. Grant celebrated Christmas, 1894, by his marriage to Miss Ella B. Soash, a daughter of James K. and Mary (Hutchinson) Soash, natives of Ohio. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Grant there have been born five children, three of whom are now living, Pearl, Earl and Guy, all attending school.

Although the political views of Mr. Grant more nearly coincide with the principles of the republican party than any other, his ballot is always cast for the man he deems best qualified for the office, irrespective of party. He was elected to the office of city attorney in September, 1902, and has ever since held that position, the responsibilities of which he has discharged with rare efficiency. He has always taken an active interest in all public affairs and during the period of his residence in Missouri was a member of the examiners' board of county teachers for Cedar county, and he was also secretary of the county road commissioners for two years. Fraternally he is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic order, being a member of the chapter, and he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Grant has constantly risen in his profession ever since admitted to practice and in January, 1903, was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He is held in high esteem in Harrington and Lincoln county, where he has made many friends, who appreciate his fine personal qualities as well as his professional abilities.

MRS. KAREN FOGH.

Mrs. Karen Fogh, who for the past six years has been engaged in the millinery business in Kettle Falls, was born in Denmark, on the 14th of October, 1849. She is a daughter of Thomas and Karen (Paaske) Vittusen, both of whom spent their entire lives in the old country, the mother passing away in 1864 and the father in 1896.

Reared in the land of her birth, Mrs. Fogh attended the common schools of her native town in the acquirement of an education until she was fifteen years of age. Following the death of her mother she laid aside her text-books and assumed the management of the household, keeping house for her father for about eighteen months. At the expiration of that period she apprenticed herself to a milliner in Aarhus, Denmark, working at that trade for five years. She then engaged in business for herself, continuing in this until 1875, when she married and came to the United States with her husband. Upon their arrival in this country, in 1885, they located in The Dalles, Oregon, where for five years Mr. Fogh was employed as a foreman in a machine shop. From that place they went to Portland where they lived for a year, then came to Kettle Falls, settling here in March, 1891. Mr. Fogh withdrew from his trade after their removal here and engaged in the general mercantile business, continuing to be identified with this

until his death in 1902. The following year Mrs. Fogh disposed of the business and retired until 1906, when she opened a millinery store, which she has ever since conducted. Despite the fact of her sixty-two years, she displays the energy and business sagacity of a woman many years her junior, and is meeting with excellent success in the direction of her interests. She is a stockholder in the Silver Queen mine, and has also acquired quite extensive tracts of farming and orchard lands in the vicinity of Kettle Falls.

The marriage of James P. Fogh and Karen Vittusen was celebrated in Denmark on the 7th of December, 1875. They never had occasion to regret becoming citizens of this republic, as success attended all of their business enterprises, Mrs. Fogh being one of the affluent residents of Kettle Falls, where she has made many friends who hold her in the highest esteem.

JAMES EDWARD NESSLY.

James Edward Nessly, a newspaper correspondent widely known to the profession of journalism as the representative of the *Spokesman-Review*, has reached his present position of prominence in spite of obstacles and difficulties which would have utterly deterred many a man of less resolute spirit and determination. His career, however, is another evidence of the fact that it is under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in an individual is brought out and developed. He was born in Independence, Missouri, April 25, 1866, the son of John Fawcett and Elizabeth Wade (Riley) Nessly. The mother was born near London, England, December 11, 1829, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Riley, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-two years, making her home with her son James E. and his brothers. She was one of a family of twelve children and is now the only survivor, her youngest brother having died recently in Ohio at the age of seventy-eight years. The father of James E. Nessly was a Methodist minister who was assigned to a pastorate in Kansas City and purchased a tract of land of forty acres at Independence, Missouri, the county seat, about twelve miles distant from the place of his pastoral labors. In those days a Methodist minister could remain in one place for only two years and when that period had expired the Rev. John F. Nessly was obliged to leave Kansas City. He afterward spent two years at Ottawa and two at Olathe, Kansas, and thence was sent to Wichita, where he organized and built the first Methodist church of the city. He continued to occupy the pulpit there for a year but his health failed and he then secured a preemption claim ten miles west of Wichita, upon which he resided with his family from 1873 until 1884.

In the meantime James E. Nessly availed himself of such educational opportunities as were accorded him and assisted in the cultivation and operation of the home farm until eighteen years of age, when he removed to Dodge City, Kansas, and for two years thereafter was engaged in freighting from that place to Fowler, Kansas. He afterward learned the printer's trade and concentrated his energies upon newspaper work, his first venture being as editor of the *Wilburn Argus*, a small paper published at Wilburn, Kansas. When he had attained his majority he secured a preemption claim in Morton county, Kansas, and after making the

required improvements upon it he returned to Wichita, where the family was living, having in the meantime rented the farms. In that city he engaged in newspaper work and invested his little capital in Wichita property, which was then in the midst of a boom. Not long afterward, however, prices began to decline and he lost all that he had saved.

It was then that Mr. Nessly started for the northwest with Rosalia, Washington, as his destination. He had been offered a position as printer on the Rosalia Rustler at a salary of twelve dollars per week. Something of his financial straits at that time is indicated in the fact that he did not have sufficient money to buy tickets for both himself and wife. He had been married on the 8th of August, 1888, to Miss Blanche Hamilton, a daughter of Rev. D. V. Hamilton, a Methodist minister now living in Moqui, Colorado. Leaving his wife at Villa Grove, Colorado, Mr. Nessly started for Rosalia, where he arrived on the 29th of June, 1889, with a cash capital of fifty-six cents, having done without supper and breakfast. He began work in the Rosalia Rustler office at twelve dollars per week, paying five dollars for board. After a short time he was given charge of the paper while the proprietor, a Mr. Mathews, went to Indiana on a visit. The Rustler under the new management proved a more attractive paper than it had under the direction of its proprietor, whereupon a number of the citizens of the town approached Mr. Nessly, asking that he buy the paper and advancing him the money for the purchase. He paid for the paper and office equipment nine hundred dollars, which sum he borrowed from the Exchange National Bank of Spokane at the rate of eighteen per cent interest, three business men of Rosalia going his security. In thirteen months he had not only paid for the paper but had also given to each of the three business men one hundred dollars as a bonus for their efforts in his behalf. Extending the scope of his labors, he then purchased the Spangle Record and afterward the Oakesdale Sun and the Alliance Advocate, the last named being the state official organ of the Farmers Alliance. For nearly a year he edited and managed the four newspapers and three years from the time of his arrival in Rosalia had accumulated five thousand dollars although he had paid eighteen per cent interest on four thousand dollars for a part of that time. He then sold his papers, taking notes from men whose financial standing was supposed to be as good as gold but with the widespread money panic of 1893 all suffered heavy losses and Mr. Nessly never realized anything on the notes which he held, amounting to forty-seven hundred dollars.

The test of individual character comes from difficulties and disasters of this sort and Mr. Nessly then rallied his forces and started anew in the business world. Going into the harvest fields he stacked eight hundred acres of grain cut with a header, in the summer of 1893. He then bought a wagon and team and traveled over the country, buying poultry, eggs, etc., which he shipped to Spokane. In this way he finally secured sufficient capital to enable him to open a small meat market and grocery store, but times were hard for several years and he made little money. In 1897 he was appointed deputy sheriff at a salary of one hundred dollars per month and rent and fuel. He occupied the position for seven months and then went upon the road as traveling correspondent for the Spokesman-Review, with which he has been continuously connected since the 19th of August, 1897, or for a period of almost fifteen years. His correspondence has been one of the attractive features of the paper and he stands high in journalistic circles, having

many warm friends and admirers among the members of the profession who recognize his ability in the line of his chosen work. As the years have passed he has recuperated his losses and is now the owner of two hundred and ninety-five acres of land in the Palouse country near Farmington and a half-interest in nine hundred and twenty acres in Wallowa county, Oregon, all of which is good grain land.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nessly have been born three children: Leona, who was born in Rosalia, Washington, December 25, 1889, and is now the wife of Dr. T. Allison Ball; Leonard, who is twenty years of age; and William V., aged eighteen years. Mr. Nessly holds membership with the Woodmen of the World. He has never sought nor desired office in that organization nor in connection with political affairs. The only positions he has ever filled of a public nature have been those of deputy sheriff of Whitman county and city clerk of Rosalia for two years. He has always found that his private business interests have made a full demand upon his time for he has ever sought to progress in the field in which he has labored. Holding with an unflinching purpose to high ideals, he has made continuous advancement and is today a well known and prominent representative of journalism in the northwest.

PATRICK HUGH GRAHAM.

Patrick Hugh Graham is the owner of a fine ranch of three hundred and ten acres in the vicinity of Colville, in the cultivation of which he is meeting with lucrative returns. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, on the 17th of March, 1875, and is a son of Thomas and Rosana (Monaghan) Graham, both of whom are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1882 and the mother in 1904.

As he was only a child when he accompanied his parents on their removal from the Emerald isle to the United States, Patrick Hugh Graham has spent practically his entire life in the northwest. His parents located on a ranch in the vicinity of Colville in whose public schools he began his education, the course therein pursued being later supplemented by two years study in Gonzaga College at Spokane. Returning home at the expiration of that time he spent two years with his mother on the farm, and then went to British Columbia, where he engaged in mining for nine years. In 1904, he once more took up his residence in Washington, filing on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Colville. The cultivation of this proved so lucrative that he was later able to extend the boundaries of his ranch by the addition of another fifty acres, while he inherited from his father's estate one hundred acres, making the aggregate of his holdings three hundred and ten acres. He has ever since given his entire time and attention to the cultivation of his land and has met with most excellent success, his fields annually yielding abundant harvests that command the market's best prices.

Mr. Graham's arrangements for a home of his own had their culmination in his marriage on the 27th of June, 1906, to Miss Grace Hoffman, a daughter of Charles Hoffman. Her parents were among the pioneer settlers of South Dakota but are now living in Colville. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Graham there have been born two children, Charles T. and Nora I.

The family attend the Roman Catholic church of which the parents are communicants and Mr. Graham is also a member of the Grange. He has always been one of the enterprising and progressive ranchmen of Stevens county, and fully appreciating the benefits that accrue to the members of any vocation through organization and unified interests was one of those who enthusiastically worked for the Farmers' Cooperative Store, of which he was one of the incorporators and is now a director. Mr. Graham is recognized as one of the prosperous citizens of his community, this fact being entirely attributable to his clear judgment, business sagacity and capable supervision of his undertakings, the fundamental elements of success in every activity.

JAY G. CROSKEY.

Jay G. Croskey has since 1909 acted as manager of the Wallace store of the Harris Drug Company. His birth occurred at Germano, Ohio, on the 5th of February, 1875, his parents being L. B. and Melissa (Coleman) Croskey. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a boyhood friend of Secretary Stanton of Lincoln's cabinet. L. B. Croskey participated in the Civil war as a member of the Union army.

Jay G. Croskey obtained his education in the Methodist school at Scio, Ohio, and pursued literary and pharmaceutical courses under Professor Beal, being graduated in 1899 with the degree of Ph. G. In that year he began his business career as a pharmacist of Steubenville, Ohio, where he remained for two years. Subsequently he spent twelve months at Youngstown, Ohio, and in 1903 went to Roseburg, Oregon, where he continued for four years. In 1907 he removed to Moscow, Idaho, where he spent two years, engaged continuously in the practice of pharmacy. The year 1909 witnessed his arrival in Wallace, Idaho, where he has since had charge of the store of the Harris Drug Company, managing the establishment in a manner which has contributed toward the continued growth and success of the enterprise.

On the 2d of January, 1907, Mr. Croskey was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Campbell, a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Campbell, of Moscow, Idaho. Fraternaly Mr. Croskey is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Moscow Lodge, No. 249. Both he and his wife are well known and highly esteemed throughout the community, the hospitality of the best homes being cordially extended them.

ROBERT S. McCREA.

Robert S. McCreA, who for the past decade has ably discharged the duties devolving upon him as auditor of Bonner county, is also serving as clerk of the district court. His birth occurred in the province of Ontario, Canada, on the 28th of November, 1867, his parents being John and Jane (Pierce) McCreA, who came to Spokane, Washington, in 1881. The father, a physician by profession, acted

as surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and was accidentally killed in October, 1888, at Rathdrum, Idaho, while attending to his duties in this connection.

Robert S. McCrea obtained his education in the graded and high schools of Canada and came to the Spokane country in November, 1888, settling at Rathdrum, Idaho. There he embarked in the general mercantile business in association with his brother, being a member of the firm of McCrea Brothers until they sold out in 1892. In the meantime he also served in the position of postmaster of that town from 1889, continuing in the office until 1893. In 1892, when the firm of McCrea Brothers sold out, he became connected with the Rathdrum Mercantile Company and remained with this concern until 1905, resigning to assume the office of probate judge, and he acted as such for Kootenai county in 1905 and 1906. In 1907 he came to Sandpoint, Idaho, and was appointed senior deputy auditor of Bonner county, holding that position until November, 1910, when he was chosen auditor. From that time until the present he has remained the efficient incumbent in that office, which is combined with that of recorder. Furthermore, he acts as a clerk of the district court and is also ex-officio clerk of the board of county commissioners.

On the 1st of February, 1895, Mr. McCrea was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Fitzsimmons, by whom he has one son, Hollis McCrea, whose natal day was October 8, 1897. The family home is at Sandpoint. Mr. McCrea is identified with the following fraternal organizations: Pend d'Oreille Tent, No. 6, K. O. T. M., of Sandpoint; Helmet Lodge, No. 32, K. P., of Sandpoint, in which he has passed through all the chairs; Sandpoint Camp, No. 7191, M. W. A.; and Rathdrum Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is likewise a member of the Commercial Club of Sandpoint. His strong and salient characteristics are such as endear him to all who come within the close circle of his friendship, while wherever he is known he is respected and honored.

EDWARD L. KILBOURNE.

Edward L. Kilbourne, auditor of the Idaho, Washington & Northern Railroad, was born on a farm in Oregon township, Lapeer county, Michigan, November 30, 1873. He is a son of Edward Holly and Eliza Jane (Lavery) Kilbourne, the father a native of the state of New York and the mother of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish extraction. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Kilbourne was in New Orleans, where he was employed by the government in survey work. When the United States senators from the south left Washington, he proceeded north to the first recruiting station, which was located at Helena, Arkansas, and enlisted in the service. He went to the front as second lieutenant in the Second Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, remaining there until peace was restored. He passed away in 1907, but the mother who has now attained the venerable age of seventy-seven years is still living and makes her home in Spirit Lake.

The early years in the life of Edward L. Kilbourne were spent on a Michigan farm, his elementary education being acquired in the public schools of Lapeer county. He graduated from the Lapeer high school in 1893 and subsequently en-



E. L. KIBOURNE

tered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he pursued a literary course for two years. At the expiration of that period he laid aside his text-books and began his business career, his first position being that of a traveling salesman. In 1899 he became an accountant, and later entered the employment of The Investors Audit Company, of New York and Chicago. He soon showed himself to be efficient and capable as well as trustworthy, in addition to which he early demonstrated unusual powers of organization and executive ability, so when the firm decided to open an office in Spokane, they selected Mr. Kilbourne as manager. He came west in 1909 and among the other clients of the new office was numbered the Idaho, Washington & Northern Railroad Company. Quick to appreciate Mr. Kilbourne's skill as an accountant and being in need of just such a man as he seemed to be, they offered him a position, which he accepted in April, 1909, and has ever since capably filled.

On the 27th of June, 1910, in Spokane, Washington, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kilbourne and Miss Ella Genevieve Webster, a daughter of Charles S. Webster, of Spokane.

Mr. Kilbourne is a member of the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained high rank, holding membership in Spirit Lake Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M.; Lapeer Michigan Chapter, No. 91, R. A. M.; Hiawatha Council, No. 65, R. & S. M.; Sault Ste. Marie Commandery, No. 45, K. T. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine of Ahmed Temple of Marquette, Michigan; and a member of DeWitt Clinton Consistory of Grand Rapids, Michigan. His connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Inland Club of Spokane. He belongs to the Order of the Sons of Veterans, and during his residence in Michigan was for a time assistant state inspector for the organization and in 1892 he was captain of the Lapeer Camp. During the period of his residence in Spirit Lake, although it has been quite brief, Mr. Kilbourne has shown himself to be an enterprising and capable business man, while in matters of citizenship he is progressive and public-spirited, contributing his quota towards promoting the community's best interests.

HENRY FENNEN.

For practically twenty years Henry Fennen, now deceased, was a resident of Spokane county and few men ever lived in this section who in a higher degree gained the confidence and respect of the people. He was of good Teutonic parentage and was born in Germany in 1842. He grew to manhood under the paternal roof and in his native land pursued his preliminary education. At the age of twenty-four, desiring to take advantage of the best opportunities for advancing in the world, he decided to seek his fortune in America. Accordingly, he emigrated to the United States, locating first at Cincinnati, but soon afterward went to Illinois where he engaged in carpentering for a year. He then came west to California and followed his trade for eight years. Having prospered in his work, he returned to Germany upon a visit of several months' duration and then came back to California. A short time afterward he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and there engaged to good advantage in general carpenter work. Be-

lieving that agriculture and fruit-raising presented more favorable inducements than his trade, he came to Spokane county in 1882 and located upon one hundred and sixty acres of land on Pleasant Prairie. He applied himself with great diligence and after six years acquired sufficient capital to purchase another tract of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining, also acquiring two hundred and forty acres additional in 1890, thus becoming the owner of a valuable farm of five hundred and sixty acres. He completed a splendid system of irrigation and set out an orchard of forty acres, which became one of the large producing orchards of this region. He made many other improvements on his place and the well equipped buildings and general air of neatness which prevailed gave true indication as to his industry, taste and business ability.

In 1876, while upon his visit to the old country, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Stratmann and to this union eight children were born: William, who married Laura Stadelman; Elizabeth, the wife of Carl Hoffman; Annie, now Mrs. Jacob Lunneberg; Benedict, who wedded Isabel Dimbrick; Dora, who makes her home with her mother; George and Joseph, who are now attending school; and Henry, deceased. Mr. Fennen died November 17, 1901, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of several weeks, the best medical attendance proving unavailing to prolong his life. He was a man of unimpeachable character who through life ever endeavored to perform his entire duty toward all with whom he was associated. He attended the Catholic church and was a member of St. Joseph's Society. Politically he adhered to the democratic party but not as an office seeker, as his interest was centered in his family and his business. Mrs. Fennen is still living on the old homestead which is endeared to her by many associations. She is a woman of many estimable qualities of mind and heart and can claim a host of friends in the community where she has been known for nearly thirty years.

JAMES E. BURBANK.

Although he was reared as a farmer and gave his undivided attention to agriculture and stock-raising for many years, James E. Burbank, who is now residing at Cheney, possesses talent for the mercantile business, as he has demonstrated during the past six years. He is well established as a hay, grain and lumber merchant and is also known as one of the public-spirited men of this section. A native of Polk county, Oregon, he was born June 14, 1859, a son of Harry and Minerva (Height) Burbank. They were pioneers on the Pacific coast, having crossed the plains in 1848. The family came to Washington in 1870, when there were few settlers in the territory and their nearest neighbor was twenty-five miles away. The father died in 1907 but the mother is still living and has now arrived at the age of seventy-five years.

James E. Burbank received his early education in the common schools and grew to maturity under the paternal roof. At the age of eighteen he entered the teaming business and later located on a homestead near Cheney. He applied himself to farming and stock-raising from 1883 to 1905, a period of twenty-two years, gaining a position as one of the substantial citizens of the community. Since 1905 he has engaged in the hay, grain and lumber business at Cheney and has

shown an ability in meeting the wants of patrons, which has yielded highly gratifying returns. He is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of irrigated land at Twin Falls, Idaho, and of three hundred and seventy acres near Cheney.

On the 16th of December, 1877, Mr. Burbank was married near North Yakima, Washington, to Miss Ellie Pyburn, a daughter of George Pyburn, and to this union one child, Zella M., has been born. Ever since he cast his first ballot Mr. Burbank has given his support to the democratic party, believing that its principles are best adapted to promote the general welfare of the country. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows. He has passed through the chairs of the subordinate lodge and has also served as a representative to the grand lodge. He is a staunch believer in the authority and inspiration of the Bible and is a valued member of the Methodist church.

The record of Mr. Burbank is a striking illustration of the possibilities in America awaiting young men who are imbued with a laudable ambition to accomplish a worthy object in life and are willing to deny themselves at the outset in order to be assured of a competency in later years. He has used deliberate judgment in his plans and has won acknowledged high standing in a community where true worth is accorded due recognition. Having been loyal to every trust, he is fully deserving of his good fortune.

NYE KERN.

Nye Kern, engaged in the insurance business, in which field he has operated independently since 1909, was born at Iron Mountain, Michigan, on the 3d of August, 1881. His parents were John H. and Josephine (Habert) Kern, the former of German and Irish descent and the latter of French lineage. The father, whose birth occurred in Illinois, is now residing in Portland. He is a son of a veteran of the Civil war, a native of Michigan and a descendant of an old New York family. The mother's birth occurred in Kansas and she also is a daughter of a soldier, who served in the Civil war.

Nye Kern pursued his education in Des Moines, Iowa, and in the Portland high school. Subsequent to the completion of his course he turned his attention to business interests, associating himself with his father in the fuel business and later in the merchandise, wood and shingle business. He was thus employed for two years before accepting a position with Alber Brothers Milling Company of Portland, cereal millers. He was their salesman on the coast for some time, but in 1906 he associated himself with Wadhams & Kerr Brothers, wholesale grocers of Portland. Three years later he came to Spokane and became identified with Edwards & Kern in the insurance business, and in April, 1911, purchased the interest of Mr. Edwards. He has found in insurance a field which gives opportunity for his energy and constant application, and one in which he is winning unqualified success. He conducts a general agency, embracing fire, automobile, live-stock, plate-glass, casualty and other insurance. He is agent for the Germania Fire Insurance Company, of New York; Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company, of Hamburg, Germany; Milwaukee Mechanics, of Milwaukee; Fidelity & Casualty Company, of New York; Monongahela Underwriters, of Pitts-

burg: Dixie Fire Insurance Company, of Greensboro, North Carolina; Sovereign Fire Insurance Company, of Canada; Commercial Union Assurance, of London; Prussian National, of Stettin, Germany; Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco; and the American Live Stock Company, of Indianapolis. He has secured an extensive clientele for which he annually writes a large amount of insurance.

In Salem, Oregon, on the 5th of August, 1905, Mr. Kern was married to Miss Corrinne Johnson, a daughter of P. W. Johnson, of Idaho, and a niece of Mrs. A. C. Edwards. Mr. Kern is a Roman Catholic. His social and fraternal connections consist of membership in the United Commercial Travelers, the Bagmen of Bagdad, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Columbus, while his name also appears on the roster of the Multnomah Club of Portland and the Inland Club and the Add Club of Spokane. His political views coincide with the principles of the republican party and he stands staunchly for its candidates and measures.

FRANK R. YANISH.

Frank R. Yanish, who at the present time is engaged in the construction of the new Odd Fellows' Temple, is one of the very capable and reliable contractors of Colville, with the building interests of which he has been prominently identified for eight years. He was born in Winona county, Minnesota, on the 10th of January, 1868, and is a son of Frank and Sophia (Coupple) Yanish, both of whom are now about the age of seventy years.

As a boy and youth, Frank R. Yanish attended the common schools of his native county in the acquirement of an education, his school days terminating at the age of sixteen years. He then left home and went to Minneapolis to learn the carpenter's trade, remaining a resident of the Minnesota metropolis for four years. At the expiration of that period he went to Brown county, engaging in carpentry work there and in Rock county for the succeeding two years. He then removed to Black Hills, South Dakota, where he followed his trade for seven years, during three of which he was a member of a bridge building crew of the Northwestern Railroad Company. The far west proved most alluring to the young man, who felt that opportunities there afforded would enable him to more readily attain his ambition of attaining independence and in 1903 he came to Colville. He had always been temperate in his habits and thrifty, thus acquiring a sufficient capital to enable him to buy a ranch a short distance from town, which he has ever since operated in connection with conducting his contracting business. A skilful mechanic and reliable man, Mr. Yanish has succeeded in building up a profitable business, having been awarded the contracts for some of the finest public buildings as well as private residences erected here since he became established. He has met with satisfactory financial returns in both the cultivation of his farm and the pursuit of his trade and in addition to his homestead owns a forty-acre tract of land near Marble, this state.

Mr. Yanish was married on the 12th of May, 1897, to Miss F. E. Hotz, a daughter of E. H. Hotz, of Cherry county, Nebraska. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Yanish there have been born four children: Sophia, Helen, Carl and Howard, all of whom are attending school.

Mr. Yanish is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed through all of the chairs and is a past grand master of the Colville lodge, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In his political views he is a democrat and in realization of the responsibilities of citizenship has always taken an active interest in matters pertaining to the municipality. He is now a member of the town council and has several times served as a delegate at both county and state conventions. Mr. Yanish is one of the enterprising men of the town, who in the promotion of his own interests never loses sight of those of the community at large, which he strives to forward on every possible occasion.

FRED W. ANDERSON.

Fred W. Anderson, cashier of the Lincoln County Bank and one of the extensive landowners of this locality, has been actively identified with the business interests of Davenport for the past ten years. His birth occurred in Blue Earth, Minnesota, on the 4th of January, 1870, his parents being Alexander and Elizabeth (Easton) Anderson. The father, who was a captain of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, located in Minnesota in 1858 and subsequently became prominently identified with the banking and mercantile interests in his section of the state.

Reared at home, Fred W. Anderson attended the public schools of Blue Earth, Minnesota, until he reached the age of seventeen years. He then laid aside his text-books and assumed the responsibilities of manhood, beginning his business career as a grocer. He was identified with this line of business for three years and then disposing of his interests he accepted a position as assistant cashier in a bank that had just been organized by his father. During the succeeding years Mr. Anderson continued to be officially identified with this institution, which developed into one of the most substantial and flourishing banks of that vicinity. In 1901 he withdrew his interests and came to Davenport, Washington, where he organized the Lincoln County State Bank of which he has been the cashier ever since it was founded. It is one of the well organized, firmly established financial institutions of the county, the conservative policy and progressive methods of which have enabled it to inspire in its patrons that sense of absolute trust and confidence essential to the success of any bank. During the period of his residence here, Mr. Anderson has become recognized as a man well worthy of the confidence reposed in him, having shown himself loyal to every public trust, the responsibility of which he discharges with a rare sense of conscientious obligation.

On the 18th of July, 1894, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Grace Reynolds, a daughter of Dr. J. A. Reynolds, formerly a minister in the state of New York, who is now a resident of Davenport. Of this union there have been born two children, Reynolds and Elizabeth.

The religious faith of the family is manifested in their membership in the Presbyterian church, while politically Mr. Anderson is a republican. He has taken an active interest in municipal affairs, particularly those pertaining to educational matters, and is now serving as president of the school board and has represented his ward in the city council. He has invested quite heavily in real

estate during his residence in the state and is the owner of several pieces of valuable ranch property. Mr. Anderson is held in high esteem in Davenport where his intense and well directed activity has never been concentrated on personal aggrandizement alone, but on the development of the community and its general welfare and progress in all of its various channels of common interest.

HARRY H. SHALLENBERGER.

The economic history of the world indicates what conditions would exist if mining no longer had a share in industrial and commercial life. Agricultural pursuits represent a large part of the development and usefulness of the natural resources of the country, but mining plays an equally important part. The vast mineral resources called upon to make possible the modern industrial life and their proper production, expansion and utilization, will, in a large measure, be responsible for the scope, training and progress of future commercial and manufacturing possibilities. A brief survey of the activities of Harry H. Shallenberger shows what an important part he has played in the mining interests in the northwest. His birth occurred in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of February, 1867, his parents being James A. and Sarah (Spindler) Shallenberger, both of whom are residing in Spokane. The father was a prominent boat builder in Pennsylvania where he resided for many years.

Harry H. Shallenberger was educated in the public schools of southwestern Pennsylvania and of Illinois. In 1886, when he was about twenty years of age, he came to Spokane and was employed by David Fotheringham for three years. Realizing that if he were ever to meet with real success in the business world he must engage independently, he went into the contracting business in which he remained until 1893. In that year he removed to British Columbia and was one of the pioneers to enter that country. His enterprising spirit and his determination led him to proceed upon this course even though a trail had not then been cut. As soon as he arrived at the mining regions he succeeded in locating many good properties, and has since been instrumental in bringing considerable capital into that region from various parts of the country. He is now the controlling owner of the International Lead & Iron mine located in the boundary country and he has been working at it steadily for the last three years. He feels great confidence in the wealth of the mineral resources of this tract and is also a firm believer that its development will greatly advance the interests of Spokane. He is also the owner of other mining properties located between Phoenix and Greenwood, British Columbia. His unerring energy and his keen prospective abilities along mining lines have been the chief elements of his success.

On the 17th of June, 1903, at Spokane, Mr. Shallenberger was married to Miss Norene Pierce, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Pierce, of Sidney, Iowa. To their union one child, George, has been born, who is at present seven years of age and attending public school in Spokane. In politics Mr. Shallenberger gives his support to the democratic party. He holds membership in the Red Cross Lodge and the Knights of Pythias of Spokane. The business he transacts in his offices in the



H. H. SHALLENBERGER

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Columbia building attests his success in his mining undertakings, and also indicates the confidence and respect which those desiring to interest themselves in mining operations place in his judgment and advice.

While Mr. Shallenberger has been interested in mining generally for the past fifteen or twenty years, for some years he has been devoting his time almost exclusively to a study of the iron ore deposits in the northwest and in an attempt to develop that industry in that part of the country. His efforts in this direction in the face of the indifference, if not absolute doubt of the practicability of the manufacture of iron in this part of the country upon the part of capital and mining men generally, entitle him to be spoken of as the pioneer in this field of industry in the northwest. At the time of the writing of this article Mr. Shallenberger has about completed plans and made the necessary arrangements as to financial assistance for the establishing of blast furnaces and foundry for the making of cast iron pipe and other heavy casting at a point within a hundred miles of Spokane. His persistent and untiring efforts in this direction appear to at last be receiving their true recognition and the proposed undertaking therefore gives every promise of becoming the nucleus for the establishing of the iron industry in the northwest for which he has worked so consistently.

R. P. MOORE, M. D.

Dr. R. P. Moore, who for the past ten years has been county physician and health officer and is also president and general manager of the Davenport Hospital, is one of the best informed and most highly successful physicians in Lincoln county. He is a native of Arkansas, his birth having occurred in Berryville, that state, on the 6th of December, 1860, his parents being A. G. and Nancy (Good) Moore, pioneers of Arkansas, who became successfully identified with the agricultural interests of the state.

Reared in the town of his birth in the acquirement of his early education, Dr. Moore attended the public schools, later supplementing the knowledge therein acquired by a course in a private academy. Having determined to become a physician, in 1888 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and pursued a preparatory medical course for two years, after which he matriculated in the medical department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, being graduated from this institution with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1893. Returning to Arkansas after the completion of his course he practiced for seven years in his home town, meeting with very good success. During four years of this period he was United States pension examiner, having been appointed to this position by President Cleveland. While practicing there he maintained relations with the members of his profession through the medium of his membership in the Carroll County and Tri-County Medical Societies and the Arkansas State Medical Association, having at one time been vice president of the latter organization. Believing in the opportunities, the rapid growth and the great future of the west, in 1898 Dr. Moore came to Washington, locating in Davenport. Shortly thereafter he was appointed surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad, ever since having been retained in this capacity. A man of strong personality, capable and efficient, his ability readily

won recognition and when the Davenport Hospital was built, Dr. Moore was made president and general manager, and during the period of his connection with this institution has discharged his responsibilities in a manner to fully meet with the expectations of the board of directors. He has been called to various positions of public trust in connection with his profession, and for the past ten years has most capably discharged the duties of county physician and health officer. In 1900 he was elected coroner of Lincoln county, serving as such for two terms. It was during the period of his incumbency that the famous outlaw, Harry Tracey, was shot, the event occurring twelve miles southwest of Davenport in 1901. For his services in this matter Dr. Moore was presented with a beautiful gold watch and chain by the posse, as an expression of their appreciation. In addition to his various public duties, Dr. Moore has a very large private practice, which is constantly increasing. He is a man with high ideals as to the dignity and responsibility of his profession and is constantly studying and striving to lift it to a higher standard, through his own rigid adherence to the ethics long ago established by precedent. As a practitioner he is progressive, keeping in close touch with every forward movement of his science through the medium of the medical and surgical journals, and readily adopts in his practice all new theories in the treatment of disease, the efficacy of which he feels has been proven beyond question.

On the 6th of February, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Moore and Miss Della Crider, a daughter of Jerry Crider, of Arkansas. One son has been born unto Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Clay C., who is still in school.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Christian church, and fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Professionally he is a member of the Lincoln County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, by means of which he keeps in close touch with his fellow practitioners. His political support he gives to the democratic party, taking an active interest in all local affairs, and has several times represented his district in the county conventions. Dr. Moore is very fond of all outdoor sports, particularly hunting, and is a marksman of unusual ability. During the early period of his residence in the state he was a member of the National Guard for three years, and at that time was the best marksman in the county, while at the state tournament he lacked but three points of being the best in the state. Despite the exactions of his profession and his large practice, Dr. Moore is one of those men who always find time to fulfill their responsibilities as citizens, and ever gives his support and cooperation in forwarding every public movement or enterprise that he deems likely to promote the interests of the community at large.

GEORGE AMBROSE HEIDINGER.

George Ambrose Heidinger is the vice president and manager of the Eilers Music House of Spokane, which business he founded in 1900. In the intervening years his patronage has grown along substantial lines, owing to his enterprising methods and his own deep interest in the art of music. He was born in Johnsville, Ohio, January 24, 1865, his parents being John Christian and Mary A. (Adams) Heidinger, the former a native of Brackenheim, Württemberg, Germany, and the latter of Ohio, her birth having occurred in New Lancaster.

In the country schools of his native state, George A. Heidinger pursued his education. He seems to have inherited the love of music so characteristic of the people of his race and nationality and it was therefore natural that when he started out in the commercial world he turned his attention to the music business, becoming connected with a house of that character in Dayton, Ohio, in 1882. He was continuously associated with the music trade in the middle west until 1888. He then came west and located in Seattle and in 1900 he came to Spokane to open up a branch establishment here for the Eilers Music House. Under his direction the business has grown to be one of the finest in the entire United States. The original location was in the Empire State building, whence a removal was afterward made to the corner of Post street and Sprague avenue. In the spring of 1911, however, the company began the erection of their present fine building, a seven story structure, on the same site, which was ready for occupancy on the 1st of January, 1912. The company utilizes the first three stories in connection with their piano trade, while the remainder is occupied by the Inland Club. To Mr. Heidinger must be given the entire credit for formulating and executing the plans for the erection of this fine business block. The house carries a large and well selected line of pianos, musical instruments and musical supplies and the trade covers a wide territory. Mr. Heidinger is the vice president and one of the directors of the Eilers Music House and is the manager for the Spokane branch of the business.

In November, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Heidinger to Miss Georgiana M. Bruner, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Parker) Bruner, of Salem, Oregon. Her maternal grandparents crossed the plains by wagon in the '50s, settling in Oregon, and the town of Parkerville, that state, was named in their honor. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Heidinger has been born a daughter, Mable Perle, now the wife of William I. Cole, of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Heidinger gives his political support to the republican party but has never been a seeker for public office. He is prominent in Masonry and holds membership with El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. He holds membership in the Spokane and Inland Clubs, and is a member of the English Lutheran church—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. Those qualities which figure most strongly in honorable manhood—progressive citizenship and straightforward business activity—are manifest in his life.

HOWARD L. FISK.

Howard L. Fisk, owner and manager of the Valley Telephone Company, has spent the greater part of his life in Stevens county. He was born in Boone county, Iowa, on September 17, 1878, and is a son of L. W. and Julia (Simonds) Fisk, pioneers of Iowa whence they removed to Washington. Their latter days were spent in this county, the father passing away in 1894 and the mother in 1893.

As he was only a lad of eight years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to this state, Howard L. Fisk acquired the greater part of his education in the public schools of Valley, which he attended until he was twenty. At that

time he took up his real life work, engaging in the hay pressing business, with which he continues to be identified. Five years ago he became interested in the telephone business and is now owner of the Valley telephone system, which controls one hundred and thirty miles of line and has one hundred and fifty subscribers. Mr. Fisk is a very capable young man, who in the brief course of his business career has given evidence of possessing the essential characteristics for success.

On the 8th of September, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fisk to Miss Pearl E. Day, a daughter of Orin and Carrie Day, residents of Valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisk there has been born one child, Albert L.

Fraternally Mr. Fisk is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen, while both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they take an active and earnest interest. In his political views Mr. Fisk is a socialist and has been constable of Valley for the past four years. He is an enthusiastic member of the Commercial Club, of which he is treasurer, and never lets an opportunity escape for lauding the town and its advantages. He is one of the enterprising and capable younger members of the business fraternity, who gives his hearty support and cooperation to promoting every movement that will further the interests of the community in the development of the town's resources or enterprises.

S. WILLIS FOSTER.

S. Willis Foster, an architect and builder of Sandpoint, has erected many of the large structures at that place which will long stand as monuments to his memory. His birth occurred in Pierce county, Wisconsin, on the 21st of December, 1863, his father being Andrew D. Foster. He lost his mother when very young and therefore has no recollection of her. His father came to Washington in 1883 and died in the Palouse country in 1884.

When a lad of but twelve years S. Willis Foster began providing for his own support and at the same time managed to acquire an education, spending a part of his time at the normal school and the Iowa State College at Ames. After coming west with his father he followed the profession of teaching in the Silver Creek district between Farmington and Garfield, Washington, having as pupils many of the noted characters of that section. He taught for two terms and then went to Montana, there spending a few months in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Returning to the Palouse country, he embarked in business as a builder and in 1885 removed to Jackson county, Oregon, where he remained for a year and a half. Subsequently he resided for a year in Eugene, Oregon, still continuing his operations as a builder. In the fall of 1887 he again returned to the Palouse country and taught school for one year. In the winter of 1888-9 he worked for Mr. Bellinger at Farmington, Washington, that gentleman being the manager of the firm of Knapp, Burroughs & Company, engaged in the farming implement business. In May, 1889, he left that employ and became connected with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, assisting in building depots from Winona Junction to Rockford, Washington. About the 1st of July, 1889, immediately before the fire,



S. WILLIS FOSTER

he came to Spokane and assisted materially in the rebuilding of the city. In the spring of 1890 he went to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, working as a builder with others until the summer of 1891. In that year he erected the first sash and door plant at Coeur d'Alene, operating the same until 1893. He was then chosen a member of the city council of Coeur d'Alene. After discontinuing the operation of the sash and door plant he became bookkeeper for J. W. Wiggett and at the same time served as city clerk of Coeur d'Alene. In 1894 he removed to Wallace and entered the service of Mr. Woods, assisting in the erection of the Masonic Temple at that place, where he remained until the summer of 1895. At that time he made his way to Spokane, where he was engaged in business as a builder and also conducted a sash and door establishment until 1907. That year witnessed his arrival at Sandpoint, Idaho, and here he has remained continuously since, having gained an enviable reputation as an architect and builder. He has erected many of the large and substantial structures of Sandpoint, numerous contracts having been awarded him in recognition of his skill and ability in the line of his chosen life work.

On the 30th of August, 1891, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Laura Buckley of California, by whom he has a daughter, Edith, whose natal year was 1894. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Lakeside Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M.; Sandpoint Chapter, R. A. M.; and Coeur d'Alene Commandery, K. T. In a review of his life it will be found that his success has come as the legitimate sequence of his persistency of purpose, his unwearied industry and his laudable ambition—qualities which any may cultivate and which never fail to bring the desired result.

WILLIAM HOARE.

In the business experience of practically all men who have made a success of life a great many changes and numerous caprices of fortune have come but few have had a riper experience along those lines than William Hoare, a millwright and miller by trade, formerly a farmer and brickmaker and at present a hardware merchant and bank director of Tekoa, Whitman county. He was born in Canada, November 1, 1848, the son of John and Catherine (Searson) Hoare, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland.

William Hoare was educated in the public schools of Canada, where his youthful days were spent. At the age of twelve years he began serving his apprenticeship in the miller and millwright trades, at which he worked six years, when he removed to Oswego, New York, where he continued working at his trade. He later went to Cleveland, Ohio, and still later to Wisconsin. In 1867 he removed to Minnesota and engaged in the logging business, purchasing a half interest in a mill at Princeton. Two years' cuts of timber lay in the river and because it could not be driven to market it had to be sold for fire wood at a great loss to the company. The third year's cut was saved, however, and reached market in good condition. In 1875 he went to Dayton, Minnesota, where he again worked at his trade. The following year Mr. Hoare turned his face westward in search of a new place in which to operate and in July of that year reached Portland, Oregon, with ten cents in his pocket. There appeared to be no chance for him

to engage in his trade in Portland but, learning that a millwright was required at Statenville, Oregon, he went there and obtained a position. After completing the work there he went to Silverton, where he secured employment in the Coolidge & McClaine flour mill. He later went to Harrisburg, where he assumed charge of the Smith & Briggs mill, his salary being one hundred and fifty dollars per month, with the provision that if he was able to turn out five hundred barrels of flour per day the amount of his salary would be increased to two hundred and fifty dollars per month. He was successful in bringing the mill up to the desired capacity and obtained the larger salary promised. In 1877 Mr. Hoare returned to Minnesota for his family and brought them back to Harrisburg, where he resumed charge of the Smith & Briggs mill. This plant he ran night and day and in his excessive toil lost his health. It was at this period that he determined to locate in Washington and, arriving in Walla Walla in January, 1878, he remained there for a short time, after which he went to Dayton and later to Almota, where he began his search for land. There he took up one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land located on Deadman creek, Garfield county, but as the mill at Almota was in need of a miller he conducted it until 1885. In that year he came to Colfax and purchased a flour mill, which he operated for about two years, when, his health again becoming impaired, he sold out his business, later becoming associated with James Bleeker and W. B. Spencer in the ownership and operation of a brickyard. In 1887 he and his partners, Messrs. Bleeker and Spencer, removed to Tacoma and installed a brickyard on Vashon island. He continued manufacturing brick at that point until 1888, when he sold out his interest.

Removing to Tekoa, Whitman county, he purchased the property on which his store now stands and in the building which he erected upon it in the spring of 1889 he opened a hardware store in partnership with William Beach, the firm name being Beach & Hoare. This establishment was the first of its kind in Tekoa. In the spring of 1889 and during the following year he bought wheat for the Pacific Coast Elevator Company. In the spring of 1890, in partnership with a Mr. Sanders, Mr. Hoare bought out the interest of Mr. Beach in the hardware business, continuing under the firm name of Hoare & Sanders. This partnership relation existed until 1894, when Mr. Hoare bought Mr. Sanders' interest and has since conducted the business independently. In addition to his hardware interests he is a stockholder and director in the Tekoa State Bank. From 1894 to 1908 Mr. Hoare was engaged in farming, having at one time seven thousand acres under cultivation. This land was situated on the Coeur d'Alene reservation in Idaho. He is still a stockholder and has served as president of the Spokane Pressed Brick Company.

At Princeton, Minnesota, in 1874, Mr. Hoare was married to Miss Carrie Wallace, a native of Canada and a daughter of John Wallace, who was born in Scotland. To this union were born four children, only one of whom, Bessie Irene, now survives. Those deceased are: Buntin; Ellen; and Fred W., who married Miss Annie Kerlin, of Iowa. His widow and son, Fred W., Jr., survive him, making their home in Tekoa.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Hoare is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, of which he is a past master, and to the chapter, in which he has occupied all the chairs, and he also belongs to the shrine and commandery at Spokane. He is likewise a member of the Knights of Pythias, having occupied all the chairs in his

lodge. In his political affiliations Mr. Hoare is a democrat and he takes a lively interest in the affairs of his party. An interesting event in his life occurred during the Chief Joseph Indian scare. Mr. Hoare was then residing in Almota and assisted in building the stockade around the Spalding Hotel at that place, furnishing the sacks for that purpose. His career has been a varied one, yet from every point of view it has been successful in spite of the many difficulties under which he has labored. By his active participation in the commercial and industrial affairs of the great northwest he has contributed in a large degree to its upbuilding and in the advancement of its interests he has always taken a deep interest. In his long connection with the business interests of Tekoa he has formed a large acquaintance among all classes of people and his business dealings have always been characterized by that sterling integrity and marked ability which have been noticeable all through his life. He belongs in the front rank of the respected and useful citizens of Tekoa.

OSCAR FRED KELLY.

Oscar Fred Kelly is a merchant and banker at Deer Park, his trade relations, however, covering a wide area, as his patronage comes to him from a distance of ten or fifteen miles. He was born in South Dakota, April 23, 1887, and is therefore yet a young man but his ability and aptitude for successful management have been tested and proven. His father, Peter J. Kelly, a native of Minnesota, was one of the pioneers of Deer Park, arriving here in 1889, at which time he turned his attention to merchandising. He erected the first store in the town and continued in business until his life's labors were ended in death. He was also one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Deer Park and one of its officers until his demise. He always took a prominent part in matters of public interest and his influence and aid were always given on the side of advancement and improvement. He manifested in his life much of the versatility and ability derived from an Irish ancestry. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eva Polford, was of English lineage and was also a native of Minnesota. She died in 1907, while Mr. Kelly passed away in 1908. Their children were: Oscar Fred; H. L., a marine in the United States navy at Bremerton, Washington; and Zora, living at Deer Park.

O. F. Kelly, whose name introduces this record, has spent the greater part of his life in the town which is still his home and after completing his education in the Deer Park high school, he entered his father's store and became his successor at his death. In 1903 the father erected a fine two-story brick block, occupying the first floor with his stock of goods, while the second floor was fitted up for lodge purposes. The store today supplies the district for a radius of ten to fifteen miles and contains a full stock of staple and fancy groceries. Everything to be found in a modern establishment can be here secured and the business methods of the proprietor are such as will bear close investigation and scrutiny. In addition to his mercantile interests he is well known in banking circles, being the president of the First State Bank at Deer Park, his associate officers being E. Enoch, vice president and F. A. Reed, cashier.

On the 28th of September, 1908, Mr. Kelly was married at Deer Park to Miss Helen Long, a daughter of J. A. Long, who is a veteran of the Civil war. He came to the west from Pennsylvania and is of English descent. He was one of the pioneers of Deer Park, where he is now living retired. Mr. Kelly is a freeholder of this place and owns considerable acreage outside. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a staunch ally of its principles. In 1908-09 he served as a member of the city council and he has been a member of the executive committee of the Commercial Club. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor commander and he also holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an active, progressive, enterprising young business man, his capabilities well entitling him to the position of leadership which he fills in the city where he makes his home.

JAMES BERRIDGE.

An inherent love of liberty and republican institutions is one of the characteristics of James Berridge who for a number of years past has engaged in the hotel business at Mead and is one of the most respected citizens of Spokane county. This instinctive feeling actuated him as a young man to offer his services and, if necessary, his life in defense of the stars and stripes, and although he was a native of a foreign land he followed the flag through many of the most hotly contested battles of the Civil war, the scars which he bears being indisputable evidence of his courage and unswerving fidelity to the Union. He was born in England in 1841, a son of James and Sarah (Bennett) Berridge. The father emigrated to America with his family, when the son James was quite young, and located in Marion county, Ohio. He died in 1883 and his wife passed away in 1855.

James Berridge grew to manhood in the Buckeye state and in the public schools received his preliminary education which has since been greatly broadened by reading and contact with the world. On October 8, 1862, in response to the call of President Lincoln, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the West. He went to the front with his regiment and participated under General Sherman in the first battle of Vicksburg and in the engagement at Arkansas Post. The regiment was then transferred to General Grant's command and took part in the battles of Grand Gulf, Thompson's Hills, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, also being present in many skirmishes. The regiment served under General Banks in the campaign along the Red river and proved one of the great fighting commands of the war. During his military service Private Berridge was wounded at different times in the arm, forehead, stomach and thigh and was taken prisoner, being obliged to spend one year and twenty-four days behind the stockades of the Confederacy. He continued in the army until after the close of the war and was honorably mustered out July 7, 1865, having at all times faithfully attempted to perform his duty. After laying aside the uniform and accouterments of war Mr. Berridge engaged in farming in Ohio. In 1885, having heard favorable reports concerning the advantages of the northwest, he came with

his family to Spokane county and on July 8, 1887, located one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which the town of Mead now stands. He continued actively as a farmer for a number of years but now devotes his attention principally to the hotel business.

On the 21st of December, 1865, in Ohio, Mr. Berridge was married to Miss Hannah Philips, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Philips. To this union sixteen children were born, twelve of whom are deceased. Those who survive are: Mrs. Laura P. Clausen; James L., who married Marguerite Service; Thomas H., who wedded Anna Pedersen; and Joseph E. Mr. Berridge is a staunch believer in the Bible and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Politically he is identified with the republican party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars and was the organizer of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Mead. He laid out the town site of Mead and has always taken an active interest in affairs of this region. He also originated the school district and served for twenty-four years most acceptably as a member of the school board. At the age of three score and ten Mr. Berridge looks back on many stirring scenes and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he assisted nobly in the greatest conflict of the nineteenth century and is one of the men whose deeds will be remembered long after the present generation has passed from the stage. He has through life been governed by a spirit of helpfulness to others and has been a true representative of progressive citizenship. The world pays tribute to men like Mr. Berridge and it is with pleasure that this simple record of a valiant soldier and true-hearted citizen is herewith presented.

CHARLES O. SNAPP.

Charles O. Snapp, the cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Springdale, is a native of Virginia, his birth having occurred in Burkes Garden, that state, on the 28th of December, 1884. He is a son of Joseph M. and Minnie L. (Smith) Snapp, who moved from Virginia to Washington in 1898, where they are still living, the father at the age of sixty-two and the mother fifty-four years of age.

Reared in the parental home, Charles O. Snapp pursued his education in his native state until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Washington. They located at Oakesdale, in which public schools he continued his studies, later attending Blair's Business College at Spokane and terminating his student days by spending two terms in Bridle Creek Academy in Virginia. Upon his return to Washington he began his career by entering the employment of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, of Spokane, remaining in the service of this company for two years. At the end of that time he went to Chewelah, where he spent six months in the First National Bank and then went to Colville and worked for eighteen months in the Bank of Colville. From there he came to his present position in the Farmers & Merchants Bank in Springdale, where he is still employed. Mr. Snapp is a capable young man, active and industrious, who energetically applies himself to the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Snapp is unmarried. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and his political support is given to the democratic party. He takes an active interest in

municipal affairs and at the present time is filling the office of city treasurer, the responsibilities of which position he is discharging in a highly commendable manner. He is interested in the development of both the town and county and forwards on every opportunity the work of the Commercial Club of which he is a member.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CAMPBELL.

Benjamin Franklin Campbell, who established and owns the company organized as the Pullman Implement Company and now conducted under his name, was born in Fredonia, Kansas, on August 10, 1872, his parents being Wiley and Elizabeth (Morgan) Campbell, both natives of Illinois.

Reared in his native town to the age of twenty years, Benjamin Franklin Campbell acquired his preliminary education in its common schools. In 1892 he accompanied a brother to Whitman county, locating upon a ranch in the cultivation of which he assisted for five or six years thereafter. As he was desirous of acquiring a better education, in the fall of 1892 he matriculated in the Washington State College, continuing to pursue his studies during the winter months, while he farmed in the summers until 1897. During the succeeding winter he taught a country school, but in the spring decided to turn his attention to commercial pursuits and took a subagency for the Deering Harvester Company for Pullman. He gave this up in about a year and took a position with J. T. Lobaugh & Company, implement dealers, but he subsequently withdrew from the service of this company and entered the employ of the McCormick Harvester Company as traveling salesman. He continued in their service until 1901, when he went to work for S. A. Ferguson & Son, hardware and implement dealers at Dayton, Washington. At the expiration of three years he left their employ and took a position as collector with the International Harvester Company. Having been engaged in the implement business for about seven years in various capacities, he felt qualified to open an establishment of his own, being convinced that he was fully able to meet any situation or condition that might arise in the operation of such a place. Therefore, in 1905, he severed his connection with the International Harvester Company and established the Pullman Implement Company, now doing business under the firm style of B. F. Campbell, of which he is sole proprietor. During the seven years he has been conducting this enterprise Mr. Campbell has manifested the qualities that assure success in commercial activities. He has a full line of such machines and implements as are deemed essential to the modern agriculturist, all of high standard and representing the best factories in the country. His business is operated in strict accordance with the highest principles of commercial integrity, his methods at all times bearing the closest inspection and scrutiny. As a result he has met with a full measure of success, his annual sales having shown a marked increase from year to year, and he is building up a strong, permanent following among the agriculturists of this vicinity.

Pullman was the scene of Mr. Campbell's marriage on April 28, 1898, to Miss Tillie Peterman, a native of Kansas and a daughter of J. K. Peterman, and they are the parents of two daughters, Nellie June, born June 17, 1899, and Laura Pearl, born March 15, 1901.



B. F. CAMPBELL.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Artisans and the Loyal Order of Moose, while in politics he is a republican. Among his fellow townsmen Mr. Campbell is known as a thoroughly reliable business man, progressive citizen and staunch friend, which substantial qualities well entitle him to be numbered among the representative residents of the community.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Thomas Graham, who is successfully engaged in the operation of a ranch near Arden, in Stevens county, is officially identified with a number of the flourishing enterprises of Colville. He is a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred in Monaghan county on the 21st of June, 1868, his parents being Thomas and Rosana (Monaghan) Graham. During his early childhood the parents emigrated to the United States, settling on a ranch in the vicinity of Colville, in the cultivation of which the father engaged until his death in 1883. The mother passed away in 1904.

When old enough to begin his education Thomas Graham was placed in the Sisters' school in the old mission near Colville, but later attended the public schools in Colville. Circumstances were such that it was necessary for him to lay aside his text-books at the age of thirteen years and assist his father in the work of the fields. The next year his duties and responsibilities were greatly increased by the death of his father, and during the succeeding thirteen years he remained on the ranch, which he cultivated for his mother. In 1895 he went to British Columbia and engaged in mining for six years. At the end of that time he returned to Colville, settling on three hundred and twenty acres of land and has since devoted his time to its cultivation, his efforts having been rewarded in a most gratifying manner. In 1912 Mr. Graham purchased a large farm near Arden, Stevens county, where he now resides and thus he has become one of the important ranchmen of his community. In addition Mr. Graham is interested in a mining claim in the metaline copper country, the future of which he considers to be most promising.

On the 9th of January, 1900, at Spokane, Washington, Mr. Graham was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Finnegan, a daughter of Patrick and Mary Aune Finnegan, and they have become the parents of five children: Mary Rose, Agnes Terresa, John Robert, Catherine Helen and Thomas Patrick.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Graham are communicants of the Roman Catholic church in the faith of which they are rearing their children. Politically he is a democrat and takes an active interest in all governmental matters, and has several times been a delegate to the county conventions, while at the present time he is serving his second term as a director in school district, No. 160. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, being an active member of each organization. He has always been numbered among the enterprising and progressive men of the county, and has at all times most enthusiastically championed the organization of the farmers for mutual benefit and protection, and was one of the incorporators of the Farmers' Cooperative store in Colville and is now one of the directors. He was also one of the organizers of the Colville Loan

& Trust Company, and is a director of the Stevens County Producers' Association. All these are well established and thriving institutions of commercial activity.

Mr. Graham is one of those who realize that farming is a business, and that its success is as dependent upon system and method in the direction of every department and detail as a commercial enterprise, and it is by reason of his recognition of this fact that he has attained the position he holds among the ranchmen not only of his community but of the county.

VICTOR DESSERT.

The work which Victor Dessert performed in connection with the improvement of Spokane and the upbuilding of the Inland Empire entitles him to more than passing notice in this history. His was a busy and useful life, which contributed largely to the work of public progress as well as to individual success. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine, on the 28th of June, 1856, and came to America in 1872, when sixteen years of age, at which time he took up his abode in Cincinnati. He afterward went to St. Louis, where he secured employment and also attended school, although his educational opportunities were somewhat limited. He left St. Louis to go to Louisiana, where for a time he had charge of a plantation upon which over one thousand negroes were working. From the south he made his way to Colorado and engaged in railroad work near Leadville and afterward conducted a general blacksmithing business at that place. He arrived on the Pacific coast in 1875 and was thereafter closely connected with its progress and upbuilding. He took charge of the blacksmith work along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, then in the course of construction, and afterward went to Walla Walla in the interests of the same company. He worked there and in other coast towns, always following blacksmithing, and in that way, through his unfaltering industry and capable management, acquired a small fortune. This he invested in the brewery business at Sprague when in 1881 he took up his permanent abode in Spokane. In the same year, however, he engaged in some mining deals in the Coeur d'Alenes and thus lost eighteen thousand dollars, which left him practically penniless. With resolute purpose and unfaltering courage, however, he went to work again and as his labors brought him financial returns he made investments in Spokane real estate, so that at his death his holdings amounted to practically three-quarters of a million dollars. His later years were devoted entirely to the management of his real-estate and building operations. He first platted and disposed of what is now known as "Dessert's five acre tract addition." In 1885 he built the first hotel erected in Spokane, known as the Russ House, situated on the present location of the Pacific Hotel. Two years later he replaced the original structure with the Pacific Hotel on the same site but it was burned in the great fire of 1889. In May, 1890, he began the rebuilding of the present Pacific Hotel and later added two additions to it. When opened it was the finest hostelry in the northwest and is still so regarded by many of the ranchers and old settlers throughout the Inland Empire. In 1888 he built the Cliff House, which is said to be about the only piece of property he ever sold. Ten years later he erected the Victor block on Wall street, running through from Sprague to First avenue, and in 1904 put up the Dessert block, situated at

the corner of Riverside and Bernard. Two years before this he had purchased the Van Houten block, known as the Pacific Halls, and later he instituted extensive improvements on that property. He also owned various unimproved lots in Spokane. In all of his investments he displayed remarkably sound judgment and keen sagacity and his success placed him with the foremost owners of real estate in the city.

On the 4th of June, 1890, in Spokane, Mr. Dessert was united in marriage to Miss Louise Marschante, who also came from his native country of Alsace-Lorraine. They became the parents of a son, Victor, who was born on the 11th of June, 1891, and is now engaged administrating the estate in Spokane. Mr. Dessert did not belong to any orders or clubs but his business and social relations brought him a wide acquaintance and gained for him the high esteem of all who knew him. He passed away March 8, 1907. The large amount of property which he left to his family was a tangible evidence of his life of well directed energy, thrift and determination. He never had occasion to regret his resolution to come to the new world, for here he found the opportunities that he sought and in their improvement rose to prominence.

HENRY M. LANCASTER.

Henry M. Lancaster, who is one of the prominent and very successful mining engineers located in Spokane, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 1st of May, 1875, a son of William S. and Mary (McKee) Lancaster. The father, whose birth occurred in England in 1833, came to America with his parents in 1847, locating immediately in Keokuk. Six years later he went to California while the gold excitement was still drawing settlers to that state. Subsequently he went to the north-western part of the country and was one of the foremost pioneers of this section, engaging in freighting back and forth into Idaho and Montana. Finally he settled permanently in Rathdrum, Idaho, in 1888, and his death occurred in that place on the 23d of August, 1903. His name stands out prominently among those who did much for the development of the great northwest and much credit is given him by all historians of that section for the activities which owe their inception to his initiative.

Henry M. Lancaster received his education in the public schools of South Dakota and Idaho and subsequently in the University of Idaho, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1902 with the degree of E. M. Thus prepared for a professional career he immediately started out to earn his own livelihood, his first employment being with the War Eagle Mine at Rossland, British Columbia and at the Trail Smelter, Trail, British Columbia. In March, 1905, he became associated as engineer with Larson & Greenough at their Morning Mine, Mullan, Idaho, and when they disposed of it to the Federal M. & S. Company, Mr. Lancaster became connected with this latter company. He remained in their employ until August, 1906, when he opened an office at Wallace, Idaho, and entered upon an independent career as mining engineer. In April, 1906, he was elected city engineer for a term of two years. He remained in that town until February, 1911, when he removed to Spokane, where he has since had offices in the Hutton building. He devotes his entire attention strictly to mining engineering, and because of his unremitting labor, conscientious attention and persistent energy in all

that pertains to his business undertakings, he is considered one of the most reliable mining engineers in this city.

On the 10th of July, 1905, Mr. Lancaster was married to Miss Grace M. Baldwin of Rathdrum, Idaho. She is a daughter of Warren W. and Silina (Graney) Baldwin, who were among the early settlers of Rathdrum. Mr. Lancaster holds membership in the Rathdrum Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in Lodge No. 21, of the Knights of Pythias of Trail, British Columbia. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and several other technical societies and clubs.

HENRY SHERIDAN McCLURE.

Henry Sheridan McClure, a member of the legislature, agriculturist and business man, was born in Lane county, Oregon, on the 23d of August, 1865, his parents being William H. and Amanda (Callison) McClure, natives of Indiana and Illinois respectively. He is a grandson of Vincent S. McClure and Gilmore Callison. The father crossed the plains in 1853 with ox teams, and from that time made his home in the northwest.

Henry S. McClure acquired his education in the public schools of Oregon and at the same time worked on the home farm. In 1880, when he was but fifteen years of age, his parents removed to Whitman county, five miles west of Palouse, where the father took up a homestead claim and Henry McClure again attended school. In 1884 he began working on a farm and was thus engaged for two years before purchasing one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the homestead and cultivating it independently. As he was financially able to do so he increased his holdings until he owned three hundred and twenty acres, all of which had been brought under a high state of cultivation and was proving highly productive. In 1905, however, he removed to Garfield, Washington, and engaged in the livery business. The following year he retired from that and again devoted his attention to his farm. In 1907 he engaged in the meat market business for two years and then was again busily occupied with the management of his agricultural pursuits. In 1911 he became manager of the Garfield Union Warehouse Company. At one time he engaged in stock-raising on six hundred and forty acres of land and in that met with the success which has attended the greater number of his efforts. He is a stockholder and director in the Garfield Town & Rural Telephone Company, of which he was at one time secretary and manager.

In Whitman county, in 1887, Mr. McClure was married to Miss Nancy E. Hodgen, a daughter of Jacob and Martha (Thurman) Hodgen. To this union four children were born: Edith L. and Velma B., who have died; and Henry A. and Neal C., both of whom are residing at home.

In politics Mr. McClure gives his support to the republican party and has been most active in its circles both in Whitman county and throughout the state of Washington. He has served as member of the school board for several terms, and from 1906 to 1909 was mayor of Garfield and represented the eighth district in the state legislature from 1909 to 1911. In religious faith he holds membership in the Christian church of which he is a trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Farmers' Union and Garfield Lodge, No. 51, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in

which organization he has held all the chairs. His labors in behalf of the public welfare as well as of the individual interests are effective and practical. He is a man of strongly marked character who has come to be recognized as a forceful element in the community, and his sterling personal traits of character have won him the high regard of all with whom he has been associated.

HON. WILLIAM CHARLES McCOY.

Hon. William Charles McCoy, mayor of Oakesdale, Whitman county, Washington, is a man who has, through a varied career, gained broad experience and brings to the office, which he is now holding with distinction to himself and satisfaction to his constituents and the city generally, those qualities of executive ability which are so necessary in connection with official duties of that character. He was born in Benton county, Oregon, September 2, 1856, a son of James F. and Margaret (Haptonstall) McCoy, natives of Indiana and Ohio respectively. In 1853 the parents removed to the Pacific coast, laboriously crossing the plains by the old method of ox teams, and located in Oregon.

William Charles McCoy spent his boyhood days in Oregon, where he attended the public schools and obtained a good education. In 1877 the family removed to Whitman county, Washington, and took up a government homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and also one hundred and sixty acres under the timber culture laws, where the town of Oakesdale now stands. After remaining a short time in Washington William McCoy returned to Oregon where he finished his education by taking a course in Philomath College. During this time Mr. McCoy taught school to pay for his education. From 1881 until 1883 he clerked in a store and in the spring of 1884 removed to a farm located on the present site of Oakesdale, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits in connection with his father and brothers. In 1885 the town of Oakesdale was laid out and Mr. McCoy with his brother-in-law and father-in-law built the first store in the town and engaged in the general merchandising business. This firm continued from 1886 until 1890 under the style of Henkel, McCoy & Company. In 1890 Mr. McCoy sold out his interest in the business and, having faith in the future of the town, installed an electric light plant and conducted it until 1892. From 1892 to 1896 he was engaged in the raising of stock and in the latter year embarked in the livery business which he followed until 1906. Since that time he and his brother have operated twelve hundred acres of land.

Mr. McCoy was married at Philomath, Oregon, in June, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Henkel, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Woods) Henkel, both born in Ohio. To this union were born three children: Libbie, now Mrs. E. M. Brower, of Sandpoint, Idaho, who has one daughter; and Addie and Neil, both residing at home. Politically Mr. McCoy is loyal in his allegiance to the republican party. He has taken an active interest in politics, and in the fall of 1904 was elected to the position of county commissioner and served in that capacity six years. He served as a member of the state legislature in 1910 and 1911 and in addition to his present office of mayor has several times before served his city in the capacity of councilman and has been a member of the school board for twelve years. His fraternal affiliation is limited to membership in the Masonic lodge. He is a member

of the United Brethren church, which was the first church to be built and maintained in Oakesdale. In point of business ability, loyalty to his town and community, and service in various public offices the Hon. William Charles McCoy is one of the most prominent and valued citizens of Whitman county. Always taking a deep interest in those affairs which make for the betterment of a community along business, social and educational lines, he has formed a wide and close acquaintanceship. In his political connection with his county and state he has always performed valiant service for the town, county and commonwealth of which he is a citizen. It is altogether probable that in Whitman county there will be found no man who in point of the various phases of service which he has rendered to the public could conscientiously lay claim to a more distinctly honorable and successful career than that of the Hon. W. C. McCoy.

ANDREW LAIDLAW.

Various corporate interests claim the attention and profit by the cooperation of Andrew Laidlaw, who is operating extensively in the coal lands of the northwest, being financially interested in many of the leading mines of this section. In developing the natural resources of the district, he is also contributing to the permanent up-building of the country which always has its root in business activity.

He was born upon a farm near Drumbo, Ontario, Canada, March 2, 1864, and following his father's death, which occurred ten years later, accompanied the family on their removal to Woodstock, Oxford county, Ontario, where he acquired a common and high school education. When his text-books were put aside, he turned his attention to the printing business, learning the trade, and at the age of twenty-one, he was business manager and part owner of the leading newspaper of Woodstock. He thus early showed forth the elemental strength of his character and called into activity the salient energies and possibilities of his nature. He remained in Woodstock until 1892, when he disposed of his interest in the printing business to his partner and removed to Galt, Ontario, where he purchased the leading newspaper of that town, and soon afterward began the publication of the first daily paper in the city of Galt. All this time he was becoming more and more widely acquainted with the country and its possibilities, and after six years, decided to try his fortune in the west.

Since 1898 he has resided continuously in Spokane. Prior to his arrival he had conducted a brokerage business in Rossland stocks, and upon coming to this city, he again entered the brokerage field. Mr. Laidlaw, while thus operating, went east and raised capital to the amount of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in order to acquire a number of copper properties in the Boundary country near Greenwood and Phoenix, British Columbia, and he erected the standard pyrite smelter at Boundary Falls, British Columbia, now owned by the Dominion Copper Company. While promoting this enterprise, Mr. Laidlaw was in Greenwood for the greater part of a year or more. He became interested in coal lands in the Crow's Nest district in British Columbia in 1902, and has been actively interested in coal lands and coal stocks since that time, his holdings in British Columbia and Alberta coal properties now being very large. Among the different companies with which he is connected,



ANDREW LAIDLAW

are the following: Jasper Park Collieries, Limited; Coal Securities, Limited; Royal Collieries, Limited; Oyster Harbor Collieries, Limited; Galbraith Coal Company, Limited; Durham Collieries, Limited; Colfax Coal & Coke Company; People's Coal Company, Limited; The Alberta Coal & Coke Company; and Princeton Collieries, Limited. Mr. Laidlaw is the secretary and treasurer of the Imperial Investment Company of Spokane, the ownership of which he shares with Mrs. Laidlaw, and is the principal owner of the Clay Products Company of Spokane.

In 1889 Andrew Laidlaw was married at Hamilton, Ontario, to Miss Clara Laird, and they have two daughters, Ellenore and Phyllis. Theirs is a home of culture, furnished with everything that wealth can secure, and refined taste suggests. It is said that every man has a hobby, and if this is so, Mr. Laidlaw's is horses, for he has a great admiration for horses and in his stables he has some of the finest heavy harness and saddle horses in America.

Such a record as Mr. Laidlaw has made, needs little comment. Without special family or pecuniary advantages at the outset of his career, he has made continuous progress, his success being attributable largely to the fact that he has thoroughly mastered everything that he has undertaken and has thus been equipped for further progress. He has never studied any question from but one standpoint, and has thus been enabled to base his opinions upon clear understanding, taking into consideration possibilities as well as existing conditions. Sound judgment has been the basis of his profitable investments, making his name a conspicuous one in mining circles in the northwest.

GEORGE P. TURNER.

The late George P. Turner was one of Lincoln county's most estimable pioneer citizens. He was born in Macklefield, England, on the 24th of July, 1822, his parents being John and Elizabeth Turner, who passed their entire lives in the mother country.

The first eighteen years in the life of George P. Turner were passed in his native land, where he acquired a good common school education. While still in his early youth he came to the conclusion that the United States afforded better advantages for enterprising young men than were to be found in his own country, and in 1839 he took passage for America. He first located at Rochester, New York, where he remained for several years, in various vocations. From there he went to Burlington, Iowa, and resided for three years carrying on a large boot and shoe establishment, and in 1850 he crossed the plains to the goldfields of California. During the succeeding ten years he devoted his energies to such occupations as were afforded on the Pacific coast at that time, but having been trained to habits of thrift he was dissatisfied with this mode of living. Therefore, in 1860, he returned to Iowa and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, devoting his entire energies to general farming and stock-raising with varying degrees of success for twenty-five years. At the expiration of that period he disposed of his property there and together with his wife and family crossed the plains to the northwest, with Washington as his destination on this occasion. Upon his arrival he located in Lincoln county, filing on a homestead in the vicinity of Davenport. He applied himself to the development

and improvement of his place until his death on the 18th of October, 1894. His long years of experience and progressive yet practical ideas enabled Mr. Turner to succeed in his activities and he became recognized as one of the most capable and prosperous ranchmen in the community. He was in many ways a most unusual man, of strong character and marked individuality. He had traveled extensively and read broadly on a variety of subjects and was well informed on all modern topics of interest. Keen observation and deep thinking had caused him to form very decided opinions on many subjects and his advice was often sought by his large circle of acquaintances who placed the most implicit confidence in his judgment.

On the 8th of May, 1860, in Louisa county, Iowa, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Dotson, a daughter of Bazzel S. and Mary (Davison) Dotson, natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania. The parents came to Iowa in 1844, and there the father followed the cooper's trade in early days and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. Nine children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Turner, four of whom are deceased. Those who lived to attain maturity are as follows: Mary Adaline, the wife of Walter Mann, of Everett, Washington; and Arthur Hampton, George A., and Mark E., all of whom are residents of Davenport; and H. C. who is mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work. Those deceased are as follows: Laura I., the wife of William Rambo; Elmer E.; Harry; and Florence A., wife of A. T. Greene, of Waterville, Washington. There are also nine living grandchildren in the Turner family: Dale Greene; Earl and Florence Rambo; and Florence, Cecil, Beatrice, Russell, Vera and Harold Turner.

Mr. Turner was reared in the faith of the Church of England, but in later life he affiliated with the Presbyterian church of which his wife was also a member. He was a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and in politics he was a republican. Although he was never an aspirant to public honors or the emoluments of office he took an active interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of his community, and always gave his unqualified indorsement to every progressive movement. His death was the occasion of deep and widespread mourning among all who knew him, as he was a man of many sterling qualities, which had been thoroughly tested and never found wanting during the long period of his residence in this county. He is survived by his widow who continues to make her home on the ranch, which she has witnessed develop from a tract of unbroken prairie into a beautiful farm, equipped with all modern improvements and facilities.

EDWIN EUGENE PADDOCK.

Prominently identified with the mercantile trade of Whitman county, Washington, is Edwin Eugene Paddock, conducting a general mercantile business at Farmington. He was born in Herkimer county, New York, March 30, 1851, a son of Frederick and Emily (Smith) Paddock, both natives of that state. The Paddock family was established in this country in the ante-Revolutionary days and the subject of this review is a grandson of Samuel Paddock, of Connecticut, and a descendant of John Paddock, of the same state, who was born in 1754 and was a soldier in the war for independence.

Edwin E. Paddock was educated in the district schools of New York, finishing at Winfield Academy. In 1865 he entered the employ of the Remington Gun Company at Ilion, New York, remaining for two years. He then took a course in Whites-town Seminary and at Madison Business College. In 1868 he went to New York city where he was employed in a watch factory until 1871, when he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he secured employment in the Cornell Watch factory, remaining until in 1873. He then removed to California, settling in Merced county securing employment there in an express office. In 1879 he drove overland to Farmington, Whitman county, Washington, and during the first winter of his residence in this state he carried the mail between Farmington and Moscow. In July, 1880, he built and established the first drug and jewelry store in Farmington. In 1882, while conducting that enterprise, he engaged in the implement trade and continued in these lines of business until in 1896. During 1895, however, he embarked in the notion and grocery business but, securing a good opportunity to sell the drug and implement business did so in 1896. In that year his store and entire stock was destroyed by fire, but he immediately resumed business in the general mercantile line, being still thus engaged. He has been successful in his operations and has added from time to time to his stock and fixtures until at present he has one of the largest stores in the county.

Mr. Paddock was married, in Farmington, Washington, in 1881, to Miss Anna A. Brand, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Dr. John M. Brand, formerly of Kentucky. They have become the parents of three children, all yet at home, Anna Albra, Fred E. and Maude. In his political views Mr. Paddock is a democrat. He has been active as a politician, having held the position of postmaster from 1880 until 1886, and from 1894 until 1898. He has also been mayor of Farmington for two terms, as well as a member of the school board for several terms. Possessing broad business knowledge and experience and taking an active interest in civic, political and educational affairs, Mr. Paddock has become extremely well and favorably known throughout Whitman county where he is respected by all who know him. His business and official career has been successful and in his activities in the various lines in which he has conspicuously figured he has contributed in no small degree to the advancement of civilization and well being of the county and city of which he is a resident.

PATRICK HENRY WALL.

Patrick Henry Wall has by reason of his capabilities become recognized as one of the successful lumbermen of Kootenai county, of which he has been a resident for eleven years. He was born at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, January 5, 1865, a son of Michael and Johanna (Kane) Wall. When he was still a child his parents removed to Wisconsin, where thereafter they made their home.

The public schools of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, provided Patrick Henry Wall with a good practical education. At the age of eighteen years he laid aside his textbooks and began to work in the lumber woods of Wisconsin. In 1893 he entered the service of the Meehan Lumber Company, of Thief River, Minnesota, in the

capacity of superintendent of their mill, continuing with them for seven years. At the end of that time he came to Harrison as sales agent for the St. Joe Lumber Company of that place. Enterprising and capable, as well as thoroughly trustworthy, he early gave evidence of possessing more than average executive ability and was subsequently advanced until he became president of the company, which position he still holds. Mr. Wall is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, having begun when only a youth in the woods. He has worked in every department, devoting his entire time acquiring an intelligent knowledge not only of lumber and the markets but of forestry in general. In 1905 he organized the Lane Lumber Company, of which he has been the president and manager ever since its incorporation.

On the 6th of October, 1909, Mr. Wall was married to Miss Ella M. Kingsley, of Spokane, Washington, and they have become the parents of one son, Patrick Henry, Jr., whose birth occurred in September, 1910.

Mr. Wall makes his home in Harrison, which has been his headquarters ever since settling in the state, and among whose citizens he numbers many friends, who esteem him not only for his business ability, but because of his many fine personal qualities.

MICHAEL K. WALL.

Michael K. Wall, a brother of Patrick Henry Wall, with whom he has been associated during the entire period of his business career, was born in Stafford Springs, Connecticut, August 21, 1869.

He was educated in the public schools of Chippewa Falls, following which he engaged in the lumber business, going to Thief River, Minnesota, with his brother, as bookkeeper and cashier of the Meehan Lumber Company. He is now secretary of the Lane Lumber Company as well as the St. Joe Lumber Company, both of Harrison.

Mr. Wall was married on the 28th of June, 1910, to Miss Agnes C. McEntee, a daughter of Patrick McEntee. One child has been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Wall, a daughter, Agnes May, whose birth occurred on May 2, 1911.

Mr. Wall is a resident of Harrison among whose citizens he is highly regarded. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and he is also a member of the Knights of Columbus of Coeur d'Alene.

WILLIAM HUNTLEY.

William Huntley, vice president of the Exchange National Bank, is recognized in business circles as a man of keen discernment and of marked sagacity, as is evidenced in the judicious investments which he has made and which have returned to him the gratifying rewards of industry, sound judgment and capable management. Various business projects have profited by his cooperation and his ability to control important and intricate interests, and he is today one of the prominent representatives of financial affairs in Spokane. He has displayed both originality and initiative in the handling of his business interests, which he has recently incorporated under the name of



WILLIAM HUNTLEY

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the Huntley Investment Company, in which equal shares are held by his wife, their ten children and himself.

Mr. Huntley was born in Pike county, Illinois, September 19, 1858, a son of Alonzo and Paulina (Smith) Huntley. The latter is still living but the father died in 1899. The son enjoyed but limited educational opportunities, for when only nine years of age he took his place as a regular hand in the fields. At ten years of age he was herding cattle and he remained upon the home farm until he had completed his first two decades of life. The last ten years of that period were spent in Missouri, to which state his parents had removed about 1868. At length he started out in life on his own account and took up the occupation to which he was reared, following farming in Missouri until the spring of 1884, when he removed west to the Palouse country, settling near Endicott, Washington. There he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land and used all his rights. He next engaged in the live-stock business, in which he continued until about 1909. As he prospered he also extended his efforts in other directions, became interested in a bank at Colfax, established the bank at Endicott and became owner of a store at St. John and another at Colfax, both of which he still owns in addition to six thousand acres of valuable land in the Palouse country. He has operated even more largely along business lines in Spokane. He was connected with the establishment of the Powell-Sanders Company of this city, of which he is still a director, and when the capital stock of the Exchange National Bank was raised from two hundred and fifty to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars he bought in, became a director and has served as vice president of the bank during the past four years. The capital stock of the Exchange National Bank was later raised to one million dollars, and Mr. Huntley is now the largest stockholder in this institution. He is president of the Mechanics Loan & Trust Company; president of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of this city; secretary of the Inland Brewery Company; secretary of the Boise Brewery Company; and a director and stockholder of the American Building Company. He also has extensive interests in other institutions and business enterprises of Spokane and his cooperation is a prized factor in the management and support of business projects.

On the 4th of January, 1883, when in Missouri, Mr. Huntley was united in marriage to Miss Emma Langford, of Audrain county, that state. Twelve children have been born unto them, of whom ten are living. The married daughter, Grace Lorean, became the wife of Ira Hunt in 1907 and lives with her husband at No. 1604 Fourth avenue. The other children are: Jesse Blain, a trustee of the Huntley Investment Company; Mabel Frances; Carl Raymond, aged nineteen; Lawrence Platt, a youth of seventeen; Eunice Leta, who is fourteen years old; Elva Dean, aged thirteen; Emma Lilly, who is ten years of age; and Ralph William and Clarke Valentine, who are eight and six years of age respectively. It is said that when Mr. and Mrs. Huntley were married her parents were reluctant to give their consent because of the meager financial resources of the prospective husband, whose sole possessions consisted of a team of mules. This opposition was overcome, however, and two years after their marriage the young couple started for the Palouse country and, as previously stated, preempted a claim four miles west of Endicott. Subsequently they occupied a home about a mile from that town for fifteen years or until they came to Spokane in 1902. In the meantime Mr. Huntley had given ample demonstration of his worth and resourcefulness in business and in July, 1910, he organized the Huntley Investment Company, of which he is a trustee, a unique corporation providing

against the division, distribution or dissolution of the Huntley estate and retaining Mr. Huntley as manager for twenty years. Arrangements were made for the distribution of the income among the husband, wife and ten children, each receiving equal shares save that the special provision has been made that Mrs. Huntley's income shall never be less than three hundred dollars a month for herself and one thousand dollars a year for each of her seven minor children. The company was incorporated for one million, two hundred thousand dollars, the incorporators being William Huntley, Emma V. Huntley, Jesse B. Huntley, the eldest son, and Edwin T. Coman, president of the Exchange National Bank. Its trustees for the first six months were William Huntley, Jesse B. Huntley and Edwin T. Coman. The incorporation is for a period of fifty years and its objects and purposes are, generally, to buy, sell, encumber and otherwise deal in real and personal property, lands, mines, mill sites, town sites, irrigation ditches, stocks, bonds and negotiable paper. The stockholders are empowered to increase the number of trustees from time to time, this provision enabling them to make places on the board for such of the children as may develop sufficient interest and ability to justify the appointment as they grow to maturity, Mr. Huntley taking this method of stimulating the interest of his sons that they may eventually assume the management of the estate for themselves and their sisters. At the end of the twenty-year period in which Mr. Huntley is to serve as manager, the Mechanics Loan & Trust Company, of which he is president, is directed to assign and deliver to each living child or to direct descendants of such as are not living, their respective interests in the one million dollars of trustee stock. One feature of Mr. Huntley's business that has ever awakened surprise and admiration among his associates and colleagues is his remarkably retentive memory. He has never kept an ordinary system of bookkeeping and but few memorandums, relying entirely upon his memory not only for the principal features of his business but also for the details connected with every transaction. He seems to have almost intuitive perception as to the value of a business situation or the opportunity for investment.

In his political views Mr. Huntley is a republican and during his residence in Whitman county served as county commissioner. He belongs to the Masonic lodge and also holds membership with the Elks and the Spokane Club. His is one of the life records which make the history of the western country read almost like a romance. There have seemed to be no setbacks in his career, his path on the contrary being marked by continuous progress, bringing him at last to rank with the millionaire residents of Spokane and the Inland Empire.

FRANK M. WINSHIP.

Frank M. Winship, who is one of the well known business men of Saint Maries, having been identified with the mercantile interests here for the past eight years, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in La Crosse on the 16th of September, 1854, and is a son of George D. and Abigail H. (Bailey) Winship. In the maternal line he belongs to an exceedingly long lived family, his grandfather Bailey having attained the age of one hundred years and four months at the time of his demise. During his very early boyhood the family residence was changed to Minnesota, where the parents thereafter made their home.

As he was very young when his people removed from Wisconsin, Frank M. Winship is indebted to the public-school system of Minnesota for his education. His school days were terminated at the age of fourteen years when he apprenticed himself to the printing trade, his period of service continuing until 1872. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked as a compositor for eight years, subsequently removing to Grafton, North Dakota, where he embarked in the newspaper business as editor of the Grafton News. In 1888 Mr. Winship again started westward, this time locating in Sprague, Washington, becoming editor of the Sprague Herald, with which publication he was identified for eight years. Disposing of his paper, he went to Spokane and bought out The Quick Job Printing Establishment, conducting this until the spring of 1902. He then sold his business to Frank Gregg, the present owner, and during the following year did not engage in anything. In the spring of 1903 Mr. Winship came to Saint Maries and became associated with M. C. Henderson in buying out the mercantile business of M. D. Wright. This enterprise, which was incorporated in 1905 with F. M. Winship, president, and M. C. Henderson, secretary and treasurer, has ever since been conducted under the firm name of Winship & Henderson. It is one of the thriving concerns of the town and is enjoying a large and constantly growing patronage.

On the 20th of October, 1875, Mr. Winship was married to Miss Mattie J. Simonds, a daughter of Thomas Simonds of Long Prairie, Minnesota. One child was born of this union, Nellie A., who married Mr. M. C. Henderson and has one son, Frank C., who is a lad of six years.

Fraternally Mr. Winship is a member of the Masonic order being a member of the Royal Arch chapter, of Sprague, Washington, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, having joined this organization in 1888. He has passed through all of the chairs of this lodge and is now a member of the Red Cross Lodge, No. 28, Spokane, Washington. Mr. Winship is public-spirited and always takes an active and helpful interest in all political affairs. He served as a member of the board of aldermen while living in Sprague, and represented his district in the Idaho legislature in the sessions of 1909 and 1910, while at the present time he is a member of the board of trustees of Saint Maries, in which capacity he is giving efficient service.

JOHN MITCHELL McLEAN.

Well and favorably known among those who have been interested in various enterprises in Washington is John Mitchell McLean, whose parents were Joseph W. and Rebecca (Davidson) McLean, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. In 1852 the parents cast in their lot with a large party of enterprising citizens of the middle west who crossed the plains to the Pacific slope. They made the journey with ox teams and the trip required six months. The family settled in the Willamette valley. The son, John Mitchell McLean, was born in Lane county, Oregon, May 30, 1855, and was educated in the public schools of that state. In 1871 he began giving his entire attention to assisting his father at home on the farm where they raised wheat and oats, bred cattle and horses, and also operated a hop yard for five years. In 1878 the son removed overland to Whitman county, Washington,

and took up a government homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on Pine creek where he lived and in the process of time secured his patent from the United States government. He was a successful farmer and from time to time increased his holdings of land until he was operating five hundred and forty acres. In 1888 he was elected sheriff and served until 1893, or two terms, when he removed to Oakesdale and became vice president of the Commercial State Bank, a position which he continued to hold until 1895, when he sold his banking interests and returned to his farm, where he remained actively engaged in his agricultural pursuits until 1900, when he again came to Oakesdale and retired from active business life. In 1905 he removed with his family to Spokane for the purpose of giving his children better school advantages but in 1909 returned to the farm, the actual work of which, however, is carried on by a renter. From 1905 until 1908 he was interested in real estate. He was one of the incorporators of the Commercial State Bank in 1891 and was interested in the local telephone company.

Mr. McLean was married, in Whitman county, Washington, in 1887, to Miss Laura I. Scott, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Charles B. and Sarah (Barnett) Scott, both of whom were born in Virginia. To this union were born two children, Ruth Orphe and Joseph Scott. In his political views Mr. McLean is a democrat. In addition to his several years' of service as sheriff he served as councilman in Oakesdale for three terms and has long been a member of the school board. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order of which he is past master, is a Royal Arch Mason and also is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He belongs to the United Artisans, the Woodmen of the World and the Farmers Union. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church and they are actively interested in the work of that religious body.

During his long residence in the comparatively new state of Washington Mr. McLean has witnessed many changes, experienced not a few hardships and it has fallen to his lot to take an active and important part in the building up of the present splendid civilization which this state now enjoys. Actively engaged in business for so many years, in connection with agricultural and banking interests, and holding various offices of public trust, he has gained a large circle of warm friends living in all parts of the county. His efforts have been untiring, the advancement of the interests of his county being always kept in view. There are indeed a large number of prominent men in Whitman county by the combined efforts of whom the present condition of prosperity and advancement has been brought about, and on this honored list the name of John Mitchell McLean is prominently written.

RUSSELL F. BLACKWELL.

Prominently associated with various business enterprises in the Inland Empire Russell F. Blackwell, vice president and general manager of the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad, and a resident of Spirit Lake, Idaho, belongs to the younger generation of business men who have risen rapidly to the top by virtue of their willingness to work, their spirit of fortitude and their determination to win. He is only thirty-three years of age, his birth having occurred March 8, 1879, in Driftwood, Pennsylvania. His parents are Fred A. and Isabella (Bell) Blackwell. After

an elementary education in the public schools of his native town he attended the business university at Rochester, New York, and at the age of fifteen commenced to work securing a position in the supply store of the Lumbering Company at North Bend, Pennsylvania. At seventeen he was promoted to the position of manager of the supply store continuing in this capacity for three years. He then entered his father's employment assisting him in the management of a lumber business in Pennsylvania and by the end of 1903 had charge of the lumbering and railroad work in Potter and Clinton counties in that state. In 1904 he came to Coeur d'Alene and associated himself with his father, acting as manager of the Coeur d'Alene & Spokane Railroad for four years. At the time of its merger with the Spokane & Inland Electric Railway Company in 1908 he resigned his position and came to Spirit Lake and here assumed active part in the construction of the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad, becoming the vice president and manager of the company, the position which he still holds. He is financially interested in various business enterprises being a director of the bank of Spirit Lake, vice president and director of the Panhandle Lumber Company and vice president and director of the Spirit Lake Land Company. Watchful of every opportunity which has come within the scope of his activities he has made steady progress in building up his career and is accounted one of the substantial and reliable business men in this locality.

On October 30, 1899, Mr. Blackwell was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Kelly, a daughter of H. B. Kelly, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children: Frederick, born in 1905, and Robert, born in 1911. Fraternally Mr. Blackwell is associated with the Masonic order belonging to the Coeur d'Alene Commandery of the Knight Templars and to El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Spokane, Washington. He belongs to the Inland Club of Spokane and in 1905 became a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Actively interested in every measure designed to promote general commercial prosperity as well as to advance his own interests Mr. Blackwell faces a promising future which will without doubt bring him many more opportunities whereby he can prove his mettle and add to his excellent record in commercial achievements.

EDWARD F. BETZ.

A natural aptitude for financial and business affairs, a good education and practical knowledge of the world assisted Edward F. Betz very materially in advancing to the responsible position he occupies as president of the National Bank of Cheney. He was born in Cass county, Illinois, September 20, 1863, a son of John H. and Sybil (Hiehn) Betz, the former of whom was born in 1830 and the latter in 1840. The father was a soldier in the Civil war and served in Company K, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers. He participated in the battle of Vicksburg and in many other important engagements and movements of the Rebellion.

Mr. Betz of this sketch began his early education in his native state but at nine years of age was brought to Cheney, Washington, coming to the northwest by way of California and Oregon. He attended the public schools of Cheney and later worked on a farm near town. Feeling the importance of additional education, he entered the Cheney Normal School and took a course extending over a period of

three years. After leaving school he applied himself to farming with very gratifying results and gained a position as one of the most successful farmers in this part of the county. In 1908 he moved to town and has since served as president of the National Bank of Cheney. He is greatly interested in the bank, and having a comprehensive understanding of the principles upon which such an institution should be conducted and a thorough acquaintance with the resources of this section, his administration has resulted in a steady development of business and in highly gratifying annual returns.

On the 27th of December, 1905, Mr. Betz was married to Miss Sue Gaines, a daughter of W. S. Gaines, who was one of the pioneers of Washington. To this union one child, Dorothy, has been born. Mr. Betz has made a careful study of social and political conditions of the country and is a supporter of the principles and candidates of the republican party. He is an active worker in behalf of the party and has served several times as delegate to county conventions. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is known throughout this region as a sound and conservative business man and a patriotic citizen who recognizes that equal justice to rich and poor is the only safe foundation for a republic. He has many friends, whom he has made by honorable dealings and by the exercise of genial social qualities with which he is abundantly blessed.

BOB MABRY.

Mining and the lumber industry constituted for many years the chief sources of revenue for the northwest and the rich mineral resources of this section of the country still offer splendid inducements to the men whose judgment is keen enough and whose industry is persistent enough to seek success in that field. Bob Mabry is well known in this connection as the head of the firm of Bob Mabry & Company, operating in various mining districts. He was born in Jefferson, Texas, August 7, 1867, and is a son of H. P. and S. A. (Haywood) Mabry, of that place. The father was a distinguished lawyer of Texas, one whose record was a credit and honor to the bar of the Lone Star state. He was born in Georgia in 1824. The progenitors of the Mabry family in the United States came from England about 1700, first settling in Georgia and Virginia. During the war of the Revolution many of the family took active part on the side of freedom. H. P. Mabry removed from Georgia to Texas when young. During the Civil war he enlisted as captain and was afterward commissioned brevet brigadier general of the Third Cavalry of Texas, where he served with distinction in the Confederate army throughout the war. He afterward served as district judge of Texas and was a member of the legislature and also of the state senate. He died in March, 1884. General Mabry was married in Jefferson, Texas, to Miss S. A. Haywood, who was a direct descendant of the Haywoods of Tennessee. Mrs. Mabry was born in that state in 1838 and went to Jefferson, Texas, when young. She is now living in Spokane with her son, Bob Mabry. Seven children were born of this union but only two are now living. H. Mabry is associated with his brother Bob in the mining business. Another brother, W. H. Mabry, now deceased, was at one time adjutant general of Texas. He was also colonel of the First Texas Regiment during the Spanish-American war and died in Havana, Cuba, during the war with Spain.



BOB MABRY

Bob Mabry supplemented his early education by a course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas, from which he was graduated in 1889. Soon after the completion of his studies he accepted a position as traveling representative for a large chemical house, with which he remained for a number of years, traveling all over the United States in the interest of that business. His extensive travels brought him knowledge of various parts of the country and, believing that the northwest had the most promising future, he determined to locate permanently on the Pacific coast. Accordingly, leaving the road, he spent a short time in California and then came to Spokane in 1902. Here he engaged in the mining and promoting business and among some of the best known and most successful properties which he has handled are those located in the Republic Camp of Republic, Washington, the Sloan country of British Columbia and Eureka Camp, Nevada. Judicious and prudent investment has been the source of his advancement in business, winning for him a prominent position in industrial and financial circles. During Mr. Mabry's experience in mining propositions and business, he has found that the majority of mine failures have not been due to lack of paying ore but to insufficient capital and poor management, and he has demonstrated that mining can be conducted on a legitimate business basis and he made to return excellent results. By his system of first securing capital and never over-estimating the value of a property he has been successful from the start. However, the first year was a hard struggle, but he gained confidence of the men with whom he became associated in the many mining projects which he promoted without a failure, and all such mines have paid satisfactory dividends to the investors.

On the 21st of May, 1898, Mr. Mabry was married to Miss Katherine Hope, a daughter of Colonel W. B. and Katherine Hope, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Her father held a commission as colonel in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Mabry have one daughter, Hope Mabry. The mother is a prominent member of the Cultus Club and Mr. Mabry is equally well known and popular in the Spokane Club, the Spokane Amateur Athletic, the Spokane Country, the Inland and the Rotary Clubs. He also belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., having attained the thirty-second degree, and El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine and to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. He is a man of marked personality and has the genial qualities which make him a favorite with all. He is ever approachable yet possesses that measure of dignity which prevents familiarity. Business has never held out to him elusive promises, for his sound judgment leads him to place correct valuation upon opportunities for investment and his powers of organization have enabled him to so coordinate and direct interests as to bring forth a harmonious whole, productive of desired results.

EDWARD MAGUIRE, M. D.

Dr. Edward Maguire, who has twice filled the mayor's chair of Pullman, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until November, 1911, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 7th of October, 1870. He is a son of Solomon and Marie (Sexton) Maguire, natives of Ireland, who came to Whitman county in 1878, settling on a ranch five miles northwest of Colfax, where they resided for twenty-two years.

The education of Dr. Maguire was begun in his native state and continued in the district schools of Whitman county, after which he attended the Colfax Academy and College. Having decided upon the profession of a physician as his life work, he matriculated in the Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri, being graduated in March, 1900, with the degree of M. D. Immediately thereafter he came to Pullman and established an office, successfully engaging in the practice of his profession until November, 1911, when he retired. Dr. Maguire is a very able physician and while following his profession was medical examiner of the Woodmen of the World, the Circle, United Artisans, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Degree of Honor, Fraternal Union of America, Knights and Ladies of Security and a number of old line insurance companies. He is interested in various enterprises here and is one of the heaviest stockholders, a director and the cashier of the Pullman State Bank, while he owns two ranches, one of four hundred and thirty acres that his father, one of the typical pioneers of the Palouse, homesteaded many years ago, and another of two hundred acres in southern Idaho.

Dr. Maguire was married on the 16th of December, 1903, to Miss Anna Davis, of Washington, a daughter of James and Mary Davis. Dr. Maguire is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and Mrs. Maguire is a member of the Congregational church of Pullman. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus of Colfax and of Moscow Lodge, No. 249, B. P. O. E. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he has always taken an active part in municipal affairs, having been mayor for two terms and health officer of Pullman for four years, while he represented the first ward in the town council for two years and was councilman at large for one year. He is a member of the Pullman Chamber of Commerce and of the Pullman Club, while he maintains relations with his fellow practitioners through the medium of his connections with the Whitman County Medical Society, of which he was formerly secretary and treasurer, and also the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Maguire is one of the highly esteemed residents of Pullman, where he has made many friends by reason of his loyalty and efficiency in both a professional and public capacity.

JOHN MARSHALL BUNN.

John Marshall Bunn, one of Spokane's most prominent attorneys, came to this city in the summer of 1896. He is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in the town of Sparta in 1867. He is a son of the Hon. Romanzo Bunn, a distinguished lawyer and jurist whose acquaintance extended from one end of the country to the other. Judge Bunn won distinction in years of service on the federal bench by reason of his high character and keen judicial acumen. His decisions elicited the admiration and respect of the bar everywhere and marked him as a man of comprehensive understanding of the law and one who was actuated by high and lofty principles.

The youthful days of John M. Bunn were largely passed in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, where he supplemented his early education by a course in the University of Wisconsin. He was afterward graduated from the law college of that institution with the class of 1895. He then entered upon active practice in connection with

Senator John C. Spooner, who at that time was chief counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1896, upon the reorganization of the road, Mr. Bunn came to Spokane as division counsel for the new company, which position he filled for ten years in this city. He then entered upon private practice and has gradually worked his way to the front as one of Spokane's most able and successful attorneys. Of him it has been written: "Mr. Bunn naturally inherited the talents of a lawyer. He has made a marked success in his profession and has been identified with many cases involving great interests and has always protected the rights of his clients in an able manner. He is a man who never seeks prominence but he has become prominent through the conscientious practice of law."

In 1896 Mr. Bunn was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Kellett, of Neenah, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bunn is also a graduate of the university. They have one daughter, Bertha, now fourteen years of age. The family home is a beautiful place on the North hill, surrounded by an extensive plat of ground. He has made investment in Spokane real estate from time to time and his holdings are now extensive and return to him a very gratifying income. In this manner he has indicated his faith in the future of Spokane and the growing importance of the metropolis of the Inland Empire has proven the soundness of his judgment. He is enthusiastic in his support of the city and believes that each year will add materially to its development, growth and improvement. He identifies himself with all public-spirited movements for the welfare of the city and has done much to uphold its financial, intellectual and moral condition.

EDWARD CLYDE INGRAM.

Edward Clyde Ingram, conducting a general real-estate and insurance office in Spokane, now largely devoting his time to the Craig Gardens and to Jamieson Park, was born in Pomeroy, Iowa, October 26, 1885. His father, Charles J. Ingram, a native of Indiana, is now living retired in Florida. The family is of Scotch English descent, while from a prominent English family his wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucy E. Dyer, is descended. Her first ancestors in America came from England prior to the Revolutionary war and she is a direct descendant of William Henry Dyer, who is mentioned in the history of Massachusetts as one who was beheaded because of his religious belief in the days of religious intolerance among the colonists. The family is in possession of a coat of arms. Henry W. Dyer, the father of Mrs. Ingram, held a commission as a lieutenant in the Eighty-first Illinois Regiment during the Civil war. He saw service in Mississippi, was present at the siege of Vicksburg and at length was honorably discharged. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Ingram were born two sons and a daughter: Edward Clyde; Harry C., who is employed by the Electric Company of Spokane; and Lucilla, also living in this city.

During the period of family residence in Sheldon, Iowa, Edward C. Ingram continued his education there until graduated from the high school in 1903. He came to Spokane in April of the same year and here turned his attention to the real-estate business, being connected with the firm of Babcock & Moss until 1907. He then engaged in business on his own account, organizing the firm of E. C. Ingram & Company early in 1909. They conduct a general real-estate and insur-

ance business, handling the Craig Gardens nine miles southwest of Spokane on Medical Lake. The property is reached by an electric line, is partly under irrigation and is being sold in acre tracts. Mr. Ingram is also associated with Lewis & Moss in handling Jamieson Park, located six miles southwest of Spokane on the Medical Lake road. This is also being sold in acre lots, is under irrigation and is set out to fruit. Mr. Ingram, however, mostly handles his own property and the gradual rise in values in this section is bringing him substantial return.

In politics Edward C. Ingram is a republican, voting always for the men and measures of that party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 34, has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Spokane Consistory and is a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Inland Club, the Spokane Athletic Club and the Officers Club of Fort George Wright. He is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce and while enjoying the privileges and opportunities of the northwest, he believes in the concerted effort of its citizens for the further development and improvement of the section. He is a young man, ambitious, energetic and determined, and has already made a creditable record as a representative of real-estate interests.

CHARLES WOLF.

Charles Wolf, who has entire charge and supervision of the electrical and mechanical department of the Blackwell Company, was born in southern Germany in 1871. He was brought to the United States when a small lad, but subsequently returned to Germany to complete his education, entering a Catholic institution, where he remained a student until he was eighteen years of age. In 1889 he again took up his residence in the United States, settling in Connecticut, where he remained for three years, working on a farm. He withdrew from this activity in 1892 to enter the employment of the Electric Company of Philadelphia, having entire charge of their engineering work in the United States and Canada. During this time he traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern part of Canada. He resigned this position five years later in order to come to Spirit Lake as engineer of construction of modern improvements of the Spirit Lake Land Company. To him belongs the distinction of having installed the first steam turbine ever used in a sawmill, this now being in operation in the plant at Spring Lake. He was also the first engineer to place modern electrical devices in a sawmill, these last having been placed in the plant of the Panhandle Lumber Company, both here and in their place at Ione, Washington, the latter being the finest sawmill plant in the world, being practically entirely operated by electricity. Mr. Wolf is a very able mechanic and skillful engineer, alert and resourceful he is well adapted for the work he is now doing, having sufficient originality and inventive ability to meet the exigencies of any situation that may arise at the most inopportune time in plants located as are those over which he has the supervision. He is chief mechanical and electrical engineer for the Blackwell interests, having entire charge of the operations of their plants as well as the light and power department of the Spirit Lake Land Company at Usk and Ione, Washington.

For his wife Mr. Wolf chose Miss Burns of San Francisco, California, and they are the parents of two boys; Jerome, who was born in 1902; and Charles, whose birth occurred on April 18, 1906, the day of the San Francisco earthquake.

Mr. Wolf is a resident of Spirit Lake among whose citizens he is held in high regard, both because of his fine business qualities and personal characteristics, which are of a nature to enable him not only to win but retain the esteem of those with whom he comes in contact.

PHILIP HARDING.

Philip Harding is the organizer and promoter of the New World Life Insurance Company, Inc. It operates in the United States, Canada and Mexico and has its membership exclusively among Catholic people or Protestants who name Catholics as their beneficiaries. In the establishment of this company he has displayed splendid business ability, executive force and administrative direction and, while yet a young man, has gained recognition as one of the prominent business men of Spokane and the Inland Empire. He was born in Nevada, June 4, 1874, being one of the three children of George P. and Elizabeth (James) Harding, natives of Kentucky and Nevada respectively. The father comes of English French descent and in 1864, making the journey by way of the Panama route, went to Nevada, where in pioneer times he served as district attorney of Humboldt county, being connected with considerable important litigation during the period of his incumbency in office. In 1890 he removed to California and is now a prominent lawyer in the northern part of that state. His wife, who was born in 1854, is now living in San Francisco. Their son, George Harding, is now manager for the Paulsen Realty Company, and their daughter, Bessie, makes her home with her mother.

Philip Harding was educated in the public schools of Woodland, California, and in Hesperius College of that place, from which he was graduated in 1892. Since then he has been engaged in the fire and life insurance business, having become connected with the former as an office boy in Oakland, California, in 1892. Gradually he worked his way upward, remaining with his original firm until December 31, 1899, when he severed his connection to take up the management of a business in connection with E. B. and A. L. Stone of Oakland. In 1900 he became cashier for the Washington Life Insurance Company at San Francisco, holding that position in connection with the Pacific coast department. Later he entered the life insurance field and traveled as general agent over the western and Pacific states. In 1906 he became identified with the Western Union Insurance Company as one of its organizers and secretary, with headquarters in Spokane. He was chosen its general manager and under his supervision the company, between March, 1906, and March, 1910, enjoyed an era of notable success, writing insurance in that time to the amount of ten million dollars. During that period Mr. Harding also had charge of the advertising, both as regards office and field business. He left that company in 1910 in order to engage in the work of founding, organizing and developing the New World Life Insurance Company, Inc., for the purpose of transacting a general life insurance business in the United States, Canada and Mexico, having its membership confined exclusively to Catholic people, and those whose policies name Catholics as

beneficiaries. From the outset the company has been very successful and his management has been the source of the continued and gratifying growth of the organization. The company is now writing insurance on a par with any doing business in this territory and under his direction there has been sold by subscription about thirty-five thousand shares of capital stock, the proceeds from which will approximate nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. Under his direction the company now maintains offices in Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Portland, Oregon, and Kansas City. The outlook is very bright, in fact almost incomparable, for the company occupies an exclusive specialty field for its operation in insuring only the lives of Catholics or Protestants whose beneficiaries are Catholics.

Mr. Harding is married and with his family resides at No. 25 West Seventh avenue. He has three daughters: Eloise, Phyllis and Eleanor. He is a member of the Spokane Club and during the six years of his residence in this city has become widely known. He had already gained a broad acquaintance in the insurance field of the Pacific coast and in this great department of labor has made continuous progress, a splendid and successful corporation now standing as a monument to his enterprise and labors.

THADDEUS S. LANE.

There is perhaps no man in all of the northwest more widely known than Thaddeus S. Lane, and he has an almost equally wide acquaintance and reputation in the older east, for his business and financial activities have brought him into close connection with important interests in various sections of the country. He makes Spokane his home and yet is frequently found in the various metropolitan centers beyond the Rocky Mountains formulating plans concerning important business transactions or speaking words that constitute the guiding force in control of a mammoth industrial or financial project. He was born in Gustavus, Ohio, on the 10th of February, 1872, his parents being Truman M. and Melissa Lane, who were not only of American birth but trace their ancestry back to the colonial epoch in our country's history. His forebears were residents of New England but during the first half of the last century representatives of the name traveled with ox teams to Ohio, where they hewed their farm out of the virgin forest. Mr. Lane still owns the ancestral home in the Buckeye state and frequently visits it on his eastern trips.

Like that of most men his rise in the business world has been a gradual one and yet his close application and his keen insight and his ready perception have enabled him to forge ahead of many who perhaps started out far in advance of him. At length his attention was attracted toward the feasibility of the establishment of independent telephone systems and in 1906 he came to Montana. After a close scrutiny of local conditions he decided that Butte offered a profitable field for Independent telephone endeavor and established there the Montana Independent Telephone Company which constituted the modest beginning of operations that today cover all of Montana, northern Idaho and Washington. In fact his lines reach from the Dakotas to the Pacific. There are eight automatic exchanges in the system of which Mr. Lane is the president, with general offices in Spokane. His combined interests are conducted under the style of the Inter State Consolidated Telephone Company,



THADDEUS S. LANE

which is the holding company of ten companies of which he is president. His Spokane company alone represents an investment of two million dollars. From one point to another he has extended his operations and promoted his activities until he is now president of the Billings Automatic Telephone Company, of Billings, Montana; the Helena Automatic Telephone Company, of Helena, Montana; the Great Falls Automatic Telephone Company, of Great Falls, Montana; the Montana Independent Telephone Company, of Butte, Missoula, Anaconda and Hamilton, Montana; the State Telephone & Telegraph Company, at Bozeman and Livingston, Montana; the Interstate Telephone Company, Limited, Coeur d'Alene, Sandpoint and Panhandle, of Idaho; the Idaho Independent Telephone Company, of Pocatello, Idaho; and the Home Telephone & Telegraph Company at Spokane, Washington. The Inter State Consolidated Telephone Company, the capitalization of which is five million dollars is the holding company of all the other companies mentioned above. The northwest's best known independent magazine, *The Treasurer State*, of Montana, writing of his activities in the field of independent telephone exchanges, said: "Mr. Lane came to Butte four years ago with a good disposition, a world of telephone experience, a genius for inspiring confidence and a sane and monumental optimism that convinced everybody that he had come to the best place in the world for the big and permanent operation of an Independent telephone system. Probably that is another of the secrets of Mr. Lane's success—he never undertakes anything in which he is not himself vitally and enthusiastically confident. Lane commenced Montana operations by building the Butte exchange. He coolly and even debonairly weathered the panic and emerged at the beginning of this year with over six thousand independent phones in the Big Camp as compared with about nine hundred in use by the old established company. With Butte as a base and nucleus of his enterprise Mr. Lane kept on extending his activities. He built perfect exchanges at Anaconda, Helena, Great Falls, Missoula and a few lesser Montana places reaching as far as the Dakota line on the east and as far as Idaho. He picked up all the intervening rural and interurban small lines and then invaded the Panhandle of Idaho. He ran up against local discouragement, past failures, automatic misfits and every conceivable obstacle; but he conquered and eliminated all hindrances and steadily pursued his triumphant march as an organizer and builder of safe and modern telephone business. Within the short time of his activities in this northwest region Mr. Lane has established a cohesive chain of forty-nine exchanges in Washington, Idaho and Montana and in Spokane, where he raised more than one million, five hundred thousand dollars for his company, over twenty-five hundred instruments were subscribed for and ready for business before a bell rang. The Spokane exchange now includes the largest and most perfect automatic service in the northwest. The weakest spot of the earlier independent telephone companies was their inability to give long-distance service. Therefore Mr. Lane attacked this inability and in perfecting a long-distance system he removed the last and greatest argument against the independent method of telephoning. In acquiring weak, incomplete and isolated small companies an enormous amount of money was required. T. S. Lane has proved an ability in financing his projects which has made him the leading spirit in the independent telephone movement. He has the invaluable faculty of radiating local confidence, inspiring dejected enterprise, restoring self-confidence in others and urging forward the rapid economic success of all his undertakings."

In addition to his mammoth operations in the telephone field Mr. Lane is president of the Western Empire Fire Insurance Company of Spokane and a director of the Montana National Life Insurance Company. He is also a director and vice president of the Silver Bow National Bank of Butte, Montana. The number of corporations in which Mr. Lane is a director is thirty-eight.

In 1897 Mr. Lane was married in New York city to Miss Lillian Payntar, a daughter of George Hoagland and Irene (Merkle) Payntar. They have one child, a daughter, Lillian, aged ten, who is a student at Brunot Hall. Mr. Lane has purchased the Gordon home at No. 1323 Eighth avenue and with his family regards this as his permanent residence. He has never sought political nor fraternal prominence and belongs to no lodges nor societies save the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Of him it has been written: "Thaddeus S. Lane of the United States might as well be his address because he seems to go everywhere, and if you frequent the best clubs of Chicago, Minneapolis, Salt Lake or 'Frisco, you are just about as sure to see him sitting in the evening at a quiet game of slough in any one of them as in the Montana Club at Helena, the Spokane Club of Spokane or the Silver Bow at Butte. Mr. Lane is something more and better than a 'promising young man.' He is a performing young man, a very dynamic personage of wholesome and captivating personality, but of an exhaustless energy which is the wonder of his friends and the despair of his rivals. Imperturbability fits Mr. Lane like his business suit but for all his seeming calmness he is endowed with a physical alertness and a mental celerity that are the essentials of his remarkable success. His constructive talents are touched with the daring of all self-reliant men. He infuses others with his own sane optimism and demonstrates his own faith by the performances of his busy days. With men like him nothing is final and failure is not a word at all. His industry is insatiate and yet he loves life and lives it with every creditable zest for happiness."

FRANK A. REED.

Frank A. Reed, who has for a number of years been identified with the lumber business and is cashier of the First State Bank of Deer Park, is known as one of the most active and progressive men of Spokane county. He was born at Mattawankeag, Maine, June 1, 1871, a son of Addison P. and Emma Anna Reed, the former of whom died in 1875 and the latter in 1897. The ancestors of the family have been traced to very early times in New England.

Although a native of the Pine Tree state, Frank A. Reed received his early education in Michigan, to which state he was taken when he was three years old. As his father had died when he was only a small boy, at the age of twelve, he was obliged to begin work on his own account and for two years was employed in lumber mills in Michigan. He then had the opportunity of returning to school and he pursued his studies industriously for two years. At the age of sixteen he arrived in Washington and worked for a year in the lumber mills at Seattle. Believing that opportunities were more favorable for a young man in the newly opened country in the eastern part of the state, he came to Deer Park in 1887 and for ten years was employed in the lumber mills of Short & Crawford, later known as the Standard Lumber Company. He became a director and trustee of that company and is still

one of the stockholders. The next decade was spent at Westbranch, where he was in charge of the Washington Mill Company's sawmill, timber lands and general store. Having severed his connection with the latter company, he returned to Deer Park, which had developed into a flourishing community, and purchased the controlling interest in the First State Bank, of which he has since been cashier and a member of the board of directors. He has been a large investor in lands in Stevens county and has developed a hay ranch in the sparsely populated districts. He is also interested in land near Vancouver, British Columbia, and is the owner of valuable city property in Spokane and in Deer Park and vicinity. At an early date he filed on a homestead, which is now at the corner of Crawford avenue and Main street, and the entire one hundred and sixty acres is within the corporation limits of Deer Park. He secured other land in and around Deer Park when it was almost valueless, which is now regarded as the finest fruit land north of Spokane, and he has been active in the development of this section.

On the 28th of July, 1897, at Deer Park, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Emma A. Short, a daughter of Mrs. S. R. Short and a sister of W. H. Short, principal owner of the Standard Lumber Company. Mrs. Reed was a student at Carleton College of Northfield, Minnesota, and in 1892 came west for the purpose of teaching school. By her marriage to our subject she has become the mother of four children, Donald, Ralph, Emily and Frank, three of whom are now attending the public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed are active members of the Congregational church and he is also connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Reed is a liberal-hearted and public-spirited man and clearly recognizes the importance of encouraging educational and industrial institutions as a solid basis for permanent prosperity. He donated a block of ground for the new fifteen thousand dollar high school at Deer Park and also gave five acres as a location for a cement and concrete plant at this place, which is now in operation. Politically he is in hearty sympathy with the republican party. Energetic and capable in a high degree, he has never bowed before difficulties but has found a way to conquer even the most formidable obstacles. It would be difficult to draw a line limiting a man of this character and, as Mr. Reed has scarcely as yet passed middle life, the possibilities of achievement before him are highly encouraging.

AUGUST F. STROBE.

August F. Strobe, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Chewelah, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Hanover on the 24th of June, 1865. His parents were John F. and Charlotte F. (Wittenberg) Strobe, both of whom are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1880 and the mother in 1906.

When a child of three years August F. Strobe was brought to the United States by his parents, who located in Chicago. After three years' residence in this country he was taken back to Germany, where he remained in school until he was thirteen. He then returned to America, again making Chicago his home. He subsequently followed various occupations from that time until he had reached the age of twenty. On the 3d of January, 1886, he came to Chewelah, conducting a public bar with his

brother for three years. At the expiration of that period, he occupied himself in various ways during the next six years, when he removed to Trail, British Columbia. He engaged in mining and shipping lumber at that point for two years, after which he went to Rossland, also in British Columbia, and conducted a hotel dining-room for a similar period. From there he went to Marcus, Washington, and engaged in mining and prospecting for a number of years, subsequently coming to Chicago. On his return to Chewelah Mr. Strobe embarked in the real-estate business and has ever since been successfully identified with that enterprise. He is now interested in considerable Spokane and Chewelah property and has recently closed various deals of importance. He has some good manufacturing property within two miles of Chewelah, there being about seventy acres of such land.

In this city, on the 18th of June, 1896, Mr. Strobe was united in marriage to Miss Nina A. Van Slyke, a daughter of Darius and Belle Van Slyke, pioneers of Stevens county. Mr. and Mrs. Strobe have become the parents of two children: Belle, who is now eleven years of age; and Claude H., who is nine.

Mr. Strobe is a member of the Stevens County Pioneer Society and can well remember when this section of the country was wild and unimproved. During the hard times he shot deer, grouse and pheasants, which he shipped to the Spokane market. He has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce in Spokane and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, while his political support he accords to the democratic party. He is an active member of the Chewelah Commercial Club and gives his indorsement to every movement that will promote the interests of the community or tend to develop municipal enterprises.

WILLIAM J. SUTTON.

William J. Sutton, prominently known in connection with financial interests in eastern Washington as president of the Security National Bank of Cheney, has reached his present enviable position through indefatigable energy, keen discrimination and unfaltering enterprise. Moreover, realizing that real estate is the safest of all investments, he has made extensive purchases of land near Cheney and in Adams county. In other connections, too, he has figured prominently as a leading individual and progressive citizen, deserving special credit for his efforts in behalf of education, the Cheney Normal School largely owing its existence to his self-sacrificing efforts and his high ideals along educational lines.

Mr. Sutton is a native of Lapeer county, Michigan, born September 29, 1865. His parents, Levi L. and Sarah J. (Goodenough) Sutton, were pioneer residents of the Wolverine state. He pursued his education in the public schools of Michigan and in the Fenton Normal School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. Coming west in 1887, he located in Cheney and organized its first graded public school. For three years he devoted his time and efforts untiringly to systematizing the work and developing the interests of the public school here and in 1890, when the Cheney Normal School was established, he was chosen vice principal and professor of mathematics, continuing to serve in the dual position for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he was made principal and so



W. J. SUTTON

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continued until 1897. During that time the main building was erected, the money for which was largely acquired through the untiring efforts of Professor Sutton. After the old normal school building was destroyed by fire the maintenance appropriation passed by the legislature was vetoed but Professor Sutton continued to conduct the school without an appropriation fund. In this way he became able to obtain the money for a new building. His services in the educational field have been of inestimable value in the intellectual progress of this section and have constituted an important element in upholding the high standards of the state in this connection.

In 1897, however, Professor Sutton severed his identification with educational interests as an active factor and turned his attention to agricultural and banking interests, giving his time and energies throughout the intervening period of fifteen years to his personal interests.

On the 10th of March, 1897, Mr. Sutton was united in marriage to Miss Nellie G. Hutchinson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hutchinson, of Auburn, New York. Her parents were early settlers of the Empire state and Mrs. Sutton is a graduate of the State Normal School at Oswego, New York. Mr. Sutton is the present junior grand warden of the grand lodge of Masons in the state. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows and to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton attend the Congregational church and are prominent socially, having an extensive circle of warm friends not only in Cheney but throughout the district in which they have long resided. In all those ventures which contribute most to the upbuilding and progress of a community Mr. Sutton has been deeply interested and his labors have been fruitful of good results. The simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations and he has that confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

LOUIS M. DAVENPORT.

The Davenport Restaurant of Spokane is known to every traveler upon the Pacific coast and the Davenport home is a point of interest to every visitor in Spokane. Back of these—each largely approaching the ideal in its respective sphere—is the splendid business ability, keen sagacity, firm purpose and laudable ambition of Louis M. Davenport, who well deserves to be classed among the builders of the Inland Empire. He was born at Pawnee City, Nebraska, July 14, 1868, a son of John S. and Minnie E. (Taylor) Davenport. His father, who devoted his life to merchandising, is now deceased but the mother still survives. It was in the year 1876 that Louis M. Davenport accompanied his parents on their removal to San Francisco, California, and in the public schools of that city he largely acquired his education. He has been a resident of Spokane since March, 1889, and soon after the great fire which practically swept away the business center of the city in the fall of that year, he established a restaurant on the corner opposite his present site, where the Whitten block now stands. After a brief period he removed to his present location and in the development of the business Davenport's Restaurant has become

famous throughout the United States. Its splendid fittings, its excellent cuisine, its superior service and its unique furnishings and arrangement constitute the features which make it one of the most popular establishments of this character in the country. To have built up and successfully conducted an establishment of this character would alone be a credit to any man and yet Mr. Davenport has not confined his efforts entirely to this line of business but has been active in many other commercial and industrial enterprises of this city, being now a director of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, the Washington Waterpower Company, the Western Union Life Insurance Company and vice president of the Ryan & Newton Company. The extent and importance of his business affairs place him among Spokane's most progressive and valued citizens.

Mr. Davenport is also equally well known and popular in fraternal and club circles. He stands very high in Masonry, as is indicated by the fact that he is now a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, his membership being in Lodge No. 228, of Spokane, and he holds membership in the Spokane, Spokane Country and Spokane Amateur Athletic Clubs, which indicate much of the nature of his interests and recreation. He has never been active in politics nor held public office, preferring to concentrate his energies largely upon the establishment and development of the business which has made his name known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

On the 30th of August, 1906, Mr. Davenport was married to Miss Verus E. Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, and they have one son, Louis Marks Davenport. Theirs is one of the most beautiful homes of Spokane, working out the ideas and ideals of Mr. Davenport. Where Manito hill breaks down through the basalt foundations at Eighth avenue and Division street, a vein of sparkling water bursts into a ravine and long before the white people came into this district the place was known to the Indians and was by them regarded as a favorite resort. With the advent of the white population the spring proved equally attractive to the newcomers and later was the cause of litigation concerning its ownership. At last this was settled and Mr. Davenport recognized in this district the site on which to work out his ideal for a home. Within five years he obtained marvelous results. He called to his aid architects and landscape gardeners and the latter used the neglected spring to produce a series of fourteen cataracts and waterfalls on its way down the ravine. Here and there the little stream broadens into small lakes which have been stocked with trout, some weighing as high as six pounds. The broken ravine furnishes mountain scenery as attractive as that to be found anywhere in the range. There is no hint of artificiality in all this for in the building of cataracts and lakes all of the concrete material has been covered with earth and so broken and arranged as to give the appearance of natural stone where the water pours through. Through rough rock walls a path leads to a grotto which constitutes a resting place in the mountain pass and leads you on up to the highest level where a tea house offers its comforts and lake and waterfalls gleam below, the stream spanned at intervals by Japanese bridges. Native shrubbery has been retained where it harmonizes with the general scheme and everything possible has been added in the way of eastern plants and shrubs that may enhance the beauty of landscape or garden. On the place is what is said to be the best bed of daphne in the United States and four thousand rhododendrons, the state flower of Washington, add their beauty to the scene in the blossoming season. The lower lakes are bordered with Japanese iris. The residence,

which is an exemplification of the highest art of the architect, has been made to present the effect of at least half a century's existence and yet it contains every modern convenience and equipment. The first story is built of basalt rock with its variety of natural coloring amplified by moss and lichens, and on the first floor French windows open upon hanging gardens through which wind paths paved with old, uneven stepping stones, with grass and moss filling the cracks. This constitutes the first terrace. On the terrace below the paths are more regular but the unique idea is still retained. The house and terrace gardens are most effectively viewed from the tea house through a pergola about the swimming pool under the hanging garden. The pool measures twenty-two by sixty-five feet and with its surroundings is designated as an Indian summer garden. It contains space for exercise, with Indian writing cut into the stone finish of the supporting columns and stained with red, blue and yellow. Potted plants and flowers fill the intervals between the columns along the edge of the pool. Niches in the rock wall afford five dressing rooms, with a shower. Circular windows opening off the second terrace light this apartment. Bathing may be indulged in at any season as the pool is heated by a separate plant. The main entrance on the south opens from a covered porch, floored with irregular concrete slabs relieved by quaint tiling, into a hall twenty-four by twenty-eight feet in dimension. The hall is lighted by three French windows opening on the main terrace, with a fountain in front. It is paneled to the ceiling with oak offset by ornamental plaster in the quaint intricate pattern of the German Tyrol. From a corner of the hall a circular stairway curves up to the second floor through a tower, and beneath it another stairway runs in the opposite direction to the swimming pool beneath. An archway to the right affords entrance into the living room, twenty-eight by forty feet. A large inglenook on the east side confronts this entrance, with face and hearth of Moravian tiles, seats on either side and small windows opening upon the terrace. This part of the house is beamed and paneled in a style entirely suggestive of massiveness and art combined. So the view and interest run into a large conservatory and further to a huge outdoor bonfire place. On the left opens the dining room, with its circular bay window breakfast alcove. A fireplace faced with glazed Moravian tiles and recessed sideboards are features of this apartment. It opens into the library where blazes a great fireplace hooded with old German copper work. Such are the residence and grounds which have come to express to Louis M. Davenport his ideal of home but an ideal which has taken on a concrete form by reason of the indefatigable energy and constantly developing ability which he has displayed in his business career.

JAMES J. MILLER.

James J. Miller, who for two years was chief of the police department of Wallace, was born on Manitou Island, Canada, April 13, 1877, his parents being John and Mary (Marshall) Miller.

When James J. Miller was a lad of eight years the family removed to Marquette, Michigan, in whose public schools he acquired his education, his student days being terminated at the age of thirteen years. He began to work in the lumbering camps of Michigan, but subsequently withdrew and went to railroading, later being a coach

driver at Marquette. In 1903, he left Michigan and came west, first locating in Tacoma, Washington, where he was employed in one of the sawmills of the Washington Manufacturing Company for a year. At the expiration of that period he removed to North Yakima, where for a year he worked in the city fire department, being transferred at the end of that time to the police force. After spending one year as a member of the force he was made chief of the department, holding this position for two years. In the spring of 1908 he came to Wallace, obtaining a position in the police department. During the first year of his residence here he was a member of the force, during which time he showed such efficiency and executive ability that he was promoted to the position of chief.

Mr. Miller was married on March 15, 1906, to Miss Bessie Cooper, of North Yakima. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of John Cooper a builder and contractor and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, who is now deceased. He was a resident of North Yakima at the time of his death but was originally from Mississippi.

Faternally Mr. Miller is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to North Yakima Lodge, No. 318; the Knights of Pythias of North Yakima, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias shrine "The Dokka," at Spokane; and the B. of R. T., No. 307 of Spokane. Mr. Miller is very popular in Wallace, where he has made many friends not only because of the efficiency he has displayed through his capable handling of his department, but because of his many fine personal qualities that enable him to win and retain the esteem of those with whom he comes in contact.

G. K. BIRGE.

G. K. Birge, one of the public-spirited and enterprising representatives of the commercial fraternity of Davenport, where for over twenty years he has been conducting a jewelry store, is a pioneer of this section of Washington. He was born in Geneseo, New York, on the 22d of August, 1862, and is a son of William and Amy (Kellogg) Birge, who came from Connecticut, where the family had resided since colonial days, and settled in New York state.

Reared in the town of his birth, G. K. Birge obtained his education in the public and state normal schools of Geneseo, terminating his student days at the age of seventeen years. Laying aside his text-books he assumed the heavier responsibilities of life, for a time assisting his father in the cultivation of the home farm and engaging in various other occupations during the succeeding two years. At the expiration of that period he entered a jewelry store where for a year he diligently applied himself to the mastery of the watchmaker's trade. He subsequently came to the west, believing in its greater possibilities to an enterprising young man, locating in Washington. He filed on a homestead in the vicinity of Pomeroy, this state, and there he resided for five years, devoting his entire time and attention to the cultivation and improvement of his land. When he had proven up on his claim he disposed of it and coming to Davenport invested his small capital in a stock of jewelry. He began in a very small way but as the town and his trade developed increased his stock until he now owns one of the most attractive stores in the county. With the exception of two years spent in the jewelry store of J. W. Reed at Sprague,

Mr. Birge has been continuously engaged in business in Davenport since 1887. He carries reliable goods in a well selected assortment, and his jewelry and silverware are tastefully displayed. His pleasing personality and accommodating manner no less than his skilful workmanship have been prominent factors in the success of Mr. Birge, who numbers among his patrons the best people of the town.

On the 9th of October, 1892, Mr. Birge was married to Miss Minnie Bonneywell, a daughter of William and Sarah Bonneywell, natives of England, now residing in the vicinity of Harrington, where the father is a successful agriculturist. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Birge there have been born six children: Edward, Alfred, Frances, Henry, George and David.

Mr. Birge has always been one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of the town, in the development and promotion of which he has been a tireless worker, at all times giving his support and cooperation to the advancement of every movement that he deemed at all likely to benefit the community at large. He is an active member of the Red Men, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Odd Fellows and Eagles, while his political support he gives to the Democratic party. He has served for two years as mayor and eight as a member of the council, while he discharged the duties of justice of the peace for three terms. Mr. Birge is held in high regard in Davenport, ever having maintained a standard of responsibility and integrity in all his business transactions that entitles him to the respect of all who have had dealings with him.

EDWARD T. WHINERY.

Edward T. Whinery, who is conducting a blacksmith and carriage-making business in Spokane, was born in Jackson county, Kansas, on the 25th of January, 1866. He is a son of Jason and Katherine (Williams) Whinery, who died February 8, 1909, and August 10, 1900, respectively. The father was one of the pioneer settlers of the Spokane country and in partnership with Thomas Newlon started the fruit growing industry in this district.

Edward T. Whinery received his education in the public schools of Spokane, having come west with his parents when he was but two years of age. He attended school until he was seventeen years of age and then assisted his father on the home farm until 1866. In that year he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in Spokane until 1900, when he joined the army and served with Batson's Maccabee Cavalry in the Philippines until August, 1901. After his discharge from this service he returned to Spokane and has been engaged in the blacksmith and carriage-making business up to the present time. He is thoroughly acquainted with the necessary details of the business and because of his strict attention to the undertaking he is meeting with the success which is fast placing him among the prominent business men of Spokane.

On the 26th of May, 1904, at Spokane, Mr. Whinery was married to Miss Lula Fowler, a daughter of the Rev. William and Mary Fowler, of Spokane. To their union two children have been born: Fowler, who is attending school; and one deceased. In politics Mr. Whinery gives his support to the republican party and he holds membership in the Knights of the Maccabees and the Red Men. By per-

severance and hard work he has advanced from an obscure position until he is now ranked among the capable business men of Spokane, and the results which are today his are due entirely to his indefatigable efforts, his untiring energy and his strict integrity in business dealings.

WILLIAM D. SCOTT.

William D. Scott, a member of the law firm of Scott & Campbell, specializing somewhat in mining and corporation law although still continuing in general practice, was born in Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1861. His father, John V. Scott, was a native of the same county and represented a family of Scotch-Irish and Dutch descent although founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which representatives of the name participated. He was drafted for service in the Civil war but had just passed forty-five, which is the age limit, and was, therefore, not compelled to go to the front. One of his younger brothers, however, was with the Union army in active duty in the south. John V. Scott devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits and was a prominent and influential citizen in his home locality. He wedded Nancy Ann Nichols, also a native of Pennsylvania and of English and German descent. The death of the father occurred in 1894 and the mother lives on the old homestead about two miles from Elizabeth. Their family numbered four sons and three daughters: William D.; James H., a practicing attorney of Burlington, Iowa; Joel F., a physician of Wilson, Pennsylvania; John K., who is living on the old homestead with his mother; Lizzie R., the wife of James Van Kirk, a civil engineer of West Newton, Pennsylvania; Jennie M., the wife of Homer Brinton, a banker of Ellsworth, Iowa; and Nannie L., the wife of James Biddison, a farmer of Palmdale, California.

William D. Scott supplemented his preliminary school training by study in the Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania and afterward attended the University of Michigan, being graduated from its law department in 1888 with the LL.B. degree. He had followed farming until he went to college and for one winter had engaged in teaching school. After the completion of his course in the Michigan University he was admitted to the bar of that state and then came to Spokane for the practice of law, arriving in this city on the 28th of August, 1888. For one year he remained alone in practice and then joined the firm of Conner, Henly & Scott. This connection was maintained for a year and during the succeeding two years he was a partner of Mr. Henly. He afterward practiced alone for four years and on the expiration of that period was joined in a partnership relation by Mr. Rosslow under the firm style of Scott & Rosslow. They were together for seven or eight years and then again Mr. Scott was alone for a time, after which he entered into his present partnership as senior member of the firm of Scott & Campbell. They conduct a general law practice of considerable extent and importance and are specializing to some degree in mining and corporation law, representing the Methow Gold Mining Company together with other well known corporations, including the United Copper Mining Company. Mr. Scott is also a trustee of the Midway Summit Mining & Milling Company of Burke, Idaho, which has recently been reincorporated, its property promising big returns in silver and lead. It is now being developed and has already made a most satisfactory showing.



W. D. SCOTT

The pleasant home life of Mr. Scott had its inception in his marriage on the 26th of December, 1901, in Spokane, to Mrs. Nette E. Lewis, a daughter of Ferdinand J. A. and Anna W. (Abel) Martin, pioneer residents of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have many friends in this city and the hospitality of a large number of Spokane's attractive homes is extended to them. In his political views Mr. Scott is a republican, interested in the success and growth of the party which he has represented as a delegate in several state conventions and was also named as alternate to one of the national conventions. He is well fitted for leadership and his work has been an effective force for progress in party ranks. Moreover, his district, appreciative of his worth, elected him representative to the legislature in 1905 and again to the state senate in 1907, and while numbered among Washington's lawmakers he gave most careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement, voting with due regard for the best interests of the commonwealth at large. He is also deeply interested in the welfare and upbuilding of Spokane, which has prompted his cooperation in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he holds membership. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having filled all of the officers in the local lodge of the latter. He is likewise a life member of the Spokane Athletic Club and is qualified to become a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Scott is widely known in this city, where he has made his home for almost a quarter of a century, taking active and helpful interest in everything pertaining to its substantial upbuilding and improvement.

FRANK P. HOGAN.

One of the prominent financiers of the country has said "you cannot make a mistake by investing in land on the Pacific coast," and the life record of Frank P. Hogan is an illustration of the truth of this statement. Through real-estate operations he has come to be recognized as one of the capitalists of Spokane, but more than that he is accounted one of those citizens for whom his fellow townsmen entertain the highest respect and in whom they place the utmost confidence. This has been manifest again and again at critical periods in the history of the city.

Mr. Hogan is a native of Ballingarry, Ireland, born April 23, 1848. His parents, Patrick and Mary Hogan, came to America when their son Frank was a mere infant, settling in Geneva, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming. The son was the eldest of twelve children, the family consisting of six boys and six girls. After attending the public schools of Geneva, Frank P. Hogan, then a youth of sixteen years, enlisted as a private in Company K, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, but later was appointed dispatch orderly under General Beveridge, in western Missouri. He enlisted in February, 1865, and after the close of the war was mustered out at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri, in November of the same year.

Mr. Hogan then returned to his Wisconsin home but shortly afterward the family removed to Villard, Minnesota, where again the father followed farming, while the son supplemented his early education by a course in Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of St. Paul, from which he was graduated in due time. He then

turned his attention to business affairs and was engaged in logging and contracting on the Northern Pacific Railroad near Duluth, Minnesota, for a few years. In 1873 he arrived in Oregon, taking up the study of law at Roseburg, but the Stikeen mine excitement of the Fraser river district in British Columbia led to his purchase of a number of pack mules to carry supplies to that district. The reports concerning the gold there proved to be unfounded and Mr. Hogan then established a general mercantile store in Roseburg. He also became a prominent factor in public affairs of the community and was elected sheriff of the county on the democratic ticket, filling the office for eight years. During that period he was also twice sent to the democratic national convention, attending in 1880 when the party nominated Hancock and in 1884 when Grover Cleveland was nominated. He was again a delegate from Spokane in 1892 when Cleveland was nominated for his last term.

Mr. Hogan first visited Spokane in 1886 and took up his permanent abode here in 1887, at which time he turned his attention to the real-estate business and to the brick manufacturing business, in the latter connection making common and ornamental brick. He was also engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors and his industrial interests constituted a feature of his success, while in his real-estate operations his activity constantly increased and broadened. He was very active during the mine excitement in the Rossland and Republic districts and was manager of the Sullivan mine at Fort Steele, British Columbia, for a number of years. From the time he first took up his abode in Spokane he invested in real estate, having implicit confidence in the future of the city. He not only became owner of realty but also improved his property by the erection of many buildings, some of the more prominent being the Madison and Congress Hotels and the Hogan block on Post street. He also opened the Avalon addition and is now opening the Audubon Park addition. With the rapid development of the city and the northwest prices have constantly advanced and his sales of property have brought to him a goodly fortune.

At the same time Mr. Hogan has been one of the most public-spirited residents of the city, to which he donated a large tract of what is now Manito Park, and with John A. Finch he gave thirty-three acres that is now known as Audubon Park, on the north side of the river. Since the establishment of the park commission he has been one of its members and is now its vice president. Again and again he has received practical demonstration of the confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen—a confidence which has on no occasion or under no circumstances been betrayed. At the time of the memorable fire of 1889, when money and supplies were sent to Spokane from all over the United States to relieve the suffering, members of the city council started to loot the relief fund both of its money and its supplies. A committee of one hundred of the representative citizens secretly met in the O. K. Barn, which stood on the site of the present federal building. It was in reality a vigilance committee to devise means to prevent further looting and to save the honor of the city of Spokane. Mr. Hogan was elected president, with Herbert Bolster as secretary. They worked quietly but firmly and accomplished their object. Again, when the bridges across the river had been allowed to deteriorate so that several had caved in and the city was being held for damages, Mr. Hogan was appointed chairman of the committee that investigated and straightened out the affairs. After the Iroquois fire in Chicago, when popular opinion all over the country was running high, the mayor of Spokane called a meeting of citizens and a committee was ap-

pointed to investigate conditions in the public meeting houses, the theaters, schools and public buildings of the city. Again Mr. Hogan was appointed chairman of this committee and they visited every public building in the city and wherever changes were needed improvements were ordered and owners made to comply with the requirements, so that Spokane today has as good protection as it is possible to obtain.

On the 22d of January, 1876, at Roseburg, Oregon, Mr. Hogan was married to Miss Mary Flood, a daughter of J. C. and Emily (Lane) Flood, of that city, and a granddaughter of General Joseph Lane, who was a candidate for vice president of the United States with Breckenridge in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan have four daughters: Mabel, the wife of Percy P. Powell, of Spokane; Bertha, the wife of William G. Davidson, of this city; and Mildred and Cicely, both at home. The family residence is at No. 2225 First avenue. Mr. Hogan holds membership with the Knights of Columbus and with Elks Lodge, No. 228. For many years he has been a member of the Spokane Club and was at one time its president. He is also a member of the Spokane Country Club and has but recently resigned his position as director, which place he had held for many years. In politics he has been a life-long democrat but has never held public office in Spokane, although he has been repeatedly urged to accept both city and state offices and by both political parties. He has preferred that his public service should be done as a private citizen and has wielded an influence which is perhaps all the more potent because it is moral rather than political and because it seeks the public weal rather than individual honors. When crises have occurred which have demanded the service of men of unquestioned integrity and public loyalty Mr. Hogan has always been called to the front.

BERNARD E. McCOY, M. D.

Dr. Bernard E. McCoy, a Spokane physician who has been very successful in specializing in the eye, ear, nose and throat, was born in Union county, Missouri, October 11, 1878. His parents were Joseph Newton and Louise (Thompson) McCoy, who are now residents of Corydon, Iowa. The father was born in Kentucky and comes of an old family from southern Scotland. He, too, prepared for the practice of medicine, which he has made his life work, and is still an active representative of the profession. He is also a past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Iowa, which indicates his prominence in that order. His wife belonged to an old Southern family and her brothers were soldiers in the Confederate army.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Dr. McCoy pursued his literary education in high school and in the University of Iowa and won his professional degree in St. Louis on the completion of a course in Barnes University. In the meantime, however, he had entered commercial life as an employe in the hardware store of E. A. Ray, with whom he continued until 1900, when he entered the University of Iowa and pursued the study of medicine in connection with other courses there mastered. Following his graduation he turned to the northwest for the opportunities which he sought and located in Deer Park, Washington, where he remained for a decade, or until the 1st of November, 1910, when he sought the opportunities offered by a larger city and came to Spokane. During the period of his residence here he has made a specialty of the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat and

has been very successful in this branch of practice. Like most of the residents of the northwest, he hoped to gain substantial returns from investments in mining property and is now interested in a tungsten property, eleven miles north of Deer Park. He is one of seven who staked the Tungsten King heaps, showing where the property was mined twenty years before for gold and silver. They were throwing the ore around under the impression that it was magnetic iron but the company finally had an assay made and then staked the claim.

On the 18th of August, 1904, at St. Joseph, Missouri, occurred the marriage of Dr. McCoy to Miss Beehan Chase, the daughter of Maxon Chase, of Post Falls, Idaho. They now have one child, Kenneth McCoy. In his political views Dr. McCoy is a stalwart republican and while living in Deer Park was active in assisting his friends to obtain office. He holds membership with the Knights of Pythias, with the Modern Woodmen and with the Moose and in Masonry is prominent, belonging to the blue lodge at Corydon, Iowa; Spokane Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S.; and El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He greatly enjoys athletics and manly outdoor sports and while at the University of Iowa followed the track work. He allows nothing, however, to interfere with the faithful and conscientious performance of his professional duties, ever recognizing the heavy responsibility that devolves upon the physician in his efforts to check the ravages of disease and restore health.

FREDERICK L. BERGEN.

Frederick L. Bergen, who has been actively identified with mining interests in this part of the country from the age of eighteen years, is now superintendent of the Morning mine at Mullan, owned by the Federal Mining & Smelting Company. His birth occurred in Berrien county, Michigan, on the 29th day of May, 1869, his father being Louis Bergen. His mother died in 1872 and when a lad of ten years he left home and made his way to Benton county, Indiana, there obtaining such education as the schools of the community afforded. Early in 1887, when a youth of eighteen, he went to Neihart, Montana, to join his father, who had become a miner of that section. For a period of nine years he mined and prospected in Neihart, Great Falls, Helena, Butte and other sections of Montana. In 1896 he went into the British Columbia mines at Roslyn and Nelson, there also remaining for nine years. On the expiration of that period, in 1905, he came to the Coeur d'Alene district, making his way first to Mace, where he was employed as foreman of the Standard mine, then the property of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company. At the end of one and a half years he was transferred to the Tiger-Poorman mine at Burke, also the property of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company. Of that mine he was made superintendent, taking the place of C. K. Cartwright, who was transferred to Mullan and placed in charge of the Morning mine, which had just been acquired by the Federal people. Mr. Bergen acted as superintendent of the Tiger-Poorman mine until it was abandoned in 1908 and was then transferred to Wardner as superintendent of the Page Mining Company, likewise owned by the Federal Mining & Smelting Company. Of that property he remained in charge until 1910, when he was transferred to Mullan to take the position of superintendent of the Morning mine, which he still holds. His present responsible position came to him

in recognition of ability that is based upon long practical experience and a thorough understanding of the scientific principles of his work. His training has taught him to recognize the indications which show where ore is to be found and also the best methods of obtaining the mineral from the ground.

H. Z. DEAN, M. D.

Dr. H. Z. Dean stands high both as a representative of his profession and as a citizen in Reardan, where in 1909 he was called to the highest office in the municipality, the duties of which he has discharged with a gratifying degree of efficiency. He was born in Vernon county, Wisconsin, on the 26th of November, 1872, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Powell) Dean, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Indiana. During the early years of their domestic life Mr. and Mrs. Dean located in Wisconsin, becoming residents of that state in the late '60s. There Mr. Dean successfully engaged in farming until 1877, when owing to the state of the mother's health they were compelled to seek a milder climate, for which reason the family made the overland trip to Missouri, settling in Benton county. During the succeeding two years Mr. Dean followed his agricultural pursuits there, but at the expiration of that period removed to St. Clair county.

Reared on a farm, from his earliest boyhood Dr. Dean had his energies directed along agricultural lines, assisting his father in the tilling of the fields and care of the cattle while engaged in the mastery of the elements of English learning in the district schools of Benton and St. Clair counties. When he had completed the course therein pursued he attended the high school at Lowry City, Missouri, until graduated at the age of seventeen years. Very soon thereafter together with a brother and an uncle he came to the west. They went to California first and after spending six months in that state located in Oregon for two years, returning to Missouri in 1892. Here Dr. Dean again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, assisting in the cultivation of the old homestead until his father disposed of it, when the family removed to Lincoln, Nebraska. It always was Mr. Dean's ambition to become a physician, and to that purpose he now matriculated in the Lincoln Medical College, being graduated in 1902 with the degree of M. D. The first two years of his professional life were spent in South Dakota, whence he removed in 1904 to Cheney, Washington, where he practiced for a year. In 1906 he came to Reardan and established an office that he has ever since successfully maintained. In the choice of his life vocation, Dr. Dean most happily chose the one for which nature seemed to have adapted him. He possesses the pleasing personality, keen mental faculties and decisive manner that enable him to inspire in others that faith and confidence so essential in the attainment of success in both medicine and surgery. Progressive in his ideas he devotes the greater portion of the time he can spare from his large practice in further study, thus keeping in touch with the advance of science, and quickly adopts in his work every new discovery the efficacy of which has been tested beyond question. Since locating here he has been called to discharge the duties of county coroner, having capably filled this office for a term of two years.

On the 1st of April, 1902, in Lincoln, Nebraska, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Dean and Miss Elmira Wood, a daughter of John and Harriet (Parnell) Wood, the father a well known farmer in the vicinity of the capital city.

Dr. Dean votes the republican ticket, giving his unqualified indorsement to the policy of that party. He takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the municipality and he has served as a member of the council, while in 1909 he was elected mayor, his term expiring at the end of two years. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' State Bank of Reardan, of which William Childs was the first president and W. S. Wells, cashier, but later disposed of his interest in this institution. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen and Foresters of America, while he maintains relations with his fellow practitioners through the medium of his connection with the American Medical Association, the State Medical Association and the Lincoln County Medical Society. Dr. Dean is highly esteemed professionally, popular in his social relations and held in the most favorable regard as a citizen, his cooperation and support always being given in forwarding the adoption of any measure advanced for the development of the community or the promotion of municipal interests.

F. HUGHES FINLEY.

F. Hughes Finley, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Barnard Manufacturing Company with offices located in Spokane and Portland, has been identified with the business interests of Spokane for more than ten years. He was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah A. (Oliphant) Finley, who subsequently became residents of Michigan. The paternal grandfather was Dr. John Knox Finley, a prominent physician and surgeon during the period of the Civil war, who passed away in Michigan in 1893. The mother's father, F. Hughes Oliphant, was one of the pioneer iron men of Pennsylvania, being the owner of large iron ore claims at Uniontown, while he had furnaces at Fairchance and Oliphant, that state. He was a patriotic man and strong abolitionist. At the time of the war he equipped a troop of cavalry that went to the front under the command of his son, General Duncan Oliphant.

F. Hughes Finley was in his early childhood when his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Michigan, locating at Niles. He pursued his education in the public schools of the latter place until he was graduated from the high school, when he took the examination for admission to West Point. He passed this successfully but was disqualified for admission owing to his physical condition. At the age of seventeen years he began his business career as an employe of Sprague, Warner & Company, of Chicago, remaining in their service for eighteen months. During the succeeding two or three years he operated on the Chicago board of trade, representing various brokerage firms during that period. Giving up this line of business in 1887, he located in Denver, where he engaged in the real-estate business. Later he became general manager of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency for the states of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. In 1892 he went to Dallas, Texas, where he became associated with his father in the land mortgage business, representing New York and foreign capital in Texas investments. The firm confined their business to making loans on ranch and farm lands in the state of Texas, and met with great success in their efforts. In 1897 Mr. Finley



F. H. FINLEY

again located in Chicago, remaining there until August, 1901, when he came to Spokane to take charge of the office of the Barnard Manufacturing Company. At the end of a year he was made secretary, treasurer and general manager of the business and has ever since held this position. In addition to his connection with this industry he is president and treasurer of The Success Manufacturing Company, which he organized in this city in 1909. The latter enterprise has been in existence for less than three years and it has been well established and gives every indication of prospering, as its development has been satisfactory and it is now yielding the stockholders good dividends. Mr. Finley has in the past ten years supplied the machinery for the majority of the largest and most modern flour mills in the northwest.

Mr. Finley married Miss Elizabeth Harris, of Lawrence, Kansas, and Washington, D. C., a daughter of the Hon. William A. Harris, one of the early pioneers and prominent citizens of the state whose services have just been recognized by his friends and political admirers by the erection of his statue on the campus of the State University at Manhattan, Kansas. He was a colonel in the Confederate army during the Civil war and subsequently represented his district in the United States congress for two terms, while he was United States senator from Kansas for six years. He was the owner of a beautiful home at Linwood, that state, where he operated one of the finest stock farms in the west, having a fine line of thoroughbred cattle and horses that he imported from Europe. He was also an art collector and his paintings and library were among the best in the middle west.

Mr. Finley has not been identified with fraternal organizations but while living in Michigan was captain of the Earl Zouaves of the State National Guard. He is also a member of several of the prominent clubs of Spokane and Portland.

JOHN VINCENT POWERS.

John Vincent Powers is one of the prominent figures in the insurance circles of Spokane. His birth occurred in Yolo, California, on the 4th of November, 1876, his parents being John W. and Lucy (Ballard) Powers. Subsequent to his death in 1891 the father was prominent in the political circles of California of which state his family had been residents since 1849.

John Vincent Powers acquired his early education in the public schools of California and subsequently was graduated from St. Mary's College of Oakland, California, in the class of 1893. After he had completed his academic course he studied law and in 1896 was admitted to the bar of California. Immediately after being accorded the privilege of practicing in the state of California he entered the office of Governor Budd and was an attache of the code commission that worked on the revision of California laws in 1896 and 1897. He practiced in San Francisco until 1906 and won both professional and financial success, but in that year he lost his fortune in the fire following the earthquake, and because of the lack of business operations in San Francisco he went to Alaska where he remained for one year before going to Goldfield, Nevada, from which place he returned to San Francisco in 1908. The following year however, he joined Mr. Philip Harding and others in the organization

of the New World Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Spokane. He is secretary of the department of organization and also secretary of the Columbus Finance Company of the New World Life Insurance Company. In his business career he is meeting with remarkable success and is one of the most able men in the insurance circles of Spokane. Besides those qualities indispensable to a man of his training—a keen, rapid, logical mind, good business ability and a ready capacity for hard work, he is also a quick judge of men and is ever ready to seize any opportunity for success which may present itself.

On the 21st of March, 1910, at Portland, Oregon, Mr. Powers was married to Lilla Jeffers, a daughter of James D. and Annie (Mitchell) Jeffers, of San Francisco, California. To them one child, Jacqueline, has been born. Mr. Powers has always been an active politician and gives his support to the democratic party. During his residence in California he was one of the most enthusiastic supporters and prominent members of the democracy. At one time he served on the State Central Committee and was also urged to accept the nomination for Congress. His professional duties, however, so completely filled his time that he was unable to accept this nomination. He holds membership in the Inland Club and also in the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. With good intellectual training as his strongest asset, Mr. Powers started upon his independent career with a determination to meet with the success which would be commensurate with the advantages with which he had been endowed, and he has already had the privilege of realizing that he stands high in business circles where individual merit depends upon energy, courtesy, and integrity

FRED L. PRESCOTT.

Fred L. Prescott, engaged in the real-estate, loan, insurance and rental business, with office on the third floor of the Hyde block in Spokane, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 16, 1861, and when nine years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to the vicinity of Northfield, that state, where he attended the public schools. He finished his education at the Minneapolis Academy and afterward resided for a number of years at Herman, Minnesota, where he was employed as clerk for a time, and subsequently served as deputy postmaster.

The year 1886 witnessed his arrival in Spokane and after occupying a position in the postoffice here for a short time he became a clerk in the employ of I. S. Kaufman & Company, real estate and loans. He found this business congenial and his capability soon secured him admission to the firm, with which he was connected for several years. Subsequently he opened an independent real-estate office and in 1896 was joined by his brother David, forming the firm of Prescott Brothers. They became well known in real-estate circles and secured a good clientage, handling considerable valuable property. The partnership relation was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1911, and since that time Fred L. Prescott has continued alone in real-estate dealing.

On the 3d of March, 1887, Fred L. Prescott was united in marriage to Miss Lottie E. Quilliam, a daughter of James and Mary A. Quilliam, and they have become parents of four children, M. Genevieve, Grace, H. Raymond and Fred L. The parents

are active members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Prescott serving on its board of trustees. He was also among those who were active in establishing the Jefferson street church, located on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Sharp avenue. Fraternally he is identified with Spokane Lodge, No. 31, F. & A. M., but he does not participate in club or political activities and has never felt that he could spare the time from his business and social duties to seek or fill public office. Since his arrival in Spokane he has been closely connected with the development of the city, has been a liberal contributor to railroads and other enterprises benefiting the public and has earned an honored place among the public-spirited men who have made Spokane the queen city of the Inland Empire.

LESLIE W. ANDERSON.

Leslie W. Anderson, president of the North Washington Power & Reduction Company and also several local mining companies, with offices located at 904 Old National Bank building, was born in Emporia, Kansas, on December 12, 1874. He is a son of David F. and Mary L. Roberts, well known pioneers of Washington and for many years residents of this city. The father passed away in 1907, but the mother is still living. David F. Anderson was a prominent citizen of Spokane county and was for many years actively identified with its public life. He was a member of the board of county commissioners when it was decided to remove the county seat from Cheney to Spokane and he was also a member of the legislature, while he held many appointive offices. A man of progressive and enterprising ideas, he enthusiastically championed every movement that he felt would benefit the public welfare or advance the development of the community. He possessed a rare sense of civic responsibility and discharged with conscientious obligation every public duty with which he was entrusted. He was one of the early pioneers whose forceful character and determination of purpose were the dominant factors in the development of the northwest.

Leslie W. Anderson was in his early childhood when his parents removed to Spokane, and here he pursued his education in the public schools until he had attained the age of nineteen years. During the latter period of his school life he spent his spare hours and vacations in a local printing office learning the trade, completing his period of service after laying aside his text-books. He subsequently went to Rosalia, this state, and engaged in the newspaper business until 1896. Believing that agricultural pursuits promised better financial returns, he withdrew from journalistic work and located on a ranch in Palouse county that he operated for three years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to mining and prospecting and has ever since given his entire energies to this business, meeting with a goodly measure of success. He has acquired stock in some valuable claims and is officially connected with a number of prominent mining companies, being the president of the Republic Mines Corporation and several other mining companies of more or less importance.

At Rosalia, Washington, on the 20th of December, 1896, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Josie Boozer, a daughter of H. J. and Rebecca Boozer, and to them have been born three children, as follows: Margaret, Ora and Esther, all of whom are in school.

Mr. Anderson is a past master of the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the chapter, while his connection with organizations of a more purely social nature are confined to his membership in the Inland Club. His political endorsement is always given to the man or measures he deems best qualified to subserve the highest interests of the majority, regardless of party affiliation. Mr. Anderson is one of the well informed and capable mining men of the city, who manifests excellent judgment and is recognized as quite an authority in his line of business, his opinion often being sought by his associates.

F. K. P. BASKE.

F. K. P. Baske, who is one of the more recent acquisitions to the Lincoln county bar, has manifested such efficiency during the brief period of his practice that he has but recently been elected to the bench, a distinction which has never before been conferred upon so young a man in the state of Washington.

Judge Baske was born in the state of Nebraska on January 2, 1886, and is a son of Fred and Laura (Zagelow) Baske, who were born, reared and married in Germany, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1885, locating in Nebraska. There they resided until 1892, when they removed to Lincoln county, Washington, settling in Davenport, where the father engaged in business and is now one of the most prominent and successful merchants in the county.

The education of Judge Baske was begun in the common schools of his native state and continued in those of Davenport until he was graduated from the high school. Having decided upon a professional career, in the fall of 1904 he entered the State College at Pullman, where he pursued a course in economics for two years, and in 1906 he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, that state. He was awarded the degree of LL. B. from this institution in June, 1909, and immediately thereafter returned to Washington. As soon as he was admitted to the bar he established an office in Davenport and engaged in general practice. Although he was very young, his earnest manner, marked strength of character and thorough grasp of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles enabled him to win the confidence of business men, and he encountered no difficulty in building up a good practice. It was not necessary for him to pass through the long, discouraging period of tyrocity that usually awaits the young professional man, as his services were sought by the representative men of the town from the very first. From the beginning he manifested unusual ability in the application of legal principles and showed his thorough familiarity with general law. In his private practice he evinced a rare sense of conscientious obligation to his clients and used care in the preparation of his cases, never overlooking any minor technicalities for his opponent to utilize to advantage. He has been connected with very important litigations in the local courts and in every instance has acquitted himself in a highly creditable manner. Such marked skill and ability as he manifested quickly won him recognition as a man well adapted to the duties of the bench and in June, 1911, he was appointed judge of the superior court of Lincoln county for a period of two years. He has been discharging the duties of this responsible position for less than a year, but



F. K. P. BASKE

during that period he has distinguished himself by his decisions, in each of which he has shown a fine appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of the law as well as a wide knowledge of its principles. He is without doubt the youngest man sitting on the judicial bench, not only in Washington but in the United States, and in the discharge of his duties is exhibiting qualities that give assurance of a brilliant future for him in the profession he has adopted. His strong individuality, acute mental faculties and keen observation united with his fearless spirit and sense of absolute justice has caused him to form very pronounced and decisive views on many subjects, which he expresses with the independence and utter disregard of public opinion that invariably stamp the man of power, who appreciates the strength of his personality.

In his religious views Judge Baske is a Lutheran, while his political support is accorded the republican party. His connection with fraternal organizations is confined to his membership in the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the foremost young men in Davenport and has every reason to be proud of his record, as his career has been an unusually brilliant one and would seem to forecast a most promising future.

JUDGE JAMES ZACHARIE MOORE.

James Zacharie Moore was born on a farm near Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1844, son of Dr. John Rochester Moore and Mary Penelope (Van Pradelles) Moore. The families on both sides were early colonists. The Moores were from Westmoreland county, England, and settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1640, and the following generations intermarried with the Jordans, Harrisons, Lawsons and Rochesters. They took part in the Indian, and French and Indian wars in which the colony was engaged. Many of the families served in Washington's army, and after the Revolutionary war the Moores settled in Kentucky. The chief of the Kentucky Moores was Lawson Moore, who came with the settlers on Harrod's Creek, afterward, Harrod's Fort, and then Harrodsburg, after our Revolutionary war. Lawson Moore called the land he acquired in Kentucky, after the Indians were driven back, "Westmoreland," after the English and Colonial counties from which the family had migrated, and this land is still held by a great-grandson. A maternal uncle of Judge Moore's father, Nathaniel Rochester, was a major in Washington's army, for whom the city of Rochester, New York, was named, and his grandfather, John Rochester, was captain of a Virginia militia company which served in the Revolutionary war.

His mother, Mary Penelope Van Pradelles was descended from the Owings family of Maryland, which came with the earliest colonists there. The Owingses were intermarried with the Colgates, the Cockeyes and the Deyes. Her two maternal uncles, Thomas Deye and John Cockey Owings settled the city of Owingsville, Kentucky, county seat of Bath county, after the Revolutionary war; established the first iron furnaces west of the Alleghany mountains; made the cannon balls there, and shipped them to the American army by flat boat down the Mississippi river, and the same were used at New Orleans on the famous 8th day of January, 1815, when the British regulars under Pakenham tested the metal of the American back-woodsmen under Old Hickory Jackson.

His maternal grandfather was Benedict Francis Van Pradelles, a Frenchman, a friend of LaFayette and lieutenant in the regiment of French infantry known as the "Invincibles," a part of the army of Roehambeau. He was at Yorktown during the siege there in 1781, and was in the French column of picked men under LaFayette that assaulted and captured one of the two redoubts, which were the last hope of the British. The column of the American army which at the same time assaulted and captured the other redoubt, was under Alexander Hamilton. The capture of these defenses forced the surrender of Cornwallis. The first man of the LaFayette column which went over the redoubt given to the French to capture was young Van Pradelles. At the close of the Revolutionary war he resigned his commission and remained in, and became a citizen of the United States. He married Cassandra Owings in 1785. He died in New Orleans in 1808, and his tomb is honored there every Independence Day by the Louisiana Sons of the American Revolution. His widow Cassandra Owings Van Pradelles in a voyage from New Orleans to Baltimore in 1816 was captured by pirates, and the crew of the vessel were put to the sword, and she was made to walk the plank, and thus ended her life. Of this she had a presentiment, which is attested by a letter to her mother, Mrs. Owings, of Baltimore, which is still in the possession of the family.

The subject of this sketch was an active, sturdy boy, enjoying all out-of-door sports; a horseman of skill and a successful huntsman. He attended the neighborhood schools near and in Louisville, until the spring of 1856, when the family removed to Pettis county, Missouri, and settled on a prairie farm. Though yet only eleven years of age he earnestly entered upon the work of the farm, and during all the years thereafter until the commencement of the Civil war, except the time devoted to the winter school, he worked at all farm work.

He had been an attentive reader of American history; of the life of Marion, and of many of the other American partisan leaders of our Revolutionary war; had a craving for military life, and to enter the United States army through the Military Academy at West Point.

The first troops raised in Missouri in the Civil war were for the Southern army, and he was among the first to enlist but on account of his non-age, his father's objection prevailed. But, it was impossible to keep such spirits out of the army, and so after the fight at Booneville, the Southern forces having retreated toward Arkansas, he and a neighbor boy ran away from home, and joined Price before the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which he took part, serving in the First Missouri Cavalry, first under Colonel Brown, who was killed and afterward under Colonel Robert McCulloch until February, 1862, when his term of service having expired, he left the army in winter camp at Springfield, and returned home to get a supply of clothing. The army under Price had no quartermaster's supplies, and the men served not only without other clothing than they brought from home, but entirely without pay.

He found such a condition of affairs at home which was within the Federal lines, that he was compelled to surrender, whereupon he was paroled upon his obligation not again to take arms against the United States during the war. This ended his military career, and his services in the lost cause ended his hope of an appointment to the United States Military Academy. He thereupon renewed his studies and preparation to enter college, his purpose being to get his college degree and then study law. In this he succeeded and entered Center College at Danville, Kentucky, but want of funds interrupted his studies in the middle of his junior year. This

was early in 1865. Thence he went to Evansville, Indiana, and became a salesman in a dry-goods establishment, but continued his studies at night. In the meantime the family had returned from Missouri to Kentucky, and settled at Owensboro. By dint of economy he saved enough to reenter college in September, 1865, when he became a member of the junior class at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he was graduated in June, 1867, third in his class, receiving the classical honor.

After graduation he was again out of funds, but his purpose and self-confidence abided with him, and returning to Kentucky he taught school with success until the early part of 1868, when he took his savings and went to Harvard University, where he had great satisfaction in attending the law lectures of those eminent and learned instructors, Washburne, Parsons and Richard H. Dana. Now, at the close of the term in 1868, being again out of funds, and now impelled by that desire to be at work, which too often hastens the young, he was admitted to the bar at Owensboro, Kentucky, on the 8th of August, 1868, and there began the practice of law.

In less than three years he had saved out of his practice a working-law-library and one thousand dollars in cash, and thereupon married Miss Anna Kintner of Cedar Farm, Harrison county, Indiana, on the 6th day of June, 1871. Her father was Jacob L. Kintner of the early Pennsylvania Dutch stock, whose father was one of the first settlers of Indiana. Jacob L. Kintner was one of the largest and most successful and intelligent farmers of Indiana; a horticulturist and an inventor. Her mother was Elizabeth Graham Shields of New Albany, a daughter of Captain Patrick Shields, a close friend of General William Henry Harrison, and one of his most reliable and intrepid officers. The Shields family was from Virginia; immigrated to Kentucky after the Revolutionary war, and the wife of Captain Shields was the first white woman to cross the Ohio river to settle in the wilderness where the city of New Albany now stands. The family still preserve the hat worn by Captain Shields at the Battle of Tippecanoe, which shows the marks of an Indian bullet through the crown. Mrs. Moore's family was represented in the Revolutionary war by both the Shieldses, and the Nancess of Virginia.

Immediately after their marriage Judge Moore returned to Owensboro with his wife, where they lived until settling in Spokane. There were twelve children born to them, four of whom died in infancy, and two splendid sons were lost here in Spokane both after they became eighteen years of age; the older, Kintner, died in 1890 from the effects of an explosion; and James Z. Moore, Jr., in 1893, while attending the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Of the remainder, Elizabeth married Guy Bosebke; Mary Lee, F. M. Sylvester; Agnes, J. L. Alverson; the two youngest, Charlotte V. P. Moore and Annabelle Moore are unmarried. They are all graduates of the Spokane high school. Lawson, the only living son was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1910.

In selecting institutions of learning where he might complete his education he gave preference to the north that he might learn something of the people there. He knew nothing of the constitutional dogmas on which the war between the States was fought, and now was keenly alive to their discussion. The youth of the country on both sides heard the call to arms and believing it the call of patriotism, fell into the ranks where they were. In 1865-6-7 the various measures were before congress to settle the questions and conditions growing out of the war, known as the reconstruction acts. These were debated with consummate learning and ability in both houses of congress, which debates were a thorough examination of the constitutional ques-

tions involved. Here he began his first study of the policies advocated by the republicans and democrats, both before and during the war, and at the then present time. Afterward at Harvard, these questions were discussed by the first minds of the country. He became convinced that the future of the south could be best promoted by the republican party, and that there had been no justification for secession, no matter what the abstract right may have been. He was convinced that the interest of the whole country was in union and a strong central government, and therefore supported the republican cause, and cast his first presidential vote for General Grant.

In 1871 General John M. Harlan, afterward associate justice of the United States supreme court, was a republican candidate for governor of Kentucky, and was again republican candidate for the same office in 1875. On both occasions he gave to Harlan's candidacy earnest and efficient support. In 1876, he became a member of the Cincinnati convention which nominated Hayes for president, and in bringing about that result he had an important part. In 1876 while he and Mrs. Moore were attending the Centennial Exposition, the republican convention of the second district of Kentucky nominated him for congress, and he canvassed the district with his democratic opponent, the Hon. James A. McKenzie, dividing time in joint debate and making a thorough canvass. In 1884 he was a member of the republican national convention which met at Chicago. He supported the candidacy of President Arthur, and was made a member of the republican national committee for Kentucky, which place he held until after he located in Spokane, when he resigned. In 1884 the republicans of the second district of Kentucky again nominated him for congress, though he was in the convention and repeatedly declined the nomination. However, he yielded to the wish of his party and again canvassed the district. The result was much the same as in the race of 1876. The democratic majority was reduced, but the democratic candidate was elected. No other result was anticipated. The Kentucky republicans were mobilizing and disciplining and marshalling their forces which were to give the state to the republicans. And though this event occurred after he had settled in Spokane, yet, he and his friends looked with pride on the pioneer work he and they did by which this great result was achieved.

He located in Spokane in 1886. In January, 1889, he was a member of the convention which met at Ellensburg, Washington territory, the purpose of which was to press the claim of the territory of Washington to become a state. Following this convention, congress passed the enabling act, under which the territories of Washington, Montana, North and South Dakota held conventions and framed constitutions which were afterward adopted by the people, and under which they became states of the Union. He was a member of the Washington convention from a district which was also represented by the Honorable George Turner and the Honorable J. J. Browne. Of that convention he was temporary president and chairman of the committee on the legislative department. This committee framed article 2 of the state constitution.

He feels that he especially discharged his duty well upon the following subjects, namely, in promoting biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislature and limiting those sessions to sixty days; in forbidding special legislation; in forbidding the use of convict labor so that it could not be brought into competition with free labor, namely, through the leasing system; in protecting the new state against alien ownership of its lands, which were then purchasable at a small price; in protecting workers

in mines and other dangerous employments; in forbidding free transportation to public officers known as "passes"; in aiding in the defeat of the bill to give municipal corporations, including counties, the power to tax themselves for the benefit of railroads, etc., known as public aid to such enterprises. He stood with those who would have saved the tide-lands to the state, but the best that could be done then was to leave the disposition of them to the legislature of the state. He did his part as a hard working member, never missing a roll call or vote, and looking solely to the general welfare.

In January, 1891, he was appointed judge of the superior court by the governor and was elected to the same office in 1892, returning to practice in January, 1897. In 1898 he was elected prosecuting attorney, retiring at the end of the term, in neither case being a candidate for reelection.

Judge Moore has always been a student and reader on broad lines. In 1909 at a session of the members of the constitutional convention he read a paper on the rise and progress of constitutional government in England and the United States. He has written a paper on the Monroe Doctrine, and another on the duty of the United States under it. He has written many arguments and papers, and delivered addresses on public questions which he contemplates publishing. He always enjoyed the confidence of his clients, the courts, and his professional brethren, and a successful law practice. He was admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court at the same time with Judge John F. Dillon, author of *Dillon on Municipal Corporations*, and Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge, for many years member of congress in the Henry Clay district of Kentucky. He appears now in court only in special cases and is not seeking a general practice, but is devoting much time to studying, writing and attention to his personal affairs.

He has always promoted the development of the resources of the Inland Empire, and the progress of Spokane, believing it her destiny to be one of the great inland cities of this hemisphere. In 1887 he was one of ten men to put up the money for a preliminary survey, topographical maps and a report on the country which brought Spokane, The Spokane Falls & Northern Railway. In 1888 he contributed to the promotion of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway. And at all times he has aided loyally the course of Spokane and the state of Washington and the Pacific coast.

JAMES E. QUINLAN.

James E. Quinlan, a prosperous and representative citizen of Mullan, is the manager of the Butte & Coeur d'Alene Mining Company, which he organized in 1907. His birth occurred at Helena, Montana, on the 5th of September, 1879, his parents being Timothy and Mary (Finn) Quinlan, who celebrated their marriage at that place. They crossed the plains in the early days and took up their abode among the pioneer settlers of Montana, the father coming from Chicago, Illinois, and the mother from Minnesota. Timothy Quinlan is engaged in mining at Helena.

James E. Quinlan obtained his early education in the schools of his native city and later attended the high school at Woodstock, Illinois, while subsequently he pursued a course of study in the University of Chicago. In 1898 he returned to the west, making his way to the Coeur d'Alene mining district and locating at Mullan,

Idaho, where he took up mining and where he has remained continuously since. In 1907 he organized the Butte & Coeur d'Alene Mining Company, of which the officers were then as follows: J. E. Quinlan, of Mullan, president and manager; C. F. C. Robinson, of Spokane, vice president; L. C. Lens, of Spokane, secretary and treasurer. The present officers of the concern are as follows: L. C. Lens, of Spokane, president; W. P. Edris, of Spokane, secretary and treasurer; J. E. Quinlan, of Mullan, manager. The company has made some small shipments of silver lead ore and has a tunnel eleven hundred and fifty feet long one thousand feet below the surface. Mr. Quinlan is also interested in other mines in the district and is widely recognized as an authority on the subject of mining. Fraternally he is identified with Wallace Lodge, No. 331, B. P. O. E., and also with Wallace Lodge of the Knights of Columbus.

OLE HANSEN.

One of the most respected citizens of Spokane county, was Ole Hansen, whose death, June 29, 1911, occasioned profound regret throughout a wide region where he had long been favorably known. He was of Danish descent and was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, January 8, 1844. He received his education in the common schools and continued in his native city until twenty-one years of age, when he resolved to seek his fortune in the new world. He came to the United States and for six months worked on a farm in Wisconsin. Perceiving the importance of a more thorough education, he attended school for four months and supported himself by working outside of school hours. He next took up his residence in Chicago and secured a position as coachman for a private family, continuing there until 1882. In the year last named he came to the northwest and located on one hundred and sixty acres of land on Pleasant Prairie, Spokane county. He prosecuted his work with such good results that a year later he was able to purchase one hundred and sixty acres in addition and thus became the owner of a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which he cultivated until 1905. He then gave one hundred and sixty acres to his two eldest sons and in 1910 gave eighty acres to his youngest son, retaining eighty acres for his own use. He was a man of good business judgment, enterprising, industrious and persevering, and gained a prominent position in the community, being recognized as one of its most progressive and useful citizens.

On the 8th of July, 1877, Mr. Hansen was married, at Chicago, to Christina Sorensen, a daughter of Soren Sorensen. To this union ten children were born. Christian, the eldest, born September 5, 1878, is now studying agriculture and dairying at Washington State College. Albert, born September 14, 1882, is engaged in the sand and gravel contracting business at Spokane. He was married June 14, 1911, to Charlotte Camp. Minnie L., born June 29, 1884, was married to E. W. Fox, who died August 19, 1909. She has one son, Donald Louis, who is three years of age. Mrs. Fox is the secretary of and is a stockholder in the F. O. Berg Tent & Awning Company of Spokane. Lillian M., born January 8, 1886, makes her home with her mother. Frank, born March 18, 1888, engages in farming. He married Miss Verna White on August 20, 1910, and they have one son, born February 26, 1912. Ivy, born August 5, 1890, is a stenographer in the employ



OLE HANSEN

of the Underwood Typewriter Company of Spokane. Hazel, born February 9, 1894, is a student in the North Central high school of Spokane. Three children died in infancy. Mrs. Hansen, his widow, now makes her home in Spokane, having a residence at 03613 Atlantic avenue.

Mr. Hansen's death resulted from blood poisoning after a brief illness. He was sixty-seven years of age and apparently had before him many years of usefulness when suddenly the dread messenger arrived, and Spokane county lost one of its most respected citizens and one of its wealthiest farmers. He was an early settler of the county and willingly contributed his part toward the upbuilding of this portion of the state. In politics he adhered to the republican party and his religious belief was indicated by membership in the Lutheran church—the faith in which he was reared. A generous-hearted and noble-spirited man, he was fully worthy of the esteem in which he was held, and his memory will long be cherished by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Spokane county.

PHILIP WALTER COX.

Among the men of Whitman county, Washington, who has the distinction of being one of its early pioneers and whose large business operations have made him famous in the community is Philip Walter Cox, who with his son is operating eight thousand acres of land, two thousand of which is under a high state of cultivation, the remainder being used for stock-raising purposes.

He was born near Mount Pleasant, Linn county, Iowa, June 5, 1842, the son of Anderson and Julia (Walter) Cox, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Indiana. In 1845, when the subject of this review was only about three years of age, the father set his face westward and in a prairie schooner drawn by ox teams the family made their way across the plains, reaching after seven months' time that part of Oregon where Albany is now situated. Here the father took up a government claim of six hundred and forty acres of land, upon which he made his home, clearing it up, getting the land under a good state of cultivation and erecting primitive buildings and such other improvements as were indispensable. Mr. Cox and his family became the first white settlers in the Willamette valley south of the Santiam river. The father laid out Linn county, which he also named, and he likewise laid out the town site of Albany, giving it the name by which it is now known and building the first log cabin on the town site. Being the pioneer settler of the county and taking a great interest in the development of the section in which he lived, he was widely known among the other settlers moving to the county and served two terms in the territorial legislature of Oregon, being a representative of Linn county. In the fall of 1861 he removed to Walla Walla, Washington, and a year later brought his family to Waitsburg, where he built the first sawmill ever erected in that locality. He was one of the promoters of the town and donated one-half of the land used for the first public school. For a time he was registrar of deeds in the Walla Walla land office. In 1872 he settled in Whitman county. The story of the founding of Colfax is an interesting one. On May 18, 1872, the subject of this review and his father came to the Palouse river, about six miles below the present site of Colfax

and, observing the natural resources of the country and seeing the necessity for a county, they followed the stream toward its source to the junction of the north and south branches of the Palouse river, where the father with the traditional willow switch determined the site of the present mill in Colfax, deciding that spot was the logical place for the county seat. Then, procuring the services of James A. Perkins and T. J. Smith, he induced them to settle there, Mr. Smith choosing the present site of the business district of Colfax, and Mr. Perkins locating on the site of his present home. Mr. Smith soon tired of the loneliness and isolation of the district and moved away, whereupon a Mr. Hollingsworth was induced to take Mr. Smith's land. During the following winter Anderson Cox, the father of the subject of this review, appeared before the territorial legislature and asked permission to organize the present Whitman county, fifty miles north and south, east and west from the Idaho line to the Columbia river, which was granted. He then returned to the junction of the north and south forks of the Palouse river and conferred upon the little settlement the name of Colfax. Here he induced Mr. Hollingsworth to erect a sawmill on the site now occupied by the grist mill and from the sawmill was cut the first lumber used in the construction of the first dwellings in Colfax. On account of his activity in promoting the settlement Anderson Cox was accorded the privilege of naming the first county officials. His death, in 1873, occurred suddenly and without warning, as he expired while on his way from Colfax to his home in Waitsburg.

The education of Philip W. Cox was gained in the public schools of Oregon and he remained under the parental roof, assisting his father in the labors of the farm until 1859, when he removed to Walla Walla, Washington, and took a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres under the preemption act and engaged in the cattle business. In the fall of 1869 he crossed the river to Whitman county, where he preempted one hundred and sixty acres on lower Union flat and in 1870 brought his family to the home which he had established there. On this farm was born the first white child in Whitman county and it was here that the first orchard was planted. Throughout his agricultural experiences Mr. Cox has always given special attention to the raising of cattle and sheep, an occupation which he has found both interesting and profitable. In 1876 he moved to Penawawa and traded his preemption claim for a seven-acre orchard there, later increasing the orchard to twenty-five acres. He sold this orchard in 1881 and going southwest of Colfax about thirty-two miles, bought twelve thousand acres of railroad land, where he continued in his stock-raising business. He continues to reside on this farm, owning a majority of the land which he at that time purchased. At present he has one hundred and eighty head of high-grade horses, thirty being registered, twenty-three hundred sheep, one hundred and thirty cattle and one hundred hogs. In 1874 he became master of the Second grange in Whitman county, which at that time was running a store in Colfax.

Mr. Cox has been married twice. His first union was with Miss Julia Fudge, of Illinois, the nuptials being celebrated in Waitsburg, Washington. To this union were born five children: Arthur, a resident of Whitman county, who is married and has five children, two boys and three girls; Minnie, who married Frank Olds, the latter dying several years later, and afterward she married Claud Hoback, of Calgary, Canada, by whom she has three children, a boy and two girls; Anderson, of Whitman county; Alma, who is the wife of M. Gillam, of Idaho, and the

mother of four girls; and Carrie, who has been twice married, first to John Lancaster, of Whitman, by whom she has one son, and after the death of Mr. Lancaster to Speed Swift, of Spokane. The second union of Mr. Cox was with Miss Lizzie Dimick, of Oregon, and occurred in Colfax, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of six children: Ilda, who married Elmer Shinlund, of Portland, Oregon, by whom she has one child, a boy; Walter and Dale, both of whom reside in Whitman county, Washington; Verta, of Portland, Oregon; and John and Ruth, both of whom are at home. Mr. Cox now has fourteen grandchildren.

Mr. Cox has never been an office seeker although he takes a lively interest in civic and political affairs affecting the welfare of the county, state and nation. He is a member of the Farmers' Union and belongs to the state and national boards of agriculture. Since its organization he has taken a great interest in the Whitman County Fair Association, of which he is the president. He has taken an active part in wresting from the wilderness Whitman county, has lived out in usefulness his allotted three score years and ten and, therefore, cannot be otherwise than one of the best known and most highly respected men in Whitman county with an acquaintance extending throughout the state of Washington. He has by no means passed the time of his usefulness, being still vigorous and actively engaged in business. He is the worthy son of a worthy sire and the name of Cox, which is synonymous with the founding of Whitman county, will be known as long as the state of Washington endures.

TYRA HAYDEN LOGSDON.

Tyra Hayden Logsdon, who is postmaster and mayor of Endicott, Whitman county, was born in Iowa on the 30th of November, 1852, and is a son of Joseph and Martha (Fuqua) Logsdon, both of whom are natives of Kentucky. The parents crossed the plains in 1863, the trip taking three months and two weeks. They located first in Oregon and subsequently in Walla Walla county. Tyra Hayden Logsdon acquired his education in the public schools of Iowa and later in Oregon. At the same time he spent many of the hours which are usually termed leisure in assisting his father on the home farm. After he put aside his text-books he devoted his whole energy and attention to farming on the home place until 1869, after their removal to Riparia, when he was employed in running the ferry which his father managed. Two years later he started out for himself and went to Lewiston where he worked as a farm hand and during the winter attended school at Prescott. The next year he was engaged in riding cattle and two years later carried the mail from Union Flat to Pine City. In 1875 he went to Walla Walla county and farmed until six years later when he removed to Oregon and engaged in stock-raising. In these pursuits he met with a good degree of success and found them also agreeable occupations. After his removal to Columbia county in 1884 he continued stock-raising, and in 1885, when he located at Pampa, Whitman county, he took up a homestead and again engaged in stock-raising and also in timber culture. Later, desiring to give up agricultural pursuits and to enter upon a business career, he in 1888 opened a general merchandise store in partnership with J. W. Mason. Two years later he returned to farming and three years subsequently removed to Endicott where he engaged in the

drug business under the firm name of T. H. Logsdon & Company. He continued in this business until he retired from active work and in it again met with the success he had enjoyed in his various other undertakings. His ambition to succeed in life was seen in his unusual efforts to acquire an education and also to continue in those lines of work to which he felt himself best adapted. Since 1897 he has been manager of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company at Endicott, and much of the success of this concern is due to the keen business ability and the methods which have been instituted by Mr. Logsdon.

On the 11th of July, 1875, Mr. Logsdon was married to Miss Frances Leming, who is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Spear) Leming, natives of Indiana and Ohio respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon six children were born: Nellie V., who is the wife of F. E. Stamfield of Endicott, and who has one daughter; Charles J., of Endicott, who is married to Miss Hettie Towe and has four children; Mattie, who is the wife of George Huntley of Colfax, and has three children; Fannie, who is married to C. H. Mullens of Idaho, and has two children; Grace E., who is the wife of J. L. Powell of Endicott; and Tyra D., who is residing at home.

In politics Mr. Logsdon gives his support to the republican party and has been one of its most active and enthusiastic supporters. Since 1894 he has held the office of postmaster, and two years previously was elected to the office of county commissioner. He has served as school director for many years and in 1895 was elected the first mayor of Endicott, and is at present holding that office. He holds membership in the United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias, in which organization he has held all of the chairs. He is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Endicott and does all in his power to promote any measures which may be proposed in support of public welfare and of community development.

AMIRON E. BIDGOOD.

Amiron E. Bidgood, who for the past ten years has been postmaster of Springdale, was born in the state of New York, on the 13th of July, 1848. His parents were George W. and Lucinda (Shepard) Bidgood, both of whom are deceased, the father having passed away in 1879 and the mother in 1880. He is descended from old New England stock, his forefathers having come over in the Mayflower. His grandfather was a veteran of the Revolution and also of the War of 1812, and he had three uncles who also participated in the war of the Rebellion.

The boyhood of Amiron E. Bidgood was spent in Michigan, where he attended the public schools until he had attained the age of fourteen years. He then laid aside his text-books and began his career as a wage earner, his first position being in a machine shop in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he remained until 1863. Although he was only a youth of sixteen years, his family had always gone to the front for their country, whenever their services could be of any assistance, so he enlisted in Company A, First Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, under General Custer in the Army of the Shenandoah. He remained in the volunteer service until March, 1866, but in January, 1867, he reenlisted as a member of the regular army. From then until January, 1881, with the exception of two winters, he continued in the army,



AMRON E. BIDGOOD

being stationed all over the central west, south and Pacific coast, receiving his final discharge papers at Fort Spokane, Washington, in January, 1881. Soon thereafter he filed on a homestead in the vicinity of Chewelah, this state, and turned his attention toward agricultural pursuits during the succeeding nine years. Disposing of his ranch in the spring of 1890 he went to Springdale, engaging in the threshing business there until 1901, when he received his appointment as postmaster at Springdale, which office he has ever since retained.

In the spring of 1882, Mr. Bidgood was united in marriage to Jeannette Whitney, the event being celebrated in the vicinity of Chewelah, and unto them was born one child, Elvira, who married J. N. Kenny.

Mr. Bidgood is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and his political support he gives to the republican party. While serving in his present capacity he has become widely known throughout the community and is well regarded, the circle of his friends being practically coextensive with that of his acquaintances.

WINFIELD ALONZO STANDARD.

Winfield Alonzo Standard, president of the Albion State Bank, of which he was one of the organizers, has been prominently identified with the business interests of Albion for the past seven years, prior to which he was for a long time engaged in ranching west of here. A native of Oregon, his birth occurred in Lane county on the 20th of November, 1859, his parents being Oliver W. and Mary (Berthold) Standard. The father was a native of Illinois and the mother of Holland, but they were among the early pioneers of the northwest, having crossed the plains with an ox team in 1852. Upon their arrival in Oregon the father filed on some government land in Lane county, which he cultivated until 1872, when he removed with his family to Whitman county, settling on a quarter section of land, eleven miles east of Colfax.

Winfield Alonzo Standard was reared to the age of thirteen years in his native county, in district schools of which he received his introduction to the elements of English learning. After the family located in Whitman county he continued his studies in a private school in Colfax until 1876. His text-books were then laid aside and returning home he assisted his father with the cultivation of the ranch and the care of the stock, qualifying himself for an agricultural career. He continued to be associated with his father in agricultural pursuits until 1890 when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land west of Albion, energetically devoting himself to its cultivation until 1905. Enterprising and industrious in his methods during the fifteen years of his active work, Mr. Standard made extensive improvements on his place and brought it under high cultivation. At various times he installed thereon such modern conveniences and facilities as are deemed essential by the progressive agriculturist and his is now one of the best equipped ranches in this vicinity. In 1905, he withdrew from the active work of the fields and removed to Albion to engage in the grain and warehouse business. The next year he became associated with other local business men in the organization of the Albion State Bank, but he is still engaging in the grain and warehouse business. Since 1908 he has been president of this institution and a member of the board of directors. As its officials are all judi-

icious and conservative men of recognized commercial standing, the bank has thrived from its ineptness and is now numbered among the well organized and stable financial enterprises of the county.

At Spokane, Washington, on the 3d of August, 1883, Mr. Standard was united in marriage to Miss Susan Pierce, a native of Missouri, and they have become the parents of the following children: Ward E., Lulu Mae and Dorothy E., all of whom are at home.

In common with the majority of progressive business men Mr. Standard shows great interest in all public affairs concerning the welfare of the community, although he has no inclination toward public office. He gives his support to the men and measures of the republican party but his various enterprises have kept him occupied and have precluded any active participation in political affairs. However, as a friend of education and interested in all matters pertaining thereto he has consented to serve for several years past as a school director. In all of his transactions Mr. Standard manifests the highest type of integrity and the most commendable principles, his methods of conducting his business affairs at all times being above question or suspicion of any kind.

HON. LLOYD E. GANDY.

Hon. Lloyd E. Gandy, attorney at law, was born December 23, 1877, at Puyallup, Washington, and is a son of Dr. J. E. Gandy, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The family removed to Spokane in March, 1880, and the son Lloyd was educated in the public schools until graduated from the high school with the class of 1897. He afterward entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, matriculating for the literary course, and in 1901 the B. A. degree was conferred upon him. He continued in the institution as a student in the law department and won his LL. B. degree in 1903. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Spokane and for more than eight years has continued in practice here. His life has been in contra-distinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in this city where practically his entire life has been passed Mr. Gandy has won recognition as one of the able young members of the bar, qualified to cope with the intricate problems of law in the preparation and presentation of his cases. He now has a large clientele and is successful in his practice.

On the 18th of June, 1903, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Mr. Gandy was united in marriage to Miss Helen D. Georg, a daughter of Conrad and Ellen Margaret (Reeves) Georg, of that city. Her father was a member of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan, being professor of medical therapeutics, and his son is now professor of surgery. An interesting fact relative to the two families—the Gandys and the Georgs—is that nineteen diplomas have been awarded to their members by the University of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Gandy have two children, Joseph E. and Ellen Margaret, aged respectively seven and three years.

Mr. Gandy belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the University and Inland Clubs. He has been a leader in municipal reform and takes an active part in the various organizations of the city which are formed for this purpose, looking forward to its advancement and making it a better place.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and at present is serving as president of the Playgrounds Association, while he is identified with many other organizations working along similar lines as either an officer or active member. He is one of the recognized leaders in republican ranks and in the fall of 1910 was elected to the state legislature from the fifth district. Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify to practice law also qualify in many respects for those duties which lie outside the strict path of the profession and which touch the general interests of society. To his legislative duties Mr. Gandy brings to bear the same analytical powers that mark his work as a lawyer and thus looking at the question from every possible standpoint he is able to reach just and equitable conclusions.

JACOB WIEBER.

Jacob Wieber, owner of the Colton Cash Hardware & Furniture Store and secretary and treasurer of The Inland Implement Company, and also mayor of Colton, has been identified with the commercial interests of Whitman county for the past fourteen years. He was born at Meyers Grove, Minnesota, on the 14th of April, 1874, and is a son of John and Francis (Kessler) Wieber, the father a native of Germany and the mother of Ohio.

Reared on the farm where he was born, Jacob Wieber pursued his education in the common schools of that vicinity to the age of thirteen years. In 1887, he laid aside his text-books and thereafter assisted his father with the operation of the home farm. In November of the following year he accompanied his parents on their removal to Whitman county, and here the father acquired two hundred and forty acres of land in the vicinity of Uniontown. He remained at home and assisted his father in the cultivation of the ranch until 1897, when he decided upon an independent career and in the fall of that year went to Uniontown and opened a meat market. He subsequently withdrew from this business and in the following spring invested his capital in a threshing outfit, that he operated in the surrounding country until 1901. In the fall of the latter year he accepted a position with Barney Jacobs, an implement dealer at Uniontown, but the next season he again engaged in threshing. In the winter of 1902, he went back to Minnesota on a visit and upon his return to Whitman county in the spring he became associated with Frank Hobler and they engaged in carpenter work. When the harvest season opened, however, Mr. Wieber gave his entire attention to threshing, having established a fine business in this line that was netting him good remuneration. After the close of the work in 1903, he accepted a position in the implement establishment of H. S. Gransch at Colton, continuing in his service until May, 1904, when he made another trip to Minnesota, returning during the summer. During this time he was engaged in buying and selling hay and grain and when he came back from Minnesota he extended his business in this connection, devoting to it a large portion of his time until 1908. In February, 1907, Mr. Wieber bought out the Colton Cash Hardware & Furniture Store, which is one of the largest and best in the vicinity. In February, 1910, he became asso-

ciated with Swen Swenson in founding the Swenson & Wieber Implement Company with houses at Colton and Uniontown. Mr. Wieber managing the Colton establishment until on March 1, 1911, when this enterprise was consolidated with three other companies and incorporated under the name of The Inland Implement Company, with stores located both at Colton and Uniontown. Mr. Wieber has always been secretary and treasurer of the company, which has prospered from its incipency and is now one of the most thriving in the county. At this writing Mr. Wieber has disposed of his hardware and furniture store known as the Colton Cash Hardware & Furniture Company to Kirk & Munson, the transfer taking place on April 1, and just now he is contemplating a visit with his family to their old home in North Dakota and Minnesota.

North Dakota was the scene of Mr. Wieber's marriage on the 9th of July, 1906, to Miss Philomena Metzger, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Och) Metzger, the father a native of Germany and the mother of Minnesota. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wieber, Elenora F. and Mary Theresa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wieber are communicants of the Roman Catholic church and he is also affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, being deputy grand knight of Colton Council, No. 1565. He is likewise past chief of the local organization of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and he has passed through all of the chairs of the Catholic Relief and Beneficiary Association, and belongs to the United Artisans. His connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Inland Club of Spokane. In politics he is independent, giving his support to such men and measures as in his judgment are best adapted to meet the exigencies of the situation. Municipal affairs always engage his attention, and for eight years he was a member of the town council, and in 1911 he was elected mayor and is still the incumbent of this office. Mr. Wieber has always displayed enterprise and diligence in his undertakings and to this fact can be attributed the progress that has marked his business career and its corresponding success.

GEORGE M. NETHERCUTT.

George M. Nethercutt, practicing at the Spokane bar, was born at Grayson, Carter county, Kentucky, September 4, 1864, a son of Moses and Katherine (Mauk) Nethercutt. The father was municipal judge of Grayson at the time of his death. In the public schools of his native place George M. Nethercutt began his education, which was continued in Mount Sterling, Kentucky. In the spring of 1889 he came to Spokane and was engaged in the building and real-estate business for a period of ten years, but thinking to find professional pursuits more congenial and also more profitable, during the latter part of that decade he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law under George W. Stocker, who is now police judge of Spokane, and the late W. Abbott Lewis. In 1898 Mr. Nethercutt was admitted to the bar and has continued to follow his profession with success since that day, and in 1903 he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court. Since entering upon his practice he has made a creditable record owing to the care and precision with which he prepares his cases and the strength with which



MR. AND MRS. G. M. NETHERCETT

he presents his cause, his deductions following in logical connection. He is now attorney for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, doing special work for that institution with offices in Spokane.

On the 16th of October, 1889, in southeastern Colorado, Mr. Nethercutt was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Wilcox, a daughter of Isaac N. Wilcox, of that state. In November, 1910, Mr. Nethercutt was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, whose death was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends and by the church in which she was a most active and helpful worker. Indeed she was beloved by all who knew her and she had a very wide and extensive circle of friends. She was actively and helpfully engaged in church and charitable work for many years. She became one of the organizers and the first president of the Lidgerwood Ladies Aid Society, which position she held until its final disorganization. It was a pioneer institution, which was organized some years before the Christian church at Lidgerwood came into existence, and not until the church was completed did the society as such disband, the church taking over its work. Mrs. Nethercutt became a very prominent member of the First Christian church, cooperating heartily in all its various lines of work. She also did much in behalf of the Good Templars, and wherever or whenever she could lend a helping hand, or do a kind act, or speak an encouraging word to those less fortunate, she did it, graciously imparting to them good cheer from the abundance of her own bright and cheery nature. She loved to do good, to help a fellowman, and her work was not the expression of duty done but rather the prompting of a heart that reached out in sisterly kindness to all mankind. Mr. Nethercutt holds membership in Samaritan Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., and gives his political support to the republican party but without desire for office as a reward for party fealty. He feels that success at the bar will be best attained if his undivided attention is given to his professional duties. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial and as a practitioner in the courts he is making a creditable record and winning recognition and success.

EDMUND R. WEEK.

Prominent among the leading and representative business men of Spokane is numbered Edmund R. Week, now the secretary and the largest stockholder of the Pacific Coast Pipe Company, with offices in Spokane. He also has other important business connections and the story of his life reads largely like a romance in its account of difficulties met and overcome and of victories achieved in the face of obstacles which would utterly have discouraged men of less resolute and courageous spirit. He was born near Stevens Point, Wisconsin, September 30, 1849. His parents, John and Gunild Week, were both natives of Norway and the mother is still living at Stevens Point at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The father, however, died in 1889. The genealogical line can be traced back to a very remote period and he is descended from a family of bishops prominent in ecclesiastical circles. His brother and two sisters recently returned to Norway for the first time since coming to America and while there opened the vault of Bishop Week who was buried four hundred years ago, finding the body still in a good state of preservation. John Week was a pioneer lumberman of Wisconsin, prominent in the northern part of

the state. On coming to America he made his way first to Chicago, at which time the city contained only between twelve and fifteen hundred people. Times were very hard and he had no capital, and in order to provide for his daily needs he engaged in sawing wood with a buck saw. It was subsequent to this that he removed to Wisconsin, becoming a lumberman of that state, and the lumber business which he established in 1848 is still being conducted under the name of the John Week Lumber Company. During his residence in Wisconsin he served as county commissioner. Unto him and his wife were born seven children: Edmund R.; Nelson A. and A. R., who are residents of Stevens Point, Wisconsin; J. A., who is living in Los Angeles, California; Sarah, the wife of Theodore Gribie, of Chicago; Cora, of New York city; and Martha G., of Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Edmund R. Week after attending the public schools continued his education in the normal school of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and pursued a commercial course in Milwaukee. He first engaged in the logging business on his own account, winning success in that undertaking. In 1882 he disposed of his interests and on the advice of a physician started for the west. He went to St. Paul where he boarded the Northern Pacific in company with Professors Burnham and Hemenway, both of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The three proceeded by train as far as Miles City, which was then the terminal of the passenger service. There they bought cayuses, fastened their baggage on behind their saddles and proceeded up the Yellowstone river, finally reaching Billings which was then the headquarters of the construction work for the Northern Pacific. There they obtained letters to the surveyors who were working in the Yellowstone Park, and finally reached Big Timber. After many adventures in fording the Yellowstone they followed Boulder creek up into the snow-capped mountains and found the air so rarefied that in trying to hunt out trails over the divide they could hardly hear one another calling back and forth. They spent two nights on the snow line, the first night getting little sleep on account of the big snow mosquitoes, and the next night sleeping little because of the intense cold. They followed dangerous trails down to Barnett's Bridge and it fell to the lot of Mr. Week to lead in fording the streams. They worked their way up the mountains to Yellowstone falls and Tower Creek falls, thence to Sulphur mountain where they made camp. They used the water of two streams in preparing their dinner and found the bread so full of sulphur and the tea so full of acid that they went hungry. While following over a trackless wilderness they made their way to Yellowstone lake and there came upon a number of United States engineers laying out the roads. With out guides, compass or maps and lost most of the time they proceeded to the Upper Geyser Basin where they presented their letters to the Northern Pacific engineers whose guests they were for two days. Continuing on their journey they reached Mammoth Hot Springs where Mr. Hemenway's horse was choked to death by a picket rope. The United States troops and officers came in next day and located the permanent corners and lines of the Yellowstone Park. The travelers placed their baggage on the freight wagons and took the remaining horses to Bozeman, Montana, then a town of one thousand inhabitants. From that point Professors Burnham and Hemenway returned with their horses to Miles City and thence to La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Mr. Week, however, determined to continue on to the Pacific coast, starting by stage from Bozeman and at one sitting traveling one hundred and twelve miles to Helena, Montana, then a placer mining town. He thence proceeded to Deer Lodge

and on to Missoula, a town of seven hundred population. He was told that the road through the mountains was impassable and that the route down the Missoula river was equally so. However, he bought a twelve foot boat, pointed at both ends, and with an old miner started down the stream toward the ocean. He had many exciting experiences, shooting rapids, passing through canyons and guiding the boat over perpendicular falls. Many portages were necessary but at length they reached Thompson's Falls, where they met the Northern construction crew coming from the west. At that point they left the boat and went to Belknap where they remained for three days, and then obtained passage to Rock Island, from which point they started on a construction train to Sandpoint, Idaho, and thence came to Spokane, arriving in September, 1882.

The present city was then a town of about three thousand inhabitants. It did not look very inviting as there was little but sage brush, dried grass and black rock in this vicinity, but Mr. Week was much interested in the falls. From Spokane they proceeded to The Dalles, Oregon, and thence to Portland by boat. There was no railroad to the latter city at that time and he made the trip from Portland to San Francisco and thence returned to Wisconsin with health restored. He had made this roughing trip because of a severe cough which he had when he left La Crosse, and it was feared that his tendencies were consumptive. Three days after leaving home his cough disappeared and he has never been troubled with one since.

On his return to Wisconsin Mr. Week was given charge of the timber cruising, logging and log driving for the John Week Lumber Company, a corporation controlled wholly by the family. He continued the work until 1892 and during that period invented a road-making machine which was an innovation in logging and was later adopted and generally used. He called it the "road jointer;" it trued up the track and the road was made uniform merely by having this machine pulled over it. Teams could haul larger loads and therefore it made the hauling of logs cheaper. In driving logs Mr. Week conducted the business on a different system from others and was very successful. He was put in complete charge of the work, hiring men, directing and buying, when only twenty-two years old. In 1892 he went to Indiana where he engaged in the real-estate, gas and oil business, spending ten years there. On selling out he removed to Spokane, coming to this city in 1901 to look over lumbering interests, but decided not to embark in that business here. He finally turned his attention to the wood pipe business and invested with the Pacific Coast Pipe Company of which he is now the largest stockholder. The pipe is built in Seattle but the company has its headquarters at Spokane. It is a million dollar corporation with T. B. Garretson as president and manager; J. C. Ralston, director; E. R. Week, secretary; and W. J. C. Wakefield, treasurer. Mr. Week has served as secretary for a number of years. The company makes a steel-banded Oregon fir wood pipe which is largely used in irrigation projects, municipal waterworks systems, penstocks and in water power development. It is economical in construction and is very effective in its uses. It is put in use in the eastern states as well as in the west in competition with steel. The company has introduced this pipe in New York, Connecticut, Vermont and Michigan and is making more pipes than any other company of its kind, its output being from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles of pipe each year, and the demand is constantly increasing. Mr. Week is also interested in the water power plant at Trent, a ten thousand horse power proposition located only a short distance from Spokane, which promises to play a large part in

the future development of the city and surrounding country, including the Coeur d'Alenes.

In August, 1882, Mr. Week was married to Miss Frances H. Finch, a daughter of John Finch, of Wisconsin, and they now have three children: E. R., Jr., mechanical and civil engineer of Spokane; Anna, at home; and Earling F., who will be graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1912. Mr. Week is independent in politics. His activities are limited to voting although at one time he was a candidate upon the democratic ticket for the office of state senator from the seventh district. He is a man of high social as well as business standing and his life has been one of well directed activity, bringing him into important business relations. He is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, has a genius for executing the right thing at the right time and these qualities joined to everyday common sense constitute his chief characteristics.

SYLVIAS VAN BUREN MEEK.

One of the prominent farmers engaged in wheat-raising in the Palouse country who is widely known both personally and by reputation, is Sylvias Van Buren Meek, living near Johnson in Whitman county, Washington. He was born in Doddridge county, West Virginia, October 7, 1864, a son of Hezekiah and Mary (Pepper) Meek, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of West Virginia. The boyhood days of the son were spent in the latter state, where he secured a common-school education and assisted his father until 1884, when he removed to Kansas where he obtained employment on a cattle ranch. He followed this business until 1887, when, responding to the calling of the prosperous far west he removed to the state of Washington and settled nine miles south of Pullman, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which he began farming. He was diligent in business and conducted his agricultural activities with success so that from time to time he added to his holdings of land until he brought them up to four hundred acres. He has brought his farm under a good state of tilth, adding suitable improvements and making of it one of the really good farms of the community. Ambitious, however, and desirous to increase his holdings he has continued to extend his operations until he is at present cultivating twelve hundred acres, making him one of the large raisers of wheat of which he makes a specialty. He is also interested to a considerable extent in the breeding of mules and in his business has met with most enviable success.

Mr. Meek was married in Moseow, Idaho, in December, 1890, to Miss Lora May Taylor, of Washington, a daughter of James S. and Anna (Billups) Taylor, both natives of Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Meek have been born eight children, Winnie, Ray, Laura, Hazel, Wayne, Thora, Lulu and Harry, all yet at home. Mr. Meek is connected with the Farmers Union, where his voice has weight in matters concerning the policy and purpose of the society. Being greatly interested in educational matters he has been particularly active in school work and has been a member of the local school board for sixteen years. Politically his affiliation is with the republican party but he has never taken a conspicuous part in politics, preferring to give the best of his endeavors to his business, the education of his children and his home

life. It will be noted in reviewing the history of Mr. Meek that he started on his career with no financial advantages but with a commendable ambition to succeed, and undaunted perseverance in gaining his object. His present success is attributable alone to his own efforts which have always been well directed and to the industry which has always characterized him. He is vitally interested in the affairs of the great northwest and his faith in his community is unbounded. To the many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Meek few men appeal as being of better citizenship or more worthy in the communities in which they live.

THEODORE GENTSCH.

Theodore Gentsch, whose business covers the field of real estate, investments, fire insurance and mortgage loans, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, March 1, 1881. The father, Frederick Christian Gentsch, was born January 16, 1852, at Schloss Rheinfels, St. Goar, Prussia, but in 1853 was taken to Burlington, Iowa, where he remained until September 15, 1871, when he left that city for Omaha, Nebraska. He first secured employment with the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the express department at Omaha, where he continued until December 27, 1874, when he was transferred by the same company to Ogden, Utah, to take the agency at that place. After about six years he went from Ogden to Salt Lake City, Utah, in February, 1877, as general agent for the same company. On the 22d of October of that year he married Augusta Elizabeth Lalk, at Burlington, Iowa, and took his bride to Salt Lake City, where he resided until October 1, 1898, during which time he was advanced from the position of general agent of the Union Pacific Express Company to that of assistant superintendent, superintendent and general superintendent of the Pacific Express Company, successors to the Union Pacific Railroad Company's Express, with jurisdiction over the states of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Washington. In October, 1898, he removed from Salt Lake City to Omaha, Nebraska, to become general superintendent of The Pacific Express Company's lines throughout the United States, and about 1902 became a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, where he still makes his home, occupying the position of general superintendent of the Pacific Express Company. He installed the express service on the lines of what are now the Oregon Short Line railroad and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and the connecting stage lines as the railroads were built.

In the Gentsch family were four sons and four daughters: Fred William, who is superintendent of the dining cars and hotels of the Oregon Short Line Company at Ogden, Utah; Herman Lalk, who is with Wells Fargo & Company at Reno, Nevada; Walter, who is with the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company at Ogden, Utah; and Augusta Elizabeth, Marion, Gertrude and Helen, all living with their parents in St. Louis.

The other member of the family, Theodore Gentsch began his education in the public schools of his native city and continued in the schools of Omaha, Nebraska. In May, 1899, he entered the employ of the Pacific Express Company as clerk and stenographer and was advanced from the position of chief clerk to the superintendent, from which he resigned in June, 1900. In July of the same year, however, he re-

entered the service in the superintendent's office at Salt Lake City, and was appointed cashier at that place in January, 1901. In September, 1901, he was made traveling auditor, with headquarters at Salt Lake, his territory covering the states of Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and southern Montana. He was transferred in the same capacity to Spokane, Washington, with jurisdiction over the lines of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in eastern Washington and northern Idaho, acting in that capacity until March, 1905, when he went to Salt Lake City as cashier of the Salt Lake Security & Trust Company. His residence there covered about a year and a half and in October, 1906, he resigned his position and returned to Spokane, becoming cashier of the Union Trust Company in January, 1907. For about a year and a half he acted in that capacity, resigning in June, 1908, since which time he has engaged in the real-estate, investment, fire insurance and mortgage loan business, with offices in the Paulsen building. He confines his operations to city property and has secured a good clientele in the conduct of his business. He is now secretary of the Spokane Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents and also secretary of the Spokane Realty Association.

Mr. Gentsch married Miss Luvera Snow, who was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, and is a daughter of George Albert Snow, who in addition to other business interests, is identified with various industries in Utah and in Chicago, Illinois. At the present time he is handling large reclamation projects in Utah, Idaho and Oregon. He has resided for the past ten years in Chicago, although temporarily making his home in Salt Lake City.

WILLIAM LEROY LA FOLLETTE.

One of the many enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Whitman county, who have greatly contributed toward promoting its agricultural development is William Leroy La Follette of Pullman, congressman from this district. His birth occurred in Boone county, Indiana, on the 30th of November, 1860, his parents being Harvey M. and Susan (Fullenweider) La Follette, also natives of Indiana.

William Leroy La Follette attended the common schools in the acquirement of his education, his student days being terminated before he had attained the age of seventeen years. Unusually ambitious and enterprising, he was anxious to begin his business career and feeling convinced that in the less congested districts of the far west greater opportunities and better advantages were afforded the industrious young man, in 1877 he came to Washington, first locating in Walla Walla. Later he became a resident of Whitman county, but having recognized the benefits to be gained from a better knowledge of business methods he returned in October, 1879, to his native state and pursued a commercial course in the Indiana Central Normal College. Feeling that he was now equipped to pursue his career, he again located in August of the following year in this county, settling in the vicinity of Penawawa where he turned his attention to general farming and stock-raising. He applied himself energetically to the development of his interests, meeting with such substantial returns that in 1883 he had sufficient capital to buy three hundred and twenty acres of most desirable land at the head of Almota creek. For ten years thereafter he concentrated his entire time and attention upon the further develop-

ment of his ranch, making a specialty of stock-raising. Although he was only twenty-three years of age when he acquired the title to this property, Mr. La Follette was a well developed and capable business man, generally spoken of as one of the very promising young ranchmen of the county. During the ten years he resided upon this place he directed his undertakings with intelligence, his good judgment and sagacity being manifested in the development of his ranch and his constantly increasing success. He rented his holdings here in 1893 and removed to Albion, where he bought one hundred and seventy acres, continuing to follow stock-raising. He met with lucrative returns, his affairs prospering in a most gratifying manner, and as he possessed much foresight and had the utmost confidence in the agricultural future of this section he extended the boundaries of his ranch from time to time until his holdings aggregated thirty-six hundred acres. In 1895, he removed to a fruit farm of thirteen hundred acres he owned on the Snake river making his home there until 1905, when he brought his family to Pullman, in order to give his children better educational advantages. His time was still devoted to the operation of his orchard, however, until 1908 when he sold it, realizing thereon a handsome profit on the investment. Mr. La Follette has also disposed of his holdings at Albion, but he still owns twenty-three hundred acres of land in Whitman county, which is now rated at many times its original cost and is constantly increasing in value. He is still engaged in the horse business and is one of its foremost representatives in the county.

At Ewartsville, this county, in 1886, Mr. La Follette was united in marriage to Miss Mary Tabor, a native of Oregon and a daughter of John B. and Meleena Tabor, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Missouri. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. La Follette, as follows: John Tabor, a resident of Pullman, who married Miss Edith Largent; and William Leroy, Jr., Mary Meleena, Clara Katherine, Warren Jasper, Robert Chester and Alice Eva, all of whom are still at home.

The family affiliate with the Presbyterian church, and fraternally Mr. La Follette has attained the rank of a thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite in the Masonic order and belongs to the chapter and the shrine, and he is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a strong believer in the benefits to be derived through organization and has always been an active member of the Grange and of every other association of the agriculturists of this vicinity for the past thirty years. For some years he was a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of this city and he also belongs to the local Chamber of Commerce, the efforts of which he loyally champions on every possible occasion, having implicit confidence in the wonderful possibilities of this great state.

In matters politic, Mr. La Follette has always given his unqualified support to the men and measures of the republican party. Despite the exactions made upon him by his extensive personal affairs he has at all times found opportunity to fulfill the requirements of citizenship and has always taken a deep interest in political activities. He was a member of the legislature in 1899 and he also served for a time on local school boards, while in 1910 he was elected as a progressive republican to represent the third district of this state in congress. As his residence in this county covers a period of more than thirty-five years, he is thoroughly familiar with the needs and requirements of this section and is thus well qualified for the duties of his present office.

Well known throughout this portion of the state, he is held in high regard being recognized as a man who has made his own way, such success as he has achieved being the reward of earnest and tireless effort sustained by a determination of purpose that refused to recognize defeat. In the pursuit of his career he has met with the misfortunes and obstacles that every enterprising man encounters, but experiences have never been lost on him, his failures being utilized as stepping stones to higher attainment. That he stands high in the confidence and regard of all who know him is substantially evidenced by his election to his present office, where his constituency and those who know him personally feel assured he will exercise his prerogatives for the best interests of the majority and faithfully discharge his duties as he sees them.

PETER COSTELLO.

Among Spokane's pioneers Peter Costello was numbered, and for a long period he was one of the leading contractors of the city. The place which he occupied in industrial circles and in the regard of his fellow townsmen makes it imperative that mention be made of him in the history of this section. He was born in L'Original, Ontario, in 1859, and died in Spokane on the 1st of November, 1906. His parents were Martin and Anna J. (Fulton) Costello, who came from Ireland to the new world in early life and were married at L'Original, Ontario. The father was for twenty-four years sheriff of Prescott and Russell counties and was a very prominent, influential and representative citizen of his community. He died there in 1896 and is survived by his widow, who is living at Alexandria, Ontario, with her son, Frank T.

In the public and high schools of L'Original Peter Costello pursued his education. In early life he learned telegraphy and spent a few years as operator in the Russell House, then the leading hotel of Ottawa, Ontario. He afterward became clerk of the hotel and subsequently went to Chicago, where he engaged in the hotel business for about two years. In 1884 he located in Winnipeg, where he was connected with hotel interests for a short period and then accepted a position with the Canadian Pacific Railway as train dispatcher at Revelstoke, British Columbia, during the construction period of that road. While there he became associated with a railroad contractor, Frank Malone, with whom he formed a partnership and entered into contracting work. From Revelstoke they removed to Butte, Montana, in 1886, remaining at that point for a year, after which they went to Oregon, where they aided in the construction of the Oregon Pacific Railroad, which has since been absorbed by the Southern Pacific. In 1887 they came to Spokane and continued their partnership here until 1889, when the business relations between them were dissolved. Mr. Costello continued as a contractor of this city in partnership with his brother John F. and occupied a prominent position in that field, constructing many of the principal streets and sewers of the city.

In politics Mr. Costello was a democrat but never took an active part in political work. He did not marry and shared his home with his sister Julia, who managed the household. Since his death she has returned to Alexandria, Ontario. Another sister, Annie, is the wife of A. J. Landreau, of Ottawa, Canada, and the brothers are Frank T., an attorney of Alexandria, Ontario, and John F., of Spokane.



PETER COSTELLO

The substantial qualities which Peter Costello displayed won for him an enviable position in the regard of his many friends. It is said that he never had any differences with those who worked under him in any capacity and several of his assistants whom he deemed worthy he established in business. He was always willing to promote his men when opportunity offered and their services seemed to justify it, and in the execution of his contracts he was thoroughly reliable and honorable. The Spokesman's Review at the time of his death wrote: "Few men in Spokane had a wider acquaintance than Peter Costello, and few had warmer friends. Quiet and reserved in his demeanor, he was slow in making friends but having made them he never lost them. He was a man of generous sensibilities, glad to respond to those in distress and there are many who benefited by his benefactions." The spirit of generosity prompted him at all times to extend a helping hand to those in need and his life, indeed, proved a serviceable factor in the world's work.

EDWIN D. SANDERS.

Prominent among those who have been most active in mining interests in the northwest is Edwin D. Sanders, of Spokane. He was born in Kansas City, Missouri, December 30, 1852, a son of Basil W. and Charlotte (Best) Sanders, of that place. The father died when his son Edwin was but two years of age. Both he and his wife were natives of Virginia and the latter was a daughter of Captain John Best, of the United States army, who served with distinction throughout the war with Mexico. Following her husband's death Mrs. Sanders removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where she erected the second house in the city—a structure that is still standing. In 1860 she went with her family to Battle Creek, Michigan. It was in the latter city that Edwin D. Sanders attended the public school. In 1877 he came to the west, settling first in Walla Walla, Washington, devoting his energies to mining enterprises. He prospected all over what is now the Spokane country and up into British Columbia. During the mining excitement in the Coeur d'Alenes he was for a period of three years prospecting and mining there, after which he returned to British Columbia. He was one of the original owners of the famous LeRoi mines in 1889, becoming one of the directors of the company and one of the heaviest stockholders. Mr. Sanders remained on the property continuously for five years or from 1893 until 1898, when it was sold to a British syndicate. Through its operation Mr. Sanders profited largely for the LeRoi mine was one of the most famous of that section. He was also interested in the Sullivan mine in the Fort Steele country in British Columbia and until the year 1910 remained one of its directors. He has been identified with the Powell-Sanders Company of Spokane since 1897 and is one of its largest stockholders and was president of the company until about a year ago, while at this writing he is serving as vice president and director.

On the 25th of May, 1876, Mr. Sanders was married at Battle Creek, Michigan, to Miss Maggie E. Willis, a daughter of Isaac and Margaret Willis, of that city. Her father was a wealthy farmer of Calhoun county, Michigan, and her grandfather was a very prominent man in the early affairs of that state, having constructed the Michigan Central Railroad and also secured an appropriation from congress for the preliminary survey of a ship canal to connect the lakes. He belonged

to an old Philadelphia Quaker family. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have two children, Charles W. and Dorothy, the latter thirteen years of age. The former served with distinction on three different occasions, being with Theodore Roosevelt at San Juan, in the Phillipines, and also in China during the Boxer uprising. After his return from the latter expedition he sustained injuries to his spine which have since made him an invalid. He has been honored by a personal visit from ex-President Roosevelt who is acquainted with the young man's splendid military record and recognizes also his marked personal worth.

Mr. Sanders has always been a republican and while he has never held public office has played a very important part in shaping the destinies of the organization in this state. After coming to Spokane he filled the office of deputy sheriff of the county for four years. He also acted as receiver for several large concerns during the panic days. As a citizen none deserves higher commendation for what he has done toward the upbuilding and welfare of Spokane, his cooperation being always counted upon as a valuable factor for public progress and improvement. He belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M.; Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E.; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 2. In the last named he has been a trustee and also a grand trustee of the national order and was recently reelected to the latter office at the national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles held in San Francisco in the summer of 1911. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1899 he erected a handsome residence at the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Washington street which stands today in the midst of beautiful grounds that are the highest exponent of the art of the landscape gardener.

EDWARD JARRETT TRAMILL.

Among the well known business men of Oakesdale, Washington, is numbered Edward Jarrett Tramill, dealer in real estate, formerly actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and school trustee for nine years. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, January 13, 1865, his parents being James and Eliza (Landers) Tramill. He was educated in the schools of Illinois where his boyhood days were passed and in 1879 took charge of the farm, his father having died in 1871. He continued operating that farm until 1884, when he and his mother removed to southwestern Kansas, where the mother filed on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and bought another tract of equal size of railroad land. In 1886 he also took up a homestead of his own and operated it until 1888, in which year he commuted on his government claim and in September of that year started to drive across the plains to the Pacific coast with mule teams. He arrived in Washington after a journey consuming two months and two weeks, and located at Walla Walla, where he was employed as a farm laborer until August, 1889, when he removed overland to Whitman county, settling at a point seven miles northeast of Oakesdale. There he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land which he improved and brought under a good state of cultivation and later bought another quarter section adjoining. He remained on this farm until 1905, in which year he removed to Oakesdale and entered into partnership relations with John M. McLean, operating a real-estate business under the firm name of E. J. Tramill & Company. This connection was

continued until 1909, when Mr. Tramill continued in the same business alone and has remained thus engaged since that time. He still retains his original one hundred and sixty acres of land northeast of Oakesdale.

Mr. Tramill was married while in Kansas, on the 25th of July, 1887, to Miss Mary I. Dickinson, a native of Iowa and a daughter of James W. Dickinson, who was born in Indiana, and Alvina (Stout) Dickinson, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Tramill have become the parents of five children: Leona Mary, of Pullman; and Grace Orbeline, Glenn Edward, Bryan Alfred and Theodore Vincent, all yet at home. In his political convictions Mr. Tramill is a democrat. He takes commendable interest in civic affairs and for nine years has been school trustee in his district. In his fraternal relations he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Farmers Union, where he is an active and valued member. For over a quarter of a century he has lived on the Pacific coast and during all that time he has been actively engaged in the upbuilding of the great northwest. He has contributed in many material ways to the development of the resources of this section and during his long business career in Oakesdale as a real-estate dealer and in connection with his school duties he has proved himself to be a valuable citizen and an untiring worker for the advancement of the county of his adoption. He has a wide acquaintance among all classes of people and is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he is brought in contact.

JAMES EWART.

James Ewart, who is serving as postmaster at Colfax, was born in Scotland, on the 5th of September, 1831, his parents being Robert and Sarah (McMillan) Ewart. He is one of the sturdy, thrifty natives of Scotland who left their native land to seek fortunes in a country unhampered by class or caste and which offers equal opportunities to all who show the requisites for success—industry, perseverance, untiring energy and persistency. In the schools of Scotland he received his education, and at the age of twenty, in 1851, he came to America and settled in Rhode Island where he served his apprenticeship as machinist. For two years he worked at that trade before removing to Logan county, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and also in the contracting business. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Second Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, as a private, and served until the end of the hostilities in the Civil war. In 1862 he was promoted to the office of lieutenant, and in 1863 was made captain. His first engagement was the battle of Belmont. He also took part in the capture of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Mobile. At the close of the war he was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, and discharged at Springfield, Illinois. He again took up an agricultural career and in 1866 settled in Missouri where for five years he farmed. At the end of that time he set out for the west with two four-horse teams. In ninety days he arrived at Colfax and immediately settled in that vicinity. He erected the largest log house which then existed in Whitman county and engaged in farming on Union Flats. Late in the autumn of that year he was appointed auditor of Whitman county by the legislature, this being the year of the organization of Whitman county when it was divided from Stevens county, and Mr. Ewart had an opportunity to take an active part in its organization.

Mr. Ewart, being a man of more than ordinary ability and ambition also operated a sawmill ten miles from his home. Later he erected the mill at Elberton, which was the beginning of the settlement now known as Elberton. In 1874 he removed into Colfax and became manager of the Grange store and the following year purchased the John Davenport general merchandise store which has since been known as James Ewart & Company, general merchandise. While engaged in these business undertakings he erected the Ewart House at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, which in 1881, was destroyed by fire. Previously, while her husband was residing at Elberton, Mrs. Ewart purchased the only hotel in Colfax. Because of the prosperity he was enjoying from his various undertakings Mr. Ewart desired to extend his business operations, and in 1882 he erected a shingle mill in Idaho where he remained for five years. At the end of that time, however, he returned to Colfax so he could give his children the benefit of the schools of that town. He soon erected a substantial dwelling for his family and also became manager of the sawmill. In July, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Colfax, and has since served in that capacity.

On the 13th of June, 1854, Mr. Ewart was married to Miss Janet P. Houston, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of James and Margaret (Gelchrist) Houston, also natives of Scotland. To their union ten children were born, six of whom survive, namely: Sarah Jane, who is married to J. A. Perkins of Colfax, by which union she has four children; Robert, who is a resident of Aberdeen and is married and has three children; Susan, of Berkeley, California, who is the wife of W. H. Davenport, and has two children; Frances M. of Colfax, who is married to Leon Kuhn and has four children; Ada, of Berkeley, California, who is the wife of W. H. Holcomb, and the mother of two children; and James, of Colfax, who is married and has two children. Mr. and Mrs. Ewart have eighteen grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren.

Mr. Ewart casts his vote with the republican party. He holds membership in the Congregational church, of which he is trustee. He is a member of Colfax Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., the Chapter, R. A. M., in which he has held all the chairs, and is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He also holds membership in Nathaniel Lyon Post, No. 19, G. A. R., in which he held all the offices, and belongs to the Colfax Commercial Club.

PAUL PATTISON.

Paul Pattison, prosecuting attorney of Whitman county, and a member of the law firm of Pattison, Stotler & Pattison of Colfax and Spokane, is a native of the former city. He was born on the 2d of January, 1887, his parents being John and Mary (Cairns) Pattison, the father a native of New York and the mother of Illinois.

In his early boyhood Paul Pattison decided to become an attorney, so after leaving the public schools he attended college at McMinville until 1903, when he entered his father's office in this city and applied himself to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. Soon after attaining his majority in January, 1908, he was admitted to the Washington bar and immediately thereafter was taken into

partnership with his father, under the firm name of Pattison & Pattison. He early gave evidence of possessing the keen discernment, acute mental faculties and quick reasoning powers so essential in the legal profession and soon became recognized as one of the promising young attorneys of the county. Thoroughness has always characterized Mr. Pattison, who applies himself intelligently and conscientiously to the protection of his clients' interests. He is very careful in the presentation of his cases, exercising unusual vigilance in the preparation of his statements. His arguments are remarkable for their clearness and logic, the various points following each other in regular sequence to a definite and strong climax. When the firm opened another office in Spokane in 1909, Mr. Pattison was placed in charge of the Colfax office, and that he has proven thoroughly capable of discharging the responsibility is manifested by the number and standing of the firm's clients. At the present time in addition to the duties of his large private practice and the work of the firm, Mr. Pattison is also the incumbent of the office of prosecuting attorney of Whitman county.

In Colfax in November, 1906, Mr. Pattison was united in marriage to Miss Maude Smith of Washington and a daughter of Green and Etta (Smith) Smith, the father a native of Oregon and the mother of this state. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Pattison numbers three: Dorothy, John M. and Paul.

His political allegiance Mr. Pattison has ever loyally accorded the democratic party, and he takes an active interest in all municipal questions. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the chapter, Knights Templar and shrine; and he also belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Inland Club of Spokane and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, while he maintains relations with the fellow members of his profession through the medium of the Whitman County and Washington State Bar Associations. Although he has just attained the age of twenty-five years Mr. Pattison occupies a position in his profession that would be a credit to a man of much greater experience, and his future gives every assurance of being one of great promise.

WILLIAM K. GRIFFITH.

Although a native of the south where he was reared and educated, William K. Griffith, now a resident of Cheney, fought in the Union army nearly a half of a century ago, becoming a settler in Washington where he has since made his home in 1877. He has through life been governed by a desire to promote the welfare of others, and at the age of seventy-eight has the satisfaction of remembering many kindly acts and generous deeds. He is a native of Anderson county, Tennessee, born September 2, 1833, a son of William C. and Cecilia Griffith. The parents came to Washington in pioneer times and the father was prominent as a lawyer and pension agent. He died in 1898 and his wife passed away two years later.

Mr. Griffith of this review attended the common schools of Tennessee and at the age of eighteen he began teaching school in winter, devoting his time to farming in summer. His sympathies were with the north at the outbreak of the Civil

war and he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, becoming a member of Company A, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry. He continued in defense of the flag for four years, being a large part of the time under General Sherman. After the close of the war he engaged in farming until 1877 and then emigrated to this state, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land near the Palouse river, about three miles west of Colfax. After eight years on this place he sold out and took up a homestead on Deer creek, two miles west of Colfax. He also located a timber claim in Whitman county, which he improved and afterward disposed of. He lived on his homestead for eight years when he once more sold out and bought one hundred and sixty acres of good land near Garfield. Here he made his home for ten years, at the end of which time he moved to Cheney and bought eighty acres from one man and another tract of one hundred and sixty acres which his eldest son had filed on. He is now living retired and has given his eighty acre farm to his son Robert, and his right to the one hundred and sixty acres mentioned above, to his son Samuel, who is cultivating it to excellent advantage.

Mr. Griffith was married in Tennessee, to Miss Harriet L. Stevens, whose parents settled in that state during the first half of the nineteenth century. Three children have been born to this union: Samuel, who married Ada Graham; Robert; and Della. In politics Mr. Griffith adheres to the republican party, and the estimation in which he is held by his neighbors is shown by the fact that he is now serving as justice of the peace of Cheney district. He is connected with Cheney Post, No. 18, G. A. R., and he can claim many warm personal friends in that organization. He witnessed many stirring scenes in his early manhood, having been a participant in the greatest war of modern times if not of all history. He has also noted the marvelous work that has been accomplished in redeeming Washington from its primitive condition to the uses of man. In both of these important undertakings he has ably performed his part, and he now enjoys the repose which rightly belongs to one who has borne the heat and burden of the day. In his declining years he is surrounded by friends and is accorded respect as one of the most honored members of the community.

HON. RICHARD JENS NEERGAARD.

Conspicuous among professional men in the northwest is the Hon. Richard Jens Neergaard, a practicing attorney at Oakesdale, Whitman county, who has also had a long and honorable political career. He was born in Tennessee, September 7, 1862, a son of Jens H. and Mary J. (Miller) Neergaard. The father was born in Germany and the mother was a native of Tennessee. The maternal grandfather was Ephraim M. Miller, a well known citizen of Tennessee.

Richard J. Neergaard was reared and educated in the Blue Grass state and in 1882 taught in a country school. In the following year he removed to Ritzville, Washington, then Whitman county, and took up one hundred and sixty acres as a government homestead and also a timber culture claim of equal size. He remained on this land, where he followed agricultural pursuits, including the raising of stock, until he secured a title from the United States government. In 1887 he removed to Ritzville, having been elected county auditor of Adams county, a position which he

held until 1891. In that year, having previously studied law, he opened an office in Ritzville and engaged in the practice of his profession. About that time he was elected mayor of the town, an office which he held for a considerable period. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Washington state legislature and in the following year removed to Oakesdale, where he continued in the practice of his profession. In 1901-2 he served his county as prosecuting attorney, removing to Colfax, the county seat, in order to attend to his official duties. In 1903, after completing his term of service in that office he returned to Oakesdale and continued his practice of law, which he has since followed. In connection with his brother-in-law, George W. Hall, Mr. Neergaard has been interested in farming operations and the raising of hogs, horses and mules. The farm upon which this extensive business is carried on comprises twenty-seven hundred acres.

On the 24th of December, 1885, in Ritzville, Mr. Neergaard was married to Miss Etta Johnson, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of John L. and Melissa (Woodward) Johnson, the father a native of Massachusetts and the mother of Vermont. To Mr. and Mrs. Neergaard were born three children, Harriet, William T. and John H. In his fraternal relations Mr. Neergaard is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, in which he has occupied all the chairs, and the Woodmen of the World. Throughout his life he has been an independent, and by reason of his consistent support of efficient and suitable candidates and the excellent service which he himself has performed while in public office he has long been recognized as a politician of the abler sort. His political career in connection with his practice of law includes also service as county assessor of Adams county from 1885 until 1886, several terms as a member of the school board and also as city attorney of Oakesdale, while from 1908 until 1911 inclusive he occupied the office of mayor of Oakesdale. Such a record places him well in the forefront of the large number of efficient and honored citizens of Whitman county. Enjoying a state-wide acquaintance and being intimately known in political circles as well as in his professional activities, he wields an influence which is helpful and advantageous to the body politic and he contributes to the citizenship of Washington in a most masterly way.

CHARLES J. ST. HILL.

Charles J. St. Hill, a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now successfully engaged in fruit growing in Fruitland, was born in British Guiana, South America, on May 21, 1868. His father, Frederick St. Hill, emigrated to South America at the age of twenty-one, and there engaged in the mercantile business for twenty-five years. Seven years after locating there he married Miss Frances White, and they were the only English speaking residents in a town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, representing all nationalities. After his retirement from business Mr. St. Hill removed with his wife and family to the West Indies, where he thereafter made his home. He passed away in 1903, but the mother is still living at the age of sixty and now resides in New York city.

In the acquirement of his education Charles J. St. Hill was sent to private institutions, being placed when yet a small lad in an English school at Barbados, West

Indies. Having decided to follow the calling of a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, when he was twenty-two, he went to Montreal, Canada, and there spent two years studying for his profession. He then entered the missionary field, going into the Georgian Bay country, Ontario, where he spent two years in fruitful labor. From there he went to Minnesota and preached the gospel for five years, when he again entered the home mission field, locating in Montana. He followed his calling in the Rocky Mountains among the miners, and among the cowboys on the plains of Montana for a number of years. He subsequently came to Stevens county and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in the vicinity of Fruitland, where he is successfully engaged in fruit growing, having retired from the ministry in 1905.

While stationed at Mora, Minnesota, Mr. St. Hill was married to Miss Estella Safford, the event occurring on July 16, 1896. Mrs. St. Hill is a daughter of Robert Safford, one of Minnesota's pioneers. Two children have been born of this union: Frederick and Donald.

The political views of Mr. St. Hill coincide with the principles of the republican party and in 1908 he acted as deputy assessor in Stevens county and was also a delegate to the county convention that year. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Maccabees, and is now acting as chaplain in all three local lodges and while residing in Montana he was deputy organizer of the Maccabees. Mr. St. Hill continues to take a deep interest in all church work and organized the Methodist Episcopal church of Colville in 1905. He is one of those who are tireless in their efforts to promote the community welfare, giving his support to all movements that will tend to improve the moral or intellectual standards or be of assistance in the general development of the county and is an active member of the Commercial Club of Hunters Valley.

STANLEY HERBERT TITUS, M. D.

Dr. Stanley Herbert Titus is one of the younger medical practitioners of Spokane and yet his comparative youthfulness does not seem a bar to his progress in his chosen profession, for since beginning practice he has been accorded a liberal patronage that is constantly increasing. He was born in Palouse, Whitman county, Washington, August 18, 1883, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state. His parents were Frank Leslie and Ellen (Diamond) Titus. The father came from New York city to this state in 1875 and is here engaged in farming, having fifteen hundred acres of rich and productive land on which he is now extensively engaged in raising wheat. The three children of his family are: Samuel Joseph, a resident of Spokane; Stanley Herbert; and Margaret, the wife of Dr. Fred Whittaker, now of Republic, Washington.

After attending the public schools Dr. Titus continued his education in Gonzaga College from which he was graduated in 1900 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Subsequently he attended the George Washington University at Washington, D. C., and won his professional degree upon his graduation with the class of 1907. He then returned to Spokane and at once entered upon general practice, in which he has since continued, making rapid progress in this field of labor. He



STANLEY H. TITUS

had already had practical experience in one year's service in the Providence Hospital of Washington and he has shown himself thoroughly capable to cope with many of the intricate problems and situations which constantly confront the physician in his efforts to alleviate suffering and restore health. He is now assistant lecturer in physiology at Sacred Heart Hospital here, is assistant surgeon of the Great Northern Railway and examining physician for the Canada Life Insurance Company and the Empire Life Insurance Company of this city.

Dr. Titus belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Order of Moose, and in more strictly social lines he is identified with the Inland Club. His professional connection is with the Spokane Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and thus he keeps in touch with the advanced thought and purpose of the profession and with the work that is being done by the leading representatives of the medical fraternity. Thus continuously advancing in his knowledge and efficiency, he is pushing his way steadily upward to a conspicuous and desirable position as a representative of the medical profession in Spokane.

THOMAS WALLACE SAVAGE.

Thomas Wallace Savage is a well known farmer and stockraiser, residing near Pullman, Whitman county. He was born in London, England, August 10, 1842, the son of Thomas and Jane (Wallace) Savage, both of whom were natives of that country. In 1849 the father emigrated with his family to the new world, settling on a farm near Utica, New York.

The early boyhood days of Thomas W. Savage were spent on this farm and in the district schools of the neighborhood he received his education. When twelve years of age he began working at the butcher's trade in Utica, later going to New York city, where he secured employment with a street railway company. In April 1863, he enlisted in Company E, of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Regiment, under Colonel Brown, and served as a soldier in the Federal army until the close of the war, when he received his discharge at New York city in 1865. Becoming convinced that the Pacific coast offered business opportunities superior to those of New York, he removed to California in 1866, settling in San Jose, where he engaged in the breeding of horses which he followed until 1872, when he became proprietor of the hotel at the San Jose race track, continuing thus employed until 1877, when he disposed of his hotel interests and removed to Washington, remaining for a time in Walla Walla. In the spring of 1898 he settled on a government homestead of one hundred and eighty-two acres, two miles west of where Pullman now stands, and preempted an additional quarter section of land, which he took up in accordance with the timber culture act. This farm he tilled with much care, placing the necessary improvements thereon and bringing it under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Savage is systematic in his farming methods, raising a diversity of crops in rotation in order to preserve the fertility of the soil. He pays a great deal of attention to the breeding of horses and he bred some of the finest animals in Whitman county. One colt of his raising and training, "Prince Almont," made a trotting record of 2:13 $\frac{1}{4}$, and another which was considered a plow horse won a race in the

three minute class at the first Whitman county fair, winning a record better than was the record in the class under which entry was made.

In California, Mr. Savage was married to Miss Margaret E. Casey, a native of Ireland, and to this union five children were born: Walter, superintendent of schools of Okanogan county, who is married and has a son; Mary Ellen, who married Otis Hamilton, of Colfax, Washington, by whom she has a daughter; John E., of Seattle, who is married and has a daughter; Frances, who is Mrs. Lucius M. Curtis, of New York city, and Katherine, who is at home.

Mr. Savage gives his political allegiance to the democratic party but he has never sought office as a reward for party fealty. He has taken a great interest in educational matters, endeavoring to secure for his children the best schooling obtainable. In the furtherance of his wishes in this direction he has been active in and was one of the first organizers of the official school district of his community and for several terms he has served as a trustee on its board. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and also belongs to Moscow Lodge, No. 249, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Whitman Post, No. 53, of which he is a past commander. He is an active member of the Pullman Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Pullman Club. During the forty-six years of his residence on the Pacific coast, thirty-four of which have been spent on the farm which he now operates, he has aided materially in the upbuilding of the business and social interests of the communities in which he has lived. Although born on English soil, he enlisted in his adopted country's service in the Union cause and served until the close of the war, making for himself a creditable military record. His life has been one of labor and toil in the interests of his family, community and country, and his efforts have been fruitful, as evidenced by the splendid farm home and valuable personal property which are his. He has long been known as one of the most substantial stock-raisers and agriculturists in the county, where he has a large circle of friends who hold him in high esteem.

HARRY WARD PRICE.

For nearly twenty years Harry Ward Price has been connected with the business circles of Pullman, where he is now engaged in the grain business and is also a large land owner. He was born in Lake county, Indiana, on the 23d of June, 1861, a son of Richard W. and Narcissa (Lee) Price, natives of Indiana and Kentucky respectively.

In his native state Harry W. Price received his education in the public schools and in the Valparaiso Normal School, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1881. Immediately after leaving that institution he removed to Chicago and entered the employ of A. G. Ingraham & Company, grain merchants. He remained with that concern until 1884, when he removed to California and was agent for a carriage manufacturing company. One year later he removed to Portland, Oregon, and engaged in the same line of work independently. For five years he continued this undertaking before locating in Albany and operating a hardware store. Four years later he removed to Pullman, Whitman county, and he has since been a resident of this town. At first he was engaged in the grain business in partnership

with W. H. Chambers under the firm name of Chambers, Price & Company. The business was operated under that partnership for five years, since which time Mr. Price has been engaged in the grain business independently and enjoys the patronage of the entire community. Grain raising is such an important industry of this section and because of the steady demand of the product, a concern which deals in this necessity is bound to win a good measure of success if its management is carried on energetically and scientifically. Mr. Price has shown more than ordinary ability in dealing with the public and because of his judicious buying, admirable salesmanship and honorable methods is winning unusual success.

Mr. Price was married in Grand Haven, Michigan, in 1882, to Miss Grace M. Harris and has three children; Oca Price Schuele, of Portland, Oregon; Ward H. Price, of Buffalo, South Dakota; and Mildred Price. In politics he is a republican. He holds membership in the Pullman Chamber of Commerce, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. To such men as Mr. Price and to the spirit such as he shows is due much of the growth which the west has enjoyed. Progressive, alert and faithful, he has won the regard, esteem and friendship of the leading citizens of Pullman.

JOE LANGLEY TAGGART.

Joe Langley Taggart, one of the organizers of the Fidelity State Bank of Uniontown, of which he is cashier and likewise of the National Bank of Oakesdale, in which institution he holds the office of vice president, is a native of Minnesota. He was born on the 10th of March, 1873, his parents being Samuel O. and Fannie (Langley) Taggart, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Pennsylvania.

Reared at home, in the acquirement of his education, Joe Langley Taggart attended the common schools of Bingham Lake and the Breck School at Wilder, Minnesota. When he was twenty-one he entered the employment of the Northwestern Railroad Company in southern Minnesota, and in 1895, the company transferred him to Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and there for three years he discharged the duties of telegrapher. At the expiration of that time he removed to Seattle and entered the employ of the Northern Pacific, but two years later he returned to Black River Falls. He withdrew from the railway service in 1902, assuming the duties of assistant cashier in the Jackson County Bank, Jackson county, Wisconsin. As the work proved to be very congenial, he applied himself assiduously to the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of banking principles, at the same time becoming widely informed on all matters of finance, with the expectation of making this his life vocation. Mr. Taggart was very favorably impressed with the northwest during the two years of his residence in Seattle, finding the spirit of enterprise and progress that characterized this section very conducive to advancement by its stimulation of all the latent forces and hitherto unsuspected powers, and in 1907 he decided to return. Knowing himself to be fully qualified to organize and direct a financial institution, in the latter year he came to Uniontown and interested other capital and business men in founding the Fidelity State Bank. He has been cashier of this concern ever since it first opened its doors, and he is also one of the stockholders and a member of the board of directors. At the end of the first year, this enterprise was firmly

established, the work of its various departments thoroughly organized and running smoothly, so Mr. Taggart felt able to extend the scope of his activities elsewhere in a similar line. Recognizing an excellent opening at Oakesdale, he had little difficulty in interesting others, the ability he had manifested in the direction and operation of the bank at Uniontown winning him the confidence of local business men, who again lent him their cooperation. Very soon thereafter the National Bank of Oakesdale threw open its doors to business, Mr. Taggart holding the office of vice president. More than four years have elapsed since he first became identified with the financial interests of Whitman county, during which time the public confidence in his integrity and reliability has steadily increased, as he has at all times conducted his transactions in a manner that would permit of no doubt as to their legality, his methods of procedure in all instances being above question.

In Wisconsin on the 10th of January, 1906, Mr. Taggart was united in marriage to Miss Clara Kinsey, the event being celebrated at Roberts. She is a native of the state of New York, as likewise are her parents James H. and Annah (Tiffany) Kinsey. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, James Jefferson.

Fraternally, Mr. Taggart is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of the blue lodge of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, in which he has held all of the chairs, and of the chapter at Pullman. He is likewise identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Lewiston, and the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows of Uniontown and has for several years been treasurer of the latter organization, while formerly he was connected with the Order of Railway Telegraphers. His political views coincide with the principles of the democratic party for whose candidates he votes, save in municipal elections when he casts an independent ballot in favor of the man best adapted to the office irrespective of party affiliations. In 1910, he was elected city treasurer and is still the incumbent of that office. Although he is a man of progressive ideas, Mr. Taggart is conservative in his methods, manifesting much discretion in the direction of his undertakings. Genial and accommodating in his manner he is universally courteous to all, and to this fact beyond all question can be attributed much of the popularity and success of the institution with which he is connected.

JOSEPH OSCAR CATLETT.

Joseph O. Catlett, who has been connected with both agricultural and mercantile interests in Winona, but who is now living retired, was born in Kentucky on the 4th of January, 1850, a son of Isaac and Margaret (Walters) Catlett, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. In 1851 the parents removed to Iowa from the south and in that state Joseph O. Catlett received his education in the district schools. When he was ten years of age he began assisting his father on the home farm and subsequently farmed for himself in that state until 1880 when he removed to Nebraska. After he arrived in that state he again engaged in agricultural pursuits for six years before going to Kansas where he took up one hundred and sixty acres as a homestead claim and one hundred and sixty acres of timber culture land. In 1890 he removed to Winona, Whitman county, Washington, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining Winona. On that property he en-

gaged in farming and stock-raising. He subsequently increased his holdings to four hundred and eighty acres. Throughout the time he carried on agricultural pursuits he was both industrious and progressive. In 1907 he purchased a one half interest in the general merchandise business known at that time as the Winona Mercantile Company, which has since been reorganized as the New Mercantile Company. He also owns one half interest in the Winona Trading Company, but his attention has not been confined to agricultural and mercantile lines alone. He has made considerable study of mining and has made several investments in the mines of the northwest. He is interested in the mines of the Inland Empire, being president of the Hope Mining Company of Republic, Washington, and president and general manager of the Moon Creek Mining Company of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Mr. Catlett was married in Iowa, on the 23rd of December, 1875, to Miss Kate Hanon, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Elijah and Maria (Armstrong) Hanon, natives of Kentucky and Illinois respectively. To them three children have been born: Mrs. H. P. Hayes, who is residing in Endicott and is the mother of three boys; Claude, of Whitman county, who married Miss Kate Broyles, and has two sons; and Fern, who is married to Earl Warrenstaff, of Winona.

ADAM KNOX.

Although practically three years have elapsed since the passing away of Adam Knox, his name is often mentioned in the commercial and political as well as social circles of Davenport, in the upbuilding and development of which his enterprising spirit and strong personality were such dominant factors. He was born and reared in Jedburgh, Scotland, his birth having occurred on May 6, 1812, and his parents were John and Isabella (Fiddus) Knox. The parents passed their entire lives in the land of their birth, the father being engaged in the leather dressing business in Jedburgh. The Knox family originally came from the south of Scotland and our subject was a direct descendant of the celebrated John Knox, the hero of the Reformation.

The first thirty years in the life of Adam Knox were passed in the land of his nativity. Reared in the typical Scotch home, he had instilled into him from early childhood the qualities that made him the strong, positive and intensely loyal character he always proved to be. From early youth he had been a great admirer of the United States and in 1872 he decided to become a citizen of this country, crossing the Atlantic and located in San Francisco. There he engaged in the wool business with his brother, John F. Knox, which industry thrived under their capable direction, their receipts showing marked increase from year to year until the passing of the Wilson bill, during Cleveland's administration, when wool was put on the free list. Naturally this killed their business as they could not compete with the foreign market, but Mr. Knox remained a citizen of the California metropolis until 1891, when he came to Lincoln county, Washington. Upon his arrival here he located in Davenport, which at that time was nothing more than a small settlement on Cottonwood creek, but he had the utmost confidence in the country's possibilities and fully appreciated the opportunities here afforded. Here he opened a hardware store, that ultimately became one of the most thriving enterprises of the town. He conducted this for eighteen years, meeting with such excellent financial success that he became

numbered among the town's most substantial citizens. As the town developed he enlarged his business to meet the needs of a rapidly increasing population, always winning and retaining all or more than his share of the local patronage. He always carried a large and well assorted stock of both shelf and heavy hardware, as well as such other merchandise as is usually to be found in an establishment of this kind. A man of the highest standards of commercial integrity, it was his principle to truthfully represent every article in his establishment to his patrons, and he endeavored to protect their interests as well as his own by carrying only such brands as he could honestly recommend. The policy he adopted in the operation of his business won the confidence of the community, while his genial manner and sincere effort to please and accommodate all who accorded him their patronage enabled him to build up an excellent trade. During the long period of his residence here he won the enviable reputation of being a man who was thoroughly dependable and trustworthy and whose word was as good as his bond. All those who knew him learned to love and admire the honest, rugged and loyal Scot, whose strong convictions, frankly expressed, with absolutely no sense of fear and regardless of consequences, made him such a strong factor in moulding the ideals of the community and establishing its standards of life. In matters of citizenship he was both progressive and public-spirited, and despite the demands of his personal interests was always ready and willing to serve the municipality in any capacity required. His most notable service was as mayor in 1897 and 1898, the duties of which office he discharged with rare efficiency and capability. Mr. Knox was not only an exceptionally fine business man, but he was a great admirer of nature, art and music and a lover of books, deriving his greatest pleasure from the reading and rereading of the old classics, the best thoughts of which he had made his own, his marvelous memory enabling him to lay up a vast store of choice, literary gems from the great minds of all times and ages. In his home were to be found the books and pictures that denoted the choice, discriminating and cultured taste of the scholar. He was also a lover of all outdoor sports and excelled in these as in everything else he undertook. While in Scotland he was a member of the so-called Eighteenth Company of the Queen's Escort and in 1874 won a gold medal as the best rifle shot in the company. His was a rare and complex nature, well rounded and developed, and he was equally at home with the man of affairs, the politician or the scholar, as he was able to converse intelligently and entertainingly on almost any subject. He had traveled extensively and being keenly observant and well read had acquired a wonderful amount of information on a variety of subjects comparatively unknown to the average individual.

At San Francisco on the 21st of April, 1883, Mr. Knox was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Elizabeth McGowan, a daughter of Patrick and Veronica (Ryan) McGowan, both natives of Ireland and early citizens of California. The father emigrated to America in the early days of his manhood and first located in Lockport, New York, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The descendant of the great Scottish reformer, Adam Knox was reared in the Presbyterian faith to which his family had adhered from the days of Queen Mary, but in later life he became a convert of the Roman Catholic church, in the belief of which he died. Mrs. Knox is a communicant of the same church, this having been the faith of her family for many generations. Upon attaining his majority Mr. Knox affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a republican, but at municipal and state elections he cast an independent ballot, giving his support to such

men and measures as he deemed best qualified to protect the interests of the community, irrespective of party. He was a most unusual character and always a dominating force in the community where he resided, and his high ideals, incorruptible integrity and absolute loyalty to his duty as he saw it, made him a great power for good and an example of manhood well worthy of emulation among the youths, whose privilege it was to know him. As a business man he was absolutely honest and thoroughly dependable, as a citizen progressive and enterprising and as a friend faithful and loyal; higher tribute than this can be paid to the character of no man.

CHARLES NAPIER HINCHLIFF.

Occupying a prominent place among the well known business men of Whitman county is Charles Napier Hinchliff, of Elberton, Washington. He was born in Michigan, January 1, 1857, a son of Henry and Martha (Bradley) Hinchliff, both natives of England. In 1858 the family settled in Cass county, Illinois, where until 1873 Charles Hinchliff was a student of the public schools. In that year he began working in Virginia, Illinois, as a clerk in a drug store, a business which he followed until 1878, when, responding to the invitation of the prosperous northwest, he removed to Colfax, Whitman county, and was employed as a clerk in a store until the spring of 1879, when he opened a small general mercantile store at Spangle, Washington, a business which he followed until 1881. At that time he and his brother Edward entered into a copartnership in the conduct of a general mercantile business. They also owned and operated a bank in Spangle. His brother Edward organized the first bank in Spokane county, of which the subject of this review was a member. The brothers also engaged in the sawmill and livery business during the time they were conducting the other lines of business mentioned. From 1889 to 1901 Charles N. Hinchliff operated a grocery store in Spokane and in 1892 launched a general mercantile store at Latah and also leased a flour mill, which he operated. In 1893 he removed to Elberton, Whitman county, and purchased the flour mill at that place and in January of the following year he and his brother consolidated the Latah and Spangle stores, the former taking entire charge of the mill at Elberton. During this same year he was one of the founders of the famous Elberton picnic. In the spring of 1895 the brothers consolidated all their interests in Elberton, at the same time founding the Jersey Creamery Company in Elberton, which they operated until 1897. The copartnership between the two brothers was dissolved in 1898, Charles Hinchliff taking over personally the store and creamery. In 1898 he removed the creamery to Colfax, where it is still conducted, and in the following year he removed the store to the same place, which he operated until 1906, when he disposed of it. He has retained ownership of the flour mill at Elberton, which he has operated since his first connection with it.

Mr. Hinchliff was married in Spokane, in 1884, to Miss Anna Steele, a native of California and a daughter of Thomas and Ann Steele, who were both natives of England. Thomas Steele was one of the early pioneers, coming west in 1872. To Mr. and Mrs. Hinchliff two children were born: Floyd R., now living in North Dakota; and Harry H.

In politics Mr. Hinehliiff is affiliated with the socialist party and in spite of his active business life has given considerable time to political matters. He was a member of the councils of Latah and Spangle and in 1896 was elected county commissioner of Whitman county on the populist ticket, resigning that position in May, 1899. He ran on a fusion ticket championed by democrats and populists for the position of county commissioner and was elected. In 1902, although not belonging to that party, the democrats nominated him for reelection but he was not successful in his candidacy. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic order, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Woodmen of the World. In the comparatively long business career of Charles N. Hinehliiff he has been not only successful but by his active life as a promoter and business man has contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding of the business interests of the communities, cities and states of which he has been a resident. Fortified by a good education, he has been able to achieve much that would have been impossible otherwise and in his intelligent and well directed efforts enterprises which he established in a small way were built up to a prosperous condition. So active a man as he could not fail to have an unusual number of friends and business acquaintances and in all the circles of Elberton and Whitman county where he is known he is a prominent figure and greatly respected.

ROBERT ARTHUR WOODS.

Robert Arthur Woods, who lived retired in Lacrosse, Whitman county, until October 23, 1911, but is now proprietor of the Halliday Hotel of Spokane, having taken possession of the house on that date, was formerly one of the most able lumbermen of this section. His birth occurred in Dakota City, Nebraska, on the 27th of December, 1867, and he is a son of George T. and Katherine (Ream) Woods, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. The father was the first settler in Dakota county, Nebraska, where he was one of the active promoters of the early development of the state.

Robert A. Woods received his education in the public schools of Nebraska and at the same time assisted his father with the duties which came daily to hand on the home farm, becoming his father's able assistant in 1885. He remained in his native state until 1891, when he removed to Marcus, Iowa, where he conducted a general store for his father under the firm name of George T. Woods & Company. But the experiences of his early life had shown him that agricultural pursuits were more to his liking than mercantile operations and in 1896 he returned to Nebraska and was engaged in farming until 1902. In that year he came west, locating at once in Lacrosse, Washington, and engaging in the retail lumber business under the firm name of R. A. Woods. Four years later he disposed of this and retired. He was at one time the owner of one thousand acres in Whitman county but disposed of his landed interests on coming to Spokane.

On the 24th of November, 1911, Mr. Woods was united in marriage to Mrs. Alice Wright, of Lacrosse, Washington. They make their home in the Halliday Hotel, of which Mr. Woods is proprietor. In politics he is a republican but his broad-mindedness and his interest in political integrity frequently lead him to cast his vote independent of party dictates. He holds membership in Lacrosse Lodge, No. 155.



R. A. WOODS

A. F. & A. M., of which he was treasurer; and Colfax Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M. During the ten years in which Mr. Woods has been a resident of Whitman county he has won the regard and respect of those with whom he has come into contact either socially, politically or fraternally.

ENOCH ALBERT BRYAN, LL.D.

Enoch Albert Bryan, educator and author, now president of the State College of Washington at Pullman, was graduated from the classical course of the Indiana University in 1878 and received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1884. Upon his graduation he entered actively upon the profession of teaching and served as superintendent of schools at Grayville, Illinois, until 1882. He was then elected professor of Latin in Vincennes University and the following year was chosen president of the same institution, in which capacity he served until September, 1893. Vincennes was the original university for the state of Indiana, which, however, was then a territory, being founded on a government land grant and established in 1806. William Henry Harrison, afterward president of the United States, was president of the first board of trustees. President Bryan was granted the degree of Master of Arts by Harvard University in 1893 and in that year published "The Mark in Europe and America," brought out by Ginn & Company of Boston. He was elected president of the Agricultural College and School of Science of Washington, now the State College of Washington, in 1893 and entered upon his duties on the 1st of September of that year. Ten years later the degree of LL.D. was bestowed upon him by Monmouth College and the same degree was conferred upon him by the Agricultural College of Michigan in May, 1907, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of that institution, President Roosevelt being present for the principal address. At the same time the degree of LL.D. was conferred by the same college on the Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, President Angell, of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, and others, but with the exception of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bryan was the only one west of the Mississippi so honored with that degree. In the nineteen years of his presidency over the State College of Washington his has been the guiding spirit which has led to its development, growth and the improvement and expansion of its system, and the school is largely a monument to his ability and public spirit.

GEORGE GAMBLE THATCHER.

Numbered among the eminent business men and farmers of Whitman county, Washington, is George Gamble Thatcher, of Albion, who was born in Ohio, December 25, 1850, a son of Joseph and Eliza (Williams) Thatcher, both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1852 the parents returned to the Keystone state and there George G. Thatcher attended the public schools until 1862, when with his parents he removed to Wisconsin and continued his studies until 1869, in which year he went to Chicago and began learning the carpenter's trade. This occupation he followed

until the spring of 1875, when he removed to New York and later in the same year went to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He remained in that city but a short time, however, removing thence to Portland in the spring of 1877, where he took up the business of fishing in the Columbia river. One of his earlier experiences in Oregon was his participation in the Indian wars, in which he took a conspicuous part. In that year he camped in Spokane. When the Indian troubles were over he removed to Montana in 1878, where he engaged in contracting and building, that occupation serving him in good stead at that time and occupying his time and attention until 1889. In that year he removed to Pullman, Washington, and there continued contracting until 1894, when he removed to an eighty-acre farm four miles west of Pullman, later increasing his land holdings to one hundred and ninety-seven acres. He is interested in live stock, making that a prominent part of his agricultural business. In connection with contracting and building he has engaged in the lumber business for the past fifteen years.

Mr. Thatcher was married in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in 1890, to Miss Sarah Lambert, a native of Minnesota. Politically he is affiliated with the republican party and is a member of the Masonic fraternity of which he is past master and also belongs to the Farmers Union. He has partially retired from active business and is building a home in the city of Albion where he purposes making his residence. The long business career of Mr. Thatcher, most of which was passed in the west, has been crowned with a liberal degree of success. In his active building operations which he has so long followed he has become instrumental in the building of a large number of homes as well as structures of a public character and by so doing has been a useful man in the development of the communities with which he has been identified. His business dealings have always been in accordance with the Golden Rule, for absolute integrity is one of his strong characteristics. His life has been one of industry and as the result of his labors he has been able to accumulate a handsome competence.

FREDERICK E. GOODALL.

There are found many men whose industry has won them success—men who by their perseverance and diligence execute well defined plans which others have made—but the men who take the initiative are comparatively few. The vast majority do not see opportunity for the coordination of forces and the development of new extensive and profitable enterprises and, therefore, must follow along paths which others have marked out. Frederick E. Goodall, however, does not belong to this designated class. The initiative spirit is strong within him. He has realized the possibility for the combination of forces and has wrought along the line of mammoth undertakings, being now prominently associated with the Arcadia Orchards Company, which is the largest irrigated fruit proposition in the United States. This has followed important connection with other business enterprises of Spokane and the northwest, notably in the lumber and mercantile fields.

Mr. Goodall was born in Littleton, New Hampshire, January 21, 1861, a son of Alpha and Ellen L. (Kenerson) Goodall, who were farming people of that vicinity. After pursuing his education in the public and high schools of his native town Fred-

crick E. Goodall entered the employ of the Littleton National Bank, in which he remained for four years. He afterward became connected with the Littleton Lumber Company, of which he was financial manager until 1889, when he came to Spokane to take charge of the Washington National Bank, which was then being organized. As cashier and manager of that institution he aided in directing its affairs from its establishment until it liquidated and went out of business, paying all claims in full. This was in the latter part of 1894 and during the panic of 1893, although many banks were forced to suspend, this institution closed its doors for a period of only thirty days.

Mr. Goodall was afterward for a number of years largely interested in mining, notably in association with the Rosslund and Republic mines, operating in that connection from 1896 until 1900. In the latter year, associated with U. C. Ufford, he organized the Spokane Lumber Company at Milan, Washington, and was its president until some time later when he disposed of his holdings. His attention was then directed to the dry-goods trade and in 1901 he became president and general manager of the Whitehouse Dry Goods Store, with which he continued until the fall of 1909, contributing much to the success of what is one of the largest and most popular mercantile enterprises in Spokane. On severing his connection therewith he became general sales agent for the Arcadia Orchards Company and his labors have been very effective in promoting the sale of these properties, which cover the largest irrigated fruit proposition in the United States. His plans are always carefully formulated and he seems to see the utmost possibility for successful accomplishment in connection with any undertaking. He does not hesitate until the ultimate aim is reached and at the same time his methods have always been of a constructive character, never sacrificing the interests or rights of others.

On the 24th of May, 1883, in Littleton, New Hampshire, Mr. Goodall was married to Miss Mary E. Tarbell, a daughter of Charles D. and Elmira F. (Whitney) Tarbell. Mr. Goodall holds membership in the First Church of Christ Scientist and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. His public service has largely been done as a private citizen and his labors in behalf of Spokane and the Pacific coast country have been of far reaching and beneficial effect. He is a man of most pleasing personality and is recognized throughout the northwest as a man of the soundest business judgment. Such is the force of his character that his example and influence carry great weight and be it said to his credit that these have ever been used for the welfare and progress of the country. When a resident of New Hampshire he served as city treasurer for a number of years but has continuously refused to become a candidate for office during the period in which he has made his home in Spokane. This, however, has not limited his usefulness, for in many fields his work has been of important public service. He was for eight years president of the Chamber of Commerce, accepting the position in January, 1902, when there were but fifty-six active members. Under his guidance the organization grew rapidly and its effectiveness was proportionately increased. He became a member of the committee from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast that raised the funds necessary to entertain the honorable commercial commission of Japan when they visited the United States in 1909, taking active part in making the plans and arranging the entertainment for these guests. Since their return to Japan Mr. Goodall has been the recipient of a beautiful silver loving cup sent him from that country by the commission as a token of their esteem for the services he ren-

dered on that occasion. He is a member of the park commission of this city, belongs to the Spokane Club and to the Rocky Mountain Club of New York city. His success has never been allowed to effect his relations toward others less fortunate. While he has never courted popularity he holds friendship inviolable and as true worth may always win his regard he has a very extensive circle of friends. In his life were the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and his opportunities, his thoughts being given to the mastery of great problems and the fulfilment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his state and country.

CHARLES JULIAN WEBB.

Charles Julian Webb, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of law in Kettle Falls for the past four years, was born in Arcadia, Wisconsin, on the 18th of May, 1876. He is a son of George W. and Florence R. (Bishop) Webb, both of whom are now deceased the father having passed away in 1908 and the mother in 1879. In both lines Mr. Webb is descended from patriotic ancestors, who gave their services to their country whenever they were needed. His father was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of Company K, Forty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as was also his maternal grandfather and seven of his father's brothers, four of whom gave their lives in the cause. The maternal grandmother was a direct descendant of General Warren, who so valiantly served the cause of liberty during the Revolution.

The youthful years of Charles Julian Webb were passed as those of other lads reared in country communities. He attended the common and high schools of his home town until he had graduated from the latter, after which he taught in Wisconsin for two years. He subsequently entered the University of Chicago, where he studied for eight years, being awarded the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1906 and that of Doctor of Law (Juris Doctoris) in 1907. He was a good student and was popular with both his classmates and the faculty, was repeatedly elected to the college councils, and had the distinction of being chosen by President Harper as one of the student marshals of the school, during the latter years of his course. In 1906 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Chicago, Illinois, as a clerk in the office of West, Eckhart & Taylor, one of the leading firms of that city, being identified with them until he came to Kettle Falls in 1907. When he first located here he became associated with A. E. Baldwin, under the firm name of Baldwin & Webb, in the general practice of law. This connection continued until 1910 when they dissolved partnership and in March, 1911, Mr. Webb formed an alliance with Mr. Eugene E. Atwood, their business being conducted under the name of Webb & Atwood. During the period of his practice here Mr. Webb has made a most excellent record, being regarded as one of the best informed and most widely read attorneys in the county. He has at different times been connected with notable litigations, and has acquitted himself in a manner to confer distinction upon his profession, by reason of his dignified and scholarly manner of pleading his cause. He is thorough and conscientious in the preparation of his cases, taking every precaution

to avoid disputable technicalities that sometimes arise through lack of precaution on the part of the counsel.

Fontana, Wisconsin, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Webb on the 16th of June, 1906, to Miss Alice E. Baldwin, a daughter of A. E. Baldwin, and they have become the parents of three children, Bruce B., Elizabeth B. and Charles J., Jr.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Webb are members of the Baptist church, in the work of which they take an active interest, Mr. Webb being one of the trustees. He is also a Mason, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, while during his college days he became affiliated with the Delta Upsilon fraternity. In his political views Mr. Webb is a republican, and is a member of the Stevens county republican central committee, and also represents his county on the republican state central committee. He takes an enthusiastic interest in all movements undertaken for the upbuilding of the community and the promotion of its municipal enterprises, and is an active member of the Kettle Falls Commercial Club, of which he is president. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Stevens County Fruit Growers Union and vice president of the Stevens County Federation of Commercial Clubs, while he is interested in the Clark Lake irrigation project. His services are always freely accorded in the support of every movement, the adoption of which assures improvement or progress, while all measures receive his indorsement that have for their object the betterment of the community and the promotion of its highest interests.

OSEE W. NOBLE.

Osee W. Noble for the past seven years has been engaged in the practice of law in Kettle Falls, where he has built up a very good clientage. He was born in Indiana on the 2d of May, 1878, and is a son of Peter E. and Selina (Runyon) Noble, both of whom are living, the father having attained the age of sixty years and the mother of fifty-three. In both lines he is descended from colonial ancestry, but the families located during the pioneer days in Indiana, whence his parents removed during the early years of their domestic life to Nebraska.

The boyhood and youth of Osee W. Noble were almost entirely spent in Nebraska, where he removed with his parents when a lad of seven years. He attended the public and high schools of Minden, that state, until graduated from the latter institution in 1896. Having decided to adopt the legal profession for his life vocation he then entered the law office of John L. McPheeley of Minden, Nebraska, and later the Chicago Law School, where he pursued his studies until awarded his degree in 1902. He applied himself diligently to his studies and made notable progress in his classes, winning two scholarships, one in practice and pleading and the other in law Latin, during the period of his course. For three years after his graduation he engaged in practice in Chicago and then, in 1905, he came to Kettle Falls and established an office that he has ever since maintained. By reason of his excellent qualifications and his conscientious regard for the rights of his clients and protection of their interests, Mr. Noble has won recognition as both an efficient and reliable representative of his profession. He is attorney for the Fruit-

land Irrigation Company, the Garden Valley Creamery Company, and a number of other thriving industries of that valley.

On the 20th of June, 1903, Mr. Noble was united in marriage to Miss Susan L. Foley, of Chicago, a daughter of James Foley, who is one of the pioneer hardwood lumber merchants of that city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Noble have been born four children, Osee W., Jr., Virginia, Peter E. and Francis.

Mr. Noble is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge, and he also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a past master of that order, and to the Woodmen of the World, at the present time serving as past consul commander of the local organization. Since engaging in practice here Mr. Noble has made steady and permanent progress in his profession and his success seems assured, as among his clients are numbered the leading firms and business men of the town, as well as the eastern interests and investors who have property in the Kettle Falls valley.

ROY ARTHUR LANGLEY.

Roy Arthur Langley, cashier of the Colton State Bank and vice president of the Farmers' State Bank of Pullman, has been connected with the financial institutions of Whitman county for about seven years. He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, on the 6th of February, 1877, and is a son of Andrew J. and Cecelia (Curtis) Langley, both natives of Pennsylvania. In the paternal line he is of English extraction, his grandfather, James Langley being a native of Canada.

Reared in the city of his nativity, Roy Arthur Langley there pursued his education in the common schools until 1893, when he removed to Denver, where he completed his high school studies and subsequently took a commercial course, thus qualifying himself for a position in the business world. Returning to Illinois in 1898, he took a clerical position in Chicago, but resigned this two years later and going to Iowa engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the expiration of a year he removed to Minnesota, continuing there until 1904. In the latter year he went to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he engaged in the real-estate business as an employe of the Oakes Land Company, but he severed his connection with this firm in 1905, and came to Johnson, Whitman county, where he organized the People's Bank. The following year he came to Colton and incorporated the Colton State Bank and has ever since been connected with this institution in the capacity of cashier. He is likewise one of the stockholders and a director of this bank and also of the Farmers' State Bank of Pullman, in which he holds the official position of vice president. During the period of his residence in this county, Mr. Langley has manifested unusual powers of organization and executive ability and is recognized as one of the highly efficient business men of Colton. He is thoroughly conversant with banking methods and is well informed on all matters of finance and while he is progressive in his ideas he is very conservative in his policy, inspiring confidence in all who have occasion to have transactions with him.

Spokane was the scene of Mr. Langley's marriage in October, 1906, to Miss Bessie A. Newlands, a native of Quincy, Illinois, and a daughter of James and Anna (Cass) Newlands, likewise natives of Illinois. One son, James Weston, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Langley.

The political allegiance of Mr. Langley is given to the republican party except in municipal elections, when he gives his support to such men and measures as he deems best qualified to subserve the interests of the community. He is at all times willing to assume his share of the local governmental responsibilities and at the present is serving as a member of the town council. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Lewiston; of Lodge, No. 103, F. & A. M., of which he is now worthy master and he also belongs to the Mystic Tie and has held all of the chairs in the latter organization. He is likewise a member of the Inland Club of Spokane. In his business relations Mr. Langley has been found thoroughly reliable and trustworthy during the period of his connection with the enterprises of Whitman county, and has always manifested the highest principles and most incorruptible integrity in his transactions.

W. S. WALLACE, M. D.

Dr. W. S. Wallace, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Newport for less than two years, is becoming recognized as an able representative of his profession. He was born in Centerville, Iowa, on the 27th of January, 1882, and is a son of Osear and Laura (Scott) Wallace, both of whom are living. His parents were among the pioneer settlers of northwestern Idaho, where his father founded and named the town of Wallace. He is numbered among the successful prospectors and mine operators of the Coeur d'Alene district and was the first to discover lead and silver in that country.

To Dr. Wallace belongs the distinction of being the first white boy in the Coeur d'Alene district, having been taken there by his parents when he was two years of age. In the acquirement of his preliminary education he attended the public schools, and for two years was a student in the North Central high school of Spokane, completing his course in Centerville, Iowa, being graduated from the high school there in 1901. He subsequently entered the University of Kentucky, which he attended for four years, completing his professional education in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, the year following. After receiving his degree he returned to Washington and established an office at Tekoa, which he maintained for three years, succeeding during that period in building up a very good practice, in addition to which he was also surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad. From there he came to Newport, where he has now been located for a little more than a year, and has so ably demonstrated his qualifications as a physician that the demand for his services is constantly increasing. A pleasing personality, sympathetic nature and a spirit of general helpfulness as well as his professional skill have served as important factors in promoting the success of Dr. Wallace.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, was the scene of the marriage of Dr. Wallace and Miss Verna Starbird, a daughter of W. D. Starbird, on the 16th of June, 1910, and unto them has been born a little daughter, Mercedes.

In political matters Dr. Wallace is independent, casting his ballot in support of the men and measures he deems most likely to subserve the best interests of the people. He takes an active interest in all affairs pertaining to the municipality and is now serving as health officer and physician in Stevens county. Fraternally he is

affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose and the Knights of Pythias, and he is also a member of the local commercial club. In common with the majority of business and professional men in this section of the state Dr. Wallace has extensive mining interests, holding stock in the Interstate mine at Wallace, Idaho; Tekoa Mining & Milling Co.; and the Ruth Mining & Milling Co. He is one of the highly esteemed young men of Newport, whose future in his profession would seem to be most promising, judged by present indications.

RODERICK MACKENZIE.

The Inland Empire claimed no more loyal citizen or one more deeply interested in its welfare and progress than Roderick Mackenzie, whose death occurred January 19, 1912, at San Diego, California, where he usually spent the winter months, for the cold of the more northern district proved unfavorable to him in the evening of his life. He had the deepest attachment for Spokane and this section of Washington and his public spirit was manifest in many tangible and effective ways. He was one of the builders of the Inland Empire and was closely identified with the development of the surrounding country, especially Liberty Lake. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1838 and was there reared and educated. He was twenty years of age when he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he worked as a carpenter for the ensuing six years. He then removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he took a contract for a portion of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was then being built. With the first money he made he purchased property in what is now the center of the business district of that thriving city, but he eventually disposed of his real estate and became extensively interested in cattle raising, also giving considerable attention to other stock. He was very successful in that work in the middle west but eventually disposed of his holdings in that section of the country, in order to remove to the Spokane country, where he arrived in June, 1890. Soon afterward he purchased eight hundred and six acres surrounding Liberty Lake and there engaged in diversified farming. He also built a hotel and kept a fleet of boats on the lake, which became famous as a resort. This is now one of the most popular resorts in the Spokane country. Upon his farm he placed full-blooded stock, including Jersey cattle, and he did much to advance the standard of cattle and stock in general raised in this section. His improved methods of farming constituted an example that many of his neighbors followed to their lasting benefit. In fact, he was always on the side of progress and improvement and his labors and substantial support proved elements for advancement in many ways. He aided the telephone company in securing the right of way and in establishing its line, was a strong advocate of good roads and he added much to the beauty of the country by planting many thousands of trees. He was also a stalwart champion of the cause of education. On retiring from active business, he sold his hotel and land to the Palouse Land Company. He gave the Inland Electric Company a right of way and a tract for terminals on his property. He retained one hundred and sixty acres of his holdings for his own use and thereon he made his home up to the time of his death. At the time of his demise he was vice president of the Southern Building Company of San Diego, California, where he spent the winter months. He also had holdings in Spokane, owning much



RODERICK MACKENZIE

city property together with real estate in Colfax, including the Mackenzie building, a modern and well appointed apartment house. He was likewise the owner of the Postoffice building and other properties in Colfax and had from time to time made judicious investments in real estate which brought to him good financial returns.

Mr. Mackenzie was married in Nova Scotia in 1869 to Miss Anabel McLean, and unto them five children were born: Charles L., who is now a banker of Colfax; William, residing in Liberty Lake; John, who is one of the managers of the Savoy Theater of San Francisco; Mrs. Bert Terry, of East 1417 Seventh avenue, Spokane; and Mrs. Carrie McKimmon.

Mr. Mackenzie never aspired to or held public office. His was a splendid example of a well spent life, characterized by fidelity to high ideals. He took an active and intelligent interest in all matters of citizenship and in the conduct and administration of public affairs and gave his political allegiance to the republican party. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of marked business ability and strong magnetic personality who attracted friends and held them. Those who needed aid found him very charitable and benevolent but his assistance was always given most unostentatiously. Those who met him in a business way entertained for him high respect; and those who came within the close circle of his friends had for him warm love, for his sterling qualities were many and gained for him affectionate regard from those who knew him.

PETER TRIESCH.

Peter Triesch, a member of the general mercantile company of Triesch Brothers, of Uniontown, has been a resident of the northwest for over twenty-two years, during which time he has been identified with various business activities. His birth occurred in Germany on Christmas day, 1869, his parents being Peter and Mary (Green) Triesch, natives of the Fatherland.

In his early boyhood, Peter Triesch accompanied his parents on their removal to the United States. They located in the state of Wisconsin, in the public schools of which he pursued his education. At the age of twelve years he temporarily laid aside his text-books and went to work in a country store, remaining there until 1884. In the latter year he resumed his education as a student in the schools of Fountain City, Wisconsin, diligently applying himself to his lessons until 1887. He subsequently went to Barnesville, Minnesota and clerked in a store for a year and then returned to Wisconsin, continuing to reside there until June, 1889, when he came to Washington. Upon his arrival in this state he first settled in the vicinity of Colton, where for a brief period he worked as a farm hand. He was too enterprising and ambitious a young man to be long content in that occupation, however, and later attended the teachers' institute. That fall he engaged in teaching, but the following spring he came to Uniontown, obtaining a clerkship in the general mercantile store of Alexander & Gaffney. In 1893, together with his brother Nicholas he bought the Washington Journal, one of Uniontown's weekly papers, that they edited here until 1894. In June of that year they removed their plant to Kendrick, Idaho, and founded the Kendrick Times, but Mr. Triesch withdrew from this enterprise in 1896 and re-

turning to Whitman county became editor of the Colfax Commoner. Three months later he leased this paper, continuing its publication until 1898 when he withdrew from journalism and once more became identified with mercantile activities, as an employe of the Wheeler-Motter Company. He had charge of their clothing and furnishing department for a time, but subsequently resigned his position and went to Elk City, Idaho, to prospect in the mines. From there he again returned to Colfax and became editor of the People's Advocate, one of the local papers, but in 1899 the Wheeler-Motter Company again engaged his services. Very soon thereafter the firm sent him to Peek, Idaho, to open a branch store, but in 1901 he once more severed his connection with mercantile pursuits and going to Lewiston, Idaho, he founded the North Idaho Democrat. He was subsequently employed on the Lewiston Daily Tribune, but in 1902 he returned to Uniontown and accepted a clerkship in the general store of W. A. Struppeler. In September, 1907, Mr. Triesch and his brother Nicholas became associated in the general mercantile establishment that they are still conducting under the firm name of Triesch Brothers. This undertaking has proven very successful and theirs is now one of the well established and flourishing mercantile establishments of the town.

Uniontown was the scene of Mr. Triesch's marriage in January, 1906, to Miss Regina Gerhardt, a native of Texas and a daughter of A. D. Gerhardt, and they have become the parents of three children, Nathan Osear Gerhardt; Marcella Marie; and Isabelle Laura.

Mr. Triesch is trustee, secretary and treasurer of the Roman Catholic church, of which his wife is also a communicant, and he is likewise a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He votes the democratic ticket, and has held the offices of mayor, city clerk and treasurer, and during the period of his residence in Idaho in 1900 he was elected to the sixth state legislature, serving for one term. Mr. Triesch is a public-spirited man and is an enthusiastic member of the Commercial Club of Uniontown, of which he is president. He is one of the worthy representatives of the commercial fraternity of the town, where his close attention to the development of his business and industrious methods are bringing him a goodly measure of prosperity.

HARRY H. HALL.

Among those who came west to seek their fortunes some twenty years ago is Harry H. Hall whose steady rise to the top now places him among the leading ranks of Coeur d'Alene's representatives of industry. He is the owner and manager of the Coeur d'Alene Sash & Door Company, a plant of no small importance among the wood working manufactories in the northwest. Mr. Hall claims Pennsylvania as his native state, his birth having occurred in Westmoreland county, June 3, 1873. John L. and Elizabeth (Laney) Hall were his parents. He was educated in the common schools of his native locality after which he attended the normal school in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, devoting himself at the same time to the task of mastering the carpenter's trade. In 1889 he set out for the west coming directly to Spokane, Washington, where he followed the carpenter's trade until 1892, assisting during this time in the rebuilding of Spokane after the big fire. He then went to northern Idaho and western Montana working for a brief time in the shingle mills, and in 1893 went to Livingston, Montana, where he engaged with stockmen as a cow puncher and rode

the range, and also drove a stage into Yellowstone Park and in the country round about. The following year he engaged in the lumber business at Fridley, Montana, and in the fall of 1896 removed to Bozeman, Montana, where for two years he continued to buy and sell lumber, giving this up in order to engage in the building and contracting business. He remained at this nine years when he left Bozeman and came to Coeur d'Alene to live, entering the employment of H. B. Traff, the owner of the Coeur d'Alene Sash & Door Company. He did not remain in the capacity of employe of this firm very long but bought out the plant and reorganized it, becoming the owner and manager of a prosperous manufacturing establishment. He achieved the position which he now holds by dint of his continued application and his unwearrying efforts toward the long cherished ideal of independence in his work.

The marriage of Mr. Hall and Miss Anna Liston, a daughter of Robert Liston of Bozeman, Montana, was solemnized on April 28, 1897. Two children were born of the union: Ross L., born January 2, 1900; and Maurine, born May 25, 1904. Mr. Hall is a member of Coeur d'Alene Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F., of the Coeur d'Alene Lodge, K. of P., and of the Commercial Club of Coeur d'Alene. He is a man of deeds rather than words and in the steady pursuit of his ideal has won the admiration of all who know him.

AUBREY REGINALD McCLASKEY.

Aubrey Reginald McClaskey, the present city treasurer of Albion, has been identified with the business circles of the town for the past seven years, during six of which he has been cashier of the Albion State Bank. He was originally a subject of England, his birth having occurred in Canada on the 28th of August, 1878. His parents, Robert and Sarah (Craig) McClaskey were born, reared and married in Canada, where they resided until 1880. In the latter year they crossed the border into the United States, first locating in Minnesota, where they continued to live for ten years. At the end of that period, in 1889, they came to Idaho, settling on a timber claim in Latah county, fifteen miles northeast of Palouse.

Aubrey Reginald McClaskey was a child of only two years when he came to the United States with his parents, and here he has ever since made his home. When old enough to begin his education he entered the common schools of Minnesota, where he pursued his studies to the age of eleven years. Some time after the family located in Latah county, he resumed his education in the public schools of Palouse, but in order to do this in 1893 it was necessary for him to work for his board. At the age of eighteen years he became self-supporting and has ever since been dependent upon his own efforts. He began his independent career as a teacher in the schools of Latah county, continuing to follow this vocation for several years. For a time he temporarily withdrew from it in order that he might take a course in the Colfax College and also the Washington State University. In 1902, he again became a teacher in the schools of Latah county, but early recognizing that commercial life afforded better opportunities for financial advancement, he gave up teaching to accept a clerkship in a general store in Palouse. He was employed there until 1905, when he resigned his position to enter the service of the Potlatch Lumber Company at Endicott and Albion. When he had been in their employ for about a year he was

offered the position of cashier in the Albion State Bank, which he accepted and has ever since retained, and he is now one of the stockholders of this institution and a member of the board of directors.

At Palouse, on the 23d of November, 1907, Mr. McClaskey was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Lewis, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Robert M. and Naoma' (Barnes) Lewis, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of North Carolina. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McClaskey, Robert Lewis and Eugene Kenneth.

Mr. McClaskey is senior warden of Reynolds Lodge, No. 114, F. & A. M., and he also belongs to Chapter No. 85, O. E. S.; Lodge No. 132, K. of P.; Albion Camp, No. 6346, M. W. A.; and Pine Grove Range, No. 1156. He gives his political indorsement to the republican party, and for the past three years he has been discharging the duties of city treasurer, his services in this connection proving very efficient. Mr. McClaskey is a man of high standards and laudable ambition who strives to fulfill to the best of his ability anything he undertakes and he has therefore acquired the reputation of being a business man of exact methods and definite system.

GEORGE NATHAN LAMPHERE, JR.

George Nathan Lamphere, Jr., who for fourteen years has been postmaster of Palouse, was born in Washington, D. C. on January 1, 1872, his parents being George N. and Sarah (Jones) Lamphere, the father a native of Connecticut and the mother of Pennsylvania.

The education of George Nathan Lamphere, Jr., was begun in the common schools of the national capital, where he passed the first twelve years of his life. In 1884, his parents removed to Minnesota, locating at Moorhead, and in the public schools of that place he continued to pursue his studies for a time, after which he learned the printers' trade. Having completed his apprenticeship and being qualified to take a position in 1889, at the age of seventeen years, he left home and began earning his own living. Believing that the northwest afforded better opportunities and greater advantages than any other section of the country he made his way westward. He arrived in Whitman county in 1890, locating in Palouse where he obtained a position on the News. As he intelligently applied himself to the duties he was assigned and was steady and reliable, he was promoted until he became editor of this journal which he continued to publish until 1897. In the latter year he severed his connection with newspaper work to enter upon the duties of postmaster, having been appointed to this office by President McKinley. As he fulfilled his responsibilities with a rare degree of conscientious obligation and in a manner highly satisfactory to the community at large he was twice reappointed to the same office by President Roosevelt and once by President Taft. That he has served with efficiency and is well qualified for the post is evidenced by the length of his incumbency, which covers a period of fourteen years. In connection with the discharge of his official duties, Mr. Lamphere has had time to engage in business enterprises and he is the owner of the Palouse Republic. In common with all enterprising business men of this section he has invested in real estate as extensively as his circumstances warranted, recognizing this to be the most legitimate and lucrative field of speculation here afforded.

As he is a man of much foresight and clear judgment, he has been very judicious in his investments and now owns several pieces of valuable city property and also a fine ranch in Whitman county, the value of all of which has very much increased during the period of his ownership.

Spokane was the scene of Mr. Lamphere's marriage in 1896 to Miss Carrie Farnsworth, who was a native of Kansas and a daughter of C. H. Farnsworth, and to them were born two children, Gladys and John Theodore. The wife and mother passed away in 1903 and in 1905 Mr. Lamphere was married to Miss Marie Wells, the event being celebrated at Portland. Mrs. Lamphere is a native of this state and a daughter of W. R. Wells. One daughter, Lamona, has been born to Mr. Lamphere and his second wife.

A staunch republican in his political views, Mr. Lamphere always casts his ballot in support of the men and measures of that party and accords them the unqualified support of his paper. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held all of the chairs, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Moscow and the Woodmen of the World, while his connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Inland Club of Spokane. Mr. Lamphere is one of the business men of Palouse who has contributed in a substantial measure toward the development and upbuilding not only of his immediate community but of the entire county through the columns of his paper, which always champions every progressive movement and strives to forward the commercial and financial welfare of the town. He is a man of upright principles and high ideals, who never hesitates to denounce any movement or transaction that he fears may threaten the interests of the municipality, while he is just as staunch and loyal in his allegiance to any policy that in his judgment is likely to serve the highest interests of the community, although it may be inaugurated and championed only by the minority. Fearless and independent in his views of right and wrong, he is one of the town's strongest citizens, whose ideas have considerable weight in influencing local opinions.

JAMES GLASGOW.

Among the men who have given up other pursuits to engage in agricultural industries is James Glasgow, the owner of four hundred and seventy acres of valuable land near Silver Lake. He was born in Laporte county, Indiana, on the 8th of March, 1857, his parents being Hugh and Nancy J. (McCarthy) Glasgow. The mother passed away in 1890 and the father died in 1897.

James Glasgow's early life was spent in the usual way and little happened to vary the routine of school work and employment on the farm. After attending the public schools in Indiana he went west at the age of twenty-two years and settled in Iowa, where he farmed and accepted employment on a railroad for two years, but realizing the opportunities of the far west, and desiring to make as big a career for himself as possible, he went farther west and located in eastern Washington. During the summer of 1881 he was employed by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company at Colfax, Washington. Following this he settled on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Silver Lake, and has since added three hundred and ten

acres to the original property. This land is at present being developed to its fullest extent, and through the able and scientific management of Mr. Glasgow, has become one of the most valuable tracts in the vicinity. He has given his careful attention to the details of equipment and improvement, and has met with unqualified success.

On the 2d of December, 1885, Mr. Glasgow was united in marriage to Ada E. Leipham, the daughter of Peter and Phoebe Leipham, of Spokane, Washington, the parents being among the early settlers in Spokane county. To Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow six children have been born: Hugh P., who is an agriculturist in Stevens county; Darel W., who is attending Blair Business College; Arzella M., who is living at home; and Harold, Max and Ruth, who are attending school at Medical Lake.

Mr. Glasgow is thoroughly awake to the needs of the age, and his executive ability has frequently been recognized by those about to institute a new project. He is ably serving as president of the Medical Lake Telephone Company, an office in which he has ample opportunity to exercise his good judgment and his keen appreciation of the needs of his community. He gives his political support to the republican party, and has shown his interest in the educational welfare of Medical Lake by serving as school director. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past grand in that lodge, and has been a representative to the grand lodge a number of times. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and is past commander. His worth and integrity as a citizen is clearly recognized, and his ability as a business man and an agriculturist have won him the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

EDWIN SYLVESTER BURGAN.

Edwin Sylvester Burgan, president of the First National Bank, has been prominently identified with various business enterprises of Pullman for the past fifteen years. His birth occurred in Wooster, Ohio, on the 1st of April, 1849, his parents being George and Sarah (Widmer) Burgan, also natives of the Buckeye state, whence they removed to Indiana in 1849.

As he was only an infant when his parents left Ohio, Edwin Sylvester Burgan was reared in Indiana, to whose public schools he is indebted for his education. His student days were terminated at the age of fourteen years, in 1863, when he laid aside his text-books and began his business career as a clerk in a store at Bluffton, Indiana. He severed this connection two years later and returned to the farm, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1867, when he again took up clerking. In 1870 he came to Waitsburg, Washington, and for two years thereafter sold goods for Paine Bros., Preston Bros. & Company. At the expiration of that time he returned to Indiana on a visit, remaining there until 1874 when he removed to Danville, Illinois. There he was engaged in the grain business for two years, following which he and a Mr. Gregg established a wholesale and retail crockery store under the firm name of Gregg & Burgan. They conducted this until 1878, when they went into the milling business, their plant being operated under the name of D. Gregg & Company. Two years later he engaged in the grain brokerage business, continuing in this until the spring of 1882, when he returned to Waitsburg and took a clerkship in the Pioneer Supply Depot until 1889. In the latter year he went to Spokane and became

identified with the firm of M. Sells & Company, wholesale and retail crockery dealers. The following year he withdrew from his position and engaged in a general merchandise business at Latah, Spokane county. This was conducted under the name of E. S. Burgan until 1896, when he removed to Pullman and went into partnership with C. P. Jordan. Two years later Mr. Burgan became sole proprietor of the business, which he conducted under his own name until 1900 when he took his son Jesse W. into partnership, the firm name being changed to E. S. Burgan & Son. In 1906 this enterprise was incorporated under the name of The Burgan Emerson Company, with Mr. Burgan as president. A capable business man of enterprising and progressive methods, Mr. Burgan has not confined his activities to mercantile pursuits, but has been instrumental in organizing and promoting various undertakings since becoming a resident of Whitman county. He is now president of the First National Bank of this city and the Loan & Savings Association and after serving as president of the latter for six years he resigned in 1911. He is likewise president of the Burgan & Springer Hat Company of Portland, and formerly was president of the Breez, Burgan & Rural Telephone Company. His determination of spirit, resourcefulness and powers of organization have been the dominating factors in his business career, enabling him to carry to a successful issue anything he undertakes. During the fifteen years of his residence in Pullman, Mr. Burgan has become recognized as a man of sound judgment and sagacity, whose official connection with any enterprise is sufficient guarantee of its success.

On the 22d of November, 1876, Mr. Burgan was married to Miss Emma Hefley of Indiana, and to them has been born a son, Jesse Widmer, who is a resident of Pullman. Mr. Burgan is a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which his wife is also identified, and he likewise belongs to Pullman Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M. He votes the republican ticket and has formerly represented his ward in the local council for several terms. Everything that Mr. Burgan undertakes is directed with energy and enterprise, as he is convinced that every individual possesses the power to dominate the conditions surrounding him if he but wields it in an intelligent manner, concentrating his efforts upon the attainment of a definite purpose.

JOHN WILLIAM HIGGINS.

John W. Higgins, of the Higgins-Brooks Company, was born in Portland, Oregon, July 14, 1859, a son of William L. and Mary Elizabeth (Scott) Higgins. The father, whose birth occurred in Rhode Island, came to Oregon in 1832, via Cape Horn and was one of the early settlers in Portland. At the time he left home he ran away with his brother Louis, who however, remained on land when William L. boarded the ship for his western trip. They never saw or heard from each other since. Mr. W. L. Higgins was a carpenter and builder and assisted in erecting the Portland postoffice. He was always prominent in politics. His death occurred in 1907. The mother, who was of Scotch descent, crossed the plains to Oregon about 1849. Her birth occurred in Kentucky from which state her family removed westward, first going to Missouri. Her death occurred in 1905. To their union six children were born: Frank D. and James A., both of whom are residing in Portland;

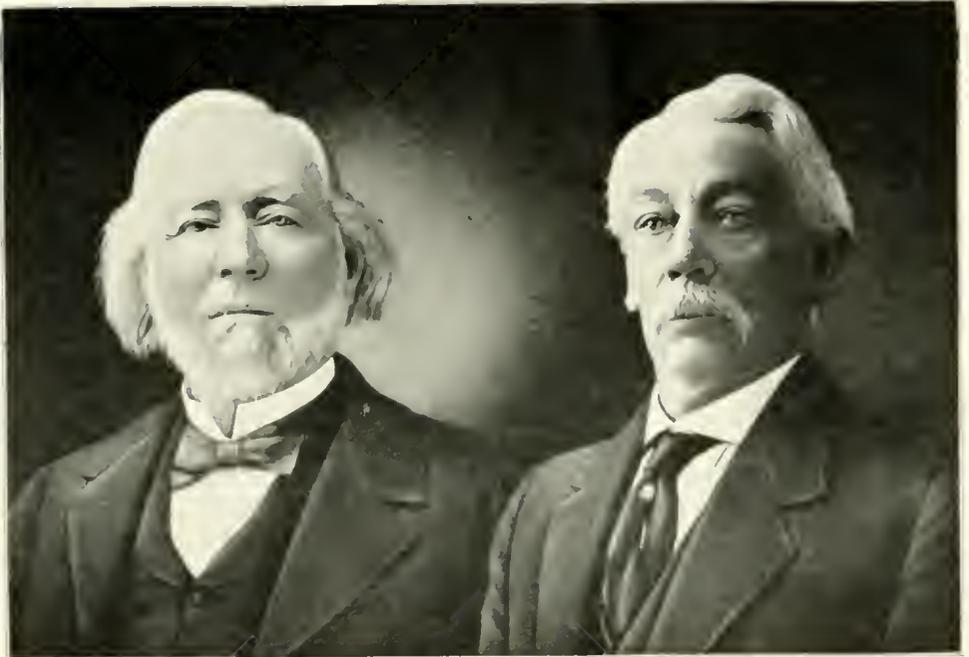
John W., who is the subject of this review; Alice S. and Mrs. Harry Hall, residents of Portland; and Mrs. William B. Addy, of Waterloo, Iowa.

John W. Higgins was reared under the parental roof and pursued his education in the public schools and high schools of Portland. Upon putting aside his text-books he accepted a position with Knapp-Burrell & Company, dealers in farm machinery and implements. After remaining in their employ in Portland for four years he entered their office at Colfax where he remained six years, at the end of which time he became assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of Colfax and was thus engaged for eleven years. Mr. Higgins has been a resident of this city since 1901. As soon as he took up his residence here he engaged in the mining business, and during his ten years' connection with this enterprise has promoted many properties. He is interested in the Alaska copper property and south Idaho gold property. At present he is secretary of the Idaho Richmond Gold Mines Company, the Bonanza Silver, & Lead Mining Company, and the Nez Perce Orogrande of Orogrande, Idaho. All these properties are under development, and are becoming highly profitable enterprises. His ability in developing these mining properties, to which he gives his entire time and attention, is fast winning him success and recognition as one of the foremost promoters of the northwest.

Politically Mr. Higgins gives his support to the republican party, and is thoroughly alive to the issues of the day but has never sought office as a reward for party fealty. Depending upon his own resources from an early age he has lived a life of industry, and whatever has been his success is the result of his well directed diligence and labor.

REV. SAMUEL G. HAVERMALE.

What a long procession there would be if all could be summoned upon whose lives the Rev. Samuel G. Havermale had a direct influence for good! He devoted many years to the ministry and while he ever had one hand up-reaching toward the high ideals and principles which he cherished, the other hand was ever down-reaching in sympathy and help to those whom he attempted to bring to his own high level. The qualities of sympathy and friendship were strongly his and made him a favorite wherever he was known. His name is inseparably associated with the history of Spokane, inasmuch as he was the first minister who ever preached to the white inhabitants of this town and was otherwise connected with events which are now matters of history here. His birth occurred near Sharpsburg, Maryland, October 15, 1824, his parents being Peter and Marie (Gardner) Havermale, both of whom came of Holland ancestry but were born in this country. There were eight children in their family, seven sons and a daughter, and the birthplace of the Rev. Samuel G. Havermale was on the ground where the battle of Antietam afterward took place. He was but seven years of age when in 1831 his parents removed to the foothills of South Mountain, settling near Hagerstown, Maryland. Two years later they crossed the Alleghanies to what was then the far west, establishing their home in Montgomery county, Ohio, where the boy grew to manhood upon the home farm, experiencing the usual conditions and hardships incident to the development of a new farm in a frontier district. He was twenty years



S. G. HAVERMALE

DR. B. F. BURCH

of age when in 1844 the family removed to Fulton county, Illinois, and there he entered business life as a salesman in a store and also embraced the opportunity of further promoting his own education by attending the public schools and afterward the Rock River Seminary. He always displayed aptitude in his studies but his early advantages were very limited, owing to the primitive condition of the schools in Ohio. Just before he left that state he took part in a spelling match in which a prize was offered, and after an exciting contest he won the prize from his cousin, Helen Havermale. The prize was a history of the explorations of Lewis and Clarke to the northwest and its perusal awakened in him a desire to come to this country, which he carried out in later life. In Illinois he engaged in teaching school for a time and also entered actively upon the work of the ministry in that state. He was licensed as a preacher of the Methodist church a short time before his marriage but was not assigned to a regular charge until September, 1852, when Bishop Ames appointed him to the Ridott circuit in the Rock river conference, which circuit then embraced portions of Ogle, Stephenson and Winnebago counties of Illinois. For twenty-one years Rev. S. G. Havermale continued in the work of the ministry in northern Illinois save for a brief period in 1863, when by appointment of President Lincoln he served as a member of the Christian commission, being on duty at Vicksburg, Mississippi, among the soldiers and returning prisoners from southern prisons. Even at that time he did not cease preaching, delivering sermons at various points, often as many as five a day. He then returned to his labors in Illinois, where he remained until 1873.

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

While Mr. Havermale continued to preach the gospel and labored untiringly for the moral progress of the community, he also aided in its material development and its public affairs, recognizing the fact that the minister is not to hold himself aloof but is to take part in those things which constitute life and its experiences and in such surroundings make his own example and precepts a permeating influence for good. He was associated with George A. Davis in building the original Echo flouring mills, thus installing the first full roller process in Washington. He

also served as president of the first town board of trustees, during which administration the fine system of water works was established.

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

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

JOHN F. COSTELLO.

John F. Costello, who is a prominent contractor of Spokane, with offices in the Hutton building, was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of December, 1864, his parents being Martin and Anna J. (Fulton) Costello. The father's death occurred in 1896 and the mother is still residing in Alexandria, Ontario.

John F. Costello received his education in the public schools of Ontario and there pursued the consecutive courses of study until he was seventeen years of age. At that time he began his independent career by accepting employment as telegraph operator for the Grand Trunk Railroad in various parts of Ontario. Subsequently he became associated with the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Montreal and Ottawa and was later transferred by this company to different parts of Manitoba. When he was twenty years of age he began working for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway at Minneapolis as telegraph operator and remained with them until 1887, when he removed to Montana and for two years was engaged in that state in contracting work with his brother, Peter Costello, before coming to Spokane, where he followed the same line of work until 1894. In that year, because of the business depression caused by the recent panic, he gave up his contracting business and again followed telegraphy. He was employed by both the Union Pacific Railroad in Oregon and the

Western Union Telegraph Company at Portland. Later he worked in Nelson, British Columbia, for a short time as agent for the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad and a few months later he located at Northport, Washington, where he was United States customs agent. During this time he became associated with the Northport Smelting & Refining Company and for six years was in their employ before returning to Spokane and again engaging in the contracting business with his brother, Peter, until the death of the latter on the 1st of November, 1906. He has met with remarkable success in his undertakings and has been one of the most prominent contractors of the city for the past five years, doing the work on Rockwood addition in Lincoln with ten miles of streets and twenty miles of sidewalks.

Mr. Costello has been twice married. His first union occurred at Northport, Washington, when he was married to Miss Josie A. Fronck, whose death occurred June 4, 1901. One son was born of this union, Martin, who is a student here. Mr. Costello was again married on the 22d of October, 1902, his second union being with Miss Marie E. Seales, of Northport, Washington. To them four children have been born, Jacques, Julia A., Norman A. and Paul.

Mr. Costello is a prominent member of the republican party and has served as mayor of Northport for one year and was also a member of the council for one year. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. For two years he acted as master of the blue lodge. He also holds membership in the Inland Club. In fraternal circles and in business relations Mr. Costello is looked upon as a man of marked ability, integrity and conscientious regard for the rights and opinions of his associates.

EUGENE WILLIAM DOWNEN.

Eugene William Downen, who has been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Pullman for over twenty years, during which period he has been successfully identified with various other local activities, was born in Illinois on the 11th of March, 1860, his parents being William R. and Martha (Carroll) Downen. The father was a native of Indiana and a son of Johnson Downen of Kentucky, while the mother was born and reared in Pennsylvania, as was likewise her father, Daniel Carroll, who belonged to the family of Revolutionary fame bearing that name.

Eugene William Downen pursued his education in the common schools of his native state until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he went to Colorado to reside with an uncle, Thomas J. Downen, who was commander for the Grand Army of the Republic for the department of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. There he continued his studies in the country schools and also at home for four years, at the end of which time he returned to Illinois. Very soon thereafter, he went to Quincy to take a commercial course in the Gem City Business College, but owing to the state of his health was shortly compelled to give this up and return to Colorado. In 1883, he resumed his business course in the college at Quincy, completing his studies early the following year. In April, 1884, he came to Whitman county, locating at Pullman, where he subsequently entered the employ of Kingman & Farris, a well known hardware firm of that period, in the capacity of bookkeeper. He continued with them until the following winter, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as justice

of the peace, to which office he had been elected in November, 1884. He discharged the duties of this office with efficiency until the 12th of December, 1885, when he was advised of his appointment to the position of postmaster by President Cleveland. Almost immediately thereafter he assumed the responsibilities of this office, which he resigned four years later when the republicans again came into power, recommending a member of the other party for his successor, who was successful in getting appointment. His service was very satisfactory to the community at large and has always been distinguished by the fact that during his term the money order system was introduced here. Mr. Downen early recognized the wonderful business opportunities that were afforded here and realized that their development and permanency were assured because of the country's rich natural resources. In 1884, he became associated with A. A. Miller in the establishment of a mercantile business which was operated until 1890 under the firm name of Downen, Miller & Company. At that time this section of the country was very largely used for ranging purposes, and while he was postmaster Mr. Downen made his first venture in the cattle business with which he has ever since been identified. It was in this connection that he became interested in the raising of alfalfa, of which he was the first successful grower in the county. In 1889, he and Mr. Miller extended the scope of their activities by the organization of a real-estate and insurance business, that they conducted under the name of E. W. Downen & Company. After the Pullman fire in 1890, however, they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Downen has ever since been conducting his real-estate and insurance business under his name alone. He has met with very good success in his various undertakings and has been identified with various local enterprises, having been a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of this city from 1890 to 1893.

Pullman was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Downen on the 18th of September, 1887, to Miss Lulu Laney, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Edwin and Nancy J. Laney, the father originally from Ohio, and the mother from Kentucky. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Downen: Jessie E., who married W. A. Knowles, of Spokane, by whom she has had one son; and Daniel Carroll, who was born in 1890, a resident of this city.

Mr. Downen is one of the worthy exemplars of the Masonic fraternity and has the distinction of having been the first member initiated in Whitman Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M., of Pullman, of which he was at one time secretary, and he also belongs to Crescent Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M. He is one of the active and enthusiastic members of the Pullman Chamber of Commerce and gives his hearty cooperation to its various undertakings. His political support is accorded to the candidates of the republican party, save at municipal elections when he casts his ballot for the men he deems best qualified for the office. Mr. Downen is one of the foremost men of the town, and is held in high respect not only by his associates but by all who have had dealings with him.

DAVID ALFRED ANGUS, M. D.

Dr. David Alfred Angus, the present mayor of Rosalia, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Whitman county for the past six years, is a native of Wisconsin and a son of Robert and Margaret (Wilson) Angus, who were born in Scotland.



D. A. ANGUS

The early years of Dr. Angus were not distinguished by any unusual occurrence or startling incident, but were passed in the uneventful manner characteristic of life in the more sparsely settled communities. At the usual age he entered the common schools, completing his preliminary education in the Wayland Academy. Having decided to adopt a professional career, he subsequently matriculated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1896. Very soon thereafter he established an office in Chicago that he maintained until 1904, succeeding in building up a very fair practice. In that year he took a post-graduate course and in 1905 came to Whitman county, locating in Rosalia, where he has ever since been engaged in practice. During the period of his residence here, Dr. Angus has had ample opportunity to manifest his skill as both a general practitioner and surgeon and has become recognized as one of the able physicians of the town.

Dr. Angus is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the rank of a thirty-two degree member of the Scottish Rite, is affiliated with the Oriental Consistory of Chicago and also belongs to the Shrine. He likewise holds membership in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, while his connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to the Inland Club of Spokane. He has always had the most implicit faith in the future of the northwest and is an enthusiastic member of the Rosalia Chamber of Commerce, and was formerly vice president of this organization. The political support of Dr. Angus is given to the republican party, and in 1911 he was called to the highest office in the gift of the municipality of which he is still the incumbent. He has proven a very capable executive, discharging his duties with a fine appreciation of public obligation. A man of progressive ideas, he is interested in promoting the various public utilities and is always ready to give his unqualified support to every movement that he feels will benefit the community or tend to advance the standards of citizenship.

ROBERT C. ALEXANDER.

Robert C. Alexander, who is residing at Loon Lake, Washington, was born in Randolph county, Illinois, on October 28, 1868, his parents being William R. and Jane (Dickey) Alexander. The father died in 1901 and the mother passed away two years later. When Robert C. Alexander was but a youth his parents removed to Colorado, and in the public schools of Loveland, a town near Denver, he acquired his education. Forced by unpreventable circumstances to leave school while very young he started to work at an early age for a lumber company, remaining in their employ for two years. After giving up this position he went to Bonners Ferry, Idaho, for a year's residence and then returned to Colorado for another year. He then came to Loon Lake and has since been in the employ of the Holland-Hoor Lumber Company as planer. In addition to his regular employment he also manifests considerable interest and retains the management of eighty acres of farm land in Colorado of which he is the owner. He has met with success in his undertakings because of his energy, the necessary qualification for a successful career in the west,

In politics Mr. Alexander gives his support to the republican party and is thor-

oughly alive to the issues of the day and a firm advocate of the policies which his party advance. He holds membership in the Woodmen of the World. Conscientious in his duties and honorable in his social and fraternal relations, he holds the respect of the members of his community.

JOHN CRAIG LAWRENCE.

One of the highly esteemed pioneer citizens of Washington, who from territorial days has been prominently identified with public life and was a member of the first state senate, is John Craig Lawrence, now serving on the railroad commission. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a resident of Garfield, during which time he has founded and assisted in promoting many of its leading enterprises, and has worked tirelessly in the development of its various public utilities. He was born in Ohio on January 22, 1861, and is a son of George and Lucretia (Montgomery) Lawrence, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Virginia.

While he was still in his early childhood the parents of John Craig Lawrence removed from the Buckeye state to Illinois, and there at the usual age the lad began his education in the common schools. The family subsequently became residents of Oregon, in which state he continued his studies until he had attained the age of sixteen years. As he had always been an ambitious, enterprising lad he had applied himself diligently to his studies and was now fully qualified to teach. He followed this profession in Oregon and Washington for a year, at the end of which time he had sufficient means to warrant his continuing his education, so he went to Colfax, this state, and entered the academy. While engaged in his studies he also continued to work and was for some time employed on the Northwest Tribune of that city. In 1880 he accepted the position of foreman on the Palouse City Boomerang of Palouse City, continuing to be identified with this journal for two years. At the expiration of that time he came to Garfield and became associated with J. D. Bishop in establishing a hardware business under the firm name of Lawrence, Bishop & Company. During the first year he again resumed his teaching but he gave this up at the end of that period to assume the duties of county superintendent, in which capacity he served for three years, his term expiring in 1886. About the time he was elected to this office in 1883, Mr. Bishop decided to withdraw from the hardware business and Mr. Lawrence purchased his stock. He managed the store in connection with the discharge of his official duties until 1884, but as it was impossible for him to do full justice to both, he then sold half of his interest to Samuel Grove, the name being changed to Lawrence, Grove & Company. Thus they continued until 1887, but as Mr. Lawrence was becoming quite prominently identified with public life and had various other interests that demanded much of his attention, he then disposed of the greater portion of his stock in the store to George Nye & Company, becoming a silent partner. The next year, in 1888, he went into the real-estate business with Greenville Holbrook, the enterprise being conducted under the name of Lawrence & Holbrook. This undertaking thrived from the very first, and in 1890 the firm laid out a forty acre subdivision to the town of Pullman, known as the Lawrence & Holbrook addition. As they were both men of unusual sagacity and foresight, they readily recognized the wonderful opportunities afforded in this section and subse-

quently purchased sufficient land from the different homesteaders for a town site, and platted and founded the village of Kendrick, Idaho. During his term of office as superintendent it was necessary for Mr. Lawrence to reside at Pullman, but at the expiration of that time, in 1886, he again returned to Garfield where he took charge of Knapp-Bunnell & Company's warehouse. The same year he was appointed superintendent of public instruction of Washington territory, and in 1890 President Harrison appointed him register of the United States Land Office at Waterville, Washington. His duties there expiring in 1894, he again became identified with the business interests of Garfield, and for ten years thereafter was the manager of the Farmers' Warehouse Company here. In 1898 he established the Bank of Garfield, a private institution, of which he was the chief stockholder and general manager until 1905. As it was conducted along conservative lines it became recognized as one of the stable and thoroughly reliable financial concerns of the county, and in 1909 it was incorporated as a state bank, and the next year began operations under the name of the Garfield National Bank. Mr. Lawrence is still one of the stockholders of this organization, but is not in any way officially connected with it at the present. While Governor Mead was in office in 1905 he appointed Mr. Lawrence a member of the railroad commission, and in 1907 he was reappointed for six years, and is still serving in this capacity. He is one of the pioneers who early recognized and appreciated the wonderful possibilities this state afforded with the advent of railroads and the development of its rich natural resources, and has invested quite heavily in real estate. His first holding was a tree claim on which he filed in 1882, the year he reached his majority, and he has since added to his possessions at different times and is now the owner of some quite valuable property. In 1894, he decided to extend his activities in still another line and engaged in farming and he now has one thousand acres of land under cultivation. Mr. Lawrence is one of those wonderfully endowed men, who have the rare faculty of being able to direct their energies along various lines and so concentrate their forces as to far surpass the average in each. Since he was a youth of sixteen years he has made his way with absolutely no assistance other than such as is accorded every business man of recognized efficiency and reliability, and although during that period he has oftentimes been so situated that the future seemed most uncertain and disaster seemed to threaten from every side he has always been able to so command his forces as to control and dominate conditions, in many instances by the sheer force of his determination, which would never recognize defeat. His achievements and success must be largely attributed to inherent ability and strength of purpose, qualities that in many instances are termed "luck."

At Davenport, Washington, on the 2d of April, 1883, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Jessie M. Rogers, of Indiana, a daughter of George B. and Mathilda Rogers, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Zola, who married K. B. Fisher, of Garfield, by whom she has had three children; Bessie, the wife of John Camp, of Seattle; and Hugh M. and Perry, both of whom are at home.

Mr. Lawrence is an elder in the Presbyterian church, in which his family also hold membership and he is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, being a member of the board of directors at Olympia. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the rank of a thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite, and belongs to the chapter, consistory and shrine, and also the Order of the Eastern Star of which he is a worthy patron. He is commander of the Woodmen of the World and a chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and he

likewise holds membership in the Odd Fellows, Elks and United Artisans. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party, for whose candidates he always casts his ballot. From early manhood he has taken an active interest in all public affairs, particularly those pertaining to educational matters. In 1884, while acting as county superintendent of Whitman county, he was appointed a member of the territorial board of education by Governor Mead, and two years later superintendent of public instruction for the territory. He was also a member of the county examining board under Superintendent Cushing Eells, and he has served as a member of the local school board. In 1889, he was elected to the state senate from this county, having the distinction of being a member of the state's first legislative body. His worth as an educator already having been recognized, he was appointed chairman of the committee on education, and thus was one of the founders of the excellent public school system now existing in this state, and naturally when he removed to Waterville four years later he was elected to the school board of that city. In addition to the various other public offices he has held, Mr. Lawrence served for two terms as a member of the council of Garfield. Although he has been in public life the greater part of the time for twenty-five years, he has fortunately escaped the calumnious charges and aspersions too frequently made against men in similar positions, and is accorded the esteem and high regard of the best citizens not only of his immediate community but throughout the state wherever he is known. As a friend he has ever been found loyal, as a business man trustworthy and reliable and as a public official true to his trust.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, M. D.

Dr. James Sutherland, a man of high educational standing in his profession, has been a resident of Spokane since the 11th of August, 1898. 'Tis but a comparatively brief period, yet within that time he has gained recognition of his ability in a large and growing business. He was born in Middlesex county, Ontario, April 26, 1864. His parents, Alexander and Letitia (Francis) Sutherland, were natives of Scotland and Ireland respectively, the former of whom passed away in 1892 and the latter in 1894. The father resided for many years in Middlesex county, Ontario, and served as justice of the peace of the township of Caradoc. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, namely: James; Henry, president and manager of the Equity Life Insurance Company of Toronto; George and Alexander, carrying on farming on the old homestead; Lizzie, residing in Toronto; Mrs. S. T. Broome, of Mount Bridges, Ontario; Mrs. Charles McCandless, of Ilderton, Ontario; and Mrs. William Robinson, of Hyde Park, Ontario.

Dr. Sutherland completed his literary education in the Strathroy and Hamilton Collegiate Institutes of Ontario and subsequently engaged in teaching school. The other professions attracted him and he afterward entered Trinity Medical College, Toronto, from which he was graduated, in 1891, with the degree of F. T. M. C. He graduated from the University of Trinity College, Toronto, with the degrees of M. D., C. M., and he is also a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, where he was graduated with the degree M. C. P. & S. He is a medalist of both university and college and also won several



DR. JAMES SUTHERLAND

scholarships in the pursuit of his education. His liberal training well qualified him for the onerous duties which have devolved upon him since he entered practice.

In June, 1891, Dr. Sutherland opened an office at The Dalles, Oregon, where he remained for the greater part of seven years. He arrived in Spokane on the 11th of August, 1898, and has since followed his profession here, winning wide recognition as an able and learned physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Spokane County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is medical referee and chief examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He has held the former position for three and a half years and the latter for twelve years. He is also chief examiner for the Travelers Insurance Company and is examiner for other life companies, and is consulting surgeon for a number of large accident companies. He has an extensive practice in Spokane, being constantly overburdened by the demands on his professional service. Dr. Sutherland is also interested in land irrigation projects. He is president of the Colville Orchards Company which has one hundred and twenty-five acres in orchards and expects to have the remainder of its ranch improved soon. Its entire holdings are two hundred and forty acres of non-irrigated land on which there are now twenty thousand trees. He is also interested in several improvement companies, and business projects as well as professional are contributing to his financial success.

On the 29th of March, 1899, Dr. Sutherland was married to Miss Ursula S. Ruch, a daughter of George and Ursula Ruch, who were pioneers at The Dalles, Oregon, the father coming across the plains and the mother by way of the Panama route. Mrs. Sutherland is of French and English descent. The Doctor and his wife reside at No. 920 Seventh avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, and it was largely through his efforts while president of the Men's Club of that church that the magnificent new church building at the corner of Fourth avenue and Cedar street was made possible. He is a member of the Inland Club and the University Club. He is also a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and that he is interested in plans for the city's growth and improvement is evidenced in his membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to Wasco Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., at The Dalles, Oregon, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and is a life member of Oriental Consistory, No. 2. He is also a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star and has membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Foresters of America, the Maccabees and with Cascade Lodge of Elks, No. 303, at The Dalles, Oregon. He is well known among the fraternal organizations as well as in the club life of Spokane and his personal qualities have won him a popularity that is most enviable.

BRAYTON A. HOPKINS.

The lumber business attracted Brayton A. Hopkins in his boyhood and he has devoted the principal energies of his life to this line of industry. He has been located for a number of years at Deer Park where he is actively identified with the

Standard Lumber Company and is recognized as one of the progressive men of this section. He is a native of Rice county, Minnesota, born September 4, 1869, a son of Brayton H. and Lavon E. (Alexander) Hopkins. The mother died in 1876, when the son Brayton was seven years of age, while the father survived until 1908. The first member of the Hopkins family to arrive in America crossed the ocean in the Mayflower and descendants of this worthy pilgrim have been prominent in the professions and in business in all the principal parts of the United States.

Mr. Hopkins, the subject of this sketch, possessed advantages of education in the common schools of Minnesota. At the age of fourteen he began to work upon his own account, securing employment upon a farm in the neighborhood of his home. A year later he entered the sawmill and carpentering business, in which he continued for two years in his native state. At the end of that time, being ambitious to advance as rapidly as possible, he came to Washington and for three years was employed in a saw mill at Spokane. He then turned his attention to farming and took up a homestead in Lincoln county, upon which he spent five years. Subsequently he located in Deer Park where he has since made his home, working as a sawyer and filer for the Standard Lumber Company. He is also a stockholder and director of the company. He is a member of the board of directors of the First State Bank of Deer Park and has prospered in his business, being also the owner of considerable land in Deer Park and vicinity.

On the 21st of March, 1900, Mr. Hopkins was married at Webster City, Iowa, to Miss Mabel E. White, a daughter of Michael White, and to this union four children have been born, Lucy L., R. Bruce, Florence M. and Elias B. As a result of his study of political and social conditions Mr. Hopkins is a staunch advocate of prohibition, believing that it is one of the most important questions before the country. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Eastern Star, being also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He served in the latter order to the entire satisfaction of his brethren as venerable counsel for a period of two years. His religious belief is indicated by membership in the Congregational church. He has from the time he began to work upon his own account been highly industrious and entirely reliable and his operations have always reflected credit upon himself and those with whom he is associated. He is a liberal contributor to worthy causes and is known as a useful, patriotic and broad-minded citizen whose aim it is to add to the sum of human happiness and thus to discharge his duty as a member of the great Brotherhood of Man.

LORENZO D. FARMIN.

One of the best known citizens of Sandpoint is Lorenzo D. Farmin, who not only assisted in platting the town but has been one of the prominent factors in forwarding its development, having been more or less actively identified with promoting its various public utilities during the entire period of its history. He was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 4th of March, 1848, and is a son of Morris and Lucinda M. (Rose) Farmin. His parents were residents of Chicago when the population of that city numbered less than five hundred inhabitants, but they later removed to Oshkosh, where the father engaged in the sawmill and planing business. From there they went to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, Mr. Farmin continuing in the same bus-

ness until 1857, when the family located in Houston, Minnesota, going from Prairie du Chien to La Crosse on the steamer *Milwaukee*, which was making its initial trip up the Mississippi.

The education of Lorenzo D. Farmin was begun in the public schools of Prairie du Chien and later pursued in those of Houston, Minnesota, after which he had a term's work in a commercial college at La Crosse. After leaving school he gave his attention to farming until 1864, when he responded to the country's call and enlisted as a member of the Eleventh Minnesota Infantry, serving until the close of hostilities. He resumed the responsibilities of civil life as an agriculturist in the vicinity of Houston and was so engaged until 1881, during which time he made several trips across the continent to the western coast. In the year mentioned he became identified with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, then engaged in constructing its lines, in the capacity of telegraph operator. His wife accompanied him on this trip, enduring with him all of its hardships and privations and devoting her spare hours to the mastery of telegraphy. Mr. Farmin remained with the Canadian Pacific for four years, then went with the Great Northern Railway Company as telegraph operator, remaining with their construction department for two years, while they were building their lines through Montana. He subsequently became station agent for the Northern Pacific at Arlee and Ravalli, Montana, continuing in the employment of this company until 1888. Resigning his position he returned to Minnesota, locating at Jasper, where for about three years he engaged in the hotel business. At the expiration of that period he removed to Aberdeen, South Dakota, to become representative of the McCormick Harvester Company. He gave this up two years later and again became identified with the Great Northern Railway Company as station agent and telegraph operator at Sandpoint, entering upon his duties in October, 1892, and Mrs. Farmin acted as night operator. He continued in this position until 1899 and in the meantime purchased a relinquishment on a quarter section of land that forms a part of the present site of Sandpoint. Originally he platted but forty acres of his land into town lots, but kept adding to this until the entire one hundred and sixty acres were included in the town site. Mr. Farmin has always been one of the enthusiastic promoters of the municipality, and to him can be attributed much of the town's enterprise and activity. He was one of the organizers of the Bonner County National Bank and he also erected the Farmin building, the finest commercial block in the town. Although he is progressive in his ideas he is thoroughly practical in every way and is recognized as one of the town's capable and substantial business men.

At Gold Hill, Nevada, on the 2d of March, 1876, Mr. Farmin was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Miller, a daughter of Dr. Samuel R. Miller, of Gold Hill, and they have one son, Earl B. He was born in Virginia City, Nevada, in 1880 and is now a member of the state legislature of Idaho.

Mr. Farmin is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic order, with which he has been connected since 1870, and is a member of Lakeside Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., of Sandpoint; Hope Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., of Minnesota; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T., of Spokane; and El Katiff Shrine, also of Spokane. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to U. S. Grant Post, No. 32, of Sandpoint. Mr. Farmin has been one of the very successful men of this section of the state, but his achievements must be entirely attributed to his foresight and initiative and to his rare business sagacity. He has always been very fond of

travel and his circumstances now enable him to indulge his taste in this direction and together with his wife he made a tour of the world a few years ago, sailing from the United States on the steamship Cleveland of the Hamburg-American line. Of generous, kindly nature he is a liberal contributor toward charitable and religious organizations, ever doing his utmost to advance every worthy cause or movement inaugurated for the benefit of the community, his interests ever having been identified with those of the town he has been such a prominent factor in building.

HARRY LOREN DAY.

Harry Loren Day, one of the leading citizens of Wallace, is a prominent factor in financial circles as the president of the Wallace National Bank and is also connected with mining interests as the chief executive officer of several important mining concerns of Idaho. His birth occurred in Dayton, Lyon county, Nevada, on the 12th of December, 1865, his parents being Henry Loren and Helen (Powers) Day. The father was a native of Maine, while the mother was born near Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York. H. L. Day, Sr., who made his way to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1854, engaged in placer mining, lumbering, freighting and merchandising in California, Nevada, Idaho and Washington. His demise occurred in Portland, Oregon, on the 7th of February, 1910. It was in 1864, at Virginia City, Nevada, that he had wedded Miss Helen Powers, who likewise journeyed to California via the Isthmus of Panama.

Harry Loren Day acquired his early education in the public schools of Nevada and Sacramento counties, California, and subsequently entered St. Mary's College at San Francisco, from which institution he was graduated in May, 1885. He then learned bookkeeping and at different times in his business career has been a dry-goods merchant, grocery merchant, dairyman, stockman, miner, millman and prospector. In 1886 he came to the Coeur d'Alene district with his father and the other members of the family and engaged in the stock and dairy business, later turning his attention to prospecting and merchandising. In 1889 he located the Hercules mine and has since superintended its development and operation. He is the managing owner of the Hercules Mining Company of Burke, Idaho, and the president of the Humming Bird Mining Company at that place and the Custer Consolidated Mining Company at Wallace. His other official connections are as follows: president of the Wallace National Bank, Wallace, Idaho; director of the Exchange National Bank, Spokane, Washington; director of the Kootenai Power Company, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; and director of the Consumers Company, Coeur d'Alene. He is likewise a stockholder in the Portland Hotel Company of Portland, Oregon. Alert and enterprising, he has been watchful of every opportunity for advancement and has gained recognition as one of the most prominent and successful business men of his community.

On the 13th of August, 1900, at Old Mission, Kootenai county, Idaho, Mr. Day was united in marriage to Miss Helen Bernadette Dwyer, a native of Iowa and a daughter of P. M. and Katherine Dwyer. The Dwyers were an old pioneer family in New York, Colorado, Iowa, California and Idaho, its male representatives following mining, farming and merchandising. Our subject and his wife have one son, Lawrence Vincent Day.

Mr. Day gives his political allegiance to the democracy, believing firmly in its principles. He has never sought nor desired public preferment, however, and the only office he ever held was that of secretary of the Idaho state senate during the fifth session, 1898-9. He is a faithful communicant of the Roman Catholic church and a valued member of the Commercial Club of Boise, Idaho; the Spokane Club of Spokane, Washington; the Arlington Club of Portland, Oregon; and the Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles, California. His business career has been marked by a thorough understanding of each task which he has undertaken and by that continuous progress which logically follows constantly expanding powers and employment of opportunity.

ALBERTUS BENJAMIN BAKER.

Among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Pullman whose efforts have largely contributed toward the development not only of this city but the county at large must be numbered Albertus Benjamin Baker, who for twenty years was actively and prominently identified with various commercial activities in Whitman county. A native of Minnesota, his birth occurred in Chatfield on the 1st of February, 1860. His father, J. H. Baker was born in Maryland and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Hayles, was a native of Ohio. In the paternal line he is descended from a long line of colonial ancestors, his forefathers having participated in the Revolutionary war.

Albertus B. Baker attended the public schools of his native state until he was sixteen years of age when he laid aside his text-books in order to begin preparations for his commercial career. He was an energetic, ambitious youth and in common with such was most impatient to begin his life work. Mercantile pursuits had always attracted him strongly and he began his business career as a clerk in a general store in Chatfield. Naturally upon him devolved many and various tasks, all of which played an important part in promoting his development and making of him the capable business man he is today. A general store in a country town affords excellent opportunities to the industrious youth, who realizes that the successful merchant attains his position through the various processes of evolution that make him familiar with every detail of mercantile pursuits. He was connected with this enterprise for four years, at the expiration of which time he decided to seek new fields of activity and went to South Dakota. Upon his arrival there he filed on a pre-emption and a timber claim, industriously applying himself to the cultivation and improvement of his land during the succeeding two years. During that time he added to his holdings until he had acquired four hundred and eighty acres of land, all of which he brought under cultivation. In 1882 he became associated with Henry H. Cheatham in establishing a general mercantile store, which they conducted under the firm name of Baker & Cheatham. This undertaking proved to be very successful and they extended the scope of their activities by buying grain and putting up warehouses at various points along the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. They continued their enterprises until 1888, during which period they derived substantial profits. In the latter year they traded both store and land for equities in Minnesota property, and Mr. Baker returned to his native state. His

undertakings during the succeeding three years proved unsatisfactory and in 1891 he incurred heavy losses and decided to establish himself amid new surroundings. With this purpose in mind he removed to Washington, locating in Pullman, where he again became associated with Mr. Cheatham in buying grain. During the first year of their operations the Cheatham-Baker Company handled one million, six hundred thousand bushels of grain at a net profit of sixty-five thousand dollars. This success greatly encouraged them and the future seemed most promising, when 1893, being a wet year, and otherwise most unfavorable to the trade brought them a heavy loss of one hundred thousand dollars. They again dissolved partnership and from then until 1896 conducted their operations independently. In the autumn of 1896, Mr. Baker withdrew from the grain business and became identified with J. T. Lobaugh in handling farming implements and vehicles of various kinds. This enterprise was conducted under the firm name of J. T. Lobaugh & Company, with Mr. Baker acting as secretary and general manager. The undertaking thrived from the beginning, becoming one of the largest and best known establishments of the kind in this section. It continued to be conducted as a company until 1904, when Mr. Baker purchased the interest of his partner and thereafter was sole proprietor. In 1911, he disposed of the business, in order to give his entire time and attention to his other interests and has now entirely withdrawn from commercial activities.

A man of unusual foresight, Mr. Baker recognized the wonderful possibilities the country afforded when he first came to Washington. He foresaw the great exodus from the east to the Pacific coast with a corresponding increase in property values, and in anticipation of the opportunity to be thus afforded made such investments as he was able from time to time until he now owns eight thousand, eight hundred acres of land in different parts of the state. Sixteen hundred acres of this is being cultivated under his personal supervision. It is located in Adams county where he has one thousand acres planted to winter wheat. During the long period of his residence here Mr. Baker has been connected with various enterprises, some of which he helped to organize. He was one of the proprietors of the Pullman Flour Mills, and he was also a stockholder in the electric light plant and the Pullman Opera House. One of his most valuable assets as a business man is the intuitive faculty of discerning an opportunity, where the average person sees none. Although he has retired from the cares and responsibilities of an active business life, Mr. Baker's time is fully occupied in the supervision of his property.

At Aurora, South Dakota, in 1882, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Phillips of Wisconsin, a daughter of Hugh and Catharine Phillips, and they have become the parents of three children: Mabel S., the wife of Arthur Hooker, of Spokane, Washington; and Henry L. and Grace O., both of whom are still at home pursuing their studies.

The family affiliate with the Congregational church, in which the parents hold membership. Mr. Baker belongs to Whitman Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, having twice held the chair; and he is likewise the first High Priest of Pullman Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M., and gave such satisfaction that upon his retirement he was presented with a signet ring as a token of esteem. He is also a past patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Pullman. As a member of the Woodmen of the World, he has held the chair of consul three times, and he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Moscow Lodge, No. 247, B. P. O. E. His connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is con-

fined to the Pullman Club, of which he was formerly a director. He is one of the enthusiastic members of the local Chamber of Commerce, and gives his unqualified support and cooperation to its various efforts directed toward the development of the community. Mr. Baker is a democrat in his political views and has several times represented his ward in the city council, and while a resident of Aurora, South Dakota, he discharged the duties of postmaster for four years, having been appointed to this office in 1884 under President Cleveland. He is one of the representative citizens of the town and belongs to that admirable class of pioneers who have made the northwest what it is, their enterprise and enthusiasm ever goading them on to renewed efforts despite the obstacles and defeats they encountered in their early endeavors. Mr. Baker is a man who would be an acquisition to any community, possessing the initiative that qualifies him to become one of the leaders in the promotion of the public interests and their development.

EDWIN SCOTT KNOWLTON.

Edwin Scott Knowlton, manager of the Potlatch Lumber Company of La Crosse, Washington, was born in Minnesota on October 24, 1863. He is a son of Barnard K. and Amanda (Phillips) Knowlton, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Ohio.

Reared at home Edwin S. Knowlton attended the common schools until he was seventeen in the acquirement of an education. Laying aside his text-books in 1880 he became self-supporting and during the succeeding four years clerked in a grocery store. He was an ambitious youth and aspired to a business of his own, and with this thought in mind he applied himself diligently to mastering every detail of the enterprise with which he was connected. In 1881, soon after attaining his majority, he opened a grocery, but in 1887 entered the employ of the Great Northern Railway & Steamship Company, at Superior, Wisconsin. He continued in their service five years, and at the expiration of that time he went to Albert Lea, where he worked as a collector. In 1895, he removed to Iowa, and kept books for a year then located on a farm in Nebraska. His entire attention was given to agricultural pursuits during the succeeding five years, but at the expiration of that period he again changed his place of residence. Washington was his destination on this occasion, and upon his arrival here he located in La Crosse and entered the employ of R. A. Woods, who was in the lumber business. He remained in his service until 1906, when he withdrew to become traveling auditor for the Potlatch Lumber Company, and three years later he was made manager of their yard at this point. Success has attended the efforts of Mr. Knowlton since coming to Washington, and he is now vice president of the First State Bank of La Crosse and also a member of the board of directors, as well as one of the stockholders. He likewise is financially interested in the Standard Lumber Company of which he is a director. Mr. Knowlton applies himself intelligently and industriously to anything that he undertakes, his efforts always being concentrated upon the attainment of a definite purpose. He is progressive in his ideas and systematic in his methods, carefully planning every undertaking. To this fact, no less than his foresight and executive ability can be attributed the success of his efforts.

In this city on the 7th of May, 1907, Mr. Knowlton was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Rathbun, of Nebraska, and a daughter of A. C. and Elizabeth (Schoonover) Rathbun. Fraternaly he is affiliated with La Cross Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., of which he is secretary; and Colfax Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M. He also belongs to the La Crosse Commercial Club, while his political support he gives to the republican party. At the present time he is one of the county committeemen. Mr. Knowlton has been a resident of this city for ten years, during which time he has manifested the qualities that class him among the enterprising and capable business men of the town.

E. D. REITER.

E. D. Reiter, an attorney of Spokane, was born in Green Springs, Ohio, October 27, 1877, a son of P. E. and Alice (Klose) Reiter, the former a farmer of the Buckeye state. At the usual age, he attended the public schools in the country, until at the age of fourteen he began teaching, by which means he was enabled to attend school at Ada, Ohio; Valparaiso, Indiana; and Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. Reiter pursued his law studies with George E. Schroth, a well known attorney of Tiffin, Ohio, as his preceptor and later, upon coming to the Spokane country in 1899, he continued his law studies with attorney H. A. P. Myers of Davenport, Washington. In June, 1900, he was admitted to practice before the bar of this state.

Conservative in his tendencies, he is an ardent republican in politics and while a resident in Lincoln county, he was in 1904 elected a member of the state legislature, where he was one of the potent factors in securing the passage of a railway commission bill. In January, 1909, he removed to Spokane, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law.

In 1899, at Bloomville, Ohio, Mr. Reiter was married to Miss Marian Fry, a daughter of John W. and Martha E. (Lane) Fry, of Davenport, Washington. Her father is one of the pioneer ranchmen of Lincoln county, having come to this state from California twenty-eight years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Reiter have become the parents of two children, Ellis D. and Francis Marion.

R. D. ANDERSON.

R. D. Anderson, who is serving his second term as treasurer of Lincoln county, has been a resident of Davenport for about six years. His birth occurred in Wells, Minnesota, on the 11th of March, 1873, his parents being John and Louisa (Rieh) Anderson, natives of Springfield, Ohio. They emigrated to Minnesota during the territorial days and the father was a member of the constitutional convention of that state. In 1874 they removed to Illinois, settling in Hamilton.

R. D. Anderson was only a child of one year when his parents removed to Illinois, and when old enough to begin his education he entered the public schools of Hamilton. He attended both the graded and high schools and when a student of



E. D. REITER

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the latter he employed such time as was not occupied with his lessons in mastering the printer's trade in a local newspaper office. In 1890, at the age of eighteen years, he left home and came to the northwest. He first settled in Sprague, this state, where he filled various clerical positions and for five years was in the service of the Northern Pacific Railway, being employed at the local station. In 1897 he went to British Columbia to assume the duties of business manager of the Nelson Daily Miner. He retained this position for two years and at the expiration of that time returned to Sprague and purchased the Sprague Times. His ownership of this organ covered a period of about eight years, during seven of which he edited and published the paper, but the last year he leased it to J. M. Cummings. After selling out the Times was consolidated with the Independent under the name of the Sprague Independent-Times, and Mr. Anderson came to Davenport to take the position of chief deputy in the county treasurer's office. At the next election, which was held in 1908, he was elected county treasurer, assuming the duties of this office in January, 1909. He proved efficient in the position and in 1910 he was reelected to the office, his term expiring December 31, 1912. Mr. Anderson enjoys the distinction of being president of the Association of County Treasurers of the State of Washington, having been elected to this office at the meeting held in 1911.

At Sprague, Washington, on the 2d of September, 1896, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Lora A. Smith, a daughter of M. D. and Alice M. Smith, and they have become the parents of Merrill Dean Anderson.

Faternally Mr. Anderson is a member of the Knights of Pythias and his political support is given to the republican party. He is widely known and highly esteemed in Lincoln county, where he has given most efficient service both in the discharge of his public duties and as editor and proprietor of one of the leading weeklies. He is a man with high standards of citizenship, who fails not to recognize his duties to the community and is ready to promote its welfare on every possible occasion.

• FRANK LEO GRINSTEAD.

Frank Leo Grinstead, of the firm of Jesseph & Grinstead, is one of the successful and rising young attorneys of Colville, where he has resided for the past thirteen years. His birth occurred in Memphis, Missouri, on May 29, 1875, his parents being Benjamin R. and Kate A. (Rugh) Grinstead. They are both living, the father having attained the age of sixty-four and the mother sixty-five years. Benjamin R. Grinstead is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry under General James N. Wilson. In both the paternal and maternal lines our subject is descended from patriotic men, whose services have ever been freely accorded their country in times of peril. His grandfather in the paternal line was a captain in command of an Indiana company during the Mexican war, while his great-grandfather Grinstead was lieutenant in the Revolution, and the great-grandfather in the maternal line was a volunteer in the same war.

Frank Leo Grinstead was reared at home and attended the public schools until he completed the high school course, after which he became a student of the Northern Missouri Normal school, graduating from this institution with the class of 1897. Immediately thereafter he came to Washington, and during the succeeding three years

taught in the public schools of Stevens county. A man of strong personality, an efficient instructor and capable disciplinarian, he met with success and at the expiration of that period was the successful candidate for the office of county superintendent, being reelected to the same office two years later. He had not entered the profession, however, with the expectation of making it his life vocation, but simply used it as a means to an end, and subsequently applied himself to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, having taken a course in the law department of the University of Iowa and being admitted to the bar in May, 1906. The following year he became associated in practice with L. C. Jesseph, under the firm name of Jesseph & Grinstead. Both men being of more than average capabilities, they are meeting with success and the firm is recognized as one of the most able of the city. Ambitious and enterprising, there is no task too great to tempt Mr. Grinstead to its mastery and as a result he is rapidly coming to the fore in his chosen profession.

A worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Grinstead is affiliated with the Royal Arch chapter, of which he is a past high priest and he is also a past master of the blue lodge. In politics he is a republican, and has always taken an active interest in the workings of his party, serving as a delegate to both county and state conventions since 1902. Mr. Grinstead is one of the many enterprising and progressive young men of the city, whose future seems assured and most promising.

SAMUEL HENRY CONE.

Samuel Henry Cone is a member of the Spokane bar, practicing as junior partner in the firm of Lindsley, MacMillan & Cone. He came to the northwest as government agent, and deciding to locate here has already become well established in his profession, although he has lived in Spokane for only about five years. He was born July 20, 1878, at Crafton, Texas, a son of John Miller and Jane Cone. His parents, grandparents and great-grandparents were all natives of Tennessee. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and his maternal grandfather, Joseph Guttry, was also a veteran of the Mexican war. His great-grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Pike, is still living at the remarkable old age of one hundred and twelve years. In 1855 his parents drove over the trail from Tennessee to Texas and are still residents of Crafton where they have lived for the past forty years.

After completing a course in a high school of Clay county, Texas, Samuel H. Cone entered the Trinity University and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1902. He taught school at Lehigh, Indian Territory, prior to his last year in the university, being connected with the educational work there from October, 1898 until June 20, 1901. Following the completion of his college course he entered upon the practice of law in Indian Territory. When out of school he had no library and turned his attention to the detective service. He entered the employ of the United States government as a special agent and he continued in this connection until September 3, 1910. He was sent by the government to the northwest, and being pleased with conditions here determined to permanently locate in Spokane, where, since the 1st of November, 1910, he has engaged in the practice of law as a member of the

firm of Lindsley, MacMillan & Cone. In the meantime his position with the United States government had taken him into every state of the Union and he won fame through his successful work in capturing criminals. Of two hundred and eighty-four cases on which he worked in the northwest there were only two that were lost before the trial jury. In almost every other case conviction was secured and in the majority pleas of guilty were entered. Mr. Cone's long experience in the government service has brought him knowledge that is of rare value and assistance to him in the practice of law, enabling him to understand men and their motives, to read character and thus to bring out in cross-examination the salient features most beneficial to his cause.

On the 24th of February, 1901, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Mr. Cone was married to Miss Helen Parker, who was born in Mentor, Ohio, June 14, 1882. They have one son, Charles Samuel Cone, who was born in Oklahoma City and is nine years of age. Mr. Cone has been a member of the Amarilla Lodge, No. 923, B. P. O. E., of Amarilla, Texas, since August 15, 1904. He also holds membership with the Samaritan Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., of Spokane, Washington, and his religious faith is that of the First Presbyterian church of Spokane. In these membership relations are indicated the principles which govern his life and which have controlled him in all his connections with his fellowmen. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party. Few men have a wider acquaintance throughout the country, and wherever Mr. Cone has gone he has gained the high regard of those with whom he has come in contact. He has never faltered in the performance of duty, and although his life work has led him to study the methods of the criminal class he has never lost his faith in mankind nor his belief in the fact that the world is growing better through the civilizing influences of Christianity. In his profession he is becoming well established, and earnestness, thorough preparation and close study, which are always concomitants of success, are gaining him advancement at the bar.

JOSEPH WARREN OLNEY.

Joseph Warren Olney, who is now serving his fourth term as mayor of Latah, is engaged in contracting and painting. He was born in Oregon, on May 20, 1860, and is a son of O. W. Olney, who passed away in 1896. The father was one of the pioneers of the northwest and served as lieutenant in the early Indian wars, among them being that of the Rogue river valley.

In the pursuit of an education Joseph Warren Olney attended the public schools of his native state until he had attained the age of nineteen years and then engaged in the cattle business in Lake county, Oregon. Disposing of his interests in 1882, he went to Colfax, Washington, where he was a subcontractor on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company for two years. At the expiration of that period he located on a ranch in the vicinity of Colfax, devoting his entire attention to its operation until 1894, when he came to Latah. During the first two years of his residence here he continued to follow this vocation but withdrew, in order to embark into the contracting and painting business, which he has ever since followed. Mr. Olney has met with financial success in his various undertakings and besides his other interests is one of the stockholders of the St. Joe Mining & Milling Company.

In Spokane, Washington, in December, 1890, Mr. Olney was married to Miss Mary Krokstrom, and unto them have been born seven children, William, Orville, Alexander, Stena, Edith, Oscar and George.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Olney are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of which he has been a steward and trustee for the past eight years, and he is president of the Epworth League. He is also vice president of the Coeur d'Alene district of the Laymen's Association. In fraternal relations he is a past consul commander of the Latah Camp of the Woodmen of the World. Political activities have engaged much of Mr. Olney's attention, his support being given to the prohibition party. He has served as councilman and marshal in Latah and has been called to other public offices here and elsewhere. As the incumbent of the mayor's chair he has discharged the duties and responsibilities attached to that office with a rare degree of efficiency as is attested by the long period of his term. Mr. Olney possesses a high sense of honor and is conscientious in his endeavors to fulfill his duties in public and private life to the best of his ability.

OWEN E. MOSS.

Popular among the younger generation in social and commercial circles of Fairfield, Washington, Owen E. Moss, cashier of the Bank of Fairfield, enjoys the reputation of being an energetic and ambitious business man. He was born in Butler county, Iowa, October 10, 1878, his parents being Jacob and Katherine Moss. During the years when the family lived in Iowa, Owen E. Moss began his education in that state, completing it in the public schools of Washington after their removal to the west. In preparation for a commercial career he took a course at the Blair Business College in Spokane, Washington, receiving his diploma at the end of two years. His first employment was with R. G. Dunn & Company in Spokane working in their office for two years. Being offered his present position he resigned and removed to Fairfield, Washington, where he entered the Bank of Fairfield as cashier, a position which he has retained ever since. He is thorough and reliable in his work, pleasant and accommodating to the patrons of the bank and a trusted employe such as any bank could be proud of.

The marriage of Mr. Moss and Miss Minnie Jackson, a daughter of Herbert Jackson, was solemnized at Cheney, Washington, on May 20, 1902. Two children, Lloyd and Virgil, were born to this union. In fraternal circles Mr. Moss is a favorite. He is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, belonging to the blue lodge at Fairfield; a member of the Odd Fellows, being the present treasurer of the Fairfield lodge; and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, also serving as a treasurer of the local lodge. He is president of the Fairfield Commercial Club, an organization promoting local business interests. As clerk of the Fairfield school board he shows his sympathy with, and active participation in the advancement of educational standards in his community. Mr. and Mrs. Moss worship in the Presbyterian church to which they give their earnest and helpful support. Politically Mr. Moss votes with the republicans who have called him to the office of town treasurer in

which capacity he is still serving. He is altruistic in his attitude towards life and is never chary of his time or services when he can assist in the advancement of the general welfare by his hearty cooperation.

A. E. NICHOLLS.

The commercial interests of Wilson Creek find a most able representative in A. E. Nicholls, whose diligent and enterprising methods have numbered him among the highly successful grain merchants of Grant county, where he is now operating four elevators.

Originally he was a subject of Great Britain, having been born in Essex county, England, on the 14th of June, 1862, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Millett) Nicholls, who resided in the mother country, where the father's energies were devoted to agricultural pursuits and milling.

Reared in the rural districts of England, A. E. Nicholls acquired his education in the national schools, and at the same time assisted his father with the work of the farm and the mill. After terminating his school days, he applied himself to learning the miller's trade for a time, but at the age of nineteen years he decided to come to the new world, realizing that he would here find better opportunities for advancement. His destination was Canada, but after a brief sojourn there he crossed the border into the United States, locating in Minneapolis. There he entered the employ of the Pillsbury & Hulbert Grain Elevator Company, which later became the Minneapolis Grain Elevator Company. In 1884 he came west, spending the winter at Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho. The next year, 1885, he went to Spokane and there became associated with a party of engineers engaged in laying out Chandler & Cannon's addition to that city known as Union Park. After the completion of this work he engaged in the real-estate business with W. H. Marvin, but he withdrew from this at the end of two years and went to Tacoma. During the two years of his residence in the latter city he was salesman for a commission house, and at the expiration of that time he went to Centralia, this state, and became identified with the Birge-Leach Lumber Company. Withdrawing from their service three years later he located a half mile south of the Colville Indian reservation and engaged in prospecting and mining. This occupied his attention for about four years and at the end of that period he decided to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits, so in 1904 he went to Adrian, Washington, and filed on a homestead. For two years thereafter he devoted himself with unremitting diligence to the improvement and cultivation of his claim. At the expiration of his period of residence he proved up on his land, and withdrawing from the work of the fields, once more identified himself with business activities. Mr. Nicholls still owns this ranch, which has developed into a valuable holding, and now brings him a good annual income. When he left his ranch in 1906, he came to Wilson Creek and engaged in the grain and elevator business, and during the past six years, through his unremitting energy, close application and the intelligent direction of his interests he has met with a gratifying measure of success, and now controls warehouses located at Wilson Creek, Stratford, Wheeler and Adrian. His business is constantly increasing and he has every reason to find much satisfaction in his achievement as it is the result of his own unaided effort.

On the 27th of July, 1889, Mr. Nicholls was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Chiekering, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Alfred Chiekering. Three children were born of this marriage, as follows: Edith; Milton, who is attending Gonzaga College at Spokane; and Clyde. On the 6th of January, 1909, the family were called upon to mourn the loss of the wife and mother, who was a woman of many estimable qualities.

Mr. Nicholls is a trustee of the Presbyterian church, in which his wife also held membership, and secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge, while he has twice been master of Lodge No. 174, A. F. & A. M. He is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics he is a republican. Mr. Nicholls has always taken an active and helpful interest in all municipal affairs, and has frequently been called to public office during the period of his residence here. He is now discharging the duties of deputy sheriff, assessor and game warden in Grant county, and he served for four years each on the council and the school board, while in 1910 his townsmen honored him by election to the highest office of the municipality. He has always manifested the same efficiency and thoroughness in the discharge of his official duties that he evidences in the direction of his private interests, having a fine appreciation of the duties and dignity of public service however minor the office may be. Mr. Nicholls is a man with high commercial standards and pronounced views on the principles that guide our daily transactions, and in the direction of his business has observed a policy that has given him the reputation of being thoroughly trustworthy and reliable.

LILLIS FRANKLIN SMITH.

The natural resources of Washington have made possible the fortunes of many of its citizens. The wealth of the land and timber tracts of this section has not only given employment to all who sought it but also brought such remunerative returns to their promoters that many of them are now among the wealthy citizens of the northwest. Lillis F. Smith, who, previous to his retirement was the owner of five thousand acres of valuable land, is one of the most prosperous and substantial citizens residing in Endicott. He was born in Pike county, Illinois, on the 25th of August, 1847, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Huntley) Smith, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, although the Smith family originated from Connecticut.

Lillis F. Smith acquired his education in the public schools of Illinois and subsequently at Lombard University at Galesburg. He continued his studies in this institution until February 11, 1865, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as private. During his service he was chief clerk for General Dudley at Tullahoma, Tennessee. He was mustered out at Springfield in September, 1865. After he returned home he taught school and the following year assisted his father in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm. During 1865 and 1867 he both farmed and taught school, and the following year removed to a farm in Missouri, where he remained until 1883. During these years he gained much hard-earned experience in agricultural pursuits and by his industrious labor, careful management and untiring energy acquired sufficient money to remove to Whitman county, Washington, where he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and eighty acres and immediately began increasing his holdings until at one time he

held title to five thousand acres of wheat land. In 1909 he divided part of his property among his six children and was able to give each about twenty-five thousand dollars worth of land. His success during his twenty-five years' residence in this state is almost phenomenal, and the results he obtained clearly attest his ability, energy and enterprising spirit. His property is some of the most highly developed in this section, and because of the careful study he made of the soil it has always yielded him bountiful harvests. He was interested in the Smith & Boardman general merchandise store in Endicott, was president, founder and director of the bank of Endicott from 1905 to 1909, was a stockholder, founder and president of the Farmer's State Bank of Colfax, and was a stockholder and director in the Exchange National Bank of Spokane.

On the 17th of June, 1869, Mr. Smith was married to Janet Morey, a daughter of Moses and Lydia (Smith) Morey, natives of New York and Michigan respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith six children were born: Joseph E., who is a resident of Seattle, and who married Miss Emma Fanner and has two children; Leta V., who is the wife of Charles L. Wakefield of Endicott, and has three children; Ina B. (Smith) Marsh, deceased, who was the mother of three children; Leslie J., who is a resident of Colfax and married Miss Minnie Stormmit and has four daughters; Claude M., of Endicott, who married Miss Lula Artz; and E. Deane, who is residing at home with her parents.

Mr. Smith casts his vote with the republican party and has been active in its circles. During 1891 and 1892 he served as county commissioner, and for about ten years he was a member of the school board. In both these offices he had opportunity to show his interest in the development and civic welfare of the community. He holds membership in the Congregational church. Another instance of his public spiritedness is seen in the fact that the Endicott school library, which is one of the best in the county, has been largely furnished by means of funds contributed by Mr. Smith. To such men as he the northwest owes its gratitude. The hardships and privations which they endured have brought about the development of natural resources, the birth and expansion of industries—and in their train, prosperity and wealth.

JOSEPH H. ROSSLOW.

Joseph H. Rosslow, an active representative of the legal profession in Spokane since his admission to the bar on the 18th of November, 1890, was born in Highland county, Ohio, February 13, 1865, his parents being Augustus and Susan Rosslow, the former a contractor and builder. The son pursued a collegiate classical course in the University of Minnesota and won his B. A. degree upon graduation in 1887. In the meantime the family had removed to Faribault, Minnesota, and when his college days were over he took up the profession of teaching in that state, spending a year in the high school at Stillwater. In the summer of 1888 he became a resident of Spokane and in the fall of that year entered upon the study of law in the office of Houghton, Graves & Jones. He afterward continued his studies in the office of Turner & Graves, the partners being George Turner and

Frank Graves. On examination he was admitted to practice at the Washington bar on the 18th of November, 1890, and opened an office in Spokane, where he has since remained. In 1896 he formed a partnership with W. D. Scott that was dissolved in 1902. For three years he was in the office of Voorhees & Voorhees and since 1905 has practiced alone, securing a clientage that has connected him with much of the important litigation held in the courts of this district. He early recognized the fact that in no line of business is success attributable more directly to individual effort and talent than in the practice of law and he has therefore most carefully prepared his cases, which have been presented in the strong, clear light of common sense and reason. At the same time he is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle or the citation of a precedent and these qualities have given him creditable standing as an able lawyer.

On the 13th of December, 1903, Mr. Rosslow was married to Miss Della M. Sayer, formerly of Brownsville, Oregon, and they now have one son living, Walter S. Fraternally Mr. Rosslow is a prominent Mason, having taken high rank in the order. He is identified with the different branches of Masonry in Spokane and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His early political allegiance was given to the democratic party but since Bryan's second presidential campaign he has supported republican politics in state and national politics. He is fearless in defense of what he believes to be right and his support of any political measure is an indication of his firm belief in its efficacy as a factor in good government. Political honors and office, however, have had little attraction for him as he has always preferred to concentrate his energies and attention upon the duties of his profession, with which he has now been actively allied for twenty-two years.

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Laidlaw, Andrew	604	Miller, J. J.	637
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Lamphere, G. N., Jr.	718	Mitchum, A. G.	43
Lancaster, H. M.	601	Moak, J. J.	39
Lang, T. S.	626	Moore, J. E.	382
Langley, R. A.	710	Moore, J. Z.	657
Larkin, W. H.	485	Moore, R. P.	585
Larne, G. W.	323	Morgareidge, W. F.	428
Lawrence, J. C.	730	Moriarty, M. F.	530
Lemley, I. D.	404	Morin, S. G.	174
Letterman, E. H.	300	Morrison, J. W.	329
Lewis, M. E.	511	Morton, J. F.	111
Libby, C. A.	303	Moss, O. E.	746
Logsdon, T. H.	667	Mulhall, William	267
Luellwitz, Gustav	44	Mulholland, J. W.	534
Lund, C. P.	168	Mumm, Hans	399
Lynott, P. B.	163	Murray, Georgiette	538
MacLean, J. A.	410	Neely, H. J.	309
MaeGillivray, D. J.	472	Neergaard, R. J.	690
		Neill, Thomas	374
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		Nelson, W. A.	348
		Nessly, J. E.	570

Nethercutt, G. M.	672	Rogers, C. H.	444
Newlon, O. W.	535	Rogers, E. M.	439
Newton, H. W.	261	Rose, Frank	280
Nicholls, A. E.	747	Ross, E. S.	304
Nicholls, W. A.	353	Rosslow, J. H.	749
Noble, E. E.	451	Rothrock, Hiram	143
Noble, O. W.	709	Rouse, H. L.	367
Northrup, J. C.	343	Rouse, J. W.	87
Nye, G. W.	414	Rumpf, G. E.	537
Ochs, Harry	124	Russell, T. A.	109
Odgers, Lee	420	St. Hill, C. J.	691
Oliver, D. K.	504	Sanders, E. D.	685
Olney, J. W.	745	Savage, T. W.	695
Olsen, O. L.	468	Saylor, J. A.	320
Owen, F. W.	535	Schnatterly, J. M.	556
Paddock, E. E.	608	Scholer, Theodore	490
Palmerton, J. M.	330	Scott, A. R.	381
Pannon, W. H.	63	Scott, J. T.	437
Pattison, John	147	Scott, R. B.	54
Pattison, Paul	688	Scott, W. D.	640
Pearson, C. A.	220	Sexson, J. C.	433
Penfield, E. P.	162	Shaefer, G. W.	119
Perkins, J. A.	184	Shallenberger, H. H.	582
Peters, John	519	Shaw, J. II.	221
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Pickrell, W. B.	213	Shuck, W. E.	181
Pittwood, Edward	389	Simpson, J. M.	29
Pomeroy, F. A.	144	Sims, R. C.	431
Powers, J. V.	651	Slagle, F. M.	390
Prescott, F. L.	652	Slocum, J. D.	551
Price, H. W.	696	Smith, Carroll	219
Prickett, J. L.	208	Smith, C. H.	103
Pugh, F. C.	462	Smith, D. C.	460
Purell, T. J.	114	Smith, F. L.	522
Quigley, F. L.	454	Smith, Harvey	108
Quinlan, J. E.	661	Smith, L. F.	748
Rand, L. L.	164	Snapp, C. O.	595
Raymer, John	254	Standard, W. A.	669
Reath, C. G. C.	515	Stanfield, S. A.	13
Reed, F. A.	630	Stivers, G. F.	547
Reed, G. W.	403	Stone, W. C.	259
Reiter, E. D.	742	Stotler, F. L.	461
Reith, Gustave	417	Straborn, Carrie A.	8
Rich, H. W.	470	Straborn, R. E.	5
Richardson, W. E.	500	Strickland, R. E. M.	368
Riek, Herman	424	Strobe, A. F.	631
Riggs, S. H.	377	Suksdorf, O. N.	505
Ripley, G. G.	273	Sutherland, James	732
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Roark, B. II.	314	Swan, C. E.	129
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		Talkington, J. A.	69
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Taylor, E. G.	140	Watt, G. H.	373
Tebbetts, F. P.	30	Webb, C. J.	708
Teepie, M. W.	520	Week, E. R.	675
Thatcher, G. G.	705	Weeks, Lee	223
Thompson, W. S.	48	Weil, Ignatz	536
Thomson, T. G.	434	Weller, E. D.	41
Tiffany, F. L.	450	Westfall, L. L.	268
Tift, J. F.	302	Whinery, E. T.	639
Tilsley, J. H.	516	White, J. C.	442
Titus, S. H.	692	Wicks, Moye	408
Tolman, W. W.	481	Wieber, Jacob	671
Tramill, E. J.	686	Willard, A. B.	350
Triesch, Peter	715	Williams, George	49
Truax, D. W.	324	Williamson, R. G.	447
Turner, G. P.	607	Williamson, V. D.	464
Turner, H. C.	51	Winship, F. M.	614
Turnley, R. P.	344	Wiscombe, W. H.	475
Twohy, D. W.	153	Wolf, Charles	624
		Wolfe, F. E.	493
Valentine, J. B.	239	Wolverton, A. P.	71
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		Woods, R. A.	702
Waggoner, E. F.	11	Worley, C. O.	331
Walker, E. A.	459	Wright, M. D.	284
Wall, M. K.	610	Wynne, F. J.	528
Wall, P. H.	609		
Wallace, W. S.	711	Yanish, F. R.	580
Walton, C. W., Sr.	351	Yearsley, W. S.	264
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