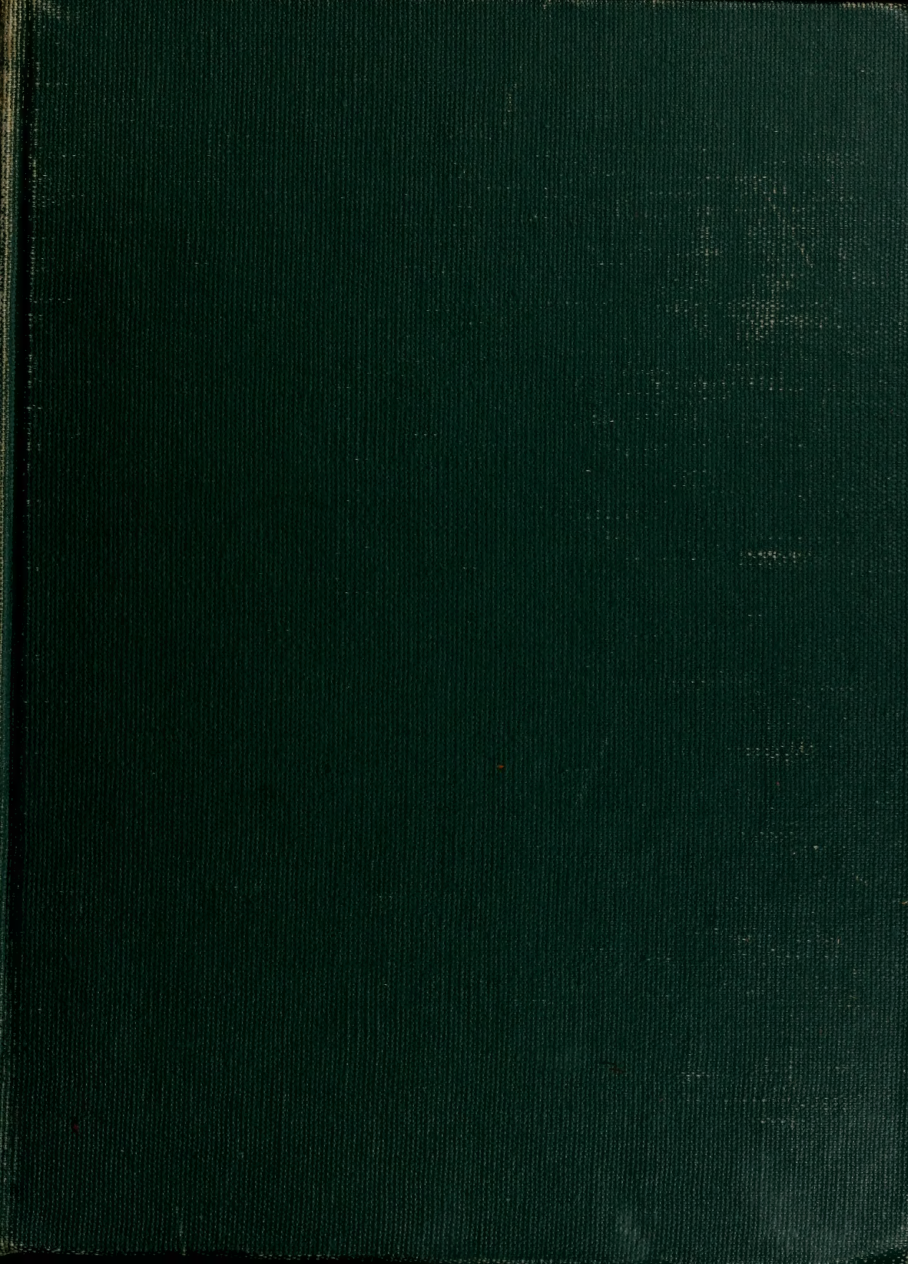




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OF THE

STATE

OF

GOLORADO

Containing Portraits and Biographies of many
well known Citizens of the Past
and Present



CHAPMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHICAGO

1899

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BIOGRAPHICAL ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
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RECORD

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GOLDADO

Containing Portraits and Biographies of many
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CHAS. W. BISHOP COMPANY

NEW YORK

1880

PREFACE

1192500

J. S. Canner \$15.00

THE greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea, the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD of this state has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the state to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble Union, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how that many in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work, and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to the biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men could never be found, though repeated calls were made at their residences or places of business.

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING CO.

June, 1899.

SURNAME FILE

BREEFACE

1850



STATE
—OF—
COLORADO



INTRODUCTORY

BIOGRAPHY alone can justly represent the progress of local history and portray with accuracy the relation of men to events. It is the only means of perpetuating the lives and deeds of those men to whom the advancement of a city or county and the enlightenment of its people are due. The compilers of this work have striven to honor, not only men of present prominence, but also, as far as possible, those who in years gone by labored to promote the welfare of their community. The following sketches have been prepared from the standpoint of no man's prejudice, but with an impartial aim to render justice to progressive and public-spirited citizens and to collect personal records that will be of value to generations yet to come.

To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory have been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of their great rulers. The exhumations made by the archaeologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks was for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and character of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

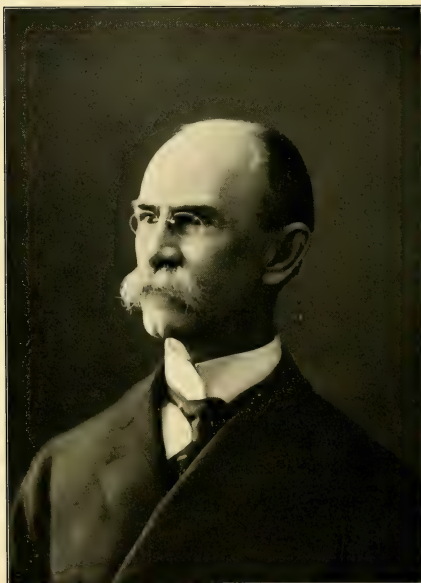
It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits; for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who know them are gone; to do this we are ashamed only to publish to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.





HON. C. S. THOMAS.

BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. CHARLES SPALDING THOMAS, governor of Colorado, has for years held a position of prominence among the professional and public men of Denver, and, indeed, of the entire state of Colorado. Since he came west in the fall of 1871 with limited means and little influence he has gained a place as one of the eminent and successful lawyers of his city, his success being due to his untiring industry, business ability and keen discrimination of men and things. Not alone in his profession, but in politics as well, he has become widely known. He is recognized as one of the leading Democrats of the state. From 1884 to 1896 he was a member of the Colorado Democratic national committee; from 1889 until 1890 held the chairmanship of the state central committee; besides which he has in many ways promoted actively the welfare of his party.

Though of southern birth (born in Darien, Ga., December 6, 1849,) the subject of this review is of northern parentage and descent. His father, William B. Thomas, was born in Connecticut and removed from there to Georgia. His wife was Caroline B. Wheeler, daughter of Amos H. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn. In the village of Macon, where his father had removed, our subject attended school and passed the uneventful years of early youth. He can scarcely recall the time

when he first formed the plan of studying law. All of his studies in youth were directed toward that end. His first law readings were in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and there he continued in the law department until his graduation with the class of 1871.

Coming to Denver within a few months after his graduation, Mr. Thomas entered the law office of Sayre & Wright, then the leading law firm in the state. In 1873 he formed a partnership with T. M. Patterson, which connection continued for a year at that time. Afterward he continued alone until 1879, when he again entered into partnership with Mr. Patterson, with whom he remained until 1890. During some years of this time he made his home in Leadville, where he conducted the practice of the firm at that point. At this writing he is a member of the firm of Thomas, Bryant & Lee. While he has managed cases of all kinds, his specialty is mining law, and, having made a study of it, he is able to conduct successfully and skillfully all matters coming within this department of jurisprudence.

Always staunch in his adherence to the Democratic party, Mr. Thomas had not been in Denver long before he began to be actively identified with political affairs. To the information gained by study and observation he added natural abilities

of a high order, and his influence was apparent in the advanced success of his party. In 1875-76 he served as city attorney. In 1884 and 1896 he was chosen as a delegate to the Democratic national conventions. In September, 1898, he was chosen the nominee of the Teller silver Republicans, Populists and Democrats, in their respective conventions, for the office of governor, and was elected November 8, 1898.

In social relations Governor Thomas is connected with the Athletic Club of Denver, and fraternally is a Knight of Pythias. In Kalamazoo, Mich., December 29, 1873, he married Miss Emma, daughter of Thomas Fletcher, a prominent citizen of that place. Mrs. Thomas was given the best educational advantages when a girl, and is a lady possessing refinement and the highest culture. She is an active member of the Woman's Club of Denver. The five children born of her marriage are: Mrs. William P. Malburn, Edith, Charles S., Jr., Hubert F. and George K.

The professional career of Governor Thomas proves the individuality of his character and its force. He has pursued his course in life unmoved by those obstacles that often daunt and undismayed by hardships. With a mind capable of grasping great things, he has stored it with information of incalculable value to him in his practice, and this knowledge he uses in the conduct of his cases and the successful evolving of tangled, intricate technicalities. Endowed with mental vigor, he is prompt in forming and resolute in carrying out any purpose or plan of action decided upon. Great emergencies would have developed to their utmost his large abilities, but even in the ordinary walks of life, in the management of cases affecting only local interests, he has nevertheless labored with such sagacity and skill that he has proved himself to be a man of large mental endowments.

"Charles S. Thomas has been a public figure of consequence in this community and state for many years. In political campaigns he has been criticised and even denounced, for he is a man of strong, even profound, convictions, who always stands firmly for the principles which he advocates. After all that can be said has been said these facts stand forth unchallenged. He is a man of very unusual talents. While on the one hand a man of affairs, practical, level-headed and

shrewd, he is, on the other hand, a hard student, a wide reader, with a bent toward governmental science, of which he is a master. Loyal in his friendships, square in his business dealings, domestic in his tastes, there is no man in Colorado who knows the state from top to bottom more thoroughly, who understands more clearly the public questions which affect it, or who, in our judgment, will labor more earnestly to improve existing conditions. Some good, earnest and able men have occupied the gubernatorial chair of this state, but we risk nothing in saying that Charles S. Thomas is in each and every respect the peer of the best of them."

HON. SAMUEL H. ELBERT, governor of the territory of Colorado 1873-74, chief justice of the supreme court 1876-82 and 1886-88, is one of the most distinguished citizens our state has ever had. Under appointment by President Lincoln as secretary of the territory, he came to Colorado in 1862 and his life since that time has been a part of the history of the state. As the chief executive of the territory it was his aim to promote the welfare of the people; as chief justice of the supreme court, he was wise, impartial and fearless; as a citizen, he has ever been progressive and public-spirited; and as a friend, those who know him best have found that beneath his dignity of manner and apparent reserve beats a kind, generous, warm heart, untainted by a shadow of dishonor or disloyalty.

The life which this narrative sketches began in Logan County, Ohio, in 1833. The family, while not wealthy, was in comfortable circumstances and the son was given every educational advantage which the schools of Ohio afforded. Dr. Elbert, the father, was an eminent physician and surgeon, with honorary degrees from Cincinnati and Philadelphia medical colleges. In 1840 the family removed to Iowa, but in 1848 young Elbert returned to Ohio, where he took the regular collegiate course of Wesleyan University, graduating in 1854. During the next two years he studied law in Dayton, Ohio, and was there admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1857 he opened an office at Plattsmouth, Neb. His connection with public and political affairs began in May, 1860,

when he was a delegate from Nebraska to the Republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and in the exciting campaign that followed he was an active participant. In 1860 he was elected to the state legislature, his first public position.

When Hon. John Evans was appointed governor of Colorado to succeed William Gilpin, Mr. Elbert was at the same time appointed territorial secretary, and he came to Denver in May, 1862. The intimate friendship between himself and the chief executive was still further deepened by his marriage to the governor's daughter, Miss Josephine Evans, whose death, with that of their only child, in 1868, was the heaviest bereavement that ever befell Mr. Elbert.

Upon the expiration of his term as secretary, in 1866 Mr. Elbert began to practice law in Denver, in partnership with Hon. J. Q. Charles, and the firm of Charles & Elbert carried on a very large practice. In 1873 he was appointed governor of the territory by President Grant and at once began the forwarding of plans for the development of the state, the enlargement of its resources and the prosperity of the people. He was especially interested in the subject of irrigation, for he realized that Colorado could attain no permanent prosperity unless this problem was satisfactorily solved. He secured a meeting of delegates in Denver from the states and territories west of the Missouri River, in the summer of 1873, and delivered an address in this convention upon the necessity of government aid in the irrigating of the vast tracts in the west.

Bitter political feuds in the summer of 1874 culminated in the removal of Governor Elbert from office. Later President Grant ascertained the real facts of the case and openly acknowledged that he had been misled by unscrupulous persons. With the dignity that always characterized him, Governor Elbert wasted no time in disputes, but withdrew from office, and went abroad, visiting all the prominent cities of Europe and making a careful study of political economy. The people had always been his friends and on his return to Denver they showed their appreciation of his services and their confidence in his integrity in many ways that won his gratitude. When Colorado was admitted to the Union as the Centennial state, he was called to the recently organized supreme bench, and the confidence of the people that he

would discharge its duties faithfully was not misplaced. In drawing for terms, he secured a tenure of six years. As chief justice he was noted for impartiality and integrity. The high office he held was never betrayed by him; he was faithful to its smallest duty and to the trust reposed in him. When his term expired in 1882, the people urged him to become a candidate for re-election, but his health had been affected by overwork, and he declined. However, when they again urged him to become a candidate in 1885, he consented to the use of his name and was re-elected, his judicial term beginning in January, 1886. After two years, in the latter part of 1888, he was compelled to withdraw from the position, a fact which was deplored, not alone by the public, but especially by the attorneys, who had the warmest admiration for his ability and integrity.

While serving as chief justice his alma mater, which had bestowed upon Judge Elbert the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts in previous years, tendered him the degree of LL.D. Since his retirement from the bench he has devoted his attention to the management of his property and has also traveled considerably. He justly ranks among the most prominent men of the state. His services have not been solely of a gubernatorial and judicial nature, but in many ways, impossible to recount, he has been helpful to the increased prosperity of the state and has labored to promote its highest interests. As president of the State Industrial Association, he was an important factor in the development of Colorado's agricultural resources, during the early days of our history. By assisting in the solution of the problems connected with irrigation, he aided every interest, for the advancement of the state has been simultaneous with the introduction of facilities for irrigation. In the annals of the state his name will occupy a position of eminence through the generations to come.

HON. HORACE M. HALE, A. M., LL. D., superintendent of public instruction of Colorado 1873-77, and president of the Colorado State University at Boulder 1887-92, is one of the distinguished citizens of Denver and has taken a very active part in the promotion of movements for the advancement of the city and state. A resumé of his lineage and life will therefore be of especial interest to the readers of

this volume. He is a descendant of Thomas Hale, an Englishman, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and several succeeding generations of Hales were identified with the history of New England. His great-grandfather, Col. John Hale, M. D., was a surgeon on the staff of his brother-in-law, Colonel Prescott, during the Revolution, and he and his son, David, then a lad of sixteen, were both present at the battle of Bunker Hill.

John Hale, our subject's father, was born at Hollis, N. H., in 1800. He was a mechanic and being a man of great originality and fertile brain, he devoted much time to the invention of useful articles. Among his inventions were the essential features of the present planing machine, one of the earliest power threshing machines, one of the first machines for manufacturing barrels, and an improvement in the tread horse power. In 1837 he removed to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., where he engaged in manufacturing his threshers and horse powers, but after three years he removed his business to North Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., and added to it the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, the trip, which was made with his mule team, taking about six months. Arriving at his destination he engaged in prospecting and mining on Feather River, also manufactured mining rockers and became interested in a scheme for draining Feather River, but this proved a failure. He returned east with health much impaired by the hardships of western life, and died in April, 1852. Politically he was a Whig and in religion a member of the Baptist Church.

The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Jane Morrison, was born in Peterboro, N. H., in 1801, and died in Rochester, N. Y., in 1865. The Morrison family came from Scotland to New Hampshire. John, who was born in Aberdeen, probably in 1628, was of Protestant faith and on account of religious persecution went to the north of Ireland, being in the city of Londonderry before and during its siege. About 1720 he joined his sons in New Hampshire, where he died in 1736, aged one hundred and eight years. His son, John, was born in Ireland in 1678, married Margaret Wallace there, settled in Londonderry, N. H., in 1719, being one of the first sixteen settlers there, and in 1750-51 became one of the

first settlers of Peterboro, where he died June 14, 1776. Capt. Thomas, son of John Morrison, was born in Ireland in 1710, came to America with his parents in childhood, and served as captain of a company during the early Indian wars. By his marriage to Mary Smith he had a son, John, who was born in Londonderry, N. H., but spent his life principally in Peterboro. His daughter Jane (Mrs. John Hale) had six children that attained maturity, one, Mary Jane, having died in infancy. They are: Charles G., who has been master mechanic for forty years with the New York Central road at Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.; John Albert, a mine operator, residing in Denver; Benjamin Franklin, a photographer of Rochester; Horace Morrison, our subject; Ellen Amelia, Mrs. Rand, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; and Henry William, a miner and mechanic, residing in Denver. The combined ages of the brothers and sister, at this time (1898) is three hundred and ninety-six years.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hollis, N. H., March 6, 1833, and was in his eighth year when the family removed to Bloomfield. His school advantages were limited to about three months' attendance in a public school during the winter. He early began to work in his father's foundry, machine and woodwork shops, learning every department. Soon after his father's death the business was discontinued. Meanwhile, having gained a fair common-school education, he began to teach in the winter of 1852, having charge of a three months' country school in Mendon, N. Y., where he "boarded round" and was given \$14 a month. In the spring of 1853 he entered Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., and in the fall of the same year took a school in Victor, Ontario County, where he boarded among the pupils and was given \$18 a month. Returning to Lima in the spring of 1854, he entered the sophomore class in Genesee College, helping to pay his way by working during the summer vacation at carpentry and harvesting. In the winter of 1854-55 he taught at Fisher's Station, Ontario County, resuming collegiate work in the spring, and teaching in West Bloomfield union school as principal the following winter. At the close of his junior year he left Genesee to enter Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1856 with the degree of A. B.

Later he was again principal at West Bloomfield. When he entered the seminary at Lima he had only \$42, the proceeds of his three months' teaching. When he graduated from Union he had \$230 and owed no debts.

In the spring of 1858 he went to Nashville, Tenn., where he was principal of the primary department in the public schools that had been established the previous year. After one year he was made principal of a school of four rooms and the next year was given the principalship of the Howard school, one of the largest in the city. When the Civil war broke out, he being a Union man was warned to leave and the house and lot and other real estate he had bought were confiscated, but he finished the school year, which ended with June, before leaving the city.

While in Nashville, in 1859, Mr. Hale married Miss Martha Eliza Huntington, a teacher in the schools there, a native of Barry, Vt., and his schoolmate of former years. Her father, Leonard Huntington, was a member of an old family of New England and was a carriage and wagon maker in Bloomfield, N. Y. The morning after the close of his school, in June, 1861, Mr. Hale started north, going first to Bloomfield, and later to Detroit, Mich., where he studied law in C. I. Walker's law office and, at the same time, taught in an evening school and in a German-English school there. Soon after the close of the war he recovered his property in Nashville. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar in Michigan, but his health having become seriously impaired and suffering greatly with bronchitis, he deemed it imprudent at that time to begin practice. His brother Albert, from Colorado, was just then visiting in the east and on his return Horace accompanied him, driving from Atchison, Kan., to Denver in a buggy, and spending seven-teen days on the trip. He went from Denver to Central City, where he arrived in October, 1863, and for a short time he was in H. M. Teller's law office, but the confinement being injurious, he turned his attention to outdoor business, such as mining and freighting between Denver and the mountains.

In 1864 he formed one of a cavalry company of home guards organized under Capt. Sam Browne for the purpose of defense against an anticipated attack by Indians. Each man furnished his own horse and equipments; the

territory supplied rations. The company served but two weeks. In 1865 he went east for his wife and child, whom he had left in Bloomfield when starting for Colorado. He crossed the plains on this trip, both ways with a mule team, the westward journey covering forty-two days' time from St. Joseph, Mo., to Central City. This was during Indian troubles, and emigrants had to travel in large companies, hence slowly.

In 1868 he accepted the principalship of the Central City public schools, where he remained until 1873 and then resigned to take the office of territorial superintendent of public instruction to which he had been appointed by Governor Elbert to fill a vacancy. In 1874 he was again appointed by Governor Elbert, for a full term (two years), and was reappointed by Governor Routt. When Colorado was admitted to the Union, August 1, 1876, he was filling this office, and by provision of the statute he retained it until January 1, 1877, thus making him the last territorial and the first state superintendent of public instruction. Returning to Central City, he resumed his work as principal, and remained in the position for ten years, meanwhile serving as mayor of the city in 1882 and 1883, and also as county superintendent of schools for Gilpin County. In 1878 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, regent of the State University for a term of six years. He was therefore at one and the same time principal of the schools, county superintendent, mayor of the city and state regent. In 1887 he resigned as principal in Central City to accept the presidency of the Colorado State University at Boulder, which was tendered him, unsolicited, by the board of regents. This position he ably filled for four and one-half years, returning to Denver in January, 1892. While president of the university the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Iowa Wesleyan University. Several buildings were added to the university during his incumbency, among them the Hale Scientific building, named in his honor after his resignation had been tendered. Thus, after forty years of almost continuous service in educational work, he retired from active duty.

While superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Hale organized the State Teachers' Association, of which he was the first president in 1875, and again president in 1883. He is a member of the National Educational Association and has

been a frequent and valued contributor to educational journals of the country. While in Central City he was president of the Mining Exchange, and in 1894-95 was president of the Charity Organization Society of Denver. In the Knights of Honor he is grand chaplain of the grand lodge. In former years he was a Republican, but since 1894 has been independent in his political views. During all the years of his connection with the history of Colorado he has been interested in its growth and active in furthering its development, and he has contributed his quota to the advancement of its influence and resources.

The only son of our subject is Gen. Irving Hale, who was born in North Bloomfield, N. Y., August 28, 1861, came with his parents to Colorado in 1865, and lived in Central City until 1873, when he came to Denver. He graduated from the East Denver high school in 1877, at the head of its first graduating class, and then went back to Central City, where he remained until 1880. The next four years were spent at West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1884, with the highest honors ever attained there by any graduate. In 1887 he married Miss Mary King, daughter of Col. W. R. King, of the United States engineering corps. They have four children, William King, John Huntington, Dorothy and Marjory. He resigned from the army in 1889. In the war with Spain (1898) he was commissioned colonel of the first regiment of the Colorado National Guard and with his command, volunteered for two years' service in the United States army, and left Denver for the Philippine Islands May 17, 1898.

HON. JOHN F. SHAFROTH, M. C. The character of a city is the character of its citizens. The character of the city of Denver may be judged in a measure from the names of its leading public men, who have become closely identified with its interests by long residence and have contributed to the extension of its interests. Few of its citizens are better known throughout the entire nation than Mr. Shafroth, and certainly none has a more enviable reputation for breadth of intellect and uprightness of life. To write of his career is to write, in part, a history of Colorado during a similar period, for his name has been associated

with all the leading measures for the benefit of the state and the development of its industries.

The life of Congressman Shafroth began in Fayette, Howard County, Mo., June 9, 1854. His father, John, who was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, was the son of a hotelkeeper who took part in the French wars under Napoleon, but died at an early age. Orphaned at twelve years, John Shafroth had few advantages in his youth. When a young man he came to America and in 1839 settled in Booneville, Mo. The following year he married Miss Annis Aule, a native of Frankfort, Germany, and an orphan who came to America with two sisters. After his marriage he engaged in the general mercantile business until his death, in 1866. Thirty years afterward his wife passed away in Fayette, where she had lived for fifty-six years, having come there at the age of twenty. She was the mother of six children, five now living, of whom John F. is the youngest.

The education of our subject was begun in the public schools, continued in Central College and finished in the University of Michigan, where he studied from 1872 to 1875, graduating with the degree of B. S. He then studied law with Samuel C. Major, of Fayette, and was there admitted to the bar in August, 1876, after which he formed a partnership with his former preceptor under the title of Major & Shafroth. Upon the election of Mr. Major to the state senate, the business of the firm fell upon the junior member. In 1879 he came to Colorado, reaching Denver on the 1st of October, and soon afterward forming a partnership with Andrew W. Brazee, ex-judge of the supreme court. Two years later this connection was dissolved, and the firm of Stallcup, Luthe & Shafroth formed. Soon afterward Mr. Luthe was elected district attorney and Mr. Shafroth became prosecuting attorney. The latter, in 1887, was elected city attorney of Denver upon the Republican ticket, was re-elected two years later, serving until the spring of 1891. Meantime the senior member of his firm was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in 1888 he formed another partnership, becoming a member of the firm of Rogers & Shafroth.

In the fall of 1894 Mr. Shafroth was nominated on the Republican ticket as member of congress from the first congressional district of Colorado, and was elected by a majority of thirteen thou-

sand and five hundred. At the expiration of his term, in 1896, he was re-elected on the silver Republican ticket by a majority of fifty-eight thousand. During both terms in congress he has been a member of the committees on public lands and the irrigation of arid lands. The numerous bills introduced by him have been largely in the interests of his constituents, and among those that passed perhaps the most important was that providing for the opening of forestry reserves to mining, exploration and the location of mining claims. He introduced and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of bills providing for water reservoir sites at Colorado Springs, Leadville and Sugar Loaf; also for the protecting of the forests from fire.

Always an active Republican, Mr. Shafroth favored the readjustment of the currency of the nation and the placing of silver upon its proper standard. He was one of the party of seven senators and five congressmen who issued a paper calling for the organization of the silver Republican party and a meeting of its supporters in Chicago. He believes prosperity will never come, in fullest measure, to the great west until the present financial policy of the government is altered. That he is sustained in this belief by his constituents is shown by the largely increased majority he received at his last election.

In matters pertaining to the improvement of Denver Mr. Shafroth has always been interested. While city attorney he succeeded in securing from the supreme court a reversal of the decision rendered by the same court in the past, and under this new decision abutting property can be assessed and taxed for street improvements, a measure that has been most helpful to the city. He also began a case against all the railroads here to compel them to construct a viaduct over Nineteenth street. This was defeated before the district court, but when taken to the supreme court the latter body held that the railroads were compelled to construct, at their own cost, a viaduct over streets rendered useless to the general public by their use for railroad purposes. This decision has not yet been made effective, but will be in time.

In Fayette, Mo., October 26, 1881, Mr. Shafroth married Virginia F. Morrison, who was born there, is a graduate of Howard Female College and in religious belief is connected with the

Baptist Church. Her father, John I. Morrison, a prominent business man of Fayette, at one time was sheriff of Howard County and later warden of the state penitentiary. Her grandfather, Alfred Morrison, settled in Fayette about 1824 and became a man of prominence in public affairs. He was elected state treasurer and filled the position for four years; also held other offices of responsibility. Mr. Shafroth has four sons, John, Jr., Morrison, George and William.

RT.-REV. JOHN FRANKLIN SPALDING, D. D. The life of this distinguished bishop began in Belgrade, Kennebec County, Me., August 25, 1828. He is a member of an old and patriotic family that has been identified with the history of America since an early period of its settlement. In 1619 two brothers, Edmond and Edward, came to this country from Lincolnshire, England, the former settling in Maryland and the latter in Virginia. However, in 1627 he went to Massachusetts and settled at Braintree, but later he and his son, Col. John Spalding, with others, incorporated the town of Chelmsford. Col. John, who gained his title by service in King Philip's war, had a son Joseph, whose son, Lieut. John, was an officer in the Revolution, while a brother of Lieut. John, Hon. Simeon Spalding, was a member of Washington's staff and a prominent statesman of Massachusetts. Jesse, son of Lieut. John, was born in Chelmsford, where he engaged in farming until his death. He was a young man at the time of the Revolution and enlisted in the American service.

John, son of Jesse and father of Bishop Spalding, was born in Chelmsford, but removed to Maine and improved a tract of land lying on the Kennebec River. He was selectman of Belgrade and a man of prominence in his locality. His death occurred when he was quite advanced in years. His first wife, who died in early womanhood, bore the maiden name of Lydia Coombs, and was born at Vinalhaven, Me. Her father, Sylvanus, who was a shipbuilder and farmer there, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, who removed from Massachusetts to Maine and entered land around Coombs Neck. He married a daughter of James Stinson, also a soldier in the Revolution and a member of a Massachusetts

family. John Spalding had four children by his first marriage, of whom three are living, John Franklin being the eldest. By his second marriage he had two children, one now living.

Having fitted himself for college at Camden, Kent's Hill (Me.) Wesleyan Seminary and North Yarmouth Academy, the subject of this sketch entered Bowdoin College in 1849 and graduated in 1853 with the degree of A. B., later receiving the degrees of A. M. and D. D. from his alma mater. Afterward he taught school, being principal of East Pittston (Me.) Academy for one term, and preceptor of Dennyssville Academy in the winter and spring terms of 1854. In October of that year he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, from which he graduated June 24, 1857. July 8 he was ordained deacon of St. Stephen's Church, Portland, Me., and August 1 was appointed missionary to St. James Church, Oldtown, Me.; July 14, 1858, ordained priest by Bishop Burgess in Christ Church, Gardiner, Me.; August 1, 1859, appointed rector of St. George's Church, Lee, Mass.; November 1, 1860, became assistant minister of Grace Church, Providence, R. I., of which Bishop Clark was the rector; November 1, 1861, dissolved his connection with that church and April 1, 1862, became rector of St. Paul's Church in Erie, Pa., where he remained for twelve years and of which his son, Rev. Frank Spalding, is now the rector.

In 1865 he commenced the erection of a church edifice of stone, built in the early English style of architecture, and with a seating capacity of eight hundred. This magnificent building cost \$65,000. During the same year he was elected a member of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Western Pennsylvania and was subsequently re-elected every third year for the diocese of Pittsburg. In 1866 he organized St. John's Church of Erie and the following year built a church that cost \$5,000. In 1868 he was a member of the general convention of the Episcopal Church, meeting in New York. The next year he organized the Church of the Cross and Crown in Erie, and built a church that seated three hundred. In October, 1871, he was a member of the general convention that met in Baltimore, and the next year he built Trinity Chapel in Erie.

September 28, 1873, he was unanimously elected and December 31 was consecrated bishop of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, as successor to the late Bishop Randall. He reached Denver February 27, 1874, and at once entered upon the duties of his large diocese. Railroads were few and far apart in those days, and the bishop was obliged to do much of his visiting on horseback or by stage over rough mountain roads. The labor was enormous, but his courage was equal to the responsibility. Soon the number of communicants was greatly increased. New churches and chapels were built, parsonages were erected and parishes were organized. The work grew to such an extent that in 1881 New Mexico was separated, and in 1887 Wyoming was formed into another diocese. He built the Wolfe School for girls and Jarvis Hall, a military academy for boys; also Matthews' Hall Theological School, of all of which he is the president. He also was instrumental in the erection of St. Luke's Hospital and the Home for Consumptives.

In Erie Bishop Spalding married Lavinia Spencer, who was born there and received an excellent education. She was a daughter of Judah C. Spencer, a native of Connecticut and a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors. She is a lady of sweet disposition and noble character, a fitting companion for her husband in all his responsible undertakings. They are the parents of five children, of whom Frank is a graduate of Princeton and rector at Erie, Pa.; William, also a graduate of Princeton, is engaged in business in Denver; Elizabeth and Sarah were given splendid advantages, the latter being a Vassar graduate; and John Edward died in Erie.

Three times Bishop Spalding has gone to Europe to attend great meetings of bishops in London, and twice, in 1878 and 1888, he also visited the continent, but the last time, in 1897, his visit was limited to England. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by both Bowdoin and Trinity Colleges, the latter of Hartford, Conn. He is a fluent writer and has published a number of books, among them the "Church and Apostolic Ministry" (1886); "The Best Mode of Working a Parish" (used in the Syracuse (N. Y.) Theological Seminary); "Jesus Christ, the Proof of Christianity" (1889), and many pamphlets and short articles. In length of



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time of service he is next to the oldest bishop west of the Mississippi. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, was its first president, and served for two years; is also identified with the New York Society of Colonial Wars and the Colorado Society, having been a charter member of the latter and its president for two years.

The life of Bishop Spalding has been a busy and active one. Nor is there any noticeable diminution of his activity now, although his twenty-five years of service in his present position certainly entitle him to a lightening of labor, should he so desire. By all who know him, whether or not they are identified with his denomination, he is recognized as a man of scholarly attainments and great executive ability, and is respected and admired for his kindness to the poor, his great heart that is open to every deserved appeal for assistance, and his noble character that has stood the fiery crucible of hardships and has come unscathed through every trial.

HON. HENRY MOORE TELLER. In its entire history as a state, it is doubtful if Colorado has given, to assist in framing the laws of the nation, any citizen who has attained a fame equal to that of Senator Teller. His name is indelibly written upon the annals of his state and his country. Through his long and brilliant career as United States senator he has not only retained the friendship of his political supporters, but has won the admiration even of those whose opinions upon political subjects are diametrically opposed to his own. He stands now, near the climax of his career, as he has always stood, for what he believes to be true and right, for what he believes will promote the national welfare. To these principles he would remain stanch and true, though it cost him defeat for the highest position within the gift of the people, for he is a man of fearless courage and values integrity more than position, honor more than office.

A publication of the nature of this should justly devote considerable space to the life and works of such a man. In this resumé it will be our effort to give an account of his ancestry, in order that the reader may understand the qualities that have come by inheritance; also a sketch of the career that has been so remarkable in amount of good accomplished for the people of

the state and nation. From the presentation of his biography may be gleaned lessons worthy of emulation by all, and especially by the young man, starting out in the world, with every possibility before him if he but have the courage to do and dare.

The founder of the Teller family in America was William, a native of Holland, born in 1620. In 1639 he came to New York and settled at Fort Orange, where the king of Holland had appointed him trustee of a tract of land. In 1664 he moved to New York, where his remaining years were passed. By his marriage to Mary Douchen he had a son, William (2d), whose son, William (3d), was the father of William (4th), and the latter had a son, Isaac Teller, M. D., a prominent physician of New York, having an office on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway. During the Revolution he volunteered as a surgeon in the colonial army and died while in active service. By his marriage to Rebecca Remsen, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Dutch parentage, he had a son, Remsen Teller, who was born about 1769 and resided at Schenectady, N. Y. He married Catherine McDonald, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., daughter of David McDonald and Sarah (DuBois) McDonald, the latter a daughter of Col. Louis DuBois, of Ulster County, N. Y., who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Remsen Teller and his wife had a son, John, who was born in Schenectady, N. Y., February 15, 1800, and married Charlotte Moore, who was born in Vermont in 1808 and is now living in Illinois. John Teller located on a farm in Allegany County, N. Y., but later he removed to Girard, Erie County, Pa., and after ten years there, in 1862 he settled in Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., where he died in 1879. His wife was a daughter of Willard Moore, who was born in Vermont, removed thence to Ballston Spa, N. Y., from there went to Allegany County about 1821, and in 1840 settled in Rochester, the same state.

Upon his father's farm in Allegany County the subject of this review was born May 23, 1830. The years of his boyhood and youth passed uneventfully in farm work and study. His indomitable perseverance was apparent at an early age. Knowing his parents would be unable to give him the advantages he desired he set himself resolutely to work to secure them for himself, and by

teaching school earned the money necessary for the prosecution of his academic studies. On the completion of the academic course he entered the law office of Judge Martin Grover, under whose preceptorship he acquired an accurate knowledge of the law. He was admitted to the bar January 5, 1858, at Binghamton, N. Y. Coming as far west as Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., he engaged in active general practice until his removal to Colorado.

During his residence there gold was discovered in Pike's Peak and thousands of men crossed the plains, joining the army of gold-seekers in the mountains of Colorado. Other lines of activity sprang into existence with the birth and development of bustling towns from the primitive mining camps. He was among those whose attention was called to the opening offered men of energy and determination in this part of the country. He determined to come west, and in April, 1861, made the long and tedious overland trip to the mountains. He opened an office at Central City, then the chief center of population and mining in the territory. Three years later he was joined by his brother, Willard, and the firm of H. M. & W. Teller was established. In 1865 he drew up the charter for the Colorado Central Railroad and presented it to the territorial legislature. As he was the originator of the railroad and its most enthusiastic promoter, he was selected as the president of the company and for five years held that position, his excellent management placing the concern upon a sound financial basis. During the Indian troubles in 1863 he was appointed major-general of militia by Governor Evans and held the office for two years, then resigned.

Senator Teller was reared in the Democratic faith, but when the Republican party was organized he found himself in sympathy with its principles and therefore joined its ranks. Soon after coming to Colorado he began to participate actively in politics, and in 1876, when Colorado was admitted to the union, he and Mr. Chaffee were elected its first representatives in the United States senate. He drew the term of three months, and on its expiration was elected for a full term of six years, 1877 to 1883. His record in the senate is a part of history, and his acceptable service in behalf of his constituents has led to his re-election at every election since 1876. Shortly after he entered the senate he was made a

member of the committee on privileges and elections and was sent to Florida to investigate the alleged frauds in the election of 1876. In 1878 he was made chairman of a special committee to investigate alleged election frauds in southern states, his report of which was most thorough. As chairman of the committee on civil service and retrenchment he rendered efficient service.

In 1882 Senator Teller was chosen secretary of the interior in President Arthur's cabinet and he served in that responsible position until the expiration of the presidential term, March 3, 1885. The following day he took his seat in the senate, having been elected to succeed Hon. Nathaniel P. Hill. In 1891 he was re-elected for the term ending in March, 1897, and at the latter time was again the people's choice for the position. He has served as chairman of the committees on pensions, patents, mines and mining, and as a member of the committees on claims, railroads, judiciary, appropriations and public lands. On all questions relating to public lands he is considered an authority.

Perhaps in no way is Senator Teller better known than for his championship of the free coinage of silver. He is a staunch advocate of the restoration of bimetalism, believing that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver has proved prejudicial to the welfare of the nation, and especially injurious to the interests of Colorado. Believing that the prosperity of the working people can never be subserved until silver is restored to its proper standard and the currency issue is honestly and fairly settled, he has given much of his thought and time in late years to this matter. His labors in the interests of free coinage in the senate of 1893 are too recent to need especial mention. On his return to Colorado at the expiration of that session, the people, appreciating what he had done in their behalf, accorded him a most hearty welcome and demonstration. It was said at the time that the reception was the most brilliant ever given anyone in the state. But, grand as it was, the reception given him in 1896, after the famous St. Louis national convention, eclipsed every previous affair of the kind. In the national convention of his party in 1896 he had stood firmly for the free coinage of the white metal, which he desired to be made a plank in the party platform. The majority were against him, and, feeling that his party had turned its back

upon principles it should have supported, he and his followers left the convention hall, disappointed and sad at heart. Whatever disappointment he may have experienced, however, was forgotten in the gratitude he felt toward the people whom he represented and who, upon his return home, showered upon him expressions of heartiest appreciation and thanks for his steadfast support of their interests.

In 1886 Alfred University conferred upon Senator Teller the degree of LL.D. In fraternal relations he is a Mason and has done much for the upbuilding of the order in Colorado. He has attained the thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite, and has been honored by his brethren of the Mystic Tie with many important and honorable offices. For seven years he was grand master of the state and was also the first grand commander of the Knights Templar of Colorado.

At Cuba, N. Y., June 7, 1862, he married Harriet M., daughter of Packard Bruce, a farmer of Allegany County. They have three children, Emma A., John Harrison and Henry Bruce, all of whom were born in Central City.

Of the personal characteristics of Senator Teller, one of the most conspicuous is that quality which enables him to look ahead, measuring forces and their effects upon the future. He is peculiarly far-seeing, able to discern influences that will bear upon the prosperity of the people in days yet to come. As a leader he is safe, because he is cool, calm and keen, never allowing himself to become excited and nervous, but maintaining a steady control over his own mind as well as over others. Because of the wonderful control he exercises over himself, he has sometimes been called cold; but he may be compared with the ocean beneath which flows the gulf stream, the ocean itself on the surface giving little indication of the warmth of the current below. So it is with him; on the surface he is great, awe-inspiring and cold, but below flows the warm and genial current of kindness, sympathy and love.

Perhaps we cannot better conclude this sketch than with a quotation from the pen of that versatile and brilliant writer, Fitz-Mac, which appeared in a recent character study of Senator Teller, published in the *Denver Evening Post*. "He has this mark of genuine greatness above any man whom I know in Colorado, or perhaps any that I

personally know anywhere in public life, except Tom Reed, speaker of the house of representatives. He is simple. He is natural. He is without affectations. He is simple because it is natural for him to be simple, and simplicity indicates the calm mind and clear vision as to the relations of things, their real values.

"It seems to me that the holy spirit of patriotism has descended upon Teller and enveloped him and entered into his soul and sanctified his purposes. He stands before the country as the tongue of Colorado, but he speaks not for Colorado alone, not alone for the United States, but for the humbler three-fourths of all humanity. Soberly, bravely and ably he is fighting humanity's holy cause for us and for all, and it behooves us as an intelligent, appreciative and generous people to hold up his honored hands steadfastly and stand by him with a courage as dauntless, as devoted as his own."

JOHN W. ILIFF. Among the men who gained fortune in Colorado was one who was known all over the country as the "cattle king" of this state. When people by thousands were coming west during the Pike's Peak excitement, he decided to join the tide of emigration that moved westward. He had the sound common sense to bring with him a wagon train of provisions, and these he sold in Denver at a large profit. With this money he bought a small herd of cattle, the nucleus of the immense cattle business he afterward conducted. Studying his chosen occupation with care and giving it his entire time, he was naturally rewarded with success. With the exception of about a year in the banking business with Hon. Amos Steck, in Wyoming, he engaged in no business but the raising and selling of stock, and as his means increased he increased his herds. Some cattlemen, attaining a fair degree of success, relaxed efforts and thus reduced their profits, but he seemed to grow more energetic with the passing years. He was the head and mainspring of all the work, accompanied the men on the round-ups and worked side by side with them. His possessions extended over such a large tract of land that it is said he could travel for a week, yet always eat and sleep at one of his own ranches. He had twenty thousand acres of

pasturage, watered by springs and creeks. From here he shipped cattle to eastern markets. At one time, during the early days, he supplied dressed beef to all the military posts along the line of the Union Pacific. He also had large government contracts and contracts with wholesale butchers. Over the plains from Julesburg on the east to Texas on the south ranged his cattle, numbering more than fifty thousand head, of which he marketed perhaps fifteen thousand per annum. He was a man of vast wealth, with a princely income; yet his life was unostentatious and to the last he retained the simplicity of habits that marked his earlier years.

For the facts given in regard to the origin and early history of the Ayloff, or Iliff, family, we are indebted to Morant's history of Essex, England. In Austria, where one branch of the family resides, the name was Ayeccliffe. From England some of the name emigrated to New England in a very early day and with the subsequent history of that part of our country later generations were intimately identified. From there they moved west to Ohio, where our subject's father, Thomas Iliff, cultivated a farm near Zanesville. Thomas Iliff was born in Pennsylvania April 24, 1803, and died October 10, 1874. By his first wife, who was Salome Reed, he had ten children, of whom four are deceased. His second wife was Harriet Halcomb, who survived him twenty-four years. He was one of the most successful and intelligent farmers of Ohio and accumulated a fair property. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member, he filled offices of trust. Politically he was a Republican and a man of influence in his locality. His name was a synonym for everything that was substantial and trustworthy and his life was worthy of emulation.

The shrewd judgment of Mr. Iliff is illustrated by an incident that happened in his youth. He was living near Zanesville, Ohio, on the farm where he was born in 1831, and was about to embark in the world for himself. His father, wishing him to remain near the old home, offered to invest \$7,500 in a farm for him, but he asked him to give him \$500 and permit him to go west. With that small capital he went to Kansas, where he remained for three years, until he settled in Colorado.

In January, 1864, Mr. Iliff married Miss Sarah

E. Smith, a lineal descendant of John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, and a native of Delaware, Ohio, but for some years a resident of Kansas, where she was educated. The only son born of this marriage is William S., of Denver. In March, 1870, Mr. Iliff married Miss Elizabeth S. Fraser, of whose family mention is made in the sketch of her brother, J. J. Fraser. She was born in Canada, but came to Colorado at an early age and afterward made her home with an aunt near Pueblo. By her marriage to Mr. Iliff three children were born, one of whom died when young.

In spite of the fact that his journeyings around the country brought him into frequent contact with Indians, Mr. Iliff never carried weapons, but he did not molest the savages and they in turn did not molest him. Politically he was a Republican, and in religious belief adhered to the Methodist faith. He died February 9, 1878, and was buried in Riverside cemetery at Denver. Afterward his son erected the Iliff School of Theology at University Park as a memorial to him. His widow is now the wife of Bishop Warren, of University Park.

A B. DANIELS. During the '70s there was no citizen of Denver who was more intimately associated with its business interests or held a position higher in the confidence of the people than did Mr. Daniels, and his death, which occurred April 8, 1881, was mourned as a public loss. His great business ability was recognized by all, and was the chief factor in his financial success; another, and scarcely less vital force in his success, was his boundless energy, the enterprise that no obstacle daunted, the industry that the hardest labor could not diminish.

A member of an old family of New York and himself a native of that state, Mr. Daniels was reared upon a farm there, but early in life went to New York City, where he embarked in business as a ship chandler. About 1865 he came west to Council Bluffs, Iowa, but after three years settled in Denver, which continued to be his home during his remaining years. For a time he was interested in the wholesale grocery business, as a member of the firm of Daniels & Brown. Later he assisted in the organization of the Colorado National Bank, of which he was vice-president until his death. He was inter-

ested in the real-estate business, and built a number of business blocks, among them the building occupied by the bank. He was also the head of the banking house of Daniels, Brown & Co., of Del Norte, known as the Bank of San Juan, which under his management gained a reputation as one of the strongest financial institutions in the west.

Like the majority of the early residents of Denver, Mr. Daniels held important interests in the cattle business. He was one of the first to buy and improve a ranch in the San Luis Valley and he also owned large tracts in Jefferson County. His business affairs received his entire attention, to the exclusion of public matters, but he did not forget the duty he owed to his country and kept himself posted upon the questions before the people. In politics he was a Democrat. His first residence in Denver stood on Curtis and Sixteenth streets, where is now the Tabor opera house, and afterward he moved to Court place and Fourteenth street, where he died.

In Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mr. Daniels married Hattie Ramsen, who was born in St. Catharines, Canada, her father having come there from Scotland, and her mother from England. She died in 1879, when thirty-five years of age. Two of her children, Olive E. and George Sheedy, died in childhood, and the only survivor is A. B., Jr.

HON. JEROME B. CHAFFEE. From whatever point the life and character of Senator Chaffee may be viewed, whether as the head of large and valuable mining interests, the organizer and first president of the First National Bank of Denver, or as a man of public affairs, devoted to the welfare of his state and intensely interested in its progress, it will be readily conceded that he was a great man. His representation of Colorado in the United States senate was of such a nature as to reflect credit upon his own high order of talents and secure for him the regard of his constituents.

Born in Niagara County, N. Y., April 17, 1825, Mr. Chaffee was quite a young man when he came west to Adrian, Mich., where he taught school and afterwards kept a store. Later he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in banking. In 1857 he organized the Elmwood Town

Company in Kansas, of which he became secretary and manager. Soon after the discovery of gold in Colorado he decided to come here, and in 1860 he crossed the plains to Gilpin County, where he developed some gold lodes, and, with Eben Smith, erected the Smith & Chaffee stamp mill. In 1863 he sold the interest in the lode he was working, but afterward bought it back and consolidated it with other lodes, the whole forming the famous "Bob-Tail Lode and Tunnel," the name of which is said to have been derived from the fact that a bob-tailed ox, harnessed to a drag, made by stretching a rawhide across a forked stick, was used for hauling the first paydirt to the gulch for sluicing. Mr. Chaffee became the largest owner of the Bob-Tail Company, which owned the best paying mine, largest tunnels and one of the most complete mills in the state at that time. He became the owner of one hundred or more gold and silver lodes, among them the Caribou silver mine in Boulder County, and he was one of the organizers and principal stockholders in the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company.

The business energies of Mr. Chaffee found a new outlet in 1865, when he bought the banking interests of Clark & Co., and organized the First National Bank of Denver, of which he was president until January, 1880. Politically he was a Republican from the organization of that party, and he was its leader in Colorado for many years before his death. Though from 1860 to 1888 extensively interested in mining, yet the larger portion of his time was given to public affairs. In 1861 he was elected to represent Gilpin County in the first territorial legislature, two years later was re-elected and chosen speaker of the house. In 1865 the people organized a state government under the enabling act of congress and he and Hon. John Evans were elected United States senators. A bill to admit the state was introduced and passed by the congress and senate in 1865-66, but President Johnson vetoed it. Again introduced in the session of 1867-68, it was again vetoed by President Johnson. This veto and the subsequent controversy are memorable events in the administration of Johnson, nor was Senator Chaffee's connection with the matter of insignificant importance.

When elected a delegate to congress and beginning upon his duties in the spring of 1871,

Senator Chaffee at once presented a new enabling act. During his four years of service as delegate he labored hard for the passage of the act, but it was not until near the expiration of his term that he was successful. When the news reached Denver there was the wildest enthusiasm, and both parties united in praising Mr. Chaffee, for both Democrats and Republicans wished the territory admitted to the Union, each believing it would have a majority of votes. On the admission of the state into the Union, Mr. Chaffee was unanimously elected to the senate, a well-merited recognition of his efforts in the attainment of the end long desired. Hon. H. M. Teller was elected as junior senator. When they reached Washington, Mr. Chaffee drew by lot the long term expiring March 4, 1879. After his election his first effort in behalf of the state was an arrangement of facts relative to the question of pro rata between the Kansas Pacific and the Union Pacific roads. These he drew up and presented to the senate in a speech that attracted the attention of the ablest men of the country and proved the beginning of the final settlement of the question. He introduced a bill authorizing a treaty with the Ute Indians for the cession of a part of their reservation, thus opening to development the rich mining district of San Juan. He introduced a bill changing the rules of the house so as to give the territories representation in the committee on territories, thus establishing a precedent for permitting delegates to participate in the business of other committees. He drafted and secured the passage of a bill for enlarging, confirming and defining the power of territorial legislature. Largely through his labors an excellent mining code was passed by congress. Under the new state organization he was again elected United States senator and drew the short term, expiring March 3, 1879, when he refused further election on account of ill health. His friends were extremely reluctant to accept his refusal of further nomination, but when he urged his physical inability to discharge the duties of the responsible position, Hon. Nathaniel P. Hill was placed in nomination and afterward duly elected to the office.

Beginning with the convention in Buffalo in 1844, when J. G. Birney was nominated by the Liberal party, Senator Chaffee was a delegate to every national convention of his party. During

many years he represented his state as a member of the Republican national committee. He did much for the advancement of the state, giving liberally of his time to promote progressive projects and also contributing with the greatest generosity to matters for the benefit of the people. His talents were of an unusually high order, and he is remembered as one of the most eminent men that the state has ever had among its citizens.

At Adrian, Mich., in 1848, Senator Chaffee married Miriam, daughter of Warner and Mary (Perry) Comstock. Their children were: Horace Jerome, Nellie Virginia, Edward Fenton and Fannie Josephine, wife of U. S. Grant, Jr. In his last years Senator Chaffee divided his time between Colorado and the home of his daughter at Murryweather farm, Westchester County, N. Y. He died there March 9, 1886, and lies buried in Adrian, by the side of his wife and three of his children.

LEWIS E. LEMEN, M. D., president of the Colorado State Medical Society, and surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad, was born in Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill., April 1, 1849. The first of his ancestors who settled in America was his great-grandfather, James Lemen, a native of Scotland, but in early manhood an emigrant to Harper's Ferry, Va., and during the Revolution a brave defender of the colonial honor. After the war closed he was sent west by the government in order to locate lands for soldiers in the western territory. He settled in St. Clair County, of which he was one of the earliest pioneers.

Rev. James Lemen, the doctor's grandfather, was the first white child born in Illinois in the old Indian fort at Kaskaskia. Amid the pioneer influences and environments of his day he grew to manhood, and, selecting the ministry for his profession, he was ordained a preacher in the Baptist denomination. For forty-five years he was pastor of Bethel Church in St. Clair County, and in addition to his ministerial duties he also entered and improved land. He passed away when eighty-six years of age.

Born in St. Clair County, Sylvester Lemen, father of the doctor, was given better educational advantages than had been possible when his father was young. He made agriculture his principal vocation and became the owner of a valuable farm near Belleville, on which his active years

were passed. He was also a licensed preacher in the Baptist Church. In politics he was a Republican and strong in his advocacy of the Union during the Civil war. His last days were spent in Belleville, where he died at fifty-six years. His wife, who was born in Illinois and died in Denver at the age of sixty-six, was Susan K., daughter of Aaron Shook, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer farmer of St. Clair County. The family of Sylvester and Susan Lemen consisted of nine children, of whom seven attained mature years and six are living now, the four sons all being professional men. H. A., the eldest, is a physician in Denver, and E. C. is a physician at Upper Alton, Ill., while the youngest, Rev. T. A., is a minister in the Evangelical Church in Oklahoma.

The early years of Dr. Lemen's life were uneventfully passed on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he entered Shurtleff College in Alton, Ill., where he carried on his literary studies. From there he went to the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1871 with the degree of M. D. In 1876 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater, Shurtleff College. After graduating in medicine he practiced in St. Louis for a year, but in 1872, owing to impaired health caused by overwork, it became necessary for him to seek a change of climate. He had heard much of the salubrious air and healthful climate of Colorado and accordingly came to this state, where he opened an office in Georgetown, Clear Creek County, and engaged in practice there until his removal to Denver in 1884. Here he was appointed surgeon for the Omaha and Grant Smelting Works, also in 1887 surgeon to the Globe Smelting and Refining Company. During most of the time since 1884 he has been surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1885 he was appointed surgeon with the Denver City Cable Railway Company, filling the position at the present writing. He is also consulting surgeon of the Denver, Texas & Gulf Railroad; ex-president of the staff, and surgeon of St. Joseph's hospital, consulting surgeon of St. Luke's hospital, and president of the staff of surgeons of the Cottage Home. He is professor of clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Denver, for three years held a similar position in the University of Colorado, and for

one year held the chair of fractures and dislocations in Gross Medical College. He is ex-president of the American Academy of Railroad Surgeons and is now president of the Colorado Medical Society.

In April, 1893, Dr. Lemen was appointed health commissioner of Denver by Mayor Van Horn. In 1889 he was appointed a commissioner of the Colorado Insane Asylum, and was president of the board until 1895. With the various medical associations he holds membership, national, state, and city and county, of which last he was president for some time. His contributions to medical journals have made his name a familiar one to the profession throughout the country. He has been especially successful in surgery, in which department his skill is universally recognized, and his articles upon any branch of that subject are always accepted as authority. In fraternal relations he is a Knight Templar and has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. In politics he adheres to the principles of that body known as the silver Republicans. The demands of his profession have been such that he has had no time, had he possessed the inclination, to enter the political arena. The positions he has held have been those that were directly connected with his profession or with the educational interests of his community.

May 5, 1875, Dr. Lemen married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Hon. Henry T. Mudd, of St. Louis, Mo. She died in Georgetown, Colo., in 1876. His second marriage, April 12, 1882, united him with Elsie, daughter of Hon. William H. James, of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company. Three children have been born of their union, of whom two are living, Margaret Lemen and Lewis James Lemen.

J. T. ESKRIDGE, M. D., president of the State Board of Lunacy, ex-president of the Colorado State Medical Society, is one of Denver's most prominent physicians. In the profession he is regarded as an authority on nervous and mental diseases and he has written one hundred and five articles upon this type of disease for medical journals in this country. A number of his contributions have been translated into other languages and copied in their medical journals. He has written for "Practical Therapeu-

tics" by Foster, "American Textbook of Applied Therapeutics" by Wilson, "American System of Practical Medicine" by Loomis and Thompson, and "American System of Medical Jurisprudence" by Haynes and Peterson. Whatever subject he treats, within the realm of medical thought, is dealt with in a vigorous manner, so that it is made clear to the mind, and it is doubtless due to this vigor and terseness of style that his contributions to scientific literature are so valuable.

The Eskridge family was founded in America by Judge George Eskridge, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1660 as judge of the king's bench in Virginia and continued to preside over the court until his death. Among his descendants are numerous planters, physicians and attorneys. His son, who was a planter, participated in the Revolution. The latter's son, John, was born in Virginia and took part in the war of 1812. Removing to Sussex County, Del., he carried on farming extensively there until his death.

Jeremiah, the son of John, and the father of the doctor, was born in Delaware and took part in the Seminole war from 1835 to 1838, and was wounded. By trade a sea-captain, he owned vessels and schooners in Chesapeake bay. Finally he retired from the sea and settled on a farm in Sussex County, where he still resides, quite sturdy in spite of his eighty-five years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, who died in 1865, was in maidenhood Mary Marvel and was born in Sussex County, member of a prominent family there. Her brother, Josiah Marvel, was recently the governor of Delaware and died during his term of office.

The subject of this sketch, the sixth among twelve children, was born in Sussex County, Del. After completing the public school studies he entered the classical institute at Laurel, Del., where he spent three years. The next three were devoted to teaching. He then studied medicine under Dr. Fowler, of Laurel, Del., and in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1875 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Afterward he practiced in Philadelphia until 1884. For a time he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in Jefferson Medical College and physician to the Phila-

delphia Dispensary. In 1876 he was physician to the eye and ear department of the Philadelphia Dispensary and attending physician to the Catherine Street Dispensary. From 1875 to 1881 he was quiz-master on physiology and during these years gave lectures before the students of Jefferson Medical College. In 1879 he was a lecturer on physical diagnosis at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and attending physician to St. Mary's Hospital. In 1880 he was elected attending physician to Jefferson College Hospital; in 1882, neurologist of Howard Hospital, and in 1883 post-graduate instructor in mental and nervous diseases in Jefferson Medical College.

The duty of filling so many positions necessarily was a great strain upon Dr. Eskridge, and his health broke down in the winter of 1883-84. In August, 1884, he came west on account of tuberculosis of the lungs and located in Colorado Springs, where he spent four years in recuperating his health. In 1888 he removed to Denver, where he has his office in the Equitable building. In 1889 he was appointed neurologist and alienist to the Arapahoe County and St. Luke's Hospitals, and the next year began giving a course of lectures on the diseases of the nervous system, in the University of Colorado. In 1892 he was appointed dean of the medical faculty of the same institution and professor of nervous and mental diseases and medical jurisprudence, but in 1859 he resigned, severing all connection with the college. Each year he has delivered a course of lectures at Colorado College, in Colorado Springs, on cerebral localization and physiology of the nervous system. In 1894 Governor McIntire appointed him commissioner of the State Insane Asylum, and since that time he has been the president of the board, to which position he was elected shortly after he became a member.

In Philadelphia, in 1876, Dr. Eskridge married Miss Jane Gay, who was born in Ireland, but came to this country in childhood, her father, James Gay, becoming a real-estate owner and capitalist of Philadelphia. While a resident of the Quaker City Dr. Eskridge was president of the Philadelphia Northern Medical Society (now the Clinical Society of Philadelphia); was a member of the board of directors of Philadelphia County Medical Society; a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; the Philadelphia



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Neurological Society and the American Neurological Society. Later he was elected a member of the American Climatological Society and the American Medical Association, with all of which he still retains his connection. He also belongs to the New York Medical-Legal Society, the Denver and Arapahoe County Medical Society and the Colorado State Medical Association (president of the last-mentioned) and also president of the El Paso County Medical Society. Dr. Eskridge has devoted the best years of his life to the noble work of alleviating the sufferings of his fellow-men and his scholarly research, indefatigable labors and invaluable experience make him an authority on subjects relating to his profession. His fame is far-reaching, and his carefully prepared articles for publication are always eagerly sought for and thenceforth quoted. Toward the young and aspiring physician he has proved a sincere friend and adviser.

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DAVID H. MOFFAT. He who contributes to the commercial prosperity of a place; who, by his judgment and foresight, assists in the development of its resources; in whose hands large financial trusts are placed and safely, faithfully guarded; such an one may justly be called a public benefactor. To this class belongs Mr. Moffat, president of the First National Bank of Denver, and long one of Denver's most progressive and distinguished citizens. It would be impossible to write an accurate history of Denver and omit mention of his connection with the city, which has been his home since 1860, and the scene of his financial successes. The supremacy acquired by Denver over other towns of the mountain states is due in no small measure to his business acumen and sagacity, for he used his influence to bring railroads to the city and to introduce manufacturing enterprises and business projects that would be of permanent value to the place.

The success attained by Mr. Moffat is especially deserving of mention when the fact is considered that he left home at the age of twelve years, with little money, to begin the battle of life for himself. He went from Orange County, N. Y., where he was born July 22, 1839, to the city of New York, and there, by a strange providence, he found employment in the line of business for

which he was best fitted by nature. He was given a place in the New York Exchange Bank as messenger boy, and this apparent chance determined the occupation of his life. He was quick to learn, and his increasing knowledge of the banking business was recognized by the president, Selah Van Duser, who promoted him to a clerkship in the bank.

In 1855, having received an offer of employment in Des Moines, Iowa, he went to that city and there for a time was teller in the banking house of A. J. Stevens & Co. While connected with that bank he made the acquaintance of B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, who, recognizing his financial talents, offered him a more lucrative position in Omaha. Going to that city, he took charge of the Bank of Nebraska, as cashier. At the end of four years he closed the bank, paid its indebtedness in full, and divided the surplus among the stockholders. He then left at once for Denver, making the trip in a wagon drawn by mules and loaded with a full supply of provisions. When he reached his destination, he found on the banks of the Platte River a settlement of a few thousand people, the most of whom were prospectors. In partnership with C. C. Woolworth, he opened a book and stationery store, which was carried on for six years. In those days gold dust was the medium of exchange. Interest rates were very high, and there was a profit in the purchase of bullion and its shipment east.

When Mr. Moffat came to Denver he was a slender youth, weighing only one hundred pounds, and bearing the appearance of one in delicate health. However, he was much stronger than his appearance indicated, and as he became older he increased in weight, being now a man of splendid physique and robust health. Two years after he came to Denver he established a home of his own, being united in marriage with Miss Fannie A. Buckhout, of Saratoga, N. Y., by whom he has a daughter, the wife of J. A. McClurg.

April 17, 1865, the comptroller of treasury authorized the organization of the First National Bank of Denver, and it was opened for business May 9. The original stockholders and directors were: Austin M. and Milton E. Clark, Bela S. Buell, Jerome B. Chaffee, Henry J. Rogers, George T. Clark, Charles A. Cook and Eben Smith; the officers being: J. B. Chaffee, presi-

dent; H. J. Rogers, vice-president; and George T. Clark, cashier. The private banking business of Clark & Co. was merged into the new institution, which was located on Blake street, then the business center of the city. No especial success rewarded the investments of the stockholders until 1867, when Mr. Moffat was elected cashier, but after that there was an immediate improvement and from that year the bank enjoyed a steady and increasing prosperity. It now has a capital of \$500,000, with a surplus larger than that, and deposits amounting to \$13,000,000. During the panics that engulfed so many banks throughout the country it retained its credit unimpaired, meeting every demand on time.

Besides being connected with Mr. Chaffee in the bank, Mr. Moffat was, with him, interested in real-estate and mining operations. They owned the Caribou mine, near Boulder, the Breece iron mine, in Leadville, and the Henrietta, also in Leadville. They also purchased Senator Tabor's stock in the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company, of which Mr. Moffat became vice-president and from which he derived a large income. In addition, they together owned nearly a hundred mines in different parts of the state.

In projects for building railroads Mr. Moffat has always borne an active part. In 1869 he co-operated with Governor Evans in building the Denver Pacific Railroad from Denver to Cheyenne, thus securing a connection with the Union Pacific. After silver was discovered at Leadville he took part in organizing a syndicate that built the Denver & South Park Railroad, one hundred and fifty miles long, and which at one time yielded larger profits than any railroad of its length in world. Upon the construction of the Boulder Valley Railroad he was chosen treasurer of the company and himself built the extension from Boulder to the Marshall coal banks, in Boulder County. For years he held the responsible position of president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, of whose stock he was a heavy owner, but in 1891 he resigned the position. He was largely interested in the building of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, connecting Cripple Creek with Florence, and one of the most profitable lines in the state.

During the administration of Governor Evans, Mr. Moffat held the office of adjutant-general. For four years he was territorial treasurer. In

the organization of the Denver City Water Company he took an active part and was for years its treasurer. Other local enterprises have received his warm support and active assistance. Perhaps no trait of his character is more worthy of admiration than his generosity. In great financial crises he has helped many men to brave the storm and retain their financial credit, who, without his aid, would have succumbed to the tempest. The amount of his gifts no one knows, unless it be himself, but they must amount to thousands annually. Fitz-Mac, in an admirable character sketch of Mr. Moffat, says: "His friendship takes not so much the smiling as the helping turn. I speak not of what he gives away in charity, but in a straight business way he has helped more men than any other man in the state. That would be little to say of him now because he is the richest man in the state, but it could have been truly said of him long before he became the richest man; and actually was widely said." Great riches bring great responsibilities, but, did all our men of wealth possess the helpful, practical sympathy that has made Mr. Moffat a man among men, there would be less of the socialistic spirit prevalent in our country, and anarchism would be relegated to the dark ages, or to unenlightened countries, where it might hope to find followers.

HON. HORACE A. W. TABOR. The old adage, "Truth is stranger than fiction," finds exemplification in this, the most famous of the men who crossed the plains in 1859 and became the pioneers in the development of the mining resources of Colorado. For years newspapers chronicled his successes, reporters wrote glowing descriptions of his triumphs in this modern El Dorado, and people, both in this country and throughout the entire civilized world, were attracted by the spectacle of a man who rose by such rapid bounds to the pinnacle of fortune and under whose leadership, like that of Midas of old, every path became a road to fortune.

The record of the life of such a man has more than temporary or local interest, and it will therefore be the biographer's effort to present it in full, so that the reader may understand the circumstances and characteristics that contributed to his success. Horace A. W. Tabor was born in Orleans County,

Vt., November 26, 1830, and in early life acquired habits of industry and perseverance. His parents being poor, he had meagre educational advantages and was forced to supply by observation and experience the knowledge that most boys gain in school. In youth he learned the trade of a stone-cutter, which he followed in Vermont until twenty-five years of age. In 1855 he came west as far as Kansas, where he settled upon a farm. While he failed to gain financial success there, he gained a position of prominence among the Free Soil party, and when Kansas became a state he was elected a member of the Topeka legislature in 1857, but that body was dispersed by Federal troops, acting on the orders of the war department.

His experience in Kansas offered little inducement to Mr. Tabor to remain there, and when rumors of the discovery of gold in Colorado reached him he resolved to join the Argonauts westward bound. He spent the winter of 1859-60 in Denver, and in the spring started for California Gulch (now Leadville), he and his wife making the trip in a "prairie schooner" drawn by oxen. After six weeks of travel he reached his destination in April, and at once began prospecting and mining. The mining camp was then in the zenith of its prosperity and when the season was over he had \$5,000, a fair fortune, as it seemed to him then. When cold weather rendered mining impossible, he opened a grocery store, but in the spring resumed mining, and at the end of his second season he had a total sum of \$15,000. In 1865 he sold out his mine and moved to the Buckskin Joe district, in Park County, where was then a booming camp, but is now a wilderness. He opened a store there and also served as postmaster. When the Printer Boy mine was discovered in California Gulch, in 1868, he moved back there and opened a store at Oro City, also officiated as postmaster. For a long time his life was only ordinarily successful, but in the spring of 1879 the tide of fortune changed.

In Fairplay, Park County, were two shoemakers, August Rische and George T. Hook, who, being poor, applied to Mr. Tabor for assistance in their search for carbonates. Mr. Tabor had always been kind and accommodating, as many a poor miner knew, and he generously aided these two men. They went to the apex of Fryer Hill, and began digging late in April. Many

laughed at their credulity in imagining any hidden wealth there, but they worked patiently, undisturbed by ridicule or sneers. Early in May, at a depth of twenty-six feet, they struck a vein and discovered what has since been famous as the Little Pittsburg mine. During the first half of July the yield from the mine was \$8,000 a week, and soon the mine was producing seventy-five to one hundred tons of ore daily. The three partners purchased neighboring claims. In September Mr. Hook, who had gained a fortune from the intermediate sale of ore, sold his interest to his associates for \$90,000, and soon Mr. Rische disposed of his interest to J. B. Chaffee and David H. Moffat for \$262,500. In November the New Discovery, Little Pittsburg, Dives and Winnemuc properties were merged into the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Company, with a capital of \$20,000,000, and the production of the mines from the spring of 1878 until April 1, 1880, was \$2,697,534.91 for receipts of ore sold, and \$4,246,239.81, actual yield. Afterward Mr. Tabor sold his interest to his partners for \$1,000,000.

Meantime the other interests owned by Mr. Tabor became important and extensive. He bought about one-half of the stock of the First National Bank of Denver, purchased the Matchless mine at Leadville, and bought a one-fourth interest in the mines of Borden, Tabor & Co., the receipts from which were \$100,000 a month. In company with Marshall Field, of Chicago, he acquired possessions that yielded millions. The Matchless, which he bought for \$117,000, yielded him a net income of \$2,000 a day, and for a time its returns amounted to \$100,000 a month. He owned the Alaska, Adelphi, Acapulco and Victory mines in the San Juan country, and was the sole owner of the Red Rogers and the Saxon. He bought interests in mines in Arizona, New and Old Mexico, and became the wealthiest man in the state. No other man in the state has ever made money so rapidly. It seems almost as if everything he touched turned into gold, and the reports of his phenomenal career spread all over the world.

It has been said that no man in the state made money so rapidly as Mr. Tabor. With equal truth it may be said that no man did more for the upbuilding of the state. He did not remove to foreign lands, there to dazzle nobles and royalty with his wealth, but devoted it to the advance-

ment of his state. He was especially interested in the growth of Denver. February 1, 1879, he purchased the Broadwell corner, on Sixteenth and Larimer streets, for \$30,000, and at the same time paid \$40,000 for a block of ground and a residence on Broadway. In the spring of 1880 he built the Tabor block, of sandstone cut at Clough's quarries in Ohio. March 8, 1880, he bought the corner of Sixteenth and Curtis streets, and at once made preparations for the building of an opera house to equal or surpass the finest in the country. A Chicago firm was employed to draw the plans, with instructions to visit the best theatres in America and Europe and erect a building that would be above criticism in every respect. How well the contractors succeeded all residents of Denver know. September 5, 1881, the house was formally opened to the public by Emma Abbott's opera company. He purchased the corner of Arapahoe and Sixteenth streets, and offered it to the government as a site for a postoffice, which was afterwards erected there. Other lots he also bought and improved, thus adding to the prosperity of Denver. He was also interested in Leadville, of which he was the first and second mayor. He built an opera house there, aided in securing the water works and gas works, and was a factor in the securing of the fire department.

In 1878 Mr. Tabor was elected lieutenant-governor of the state. When Henry M. Teller became a member of President Arthur's cabinet, Mr. Tabor was chosen to fill his unexpired term of thirty days as United States senator. He was a candidate for election to the office, but his opponent, Judge Bowen, was elected by a majority of one vote. As chairman of the state central committee, he conducted the Republican campaign of 1886 with success. In 1891 he was chosen president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. His present position as postmaster of Denver was tendered him in 1898. There was a time when his friends hoped to see him elected the chief executive of the state, and had he been chosen for the position undoubtedly he would have done his utmost to advance the welfare of his adopted state.

Although unfortunate investments, the most of them in other states, have deprived Mr. Tabor of almost his entire property, it has not robbed him of the esteem of the people among whom he

has lived for so many years. When the last remnant of his property was gone, he was not deserted by his acquaintances. Through the medium of Senator Wolcott, he received the appointment of postmaster; everyone, no matter of what political belief, rejoiced that this honor should be conferred upon one who had done so much for the advancement of the state, and who had, through so many years, been an important factor in the development of its resources.

BRADFORD H. DUBOIS, president of the State Sanitary Board, has been very successfully connected with the mining interests of Colorado. Coming to Colorado in 1877, he, with Gen. John A. Logan, Governor Routt and J. V. Holcomb, hired a large carriage for the season and, amply provided with provisions, set out for the mining regions of the state. In July of that year they arrived in Oro. In February of the next year Leadville, three miles below Oro, was located and named. At the suggestion of J. J. DuBois, the only brother of our subject, the original name of Stabtown was changed to the more pleasing and appropriate appellation of Leadville. After some months among the mines, in November, 1877, General Logan and Mr. DuBois returned to Illinois; but in the spring of the next year the latter again went to Leadville, where he engaged in mining. With three others he located the Maid of Erin, which has produced nearly \$6,000,000 and paid dividends to the amount of about \$3,000,000. This mine is still being worked and is one of the most famous in the world. After some time, by consolidation, the Henrietta and Maid Consolidated Mining Company was incorporated in 1884. The same gentlemen also discovered and located the best portion of the Crystallite, that has since become famous, but their interest in this they soon sold. In addition to other mining interests Mr. DuBois is vice-president of the Hill Top Mining Company, which is in active operation, and owns the largest lead-producing mine in Colorado.

Tracing the record of the DuBois family, we find that Louis DuBois was born in France, but on account of religious persecution fled to Holland, where he married. In 1624 he came to America and was one of the original twelve

patentees of Ulster County, N. Y., where he bought a large tract of land at New Paltz. His son, Jonathan, had a son, Cornelius, who was a captain in the Revolution. Next in line of descent was Mathelsohn, a large land owner. His son, John B. DuBois, our subject's father, was born near Kingston, Ulster County, and engaged in the mercantile business at Libertyville until his retirement, when fifty-two years of age. For years he held the office of supervisor. His wife was Mary Hand, who was born in Libertyville, and died in Denver in 1895. Her father, Abel Hand, was born in Connecticut, removed to New York and carried on a mill at Libertyville, later going to Palatine Bridge, the same state, where he died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He had only two children, sons, and they reside in Colorado, J. J. being proprietor of a ranch six miles east of Denver.

Born in Ulster County in 1853, our subject attended the Libertyville school and New Paltz Academy, then was a student in the Illinois University at Champaign, remaining there until the close of the junior year. Later he engaged in business in Decatur, Ill., where he remained until his removal west. In 1885 he became interested in ranching, purchasing a tract one-half mile from the city limits, and at once proceeded to improve its seven hundred and fifty acres, which he irrigates from the High Line ditch, beside having artesian water in every field. General farm products are raised here, also standard-bred horses, several of which have made world's records, and Jersey cattle.

Politically Mr. DuBois is a Democrat. He made his headquarters in Leadville until 1885, when he removed to Denver. Under the administration of Governor McIntire he was appointed president of the state sanitary board, and when Governor Adams became chief executive he was again chosen for this responsible position. In Denver he married Mrs. Eva (Speer) Moore, the first girl born in Lawrence, Kan., of which her father, John Speer, was one of the most prominent pioneers, also editor of the abolition paper that excited the wrath of the slavery supporters. In his family there were eight children, the eldest of whom, John, a married man, was murdered August 21, 1863, and the second son, Robert, who it is supposed was murdered, was buried on the day his older brother was killed.

The third son, William, is a railroad man in Wichita, Kan.; Mary, Mrs. Wood Neff, died in Topeka in 1886; Eva was next in order of birth; Rosa died when a young lady; Hardin lives in Denver; and Joseph was accidentally killed by a playmate when seven years of age. Mrs. DuBois was educated in the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, and when a young woman was married to Charles D. Moore, who was born in Bridge-ton, N. J., and grew to manhood in Kansas, but in 1881 removed to Robinson, Colo., where he was manager of the Robinson mine until his death in 1886. He left one daughter, Edna. The year after her husband's death Mrs. Moore came to Denver, where afterward she was married to Mr. DuBois. She is a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady of fine mental endowments, whose superior attributes of character attract many friends.

Hon. John Speer, father of Mrs. DuBois, was born in Armstrong County, Pa., December 27, 1817, of Scotch descent on both sides. One of the ancestors, Donald Cargill, was a leader of the last struggle against Charles II., and was beheaded in 1661. John Speer emigrated from Ireland in 1792 and settled in South Carolina, but his anti-slavery opinions made the neighborhood unpleasant and he removed to Mercer County, Pa., where he purchased a farm now owned by descendants. His son, Capt. Robert Speer, learned nail manufacturing in Pittsburg, and followed the trade until steam power took the place of hand work. In 1830 he removed to a farm in Armstrong County, where he died at ninety-five years. His wife, Barbara, was a daughter of Adam and Nancy Lowrey, who were born in Ireland, of Scotch descent.

When twelve years old John Speer secured a horseback mail route, to help pay for the land his father had bought. The route extended from Kittanning to Carversville, a distance of seventy-five miles through a ragged, rough country, and sixteen miles of which was a most dreary wilderness. He gave the name of Rock Springs to one place in the wilderness. After following this work for some years he became a printer's apprentice, at which he served for three years in Indiana, Pa., meanwhile continuing his private studies of grammar, mathematics and the sciences. For four months he was employed on the Kittanning *Gazette*. In 1839 he began the publica-

tion at New Castle, Pa., of the Mercer and Beaver *Democrat*, a Whig paper, which supported General Harrison for president. In 1840 he was employed on the Portsmouth *Tribune*, and also made a trip through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, later taking a flatboat trip to New Orleans. In 1842 he established the Harrison *Gazette*, a Whig weekly, at Corydon, Ind., but soon returned to Ohio and assisted in the editing of the Mount Vernon *Times*, after which, in September, 1843, he established the *Democrat Whig* at Medina, Ohio. The office was destroyed by fire in 1848, but was soon re-established, and he continued to publish the paper until 1853, when he declared that the Whig party had outlived its usefulness. On the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill he went to Kansas, locating at Lawrence September 27, 1854, and on the 15th of October publishing the first number of the Kansas *Pioneer*, which in January, 1855, was changed to the Kansas *Tribune*. In November of that year the paper was moved to Topeka and published there by Speer & Ross until 1854, when it was sold to the junior partner. Afterward Mr. Speer engaged in dealing in lumber, but in December, 1859, bought the Lawrence *Republican*, which he conducted until September 4, 1862. January 1, 1863, he revived the Kansas *Tribune* at Lawrence, and this he conducted until August 21, 1863. On that day the plant was destroyed by Quantrell's band, who went up to Lawrence intending to kill or capture John Speer, its editor. In November the paper again started and he continued its editor until 1871, when he retired temporarily. From October, 1875, to March, 1877, he was again connected with the paper as its editor. Since his retirement from editorial work he has devoted much of his time to literary work, for which his wide travels, extensive experience and vigorous style of writing admirably qualify him. In 1864 he was a delegate to the convention at Baltimore that nominated Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for president and vice-president. At one time he was state printer of Kansas. He was a member of the house of representatives of the first free state legislature, from 1862 to 1866 was United States collector for the state of Kansas, and in 1864 was elected to the state senate.

In Corydon, Ind., July 14, 1842, Mr. Speer married Elizabeth D., daughter of John and Martha (Withers) McMahan, the latter a descend-

ant of Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, the former a relative of the Hardins of Kentucky. She was educated in a Catholic school near Bardstown, Ky., and was a woman of exemplary character, and in religious belief a Methodist. The night when the Tribune office was set on fire, her son, John M., was shot down in cold blood, and a younger son was either murdered or burned to death in the office; the house, too, was set on fire, but she prevented it from being destroyed. She died April 9, 1876.

RT.-REV. J. P. MACHEBEUF is remembered by all who knew him as a talented bishop, a tireless worker and a genial friend. He was born in Rione, France, August 11, 1812, and was ordained to the priesthood on Christmas of 1836. For three years he was in charge of a parish near Clermont, after which, in 1839, he came to America. He spent a short time in Cincinnati, where he made a study of the English language and became familiar with its use. January 1, 1840, he was ordered to Sandusky, Ohio, where he built the first church in the place, it being a fine stone edifice, and he also founded an academy in the same city. In 1844 he visited his old home in France and on his return to the United States brought with him ten sisters of the Ursuline order, introducing into this country one of its finest body of teachers.

In January, 1851, Father Machebeuf left Sandusky and joined Bishop Lamy at New Orleans, from which place they went to San Antonio, and thence traversed the entire breadth of the state of Texas, accompanied by a guard of soldiers. On their arrival at their destination, Santa Fe, the people of that place gave them a brilliant reception, showing every courtesy to their new bishop, Lamy and his vicar-general, Machebeuf. The frequent absences of the bishop on missionary tours left the charge of the diocese almost wholly upon his vicar-general, who faithfully discharged every duty. Afterward, for six years, he was pastor of the Albuquerque parish, and besides his duties there, he visited all the military posts on the frontier of New Mexico. In 1858, when there was a partial organization of Arizona, Bishop Lamy was made ecclesiastical administrator of Arizona, and Father Machebeuf was sent to take possession of the missions established by

the former missionaries at different points. These missions had been under the bishop of Sonora, Mexico, whom Father Machebeuf was obliged to interview. After considerable delay he reached the Villa de Alamos, where he met the bishop and conferred with him in regard to the matter. On his return to Santa Fe he was enabled to report to Bishop Lamy that his mission had been most successful. In 1859 he was again sent to Arizona, this time to take charge of all its missions. After a short time Bishop Lamy ordered him to return to Santa Fe, and on doing so he learned that the bishop had been granted by the Pope jurisdiction over what is now the state of Colorado. He was asked to come to Colorado, and, in company with Father J. B. Raverdy, in September, 1860, left Santa Fe for Denver, where they arrived the last of October. In 1866 he was made vicar-apostolic, and in 1868 he was consecrated a bishop in the Cincinnati Cathedral. He remained a resident of Denver until his death, August 10, 1889.

Of the results of the bishop's work in Denver, too much cannot be said in praise. Without doubt he was a man, not only of great piety and deep faith in God, but also of unusual executive ability and determination of will. His church, on Stout street, in Denver, was the first brick house of worship built in the state. In his diocese there are eighty or more priests, ninety churches, one hundred and twenty or more stations, a large number of academies and parochial schools, many hospitals, an immense Catholic population; and all this largely due to the pioneer work of the great-hearted Bishop Machebeuf.

GEORGE E. ROSS-LEWIN, cashier of the First National Bank of Denver, was born in the city of Rochester, N. Y., March 28, 1857, and is of Irish parentage, but of Welsh descent. The first of the name in the United States was his grandfather, Francis Burton Ross-Lewin, who settled in Rochester and made that city his home until his death. The father, W. H. Ross-Lewin, was born in the north of Ireland and accompanied his parents to Rochester, where, on attaining manhood, he embarked in the mercantile business and continued a successful and extensive business man until his retirement. In 1889 he removed to Chicago, where he has since made his home.

From an early age the subject of this sketch displayed an aptitude for commercial affairs. On the completion of the studies of the grammar school, at the age of sixteen he entered upon his active business career. His first situation was that of clerk in a Rochester bank, where he remained for a number of years, by his fidelity and ability winning merited promotion to the position of teller. He continued to make his home in Rochester until 1881, when he came west to Colorado, arriving in Denver June 19. His first position here was that of collection clerk in the First National Bank. May 1, 1886, he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, and in the discharge of the duties of that office was so conspicuously successful that in 1891 he was made cashier.

In addition to his connection with the bank, Mr. Ross-Lewin is treasurer of all the companies of which Mr. Moffat is the president, as well as a number of other concerns, among them being the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company, the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad Company, Victor Gold Mining Company, Metallic Extraction Company and the Anaconda Mining Company, the prosperity of all of which he has promoted by his sound judgment and acute intellectual powers. He is vice-president and one of the directors of the Bimetallic Bank of Cripple Creek, and is also vice-president of the Bank of Victor. He is a member of the Denver Club, and in political faith adheres to the policy of the Republican party. In Cincinnati, Ohio, he married Miss Elizabeth Closterman, whose father, Henry Closterman, was a manufacturer in that city. They have an only child, Elizabeth.

The state of Colorado owes much of her prosperity to a number of wide-awake business men representing various interests, and among these the bankers of Denver have done much to promote enterprise and give security to investors. It requires just the class of men that Mr. Ross-Lewin represents to conduct vast enterprises, which by their phenomenal success made Colorado famous among her sister states and attracted millions of eastern capital. It requires tact as well as business ability to successfully manage the affairs of one concern, and it is rare that one man has been equipped by nature to ably conduct a variety of enterprises to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Ross-Lewin owes much of his success to

his early training and to those precepts given him by his parents, from whom he also inherits the energy of the Celt and the thrift and perseverance of the old Welsh ancestors, which, properly applied, lead to success.

FREDERICK J. BANCROFT, M. D. The eminence attained by Dr. Bancroft in his profession, and his high character as a citizen, have won for him a place among the most influential of the physicians and surgeons residing in Denver. The fact that he has been called to many positions of trust, professional, military and educational, testifies to the recognition of his ability by others. During the long period of his residence in Denver he has aided in the carrying out of progressive enterprises for the benefit of the place; his most valuable service probably being his articles relating to the climate of Colorado written in the early days, by which, directly and indirectly, he added more to the permanent population of Colorado than any citizen of the state.

The descendant of early settlers of New England, Dr. Bancroft was born in Enfield, Conn., May 25, 1834. His literary education was received in the academy at Westfield, Mass., and the Charlotteville (N. Y.) Seminary, and upon leaving school he began the study of medicine. In February, 1861, he graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, N. Y., and in April of the same year he opened an office in Blakely, Pa. About that time the war broke out, and after six months of private practice, in November he enlisted as a surgeon in the army, being detailed by the surgeon-general of the state to take charge of the Church hospital in Harrisburg. In the spring of 1862 he was ordered to the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, at Hilton Head, S. C., and in May became medical attendant of the troops on Pinckney Island, Seabrook's and Elliott's plantations, in South Carolina. His next appointment was to take charge of a small portion of the Fourth and Seventh New Hampshire Regiments, in transit from Hilton Head, S. C., to New York quarantine, which troops were infected with yellow fever. Afterward ordered to Philadelphia, and assigned to the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, he served as examining surgeon of recruits until the spring of 1863, when orders came for him to fit up a hospital for Confederate pris-

oners, at Fort Delaware. He attended to that matter, then rejoined his regiment, the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, at Camp Hamilton, Va., in May, 1863. In June he was appointed post surgeon at Fortress Monroe by General Dix and remained there until the close of the war. While there Jefferson Davis, the vanquished Confederate president, was brought to the fort, but Dr. Bancroft's nativity as a New England man being objected to, another physician was summoned to attend Mr. Davis. With two other officers, Dr. Bancroft was detailed to investigate the past management of military hospitals near Fortress Monroe.

On resigning from the United States military service, at the close of the war, Dr. Bancroft returned to Pennsylvania, where he took a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. In April, 1866, he came to Denver, where he has built up a large practice. For several years he was surgeon for the Wells Fargo stage lines, and later was surgeon for the Denver Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Rio Grande Railroads, being connected with the last-named company as chief surgeon from 1871 to 1887. He is to-day chief surgeon of the Rio Grande Western, Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, and the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railways. He was elected president of the Denver Medical Society in 1876; he became identified with the American Medical Association; was vice-president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; served as examining surgeon for pensions from 1868 to 1885; held the office of city physician 1872-77, 1878-79; was the first president of the state board of health, holding the office for two years, and later was secretary for a year. He became identified with the medical department of the Denver University, having assisted in its organization and has been an active worker ever since. He was elected to the chair of fractures and dislocations and holds that position at the present time.

In 1875 he was made president of the Agricultural Ditch Company, which position he held until 1887, and was re-elected in 1897 and 1898. During his service as president of the board of education in East Denver, 1872-76, he was instrumental in advancing the interests of the public schools and promoting the standard of scholarship. An Episcopalian in religion, he was a member of the standing committee of that denomination in 1878-



Mr. H. Byers

79, and for years he served on the board of trustees for Wolfe Hall, Jarvis Hall and St. Luke's Hospital. When the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society was organized January 10, 1879, he was made its president, an office that he held till 1897, when he resigned. The result of his work, with that of others, in this society is shown in the large collection of pre-historic relics now in the capitol. When the first Grand Army post was established here in 1868, largely through his efforts among the soldiers in enlisting their interest in the work, it was felt that he was the one to occupy the highest office in the post; and he was made the commander. Soon afterward Gen. John A. Logan appointed him provisional department commander of Colorado and Wyoming, he being the first to occupy that position. From 1866 to 1876 many articles concerning the climate of Colorado, and its effect upon certain types of disease, were written by him.

June 20, 1871, Dr. Bancroft married Miss Mary C. Jarvis, daughter of George A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who endowed Jarvis Hall of Denver, Colo. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Mary M., George J. and Frederick W.

HON. WILLIAM N. BYERS. It would be impossible to write a history of Denver without making frequent allusion to the subject of this article, for he has been intimately identified with its most important enterprises since the days of its infancy. To his enterprise the city is indebted to an extent impossible to estimate. His far-seeing sagacity and business acumen have overleaped obstacles that seemed to others insurmountable. Especially is his name associated with the founding and early history of Denver's oldest paper, the *Rocky Mountain News*. He arrived in Denver April 17, 1859, bringing with him the first printing press west of Omaha, and at once established a weekly newspaper. Success smiled upon his efforts and rendered possible the establishment of a daily paper, the first issue of which appeared August 18, 1860. He continued the manager and editor of the paper until 1878, when he severed his connection with it. In the early days of Colorado he did much to attract settlers by publishing articles pertaining to this state, explaining its resources, the advantages it presented for stock-raising and farming, the

wealth of its mountains in minerals, and the salubrity of its climate. Through his pen he did probably as much as anyone in Colorado to enhance the interests of the state and render possible its wonderful development of to-day.

The organization with which the name of Mr. Byers is now most intimately associated is the famous festival of mountain and plain, which has been held annually since 1895. He was a member of the first board of directors, and since the second year has been the president. Much of his time is given to preparation for this great celebration, which attracts thousands to Denver. Many of the most striking features of the festival are original with him, among them the bal champetre (outdoor ball), when five thousand or more persons, in masquerade attire, dance under a covered canvas on Broadway. There are four grand parades, the one on the first day representing a pageant of progress in the history of the state and five miles in length. On the second day occurs the great masked parade, while on the third day is the military and social parade, ending with a sham battle at City Park, and in the evening the parade of the slaves of the silver serpent.

Mr. Byers is descended from a Scotch family that, during the religious persecution of the sixteenth century, was driven into the borders of Ireland, and there took part in the siege of Londonderry. They emigrated to Pennsylvania when that state was still a wilderness, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The great-grandfather of our subject, and his three sons, took part in the Revolution. The father, Moses Watson Byers, was born in Washington County, Pa., and at the age of four years, in 1808, accompanied his parents to Ohio. They settled at Circleville, Pickaway County, but later he and a brother removed to Darby Plains, in Madison County, where he improved a place of nearly three hundred acres. In 1850 he sold his property there and settled near Muscatine, Iowa, where he improved a large tract. His last days were spent in Muscatine, where he died in 1866, at the age of sixty-two years. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian. His wife, Mary A. Brandenburg, was a member of a well-known German family that became early settlers of Montgomery County, in the Miami Valley of Ohio; she died in Iowa in 1884.

Of the family of six children, five attained

maturity and four are living, William N. being the eldest. Mrs. Ann Eliza McDonald resides in Washington, Iowa; Mrs. Olivia M. Kessinger makes her home in Muscatine; Mrs. Rachel Jane Morris resides in Denver. One of the sons, James H., was a member of an Iowa regiment during the Civil war and was killed in 1863, during the siege of Vicksburg. Our subject was born in Madison County, Ohio, February 22, 1831, and spent his early years upon a farm. In 1850, with team and wagon, he removed to Iowa, and the following year he engaged in government surveying in western Iowa, soon becoming deputy United States surveyor in Iowa, and later in Oregon and Washington. From there, in the winter of 1853-54, he went to California, returning east after a few months. For a short time he engaged in railroad surveying, but when the Kansas and Nebraska bill opened those territories for settlement, he went to Omaha, which then had only one house and that a log cabin. As county surveyor, he laid out a large part of the city. He was the first deputy United States surveyor appointed in Nebraska, in which capacity he ran the township and section lines in the eastern part of the territory. When the city government of Omaha was established, he was elected an alderman, and in 1854-55 he was a member of the first territorial legislative assembly of Nebraska. From Omaha he came to Denver early in 1859. Here he established the now famous *Rocky Mountain News*, which in 1872 became an incorporated company, with himself as president.

The connection of Mr. Byers with Denver's history has by no means been limited to journalistic work. He has been interested in the development of mining properties, is now a member of the executive committee of the city library, and a member of the chamber of the commerce, of which he was president in 1893 and 1894. He was interested in the Denver Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, South Park, and Denver, Utah & Pacific roads, all of which had an important part in the developing of Denver's resources. From the organization of the Denver Tramway Company he has been a director, and since it became the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company he has also been vice-president and acting president of the company, and a member of the executive and auditing committees. In Muscatine, Iowa,

in 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Minerva Sumner, granddaughter of Governor Lucas, an early governor of Ohio and afterwards the last territorial and first state governor of Iowa. The Sumners are an old Virginia family and are connected with the famous statesman, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. Two children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Byers. Frank, the son, owns a horse and cattle ranch at Hot Sulphur Springs, Grand County, this state. The daughter, Mary Eva, is the wife of William F. Robinson.

From the organization of the party Mr. Byers has been a staunch Republican. For years, through his influence with his pen, he was a power in public affairs. For the admission of Colorado into the Union he labored unceasingly. In June, 1859, he was chairman of the first convention called to secure a state organization, but this convention adjourned without definite action. In 1864 he was a member of the convention that framed the first state constitution, under which the enabling act was passed by both houses of congress, but vetoed by Andrew Johnson. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed him postmaster in Denver, which office he held until 1867, resigning then on account of the pressure of business. Again, under the administration of President Hayes, he was appointed postmaster April 14, 1879, and served until 1883.

The rapid growth of the city between his first term as postmaster and his second tenure of the office brought many problems before the postal authorities for solution. During the summer months, when the city was crowded with visitors from the east, the throngs around the postoffice were so great that it was almost impossible to gain access to the building. In front of each delivery window would form long lines extending out into the street, and although the delivery clerks worked unceasingly people sometimes were obliged to wait an hour for their mail. Such a condition of things could not be tolerated in a growing and enterprising city. Upon accepting the position the second time, Mr. Byers again set himself to work to secure improvements. It was largely through his influence and untiring efforts that the free delivery system in Denver was organized and he at once began to plan for its establishment. It was the work of many days before the system was put into operation. The

force at first consisted of only six letter carriers who were properly equipped and trained. Letter boxes were placed on convenient corners throughout the city, and soon the people began to reap the benefit of the improved system. Before the expiration of his term of office about thirty carriers were employed. The telegraph had been introduced in October, 1863; the street railway system had been inaugurated in January, 1872; the steam cars had brought Denver into touch with other localities June 24, 1870, when the first railroad train reached Denver over the Denver Pacific road; water and gas works had been introduced, fire alarms and telephones, so that the free delivery system was about the last "link" that was necessary to constitute Denver a metropolitan city. It was during Mr. Byers' term of office from 1879 to 1883 that Denver made giant strides toward becoming a metropolis and the queen of all our mountain states and it was during these busy years so fruitful of future greatness that Mr. Byers worked faithfully and enthusiastically to bring his department to its subsequent excellence, thus adding no small share towards its growth and development.

Fraternally Mr. Byers is past master of Denver Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., past high priest of Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and for two terms grand high priest of the grand chapter of Colorado. On the organization of the Knights Templar Commandery in Denver, he was elected the first candidate for the orders in Colorado and later was elected eminent commander and served as such several years. In the organization of the Pioneer Society he took an active part, and served as its first secretary, later was president for several years. Some years after the organization in 1859 the records were lost and in 1866 the society was re-organized. He is president of the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society which has the best collection of cliff dwellers' relics in the world.

From this resumé of the life of Mr. Byers it will be seen that he has borne a very active part in the growth of Denver and indeed of the state itself. His sympathy and support have always been given to measures calculated to promote the welfare of the people. In earlier days the influence of his pen was given toward the advancement of the city; later, through other ways, he has been no less potent in securing the promotion

of public-spirited and progressive projects. It is doubtful if, in a review of the eminent men of the state, there could be found a man who has done more than he in the promotion of the state's welfare from the early settlement of Colorado to the present time.

HON. FRED DICK, A. M., formerly state superintendent of schools of Colorado, now principal of the Denver Normal and Preparatory School, was born in the town of Aurora, Erie County, N. Y., May 17, 1852. He is the descendant of ancestors who came from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania in an early day. His father, J. B., who was a native of New York and a farmer by occupation, was, under President Lincoln, appointed assessor of internal revenue in western New York, his territory embracing fourteen counties. He held the position until Andrew Johnson became president, when he resigned. Under the administration of General Grant he was re-appointed to the same position in the internal revenue department, and filled it with credit until his death in 1871.

The mother of Mr. Dick was Ann Eliza Pratt, daughter of Luke N. Pratt, a native of Connecticut, and member of an old family in that state, her father removing to Erie County, N. Y., and becoming a pioneer farmer. She died in that county, leaving two sons and two daughters, two of whom, our subject and Mrs. A. M. Hawley, of Canon City, reside in Colorado. The former, who was next to the eldest in the family, was educated in Aurora Academy, and taught for two years in district schools prior to entering Hamilton College in 1871. Immediately upon his graduation in 1875, with the degree of A. B., he was appointed principal of Hamburg Academy, and two years later accepted a more favorable position as principal of the Gowanda (N. Y.) schools. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar and for three years practiced law in Buffalo, N. Y.

Removing to Colorado in the fall of 1883, Mr. Dick accepted the superintendency of the Trinidad schools, where he remained for five years, and during two years of this time he served both as county and city superintendent. He was the first Republican who was elected county superintendent in Las Animas County. At the state election in 1888 he was elected by the Repub-

lican party to the office of state superintendent of schools, which position he filled with credit for one term. During his term of office he laid the corner stone of the State Normal School at Greeley.

The Denver Normal and Preparatory School, of which Mr. Dick is principal, was founded by himself, and was the first school of the kind established in the state. It is a most creditable educational institution, and has received the highest endorsements from educators. Until the 1st of May, 1898, the school was located in the Kittredge building, but at that time it was moved to the Normal building, Nos. 1543-45 Glenarm street. It has seven complete departments, viz.: Normal, for the training of public school teachers; Kindergarten, with life diplomas, valid throughout the state of Colorado; College preparatory, fitting pupils for Yale and Harvard, or any other leading educational institution; Grade department, where instruction is given in any of the eight grades of the grammar schools; Modern language department; Commercial department, and department of oratory, physical culture and dramatic art. The faculty consists of Mr. Dick, R. M. Streeter, Margaret Grabill, Fordyce P. Cleaves, Mrs. R. M. Streeter, Nelson Rhoades, Jr., Henry Reade, W. J. Whiteman, and Mina McCord Lewis. A special summer term of five weeks is held each year. The Denver Commercial Institute has been incorporated with the Normal school, and furnishes instruction in stenography, bookkeeping, typewriting, Spanish, commercial law and arithmetic, and general correspondence.

In addition to his work in connection with the school, Mr. Dick is treasurer of the Rocky Mountain School Aid & Supply Company. He was the founder of the *Rocky Mountain Educator*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of teachers, students, school directors and educational institutions of the Rocky Mountain region. Of this he is now the editor and manager. The journal is high in its standard and interesting and comprehensive, and is now nearing its fourth volume as a successful paper for educators. Politically Mr. Dick is a Republican, and has attended every state convention, with one exception, since his residence in Colorado. He and his wife are members of the Unity Church. At one time he was president of the State Teachers'

Association of Colorado, and is a member of the Colorado School Masters' Club, the National Educational Association (of which he has been state manager) and the Educational Alliance. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of the latter lodge in Trinidad.

In Erie County, N. Y., June 29, 1876, Mr. Dick married Miss Florence E. Sprague, who was born in that county, a daughter of Norman B. Sprague. She is a very intellectual woman, was a charter member of the Woman's Club of Denver, and is now president of the educational department of that organization. Their only child, Florence E., died in Trinidad when nine years of age.

HON. GEORGE W. BAXTER, one of the most prominent representatives of the cattle industry in the Rocky Mountain region, is the subject of this sketch, who is the owner of the Baxter ranch, six and one-half miles in extent, and situated on Horse Creek on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, near Cheyenne. Here he is engaged in raising full-blooded Hereford cattle, as fine as any to be found in the west. Since 1888 he has been identified with the Western Union Beef Company (now the Western Live Stock and Land Company), of which he is president and manager, and which is incorporated under the laws of Colorado.

Mr. Baxter was born in Henderson, N. C., and is a grandson of William Baxter, a native of Ireland, who came to America and settled in Charleston, S. C., at seventeen years of age, but later removed to Rutherford, N. C., where he became owner of a plantation. He married Miss Katherine Lee. Their son, John Baxter, was born in Rutherford in 1819 and became an attorney. When his son, our subject, was two years of age he removed to Knoxville, Tenn., where he became a prominent lawyer. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Tennessee in 1870, at which time the present constitution was adopted. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes as one of the United States circuit judges, his territory being the sixth circuit, embracing Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan. He was filling that office at the time of his death, in the spring of 1886, when he was

sixty-seven years of age. During the war he adhered to the Union. His was a turbulent career, for his talents brought him into prominence during the critical period of our nation's history.

The mother of our subject was Orra Ann Alexander, who was born in Asheville, N. C., the daughter of Mitchell Alexander by his marriage to Nancy Foster, both natives of Virginia. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution and lost a limb in one engagement. The family is of Scotch descent. Mrs. Baxter died in 1859. She was the mother of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but two daughters. The third of these was George W., who was born January 7, 1855. He was educated in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. In May, 1873, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1877, and was then assigned to the Third United States Cavalry as second lieutenant of Company H, with which he served in Wyoming, Dakota and Nebraska. In July, 1881, immediately after his promotion to first lieutenant, he resigned from the service and turned his attention to ranching. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed him governor of Wyoming, but becoming involved in a controversy with his immediate superior, the secretary of the interior, he resigned after filling the office three months. In 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention that adopted the present constitution of Wyoming, and after the admission of the state, in 1890, he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but the state being Republican by a large majority his candidacy was with no expectation of success. He made Cheyenne his home until 1895, when he came to Denver, and has since resided in this city.

At Knoxville, Tenn., in 1880, Mr. Baxter married Miss Margaret McGhee, who was born there and received her education in Georgetown Academy, Washington, D. C., and in Europe. She was a daughter of Charles M. McGhee, who was closely identified with railroad interests in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter are the parents of five children, Cornelia, Margaret, Katherine, Charles McGhee and George. The family attend St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Baxter is connected with Cheyenne Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter and

Knight Templar Commandery, also El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver. He is still a member of the Association of Graduates of West Point.

HON. JOHN W. NESMITH. There is no concern of its kind which has become more prominently known throughout the state than the Colorado Iron Works Company, of Denver, which was established in 1860, and incorporated in 1876 and again in 1896. In January, 1879, Mr. Nesmith accepted the position of superintendent and continued in that capacity until 1886, when, he and his family having acquired the larger portion of the stock, he was made president and has since been in active management of the plant. At the time he became connected with the works, they were small and unimportant, and it is due almost wholly to his enterprise and judicious management that he has now one of the largest mining machinery factories in the west. The three hundred and fifty men employed at the works assist in the manufacture of copper, silver and lead smelting furnaces. The company has built most of the important smelters from Helena to the City of Mexico; they also build mills and manufacture works for the treatment of ores of precious metals. In 1881 the shops were destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt soon at the same place, Thirty-third and Wynkoop streets.

The Remolino Coffee and Sugar Company was established in 1893, with Mr. Nesmith as president, and his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. McFarland, as associates in the enterprise. They own a coffee plantation situated south of the Gulf of Mexico, on the Coatzacoalcos River, on the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. In addition to the management of the plantation, they operate, for general traffic, a steamboat on the river, the vessel being small, but as large as the exigencies of that traffic demand. Not only on account of his business interests there, but also because he is fond of travel, Mr. Nesmith has visited almost every point of interest in Mexico. Of late years he has taken up the study of the Spanish language, in which he has gained such proficiency as to construction and grammar that he can read and write the language correctly and with facility.

From Parker's history of Londonderry, N. H.,

page 290, we quote the following regarding the pedigree of the Naesmyth, Nasmyth or Nesmith family (for in these various ways the name has been spelled):

1:—"James Nesmith emigrated from River Bann, Londonderry, Ireland, to America, in 1718. He was one of the first sixteen settlers of Londonderry, N. H., a highly respectable member of the colony and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married, in Ireland, Elizabeth McKeen, and by her had children: Arthur, James, John, Thomas and Elizabeth.

"Arthur (1), who was born in Ireland, settled in Maine, and had children: James, John, Benjamin and Mary. This James (son of Arthur 1) served in the Revolution in the company commanded by Capt. George Reid; was at the battle of Bunker Hill; afterwards was promoted to captain and commanded a company in Canada; and also in Rhode Island under General Sullivan. He was frank and generous in disposition, dignified, and was distinguished for intrepidity, activity and muscular strength.

"James Nesmith (2), son of James (1), was also born in Ireland and was also in Captain Reid's company as a Revolutionary soldier. He lived at Londonderry, and had children: James, who, married Martha McClure, and was an elder in the church; Jonathan, who married Eleanor Dickey and removed to Antrim in 1778 and was an elder in the church; Robert, who married Jane Anderson; and John, who married Elizabeth, sister of Gen. George Reid, and died at Londonderry in 1815, aged eighty-seven. John and Elizabeth left the following-named children: James, who married Elizabeth Brewster, of Antrim; Arthur, who married Mary Duncan and moved to Ohio; John; and Thomas, born 1731, who married Annie Wilson, settled at Windham, near Londonderry, and had children.

"John Nesmith (3) was born November 26, 1766, at Londonderry, N. H. Lived on the homestead. Married February 28, 1797, Susan (Sukey) Hildreth, who was born at Londonderry, June 22, 1777; they left children: John Pinkerton, Isabella, Samuel Hildreth, James P., Mary, Thomas and Elizabeth.

"Samuel Hildreth Nesmith (3), born August 21, 1803, at Londonderry, N. H., married April 19, 1831, Priscilla Brown at Circleville, Ohio. The father died in August, 1876, and the mother

July 10, 1851. They had children: John Wellington; James Browne, born February 5, 1837; and Ellen Mary, born August 20, 1840.

"John Wellington Nesmith, born January 4, 1834, near Chillicothe, Ohio, married October 30, 1856, Miss Elizabeth R. Dickson, of Pittsfield, Ill. Children: Isabel, born June 13, 1859, at Pittsfield, Ill.; Eleanor, born July 13, 1869, at Blackhawk, Colo. Eleanor Nesmith married February 26, 1890, Finlay Le Roy McFarland, of Denver; Isabel Nesmith married October 7, 1891, James Porter Evans, of Denver."

Tracing the more remotelineage of the Nesmith family, we find that they were represented among the families going from Scotland to the Valley of the Bann, Ireland, in 1690. There James Nesmith was born in 1692 and from there he emigrated to America in 1718. As before stated, he was one of the sixteen original settlers of Londonderry, N. H. He was a signer of the memorial to Governor Shute, and was appointed elder of the West Parish Church on its organization in 1739. He died in 1767, aged seventy-five. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Janet (Cochran) McKeen, was born in Ireland and died in New Hampshire in 1763, aged sixty-seven.

From the autobiography of Sir James Nasmyth we learn the following regarding the history and traditions of the Nasmyth or Nesmith family. He writes: "Sir Bernard Burke, in his 'Peerage and Baronetage,' gives a faithful account of the ancestors from which I am lineally descended. The family of Naesmyth, says Burke, is one of remote antiquity in Tweeddale, and has possessed large lands there since the thirteenth century. They fought in the wars of Bruce and Baliol, which ended in the independence of Scotland. The following is the family legend of the origin of the name of Naesmyth: In the troublous times which prevailed in Scotland before the union of the crowns, the feuds between the king and the barons were almost constant. In the reign of James III. the house of Douglas was the most prominent and ambitious. The earl not only resisted his liege lord, but entered into a combination with the king of England, from whom he received a pension. He was declared a rebel and his estates were confiscated. He determined to resist the royal power, and crossed the border with his followers. He was met by the Earl of

Angus, the Maxwells, the Johnstons and the Scotts. In one of the engagements which ensued, the Douglas appeared to have gained the day, when an ancestor of the Naesmyths, who fought under the royal standard, took refuge in the smithy of a neighboring village. The smith offered him protection, disguised him as a hammerman, with a leather apron in front, and asked him to lend a hand at his work.

"While thus engaged a party of the Douglas partisans entered the smithy. They looked with suspicion on the disguised hammerman, who, in his agitation, struck a false blow with the sledge hammer, which broke the shaft in two. Upon this one of pursuers rushed at him, calling out, 'Ye're nae smyth.' The stalwart hammerman turned upon his assailant, and wrenching a dagger from him, speedily overpowered him. The smith himself, armed with the big hammer, effectually aided in overpowering and driving out the Douglas men. A party of the royal forces made their appearance, when Naesmyth rallied them, led them against the rebels, and converted what had been a temporary defeat into a victory. A grant of lands was bestowed upon him for his service. His armorial bearings consisted of a hand dexter with a dagger, between two broken hammer shafts, and there they remain to this day. The motto was, *Non arte sed marte* (Not by art but by war)."

The father of our subject, who removed from New Hampshire to Ohio about 1830, was a civil engineer on the Ohio canal, and later a contractor. In the fall of 1834 he removed to Pike County, Ill., settling near Pittsfield, where he was a pioneer farmer. About 1850 he moved to Barry, Ill., and engaged in merchandising, but later went to Canton, Mo., where he remained until his death at the age of over seventy. His first wife, Priscilla, who was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, was a daughter of White Brown, a native of Delaware, settling in Ohio about 1808 and dying upon a farm there. He owned many slaves at one time, but becoming convinced that slavery was wrong, he freed them, thus losing his fortune. Mrs. Nesmith died when our subject was fourteen years of age, leaving besides him a younger brother and sister, James B., later a civil engineer engaged on the Iron Mountain road at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; and Mrs. Ellen Burke, now of Kansas.

When a boy our subject learned the machinist's trade in Pittsfield and followed it in St. Louis for a time; while there he was asked to come to Colorado and erect a mill in what is now Gilpin County, which he did, afterward running the mill for a year, but before the year expired the firm failed. It was in June, 1860, that he arrived in the mountains, after an ox-train journey of forty-two days, from Nebraska City via Fort Kearney to Nevada Gulch. In February, 1861, he came to Denver and entered a small machine shop and foundry owned by Langford & Co. In the fall of 1862 the shop was moved to Blackhawk, Gilpin County; in 1864 he was made superintendent of the shop and remained with the company until 1869, when he resigned to enter the milling business. Building a mill in Blackhawk, he had charge of it some two years. About 1874 he was locomotive engineer on construction of the Colorado Central Railroad, and when the line was completed into Blackhawk he became master mechanic. The next year he was made master of transportation, with headquarters at Golden. About 1876 he was made master mechanic of the Upper Division of the Kansas Pacific (now a part of the Union Pacific), including the lines from Denver to Wallace, Denver to Boulder, Kit Carson to Los Animas, and Denver to Cheyenne. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Evans superintendent of the South Park Railroad, and continued in that position until January, 1879, when, the iron works having been moved back to Denver, he resigned to become superintendent of the plant.

In Pittsfield, Ill., Mr. Nesmith married Elizabeth, sister of Judge Dickson, of Leadville. They are the parents of two daughters. The family attend the First Congregational Church and take an interest in its welfare. Mr. Nesmith is a member of the chamber of commerce and board of trade. While in Illinois he was made a Mason, and was past master of Blackhawk Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., but is now a member of Oriental Lodge No. 87, in Denver, also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. He represented Gilpin County in the upper house of the territorial legislature, sessions of 1868 and 1870, during which time he was a stalwart supporter of the cause of woman's suffrage.

For many years Mr. Nesmith has been a student of the physical sciences. He is an expert in

the chemistry and metallurgy of the smelting of ores of the precious metals, as gold, silver, copper, lead, etc., and is a recognized authority on blast furnace construction and practice as adapted to such minerals. While in Blackhawk and vicinity, from 1868 to 1874, he practiced civil and mining engineering, in which he has few superiors to this day. He is a member of the National Association of Mining Engineers, also of the Denver Society of Civil Engineers and the Colorado Scientific Society, of Denver.

Associated with him in the Colorado Iron Works, Mr. Nesmith has a half-brother, S. H., who was born to the marriage of Samuel H. Nesmith and Caroline Rush, of Barry, Ill., and by that union there was a daughter born, Julie, who married William H. Drescher, and resides in Hannibal, Mo. In addition to Mr. Nesmith and his brother, the former's daughter, Mrs. Isabel Evans, is connected with the company, being its secretary and treasurer, while John H. McCormick fills the position of superintendent.

WILLIAM W. GRANT, M. D. During the years that have elapsed since he came to Denver, Dr. Grant has built up a large practice in this city and has become known as a skillful surgeon and a successful physician, who is accurate alike in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. While his specialties are surgery and gynecology, yet in every department of the profession his knowledge is exhaustive and his skill recognized. He has had the advantage not only of study in the institutions of our own land, but in those abroad, having spent one year in the study of surgery and gynecology in the hospitals of Berlin, Vienna and London.

The record of the Grant family appears in the sketch of ex-Governor Grant, the doctor's brother. The family consisted of seven children, of whom William was the third. He was born in Russell County, Ala., near Columbus, Ga., and in boyhood attended a private school there. His boyhood life was spent on a southern plantation, where he was instructed by his father in the making of every kind of farm implement and in their use in the cultivation of corn, cotton and other farm products. He also learned to fell trees, split rails and dig ditches, and, in fact, did every kind of farm work, and did it well. He

worked side by side with the colored help, and no favors were shown him, although his father was a kind and indulgent man. Thus he learned to appreciate individual effort and its results. School study and farm work were alternated; yet before the age of fifteen he and his brother, the ex-governor, read Virgil and had commenced Sallust. However, they were not 'hothouse' products, for neither was familiar with the letters of the alphabet until seven and eight years of age respectively.

At the age of sixteen our subject entered as a private a company of Alabama artillery known as Clanton's battery in Gen. James H. Clanton's brigade, and served during the last sixteen months of the Civil war, being promoted from the ranks to the position of sergeant of artillery, in charge of the gun. He was present in the engagements of Mount Hope Church and Columbus, Ga. Returning home at the close of the war he attended school for a year and then began the study of medicine. For a time he read under private tutelage, then spent a year (1867) in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the following year entered Bellevue and Long Island Medical College, from which he graduated in 1868 with the degree of M. D.

Shortly after his graduation Dr. Grant opened an office in Nebraska, near Sioux City, Iowa, but in 1872 removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he continued for a number of years, and while there held the office of president of the Scott County Medical Society. He was also president of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association. In 1885 the surgeon-general of the United States army appointed him post surgeon at the Rock Island arsenal, and he held the position until 1888, when he resigned on account of going to Europe. On his return from abroad, in December, 1889, he came to Denver, where he has an office in the Mack building. In addition to his general practice he is one of the surgeons to St. Joseph's hospital and president of the staff, and is also surgeon to the Rock Island Railroad here. The various professional organizations—the American Academy of Railway Surgeons, American, State and Denver and Arapahoe County Medical Societies—number him among their members. All discoveries in therapeutics, all improvements in surgery, and, in fact, every development made in the profession, receives his





John A. Cooper

thoughtful attention and study. Himself one of the foremost members of the medical fraternity, his articles concerning professional work and the treatment of disease frequently appear in medical journals and are valuable additions to the professional literature.

The residence of Dr. Grant is at No. 930 Pennsylvania avenue. He was married in Franklin, Tenn., to Miss Mary A. Moseley, who was born in that state and died in Davenport, Iowa, leaving two children, William W., Jr., and James. In Denver he was a second time married, his wife being Miss Nanny Green, daughter of the late Judge James Green, of Culpeper C. H., Va.

HON. JOB ADAMS COOPER, governor of Colorado, 1889-91, was born near Greenville, Bond County, Ill., and is a son of Charles and Maria (Hadley) Cooper, members of old English families. His father, who was born at Maidstone, County Kent, England, forty miles south of London, was a son of Thomas Cooper, a paper manufacturer of Kent County, who came to the United States late in life and died at Yolo, Cal., when eighty-nine years of age. Charles was one of a large family of children who eventually came to America. He was educated at Maidstone and at the age of fifteen crossed the ocean on a sailing vessel, settling in Newark, N. J., where he learned the carriage manufacturer's trade. At the age of twenty-two he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the lumber business. It was there that he married Miss Hadley. Removing to Illinois in 1840, he became a pioneer of Bond County, where he improved a valuable farm and continued to reside until his death, in 1865, at the age of fifty-nine years. Fraternally a Mason, he was active in the work of his order. He was a firm supporter of Democratic tenets. During the war he was loyal to the Union and assisted in raising troops for the Federal service. His wife died at fifty-nine years of age, and of their seven children, five of whom reached maturity, only two are living, Thomas Cooper, of Morgan County, Colo., and Job Adams Cooper.

The last-named was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., from which institution he was graduated in 1865, with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater.

While a student in Knox College, in May, 1864, he enlisted, with many other students, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Capt. B. M. Veatch, and served until mustered out in the latter part of the same year. He was stationed near Memphis when the Confederate general, Forest, made his memorable raid.

In Galesburg, Ill., September 17, 1867, Mr. Cooper married Miss Jane O. Barnes, daughter of Rev. Romulus E. Barnes, one of the early Congregational home missionaries of Illinois. She, too, is identified with that denomination and has done much work of a benevolent nature. She was educated in Rockford Seminary in Illinois, and is a lady whose culture makes her a valuable acquisition in the most select social circles. The four children that comprise the family are named as follows: Olivia D., wife of Edwin S. Kassler; Mary Louise, Mrs. Lucius S. Storrs, of St. Paul, Minn.; Charles J., a graduate of Knox College, class of 1897, and now engaged in the real-estate business in Denver; and Genevieve P., a graduate of Ogontz School, near Philadelphia.

On completing his literary studies at Galesburg, Mr. Cooper began to read law with Judge S. P. Moore, at Greenville, and in 1867 he was admitted to the bar, after which he opened an office for practice in Greenville. In 1868 he was elected circuit clerk and recorder of Bond County, which position he continued to fill until he resigned, on coming to Denver in 1872. He arrived in this city May 14, and was admitted to practice at the bar here September 1, 1872. Forming a partnership with A. C. Phelps, as Phelps & Cooper, he gave his attention closely to his law practice. Afterward, for about two years, he was interested in a fire insurance agency, but retired from the insurance business in order to accept a position with the German Bank (later the German National Bank of Denver).

During the early years of his residence in the west, he was interested in the stock business, buying cattle in Texas and feeding them on Colorado ranches. Sometimes he shipped as many as two trains full of cattle a day from Brush, on the Burlington Railroad. The advent of settlers, however, caused him to retire from the business.

During the years that followed he became known as a keen, discriminating financier and

public-spirited man. His circle of acquaintances increased, and his influence waxed constantly greater. The esteem in which he was held and the prominence which he had attained made the choice of his name by the Republicans for the gubernatorial chair a most happy selection. He was elected by a majority of ten thousand (which was considered large at that time) over his Democratic opponent, Thomas M. Patterson, of the *Rocky Mountain News*. He took the oath of office January 1, 1889, succeeding Governor Adams at the expiration of the latter's first term. He had never been a partisan politician, and, although always a staunch supporter of the Republican party, he had not actively identified himself with party matters; however, he was well known throughout the state as a successful, honest, progressive and efficient business man, and it was the desire of the party to have such a man fill the executive chair.

On his retirement from the office of governor, he accepted the position of president of the National Bank of Commerce, and this he filled successfully and ably until 1897, when he resigned; since then he has devoted his attention to the management of his large and valuable property interests in this state and to mining at Cripple Creek as a member of the Tornado Gold Mining Company. In 1868 he erected, on the corner of Grant and Colfax, the elegant residence where he has since (and especially during his term as governor) entertained with a lavish and genial hospitality. In 1891 he began the erection of the substantial block known as the Cooper building, which is situated on the corner of Seventeenth and Curtis streets, and which, in its interior finish, is surpassed by no block in the state.

During Governor Cooper's term the superstructure of the magnificent state capitol approached completion. He has been a member of the state board of capitol managers for six years, and yet holds that position. During his term the state also made a notable advance in mining, stock-raising and commerce. The commonwealth reached the climax of its development and attained a prosperity never before enjoyed, and indeed, dreamed of by few. The World's Fair preparations were being made while he was at the head of the government, and he took an active part in arranging for a representation of Colorado at the Fair that would do justice to the industries of the state.

As an executive official he was conservative in judgment, never hasty in his decisions, but firm in carrying out any given course of action when once decided upon. He possessed a sagacity sound, well defined and trustworthy and was a man of profound foresight. Having made a study of constitutional law, he was well versed in the principles of wise statesmanship and public policy, and was admirably fitted to stand at the head of the greatest state in the mountain regions of the west.

HON. JOHN L. ROUTT. The last territorial and the first state governor of Colorado, also governor in 1891-93, enjoys the distinction of being the only one who has three times filled the gubernatorial chair of the state, and but two other governors have served more than a single term. Coming to Colorado prior to its admission as a state, he has from that time been closely identified with its history and has contributed to its progress. The development of the commonwealth has been ever near to his heart, its mining and stock-raising industries he has promoted in many important ways, while its commercial interests have been given an impetus through his executive ability and tireless energy.

In view of the close connection of Governor Routt with the business and political history of the state, considerable mention should be made of his life and public career. Whatever success he has achieved is the result of his unaided efforts, for he started out in the world with but a limited education, wholly destitute of money and also lacking influential friends. Money, friends and prominence have come to him, as the result of the honorable and efficient manner in which he has conducted business and his genial qualities as a man and friend.

The Routt family came from Wales to America. Daniel, a son of the founder of the family in this country, was born in Virginia and became a pioneer of Kentucky, settling in the woods three miles from Booneville, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. John, son of Daniel and father of our subject, was born in Clark County, Ky., and engaged in farming in Caldwell County, where he died at the age of thirty-four. During the war of 1812 he was a member of Captain Long's company.

The marriage of John Routt united him with

Martha Haggard, who was born in Clark County, of Welsh descent. Her father, David Haggard, was born in Virginia and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the American army, where he served until the close of the Revolution. Later he removed to Kentucky and became a very early settler of Clark County, where he located very soon after the arrival of Daniel Boone. In after years he cultivated a farm in Trigg County, Ky., from which place he removed to Illinois and spent his last days with relatives in Bloomington, dying there at the age of eighty years. About 1835 our subject's mother, who had in the meantime married Henry Newton of Kentucky, took her family to Illinois and for two years resided in Hancock County, next removed to McDonough County, and later settled in McLean County, where she died at seventy-seven years; Mr. Newton died at the age of eighty-five years. Her family consisted of two sons and two daughters, of whom two survive: John L., and Mrs. Elizabeth Newton, of McLean County.

The life which this narrative sketches began in Caldwell County, Ky., April 25, 1826. Early orphaned by his father's death, the boy was taken to Illinois by his mother and attended the public schools there. Although his educational advantages were meagre, he supplemented them by reading night and morning and at all spare moments. At the age of fourteen he began to earn his own livelihood. He learned the trades of machinist, architect and builder in Bloomington, where he secured steady employment, and also held the position of alderman of Bloomington and sheriff of McLean County. The latter position he resigned in order to enter the army soon after the opening of the war. In 1862 he raised Company E, of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, which was mustered in at Bloomington with himself as captain. The regiment served in Missouri and Arkansas in 1862-63, under command of General Herron, and took part in several closely contested engagements. In the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., he narrowly escaped death, for three times bullets passed through his clothing. In the spring of 1863 he became quartermaster of an expedition organized near Rolla, Mo., to march upon Little Rock. Soon afterward the regiment joined General Grant at Vicksburg, where they remained until the fall of

that city. While at Vicksburg General Grant gave an order to the commanding general to have a large amount of ammunition removed the following day from Chickasaw Bayou, eighteen miles away, by noon. This was considered impossible, but was accomplished by Quartermaster Routt, which so pleased General Grant that he wrote John L. Routt's name in his note book. Years afterwards General Grant met Mr. Routt in Chicago and, remembering the name, a friendship began that lasted through life. In the fall of 1880 General Grant spent four weeks in the company of Governor Routt in the mountains of Colorado, and these are the most memorable four weeks in the governor's recollection. The next movement was to Port Hudson, Miss., thence to Brownsville, Tex., where Captain Routt was appointed to duty as chief quartermaster of the army of the frontier on the Rio Grande, with the rank of colonel. He was ordered to New Orleans after the defeat of General Banks in 1864 and was then stationed at Baton Rouge in charge of the outfitting depot until he was mustered out of service September 20, 1865. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, whom he warmly admired for his depth of character and breadth of mind.

Returning to Bloomington, Colonel Routt unexpectedly found himself the Republican candidate for county treasurer. He was elected and served for two terms, but declined further renomination. During his administration an elegant courthouse was built and other improvements were made, in all of which his careful handling and wise disbursement of money was apparent. At the close of his second term, in November, 1869, he went to Washington as chief clerk to the second assistant postmaster-general under President Grant. During his services in that capacity a controversy arose in regard to the United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois, and he, without his knowledge, was appointed by President Grant to that position. In 1870 he took the census of his district, comprising seventy-two counties.

In the fall of 1871 Colonel Routt received a telegram from President Grant, offering him the appointment of second assistant postmaster-general. He accepted the position, resigning as marshal, and the following day started for Washington. In this office he had charge of the

conveyance of the whole United States mail, making contracts with railway, steamboat and stage lines, to the amount of about \$20,000,000 per annum. While holding the position, a vacancy occurred in the governor's chair in the territory of Colorado by the resignation of Edward M. McCook, and in February, 1875, General Grant appointed him governor. When he came to Colorado, Denver was a city of less than five thousand inhabitants and the entire territory was thinly populated. Early in March he entered upon his duties, which were of a most responsible nature, owing to the fact that the Republican party was divided by dissension. The constitutional convention framed the constitution which was adopted July 4, 1876. The first state election was held in October of the same year. While he was not a candidate, he was unanimously nominated by his party and was elected for a term of two years, the first governor of the new state.

The inauguration of plans connected with the adoption of a state government necessarily involved many difficulties. The national government withdrew its protection and the state had to adopt plans for meeting its bills and maintaining its credit. The state warrants started off at seventy-five per cent and increased during his term until they commanded a premium of one per cent. As president of the state land board, the governor did much to secure for the state some of the best lands under grant of congress, and also organized the work of the board.

On his retirement from the position of chief executive, Governor Routt engaged in the cattle business and in mining at Leadville, meantime making his home in Denver. The succeeding years passed by, unmarked by special events, until his nomination, in 1890, for the office he had so efficiently filled in former years. He took the chair in January, 1891, and served until 1893. At the time of his inauguration the lower house was in a state of confusion, owing to the two speakers being elected by the two factions between whom there seemed little hope of producing amity. About the same time a United States senator was to be elected, a subject that always brought contention. In spite of these adverse circumstances, the governor succeeded in bringing order out of chaos and his administration

proved as successful as those during the early days of Colorado's history.

When the bill providing for the erection of a new capitol was passed, Governor Routt was made a member of the board of managers and served until the spring of 1897, when he resigned. The building, in the erection of which he was so deeply interested, is an architectural triumph and may well be a source of pride and satisfaction to the five trustees forming the board of managers. It is constructed of granite, quarried in Gunnison County, this state. The framework is of steel, which makes the structure most substantial. The location is also unexceptionable, Capitol Hill commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

In 1894 Governor Routt was elected mayor of Denver and served for one term. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, when Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated for president; also the convention of 1880 in Chicago, when he was one of three hundred and six men comprising the Grant delegation; the convention of 1884, when Blaine was nominated; and that of 1888, when General Harrison was made the Republican nominee. In 1884 he was chairman of the state central committee and at one time served as a member of the national committee. He came within four votes of being chosen United States senator from Colorado. Fraternally he is connected with the Loyal Legion and the Knight Templar Masons, and he is a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R. He owns a commodious and beautiful home in Denver and a fine ranch of two thousand acres near Fort Collins, Colo.

While in Bloomington Mr. Routt was married to Miss Esther A. Woodson, who was born in Springfield and died in Washington. The children born of this union are: Minnie, Mrs. Charles Hartzell, who died in Denver; Mrs. Birdie M. Bryan, of Denver; Frank, who is engaged in mining at Cripple Creek; John H., of Denver; and Mrs. Emma Butler, also of this city. The second marriage of Governor Routt united him with Miss Eliza Pickrell, of Springfield, Ill., and they are the parents of a daughter, Lila Elkin Routt.

In the public career of Governor Routt, perhaps one of his most striking characteristics

is his devotion to the interests of the state. Even those who were his political opponents never denied his patriotic interest in the commonwealth. Every trust reposed in him was faithfully discharged, and it was always his endeavor to conserve the welfare of the state. He has striven to preserve the public lands transmitted to the state by congress in the enabling act, so that schools and public improvements may be benefited thereby. Himself a miner and stock-raiser, he is in thorough sympathy with the men who follow these occupations.

Personally he is a man of sound common sense and force of will, in physique strongly built and showing powers of endurance. He is a man of sympathetic heart, benevolent nature, large intellect, executive force, and with the tact so essential to the success of a public man.

HON. JAMES BENTON GRANT. The history of any city or state is best told in the lives of its people. Especially is this the case when its citizens are men of enterprise, breadth of intellect and sagacity of judgment, men whose influence is felt not only by those of the same generation, but reaches into the far distant future, affecting generations yet to come. Some men advance the welfare of their communities by their business acumen, some assist in shaping the destiny of the state and nation; and others, in still different lines, promote the highest prosperity of the people.

The influence of ex-Governor Grant has been felt both in commerce and in public affairs. As the chief executive of this state, he labored to enhance every interest, to increase the importance of every industry. As a business man he has worked not alone to secure personal success, but to aid in public-spirited and progressive enterprises whereby other business men may also be benefited. Especially in Denver is his influence felt. In 1882, five years after he came to Colorado, he settled in Denver, the company of which he is vice-president, the Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining Company, having removed its headquarters here. In addition to his connection with this company, he is interested in a number of mining companies and is vice-president of the

Denver National Bank, in the organization of which he took an active part.

The Grant family is of Scotch origin. The great-grandfather of Governor Grant, James Grant, emigrated from Scotland to North Carolina, where he was a planter. Prior to coming to this country he and two brothers, Captain Patrick and William Grant, had taken part in the battle of Colodín. Descendants of James and William are in America to-day, so that the family name is being perpetuated here. Hon. James Grant, a son of the original settler, was a planter in North Carolina and one of the most influential public men of that state, at the time of his death holding the office of comptroller of the state.

Thomas McDonough Grant, M. D., son of Hon. James Grant, was born in North Carolina, and graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and the Medical College of Charleston, S. C., after which he began to practice in Alabama on the Chattahoochee River and also operated a plantation there. He died on his homestead at the age of sixty-six years. His wife was Mary Jane Benton, daughter of James Benton, who was a planter in North Carolina and died in early manhood. After her father's death she was taken into the home of an uncle, Col. Jack Crowell, a prominent man and the first member of congress from Alabama, also for a time Indian agent for the Seminoles. The Crowell family removed to Alabama from North Carolina, whither they had come from England. The family name was originally Cromwell, but there was so much prejudice among the people against this name that they dropped the "m" after coming to America and afterward were known by the present name. The Benton family was also of English extraction, closely related to both the Grants and Crowells. Dr. Grant had four sisters and three brothers. One of the brothers is Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Iowa. Another, William A., died in Montgomery, Ala.; and the third, Lieut. Gough Grant, was an officer in the United States navy for eighteen years, but is now retired.

After the death of Dr. Grant his wife removed to Davenport, where she died at the age of sixty-two years. She was the mother of seven children, of whom six are living, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Ragland, of Denver; Sarah, wife of Charles Whitaker, of Davenport, Iowa; Dr. W. W.;

James Benton; D. C., of Scott County, Iowa; and Whitaker M., an attorney in Oklahoma. James Benton Grant was born on a plantation near Columbus, in Russell County, Ala., January 2, 1848. His boyhood was spent on a plantation in that county. His father taught him to make every kind of farm implement and its practical use in the cultivation of corn, cotton and farm produce. He also learned woodcraft and the use of the axe in felling trees and splitting rails. Thus he laid the foundation for a strong mental and physical development. Though he alternated school work with farming, yet before the age of fifteen he had read Virgil and had commenced to read Sallust. As he was growing toward manhood the dark clouds of war fell upon the nation and when he was but seventeen, January 2, 1865, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Waddell's battalion, in which he remained until the close of the war brought the disbandment of the troops, and he returned home in April, 1865.

In December, 1870, Mr. Grant went to Iowa, where he had an uncle in Davenport. Soon afterward he entered the Iowa Agricultural College, where he remained for two years. He then spent a year in Cornell, where he took a course in civil engineering. In 1874 he went to Freiburg, Saxony, Germany, where he studied mining and metallurgy for two years, then returning to the United States via Australia, New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands. Reaching this country in 1877 he at once located in Colorado and engaged in mining and assaying, but soon, in partnership with his uncle, started the Grant smelter at Leadville. In 1882 the concern was removed to Denver, where he has since made his home.

During 1882 Mr. Grant was nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket and enjoyed the distinction of being the first Democratic governor the state ever had. He entered upon the duties of office in January, 1883, and served until January, 1885. Besides holding this important office he has been prominent in his party in other ways. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, where Grover Cleveland was first nominated for president, and at that convention was chairman of the Colorado delegation and chairman of the committee on permanent

organization. Another important position he has held is that of chairman of the state board of arbitration.

No biography of Governor Grant would be complete that failed to mention his interest in educational work. He is a champion of the public school system and one of its most earnest supporters. Of his time and influence he gives freely for the cause of free instruction to the youth of our land. In 1891 he was elected a member of the board of education in Denver, and he has served as its president for six years (since 1892), filling that responsible position with the same accuracy and efficiency he has endeavored to fill every position to which he has been called. In the moral training work, too, he is deeply interested, giving it the weight of his influence.

With a just pride in the record of his ancestors, he holds membership in the Sons of the Revolution, and was honored by the state association by being elected its president. His marriage occurred in Leadville and united him with Miss Mary Matteson Goodell, the granddaughter of Joel A. Matteson, at one time governor of Illinois. Two sons, Lester E. and James B., Jr., have been born of this union. Mrs. Grant is a daughter of R. E. Goodell, who formerly engaged in farming in Illinois, but removed from there to Leadville, and now resides in Denver.

A public office is a public trust. Realizing this fact, Governor Grant, while occupying the gubernatorial chair, endeavored to discharge his duties honestly, faithfully and efficiently. History attests that during his administration the industries for which the state is famous flourished and prospered. Settlers were attracted to the state in large numbers, new lines of business were opened and new industries inaugurated. Ranches were opened up for stock-raising, towns were founded, while mining continued, as before, to draw thousands of men to the mountains. The whole career of Governor Grant has been one of progress and will furnish numerous lessons to other generations. He rose above and conquered many obstacles in his life and his successes have been more the result of his indomitable will and courage than a chain of lucky circumstances. In his social life he was ably seconded by his wife, who by her rare tact and intelligence made many of the social functions of Denver a success.

HON. ALBERT W. MCINTIRE, governor of Colorado 1895-97, is a member of a family that has borne an active part in American history for many generations. The first of the name in this country was a Jacobite who came from Ayrshire in the Highlands of Scotland and settled in Delaware. He had a son, John, who was born in Delaware and was engaged in the transportation business between Maryland and Delaware until he was financially ruined by the British during the war of 1812.

Next in line of descent was Thomas McIntire, who was born near Dover, Del., but in early manhood removed to Bellefonte, Center County, Pa., and engaged in farming. Prosperity attended his efforts and through industry and good business judgment he became one of the wealthy men of his locality. Unfortunately, in 1837 he endorsed the bonds of state officers and was obliged to pay the security, which caused his failure. He then removed to Cincinnati, where soon afterward he died of yellow fever. During the war of 1812 he served as a commissioned officer of the American army. He married a Miss Phillips, a native of Connecticut and member of the Society of Friends.

One of the children of Thomas was J. P. McIntire, who was born in Bellefonte, Center County, Pa., and accompanied his father to Cincinnati. He was about seventeen when the latter died, and upon him then devolved the responsibility of caring for his mother, five sisters and a brother. His first venture was a very successful one. From Pittsburg he went up the Monongahela to secure lumber for the manufacture of barrels. The weather was unpleasant and rains were frequent. He was obliged to wade and swim through creeks, carrying his pack on his back. Finally, however, he secured the lumber, cut it out and loaded a couple of boats he had hired for the purpose. When he reached the lock the dam was broken, but with the assistance of an Indian he succeeded in shooting the boats through the break, though he was almost drowned in the attempt. When he arrived in Pittsburg he found that the price of staves and hoop-poles had risen enormously and he sold off half his cargo for enough to pay for the whole and start him in business. He then engaged in the cooper's trade for a few years in Pittsburg, after which he became interested in the coal mining and shipping business

near the city. During the war one of his boats was chartered by the government and he ran the rebel works at Vicksburg in order to take coal to the Union fleet below. In 1867 he retired from business, and in 1894 he died in Pittsburg. In religion he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Governor McIntire's mother was Isabella A. Wills, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and daughter of James and Mary (Thompson) Wills, natives of Belfast, Ireland. Her father, who came to America in 1790 and settled in Washington County, Pa., was a prominent attorney of Pittsburg and about 1820 was elected state's attorney. During his term of office, while on his way home from Harrisburg, he died from the effects of a sunstroke. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian. His wife was a babe when her father came to this country in 1790 and located in Washington County. Mrs. Isabella McIntire is now in her eightieth year and makes her home in St. Louis with a daughter.

The older of the two children of his father's second marriage, Governor McIntire was born in Pittsburg, January 15, 1853. He was educated in private schools, the Newall Institute and Yale College, graduating from the latter in 1873, with the degree of A. B. He then entered Yale Law School, from which he graduated in 1875, receiving the degree of LL. B., and admission to the bar of Connecticut. He then returned to Pittsburg, and passing the examination there was admitted to the bar. In 1876 he went to Colorado, living alternately in Denver and the mountain regions until 1880, then turned his attention to the cattle business, in the San Luis Valley, being the owner of four thousand acres there that he still devotes to stock-raising and farming. In 1883 he was nominated for county judge by both the Republicans and Democrats and was of course elected, holding the position for three years, when he refused renomination. In the fall of 1886 he was candidate for representative from Conejos County, but was defeated by William H. Adams, a brother of Governor Adams. In the year 1889 he adjudicated the water rights for the Rio Grande River in Colorado. Two years later he was appointed judge of the twelfth judicial district by Governor Rountt.

Having for years been prominent in the Republican party, in 1894 he was made its candidate for

governor, his opponent being his predecessor in office, Hon. David H. Waite. He was elected by nineteen thousand seven hundred and eight majority over the Populist candidate, and began the duties of office January 8, 1895. During his administration he introduced a modification of the attachment law, providing that attachments could no longer be served upon overdue promissory notes and overdue book accounts, which was of the greatest assistance to debtors. The same thing had been attempted, unsuccessfully, by every legislature since 1881. He strongly urged upon the legislature the industrial employment of convict labor. During his term occurred the Walsenburg lynching, which he settled in a manner satisfactory both to the Italian government and the secretary of state of the United States. He also handled the Leadville strike troubles, which occurred during his term. Since his retirement he has given his attention to his mining interests and private business affairs.

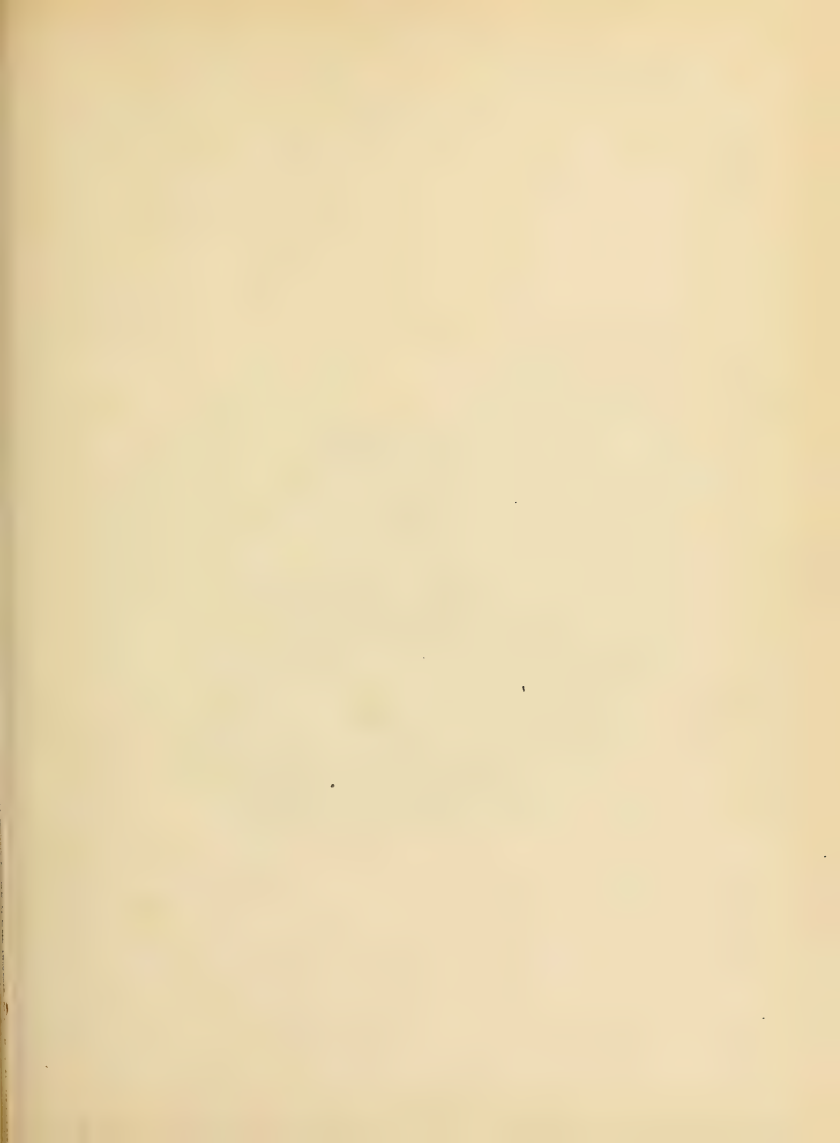
In New Haven, Conn., in 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. McIntire to Miss Florence Johnson, who was born in New York City, the daughter of William L. Johnson, a manufacturer there. Three children were born of their marriage: Joseph Phillips, who is manager of the ranch in the San Luis Valley; Elizabeth Lord, deceased; and Dorothy. Fraternally Governor McIntire is a Knight Templar and member of the Shrine. He is connected with the Alpha Delta Phi, the Colorado Yale Association and the Denver Athletic Club. In politics he is a silver Republican. He is a man of broad information, especially in the direction of scientific subjects. He is also a linguist, speaking German, Spanish and French and reading Latin and Greek. His state papers show careful thought and preparation; and his message was declared, even by opposition papers, to be the peer of any of its kind ever issued in the state.

RALPH TALBOT, senior member of the law firm of Talbot, Denison & Wadley, of Denver, and president of the fire and police board, was born in Fayette, Howard County, Mo., August 17, 1850, and is the son of Dr. John A. and Alice (Daly) Talbot, natives of Maryland and Lexington, Ky., respectively. His paternal grandfather, John Talbot, resided on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in Talbot

County, which was named in honor of his ancestors. The maternal grandfather, Laurence Daly, was born in Ireland and at an early age settled in Kentucky, where he married. Some years later he moved to Missouri and engaged in teaching school, having among his pupils such men as Gen. John B. Clark, Colonel Switzler, and others who became distinguished in national history. Dr. Talbot graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and afterward practiced his profession in Fayette, Mo., where he died in 1858, at the age of fifty-four. His wife died at the family residence in Missouri in 1871. Of their family of six sons and three daughters, all survive, with the exception of one daughter.

The fourth son in order of birth, the subject of this sketch was prepared for college in Kemper's Institute in Missouri. In 1868 he entered Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, from which he graduated in 1872 with the degree of A. B. For two years after completing his education he taught Latin and modern history in St. Paul's school at Concord, N. H., which is the largest Episcopal school in America. He resigned to study abroad and went to Germany in 1874, entering Leipzig University, where he spent three years in the study of jurisprudence. He was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1878 and opened an office in St. Louis, where he remained two years or more. In 1881 he came to Denver, where he has since engaged in professional practice. Though always a staunch Democrat, he never sought office, and the first position that he held was in 1897, when the governor appointed him president of the fire and police board of Denver, and as such also became ex-officio fire commissioner.

In Mexico, Mo., Mr. Talbot married Miss Fannie (Jewell) Hardin, a descendant of the well-known family of Kentucky, who are prominently identified with the history of that state. She was born in Missouri, the daughter of Dr. Thomas J. Hardin, and when she was about seven years of age, on account of her father's death, she was taken into the home of her uncle, ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin, of Missouri. For some years she was a student in the William Jewell Baptist College, Mr. Jewell having been a relative of the Hardin family. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot are: Alice, Ralph, Jr., Charles





L. S. Brown

Hardin, Robert and Laurence Daly. Fraternally Mr. Talbot is connected with Union Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Denver, and in 1894 was grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the state. While in Dartmouth he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is connected with the bar associations of Denver and Colorado, and for eight years was one of the board of examiners for admission to the bar in the city of Denver.

J SIDNEY BROWN, president of the J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company, of Denver. The family of which this gentleman is a prominent member was founded in America by Henry Brown, who emigrated from England to Salisbury, Mass., about 1639. Representing the fifth generation in descent from him was Moses Brown, born in East Kingston, N. H., in 1750, a soldier in the Revolution. He married Mary Hobbs, of Poplin, N. H., and afterward removed to Strafford, in Orange County, Vt. Their son, Reuben, was born in Strafford in 1797, and when a young man located in Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. He died in 1863. His wife, who was a daughter of John and Laura (Bushnell) Hill, was born in Starksboro, Vt., and died in Denver in 1889, aged eighty-seven. She was a sister of Gen. Charles W. Hill, of Ohio, who during Governor Todd's administration was adjutant-general of Ohio, and assisted greatly in putting Ohio's quota of soldiers in the field during the war of the Rebellion, and cousin of Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., and Judge James Campbell, judge of the supreme court of Michigan.

On the mother's side Mr. Brown is a lineal descendant of Gen. Robert Sedgwick, colonist and soldier, who was born in England in 1600. The Sedgwicks came from among the mountains which form the borders of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Westmoreland, England, and suffered in the border wars of York and Lancaster. Gen. Robert Sedgwick, the ancestor of the Sedgwicks of New England, became an inhabitant of Charlestown, Mass., June 3, 1636, and in 1637 a freeman of that town. His residence was in the market place, now the square near the site of the Bunker Hill Bank. He was captain of the first "Trained Band" in Charlestown. He was chosen represent-

ative in 1637 and for several successive years served in that capacity, and as selectman of Charlestown. From 1641 to 1648 he commanded the "Castle." In 1644 he was the first major of the Middlesex regiment. In 1645 he was commissioned to take care of the fortifications of the town and the harbor. He was elected major-general May 26, 1652. In 1654 he visited England and engaged in the service of Cromwell as commander of a contemplated expedition against the Dutch of New York, but peace was made with them and he led the expedition against the French forts in Nova Scotia. He captured St. Johns, Port Royal and another fort. This vigorous action was so acceptable to Cromwell that the next year he was appointed to service in the West Indies. Jamaica had been captured and General Sedgwick was sent with a fleet to re-inforce General Venable. He arrived at the Barbadoes August 27, 1655, and learned that General Venable had been repulsed. A council was formed to govern the island and manage the affairs. He was made commissioner for the government and afterwards major-general and governor. Carlyle said he was very brave, zealous and pious. He was one of the most distinguished men of his time. He was an enterprising merchant. He built wharves on the shore east of the old ferry-built ways and the old tide walls. In 1643 he joined the younger Winthrop in starting the first iron works in America.

Charlestown has cause to remember the public spirit of General Sedgwick. He took a warm interest in its welfare and was constantly in its service. His regard for education is seen in his gifts to the college. He was a representative of the liberal Puritans of New England; religion was in all his thoughts and yet he openly opposed the prevailing intolerance. "He was nursed in the London Artillery Garden and was stout and active in all feats of war." While in London he joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and after coming to America was active in organizing the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., becoming its captain in 1640. He died in Jamaica May 24, 1656.

John Sidney Brown was next to the youngest of five children, the others being: Junius F., a member of the J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company; Mrs. Adelia Dayfoot, who died in Canada; Mrs. Hannah Gillett; and Charles H.,

who died in Denver. J. Sidney Brown was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, June 10, 1833, the son of Reuben and Betsey Horton (Hill) Brown. He was educated in public schools. In 1858 he joined his brother in Atchison, Kan., and they engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In 1861 he began freighting between Atchison and Denver, and made two trips that year with an ox-train, and early in 1862 he came with a mule train and founded the present business. The freighting business he continued until 1870, when it was discontinued. In 1864 one of his mule-trains was attacked by Indians and destroyed.

The first location of the firm in Denver was on Blake street near Fifteenth, where they remained until 1876, and then removed to their present location on Wazee street. In 1893 the firm was incorporated under the name of the J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company, of which J. S. Brown is president, J. F. Brown vice-president, H. K. Brown secretary, F. S. Brown treasurer and F. A. Hall general manager. The firm erected the first roller flouring mill and grain elevator in Colorado, on the present site of the Crescent mill. They were interested in the organization of the Bank of San Juan, at Del Norte, also in the founding of the banks at Alamosa and Durango, and took an active part in the organization of the Denver Tramway Company. In 1882 they embarked in the stock business in the Platte Valley, where they are still extensively interested. The Brown-Iliff Cattle Company have a large ranch near Snyder, Colo., between South Platte River and the Wyoming state line, the range being owned principally by the land company of which J. F. Brown is president.

In the building of railroads Mr. Brown is interested. He was a director in the South Park line, assisted in the building of the Denver Pacific Railroad, between Denver and Cheyenne, was a promoter, director and vice-president of the Denver & New Orleans Railroad, and assisted in other enterprises of an important nature. Only one man in Denver has been engaged in the same line of business continuously for a longer period than Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown was married to Miss Irene Sopris, in Denver, in 1868. She was born in Indiana, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Allen) Sopris, and died in January, 1881, leaving five children, viz.: Frederick S., treasurer of the J. S.

Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company; Elizabeth, Mrs. A. B. Inglis, of Paterson, N. J.; Edward N., who is with J. S. Brown & Bro.; Katherine and William K., the latter a member of the class of 1900, Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University.

The present wife of Mr. Brown was Miss Adele Overton, who was born in Wisconsin. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1871, with the degree of B. S., and the same year came to Colorado, where she was assistant principal in the Denver high school. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and treasurer of the Colorado State Society. She is the mother of five children now living: John Sidney, Jr., Ben Overton, Carroll Teller, Alice and Irene. The father of Mrs. Brown, John Overton, was born near London, England, May 11, 1822, and died at Parker, S. Dak., May 14, 1888. His parents, Robert and Maria (Roy) Overton, came to America and died in Wisconsin. He was their youngest child and only son, and was eighteen years old when he came to this country. His wife, Lucina Otto, was born in New York in 1824, and died in Parker, S. Dak., in 1892. She was a daughter of John Otto and Maria (Teller) Otto, the latter a descendant of Dr. Isaac Teller, a Revolutionary soldier. Senator Teller's father, John Teller, late of Morrison, Ill., was a brother of Maria (Teller) Otto; while Senator Jerome B. Chaffee was a son of John Otto's sister. The originator of the Teller family in America was William Teller, born in 1620 in Holland, emigrated to America in 1639, settled in Fort Orange and appointed by the king of Holland a trustee for a tract of land there, but in 1664 he returned to New York City and married Mary Douchen. From them descended Dr. Isaac Teller, who lived on the corner of Chambers and Broadway, New York, and died while serving as a surgeon in the Revolution. He married Rebecca Remsen, of Brooklyn. Their son, Remsen Teller, who was born about 1769, married Catherine MacDonald, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., daughter of David and Sarah (DuBois) MacDonald, and granddaughter of Col. Louis DuBois, of Ulster, N. Y., who was a colonel in the Revolution. Remsen and Catherine Teller had a daughter, Maria, who married John Otto, a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., and a son of Franz Otto, who served during the entire period of the Revolution.

The originator of the Otto family in America was Rudolph Otto, born in Baden-Baden, Germany, in 1715, and settled in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1741. He had two sons, John and Franz, or Francis. The latter, born in 1757 and died at the age of ninety-six, married Barbara Schultz, later moving to Mount Morris, Livingston County, N. Y. Among their nine children was John, born in 1796. He was a brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Chaffee, who was the mother of Jerome B. Chaffee, United States senator and one of the most prominent mining men of the state of Colorado.

In fraternal relations Mr. Brown is a Knight Templar Mason. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Politically he gives his affiliation to the silver branch of the Republican party. As a director he has been actively interested in the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association, and has done all within his power to promote the industry which is so vitally connected with the welfare of the state. He attends the First Congregational Church and contributes liberally to its support, as, indeed, he does to all enterprises of a religious and philanthropic nature.

PROF. WARREN EZRA KNAPP, superintendent of public instruction of Arapahoe County, is a member of a family that traces its lineage back to Saxony and to Scotland. For many generations its representatives have been identified with the history of the United States. From Connecticut Oliver Pickett Knapp removed to Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., where he died at an advanced age. His son, Ezra Abbott Knapp, was born near Fairfield, Conn., and removed to Oneida County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming until his death, in December, 1841, at the age of forty-three years and eight months. When a mere lad he had taken part in the battle of Sacket Harbor. He married Sophronia Waters, who was born in Connecticut, and accompanied her father, Elijah Waters, to New York state, where he followed the carpenter's trade.

In the family of Ezra Abbott Knapp there was a son, the oldest of the family, Edwin A. Knapp, M. D., who served as surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Infantry, during the Civil war, and died in Syracuse, N. Y. Another son, Jairus S., who was the third among

the six children of the family, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., May 8, 1825, and grew to manhood on the home farm. He made farming his life work, and for fifty-four years tilled the soil of the old homestead. Meantime he held a number of local offices and took part in many enterprises for the benefit of the town and county. In 1891 he retired from farming and has since resided in Denver.

In 1849 Jairus S. Knapp married Harriet A. Kellogg, who was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., January 31, 1825, being a descendant of one of the passengers of the historic "Mayflower." She was a daughter of Deacon Warren Kellogg, who was born in Hartford, Conn., and became an early settler of Oneida County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming and carpentering. He died in 1869, at the age of ninety. His father was Abraham Kellogg.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest child of Jairus S. and Harriet A. Knapp, the other members of the family being Leonard Kellogg, of Denver; Harriet Antoinette, who is Mrs. Newell DeRoy Lee, of Westmoreland, N. Y.; Edwin Abbott, who has been in Boulder, Colo., since November, 1877, and is now the city marshal; Helen Maria, of Denver, and Alice Emeline, who has been in Honolulu since August, 1891, and is now principal of the Kamehameha preparatory school for native boys in that city.

Born in Westmoreland, N. Y., January 22, 1850, Warren Ezra Knapp was a student in the Whitestone (N. Y.) Seminary, where he prepared for college. About the same time he began to teach school, teaching in his native town and at Jamesville, N. Y. In September, 1871, he entered Cornell University (having won a state scholarship), where he remained for two years, and then spent one year as principal of the Savannah Union school in Wayne County, N. Y., after which he applied his earnings as teacher to the completion of his college course. He re-entered Cornell as a member of the class of 1876, having among his classmates Jesse Grant and R. B. Hayes, Jr. After leaving Cornell he held his former position as principal of the Savannah school for one year.

In August, 1876, at Ithaca, N. Y., Professor Knapp married Miss Sarah E. Cochrane, who was born in Ithaca, the daughter of Robert and Eliza J. Cochrane, whose occupation was farming.

After his marriage, for three years Professor Knapp was principal of the Union school at Westmoreland, his native place. In the fall of 1880 he became principal of the Union graded school and academy at Madison, N. Y., which position he held for two years. He had entered into a contract for a third year, but within a month resigned, in order to accept the position of cashier of the banking house of A. K. & E. B. Yount, at Fort Collins, Colo. He reached Fort Collins July 22, 1882, and entered upon the duties of his position, remaining there until he came to Denver, in October, 1883. He was chosen principal of the Franklin school, which was then being erected, and entered upon his work in January of the following year. At that time the school was the largest and finest building of its kind west of Omaha and Kansas City. He remained its principal until January, 1898, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as county superintendent of Arapahoe County. To this position he was nominated on the silver Republican ticket and endorsed by the McKinley Republicans, and was elected by a large plurality at the election in November previous. The county has nearly one hundred school districts, with six hundred and fifty teachers and thirty-five thousand children of school age, being the most populous county in the state.

In 1884 Professor Knapp became identified with the State Teachers' Association, also the national association, and in 1890 was appointed superintendent of the Colorado state educational exhibit made at St. Paul, Minn., in July, at the meeting of the national association. He was present at the national meeting of teachers at Madison, Wis., in 1884; at San Francisco in 1888, when he had charge of the Colorado state headquarters; and at St. Paul in 1890, where was the first extensive educational exhibit ever made by Colorado at a meeting of an educational association. In December, 1890, he was elected president of the State Teachers' Association, and soon afterward was appointed state manager for Colorado for the association meeting in Toronto, in July, 1891, the duty of manager being to arrange for the state representation and take charge of the delegation. During the Toronto meeting he was elected a member of the board of directors, National Educational Association, to represent Colorado. The following year he was again made manager of

the state delegation, which he took to the National Educational Association at Saratoga, N. Y.

At the expiration of his term as president of the state association, in December, 1891, the former treasurer, Hon. J. C. Shattuck, who had held the office for fourteen years, resigned, and Professor Knapp was elected to the place, which he has since filled. At the meeting of the National Educational Association in Asbury Park, N. J., in July, 1894, he was again elected to represent Colorado on the board of directors. He, with the influence of other Colorado delegates, succeeded in securing the convention of 1895 for Denver, and he was the state director for the meeting here. In 1896 he again had charge of the Colorado delegation to the National Educational Association at Buffalo, N. Y. With one exception he has attended all the meetings of the National Educational Association since 1888.

The first connection of Professor Knapp with politics was in the fall of 1892, when he was a candidate for state superintendent of public instruction before the Republican convention at Pueblo. Before the nomination he withdrew from the race in favor of his only opponent, geographical and political reasons influencing him in this decision. However, the convention by acclamation placed him in nomination as a regent of the state university, but, with the whole ticket, was defeated, Governor Waite and the entire Populist ticket being elected.

In the Republican state convention of 1894, Professor Knapp was again a candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, and until the convention opened it seemed that he was likely to be nominated. However, a new candidate appeared. Universal suffrage had come into Colorado, and a lady appeared as a candidate. An exciting condition of affairs followed, but, as the ballot was about to be taken, he voluntarily withdrew from the race and moved the nomination of Mrs. Angenette J. Peavy by acclamation, which was done, although hundreds of his friends protested against his withdrawal.

The legislature in 1891 organized the state into normal institute districts, Arapahoe County being the third district. He was the first regular normal institute conductor for this county and after this organization held the institute in the Franklin school. In 1892 he was again appointed conductor, and held the institute in the East Side high

school, being in each case appointed by the Hon. A. D. Shepard, county superintendent of schools. Since then he has engaged in institute work every summer in the various counties of Colorado and in Cheyenne, Wyo. Since 1892 he has been a member of Washington Camp No. 14, P. O. S. of A., in which he is now president. For sixteen years he has been identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Third Congregational Church of Denver, is its treasurer and for six years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. His daughter, Evelyn, is the only survivor of his five children.

HENRY C. BROWN. The first member of the Brown family of whom there is any definite knowledge was Samuel, son of Nicholas Brown, and a native of Reading, Mass. He was a man of considerable force of character and, for those early days, was considered wealthy, leaving valuable property at his death. Afterward his widow took charge of the property, which she managed until her death, after a widowhood of fifty years. Elisha, son of Samuel, was seven years of age at the time of his father's death. In 1744 he moved to Cambridge, and later married Elizabeth Davis, of that city. By inheritance he was a rich man, and through the exercise of good judgment he added to the fortune left him by his father. He and his wife were the parents of four children, Hannah, Mary, Samuel and Elisha. At different times he resided in several Massachusetts towns, and finally died in Acton, where his mother had left some property. His wife also died there, in 1781. The fate of their children is not definitely known, excepting Samuel, the progenitor of our subject. He was the third child of his parents and was probably born in Cambridge, but spent his youth principally in Acton, from which place he enlisted for service in the Revolution. Among the engagements in which he participated were the battle of Concord, siege of Boston, battles of Bunker Hill and Quebec; and at the latter place he was wounded and taken prisoner, but later was sent home on parole. He ranked as a second lieutenant. He was fifty-one years of age when, in 1800, he removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, and there he died in 1828, and was buried with military honors. Twice married, his first wife

was a daughter of Maj. Daniel Fletcher, of Acton, and his second wife was Polly Newkirk. In his family, by both marriages, there were twenty-one children, but only two of them are living, Elizabeth Fletcher Lennon and Henry Cordis Brown, both of Denver.

The subject of this sketch, who was the son of Samuel Brown, was born near St. Clairsville, Ohio, November 18, 1820. He was educated at Franklin Brooks Academy, St. Clairsville. At the age of seven years he was orphaned by his father's death and soon afterward he began to earn his own livelihood. He remained on the farm until sixteen years of age and later learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade and the architect's business in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until the spring of 1852, assisting his brother, Isaac H. Brown, an architect and builder. From St. Louis he crossed the plains to California, making the trip with ox-teams, and after a journey of many hardships landed in Placerville (then called Hangtown on account of the historic tree used for hanging) after one hundred and ten days on the way. After one day in that town he went to Sacramento, thence to San Francisco, and from there, a month later, to Portland, Ore., where he spent a month. He then went down the Columbia River and from there crossed by land to the Willamette River, thence to Olympia, Wash., where he spent a month. Forming a partnership with two men, Messrs. Roader and Peabody, he began the construction of a sawmill for sawing lumber, and located a mill at the mouth of the Whatken River, emptying into Bellingham Bay.

After eight months Mr. Brown sold his interest in the mill and returned to San Francisco, where he followed the occupation of an architect and builder, among the buildings he erected being a bank building, then considered the best building in the city, and still standing. He spent three years in San Francisco, meeting with varying success. From there he went to Oroville, Cal., where he spent six months, engaged in the building and commission business, and was so successful that he accumulated \$6,000 in that time. Returning to San Francisco, he sailed in a clipper ship, "The Golden Eagle," for Peru, South America. He spent sixty days touring in Lima and Calleo, then sailed in the "Golden Age," for Hampton Roads, Va. From there he went to

Baltimore, then to Philadelphia and New York, next to Chicago and from there to St. Louis, reaching that city after an absence of five years. After a short visit there, he took passage up the Missouri River to Sioux City, Iowa, and from there went to Decatur, Neb., where he remained for two years. Next he spent a year or more in St. Joseph, Mo.

June 9, 1860, Mr. Brown arrived in Denver, finding here a frontier town of one thousand inhabitants, and with no substantial buildings except the Broadwell Hotel, corner of Larimer and Sixteenth streets. The first building he erected was a large structure on Cherry Creek that was used by the Methodist Episcopal congregation as a church house until the disastrous and memorable flood of May 4, 1864, washed the building away. Just two weeks before the flood he had moved from the neighborhood of the creek to his pre-emption claim, later known as Brown's addition, on which subsequently the state capitol was built, also many of the most beautiful residences in the city, and the famous Brown Palace Hotel, the most magnificent hotel between Chicago and San Francisco, and erected at a cost of \$1,600,000.

HON. HENRY NEIKIRK, a pioneer of Colorado, ex-state senator, and a prominent citizen of Boulder, is a representative, in the fourth generation, of a family that was founded in Pennsylvania by three brothers from Germany. His grandfather, Henry, the son of one of these pioneers, was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Maryland, where he continued to engage in farm pursuits until his death; during the war of 1812 he rendered service in the American army. His son, Manassas, was born in Washington County, Md., and after his marriage removed, in 1836, to Carroll County, Ill., where he improved a large tract of government land that still remains in the possession of the family. He was born in 1809 and died in 1871, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife, Mary, daughter of Josiah Pope, was born in Maryland, of Irish-German descent, and died in Illinois in 1892, when more than eighty years of age. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters who attained mature years, of whom all but one daughter are still living, Henry being the eldest of the sons.

At Elkhorn Grove, near Milledgeville, Carroll

County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born November 27, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and in Mount Carroll Seminary, where he remained for three years. He studied law in Mount Carroll under William T. Miller, then the most prominent attorney of that section. However, after a year of study, he was seized with the western fever and in 1861 started for the mountain regions, going down the Mississippi to Hannibal, from there to St. Joseph, then horse-back to Nebraska City, where he outfitted with an ox-train. Going up the Platte, he established a trading post at Alkali, on the river, two hundred and thirty miles east of Denver, building the first post there. During the summer he carried a load of freight to Denver and returned with a load of lumber for building on his ranch. Alkali was the greatest place for trading he had ever seen, but he was too young to take advantage of the opportunity. While there he had many interesting experiences, such as fall to the lot of a pioneer. On the 25th of December he returned to Nebraska City, and in the spring of 1862 again came west, beginning as a prospector and miner in Blackhawk, Gilpin County. He continued in the vicinity of that place during most of the time until 1875. In the meantime, as early as 1867, he began to work the Hoosier mine in Boulder. In 1875 he located the Melvina, near Salina, which was one of the finest mines of its kind that had been opened up to that time; after running it for five years he sold the property. In 1886 he with others bought the White Crow at Sunshine, and operated it for five years. He is interested in the Freiburg at Gold Hill, of which he is superintendent; Sunshine and Black Swan at Salina; Black Swan Gold Mining Company, of which he is superintendent and a director; Golden Sheen and Maveric; Colonel Zellar's mine at Sunshine; and Gold Farms, comprising one hundred and seventy-three acres near Magnolia, the most extensive mining property in Boulder County, and operated by the Gold Farms Mining Company, of which he is superintendent and a director.

In 1875 Mr. Neikirk brought his family to Boulder, where he established his home. In 1881 he located at his present place, buying thirty-four acres, of which he has sold sixteen. He has built a substantial brick residence, set out shade and ornamental trees, as well as a number of fruit

trees, and introduced a system of irrigation. In the spring of 1898 he platted and placed on the market the Neikirk-Stewart addition to Boulder City, comprising one hundred and sixty-five lots situated to the north and west of the main business portion of the city. For fourteen years he was a director and the vice-president of the National State Bank of Boulder, but finally resigned. He has been a large land owner, having real estate in Denver, also owned several ranches, comprising twelve hundred acres in Boulder and Weld Counties, and six hundred and forty acres north of Longmont, where he built a reservoir of one hundred acres, that furnishes excellent irrigation facilities.

The marriage of Mr. Neikirk took place in Jamestown, Boulder County, and united him with Miss Emily Virden, who was born in Grant County, Wis. Her father, John Virden, was born in Kentucky, and became a pioneer farmer of Wisconsin, but in 1863 brought his family to Colorado, settling in Gilpin County, but later removed to Jamestown. Born in 1816, he is now eighty-two years of age, and can no longer engage actively in business pursuits; he is spending his last days in the home of Mr. Neikirk, where four generations of his family are represented. His wife was Jane Hunt, born in Kentucky, died in Colorado.

The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Neikirk are named as follows: Fannie, wife of Fred Angove, of Boulder; Jessie, a graduate of the State University, in 1897; Lewis, member of the class of 1898, in the university; Thomas, who assists his father in mining; Burr, who is a member of the high school class of 1900; and Abigail, who is a student in the high school.

In 1878 Mr. Neikirk was urged to accept the nomination for the state senate and was elected by a majority of four hundred, his opponent being the noted Joe Wolf, who had organized Greenback clubs throughout the county and had worked the district for two years hoping to secure the election. Mr. Neikirk served in the second and third sessions, 1879-81, was chairman of the committees on irrigation and fees and salaries the first session, and chairman of the finance committee the second session. During the first session he drew the bill that levied the tax of one-half mill, the nucleus of the fund that built the present state capitol building. He secured ap-

propriation to pay expense of martial law, declared by Governor Pitkin in 1880, during the strike at Leadville. He has frequently served the Republican party as delegate to conventions. During the campaign of 1896 he advocated the silver cause, and has since served as chairman of the county convention of that party.

HON. MOSES HALLETT. While it was the hope of discovering gold in the mines of the mountains that induced Judge Hallett to come to Colorado at the time of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, the competence he has gained here was not unearthed from hidden recesses of the mountains, but has come to him in the honorable discharge of his duties as a jurist. When Colorado was admitted as a state, during the Centennial year of our country's history, President Grant appointed him judge of the United States district court of Colorado, and this honorable position he has since most efficiently filled. He is also dean of the Colorado School of Law, which is the law department of the Colorado University, and holds the chair of American constitutional law and federal jurisprudence.

Judge Hallett was born in Galena, Jo Daviess County, Ill., July 16, 1834. His father, who was a native of Massachusetts, came west in an early day and engaged in pioneer farming in Missouri, and later in Jo Daviess County, Ill., and served during the period of the Black Hawk war. When a boy the subject of this sketch attended the public schools, then continued his studies in Rock River Seminary, and subsequently became a student in Beloit (Wis.) College. At the age of twenty, in the fall of 1855, he began to study law in the office of E. S. Williams, of Chicago, and four years later was admitted to the bar, after which he opened an office in Chicago. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado for the purpose of mining, and for a time worked in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, but the employment was uncongenial and unprofitable. He was soon brought to realize that he was more fitted for the practice of law than for the discovery of mineral wealth, and he decided to return to practice. Coming to Denver, he formed a law partnership with Hon. Hiram P. Bennett. In April, 1866, he was appointed chief justice of the territorial supreme court, as

the result of a joint memorial that was passed by the general assembly of the territory of Colorado in February, 1866, and presented to President Andrew Johnson, asking him to make a citizen of Colorado the appointee and recommending Mr. Hallett for the position.

The memorial being approved by the governor was forwarded to the president, and the result was that April 10 Mr. Hallett was commissioned chief justice. He was very successful in the position, winning recognition for fairness and impartiality. He was re-appointed by General Grant April 6, 1870, and in April, 1874, serving until the territory was made a state. It was not his first experience as an office holder, for he had previously represented the counties of Arapahoe and Douglas in the legislature. In January, 1877, he was made judge of the United States district court by President Grant, with whom he was personally acquainted. It has been well said of him, "He has aided very largely, not only in settling many of the disputes that have come up in the territory and state, but he has done a great deal towards establishing justice and dignity in the Colorado courts, without which no community can ever prosper."

The memorial alluded to, asking the president of the United States to appoint a citizen of the territory as chief justice and approved February 8, 1866, read as follows:

"To His Excellency, the President of the United States:

"The people of the territory of Colorado, through their representatives in the legislative assembly, respectfully represent unto the president that many of the questions growing out of mining operations and concerning mining titles in this territory are novel and peculiar, while other questions, concerning the irrigation of lands, and growing out of the peculiar situation of the people, remote from all other communities, are almost unknown to the laws of the eastern states; and persons residing in the territory have acquired a knowledge of these questions, necessary to a correct understanding of them, which is not possessed by residents of eastern states; and for this reason, among others, the people of this territory are exceedingly anxious that citizens of this territory, who are identified with the people and will attend to their public duties, should be appointed judges of the territory; therefore, the

council and house of representatives of Colorado territory do most earnestly and respectfully pray that your Excellency will appoint Moses Hallett, a citizen of this territory, in whom we have confidence, to be chief justice of this territory."

In his capacity as judge of the district court and in every duty connected with his high position, Judge Hallett has shown himself to be well informed, impartial and of profound sagacity. By the people of Colorado he is held in the highest esteem. Personally, he is amiable, kind-hearted, genial and companionable, and when relieved from service on the bench the dignity of the judge is lost in the affability of the man. In addition to his work as judge he is dean of the law school, of which James H. Baker is the president.

In February, 1882, Judge Hallett married Miss Katharine Felt, daughter of Lucius S. Felt, a merchant of Galena, Ill. They have one son now living, Lucius F. Mrs. Hallett was educated in New York City. She is prominently connected with St. Luke's Hospital Society and is also an active member of the Episcopal Church, which the judge attends. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the University Club.

General Hall, who, as a citizen of the state, has been familiar with the judicial record of Judge Hallett, says of him, in his History of Colorado: "He is, and from the first has been, noted as an industrious and intelligent student of the law, penetrating the depths of every proposition submitted to him for determination. He never was a fluent or eloquent advocate, but always a wise and safe counselor, rigidly honest, forceful and frequently profound; had he never been elevated to the bench, he would still have been an eminent lawyer. With a strong judicial mind, he has brought to his office the great advantage of a thorough training in his profession. Long years of experience upon the bench sometimes begets a certain disinclination to re-consider expressed views, but no judicial officer is less governed by pride of opinion than Judge Hallett. He is firm, without question, but the position is taken only after deliberation. The effect of his own training, discipline and kindly disposition is manifest in his court; business is dispatched, but there is no evidence of haste; dignity in its true sense is always apparent, and casts its pleasant influence upon all who enter the temple. The respect of



Stephen M. Orabwood

bar and the confidence of the entire mass of the community are his, while his standing in the supreme court of the United States is that of one of the purest and best officers in the service."

COL. HARPER M. ORAHOOD. In the minds of most people, the history of Colorado dates from the year 1859, when the news of the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak spread through the eastern states. Attracted by the reports of the immense deposits of gold, thousands of men came from the east, some to mine and some to engage in other industries which the rapidly increasing population rendered necessary. Among those who made the long and tedious journey across the plains was a youth of less than nineteen years, who abandoned the study of medicine to join a train at Rock Island, Ill., starting from there March 5, 1860, and after walking almost the entire distance, arriving in Blackhawk, Colo., on the 1st of June. His after-life has been inseparably associated with the history of Colorado, of which state he is a distinguished citizen.

The first of the Orahood family in America was Thomas, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a pioneer of Virginia. His son, Amos, removed from the Old Dominion to Union County, Ohio, settling near the county-seat and engaging in farming. He had a son, William J., who was born in Virginia, and worked as a mechanic near Columbus for a time, later went to Mount Vernon, the same state, thence removed to LaSalle County, Ill., later went to Utah, and at the age of seventy-eight, in 1894, passed away in Los Angeles, Cal. His wife, Ann Messenger, was born in Wilmington, Del., and died in Denver, leaving three daughters and a son.

The latter, who was the eldest of the family, forms the subject of this sketch. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 3, 1841, and received his education in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Earlville, Ill. For two years he clerked in a drug store in Rock Island, Ill. On coming to Colorado he settled in Blackhawk, Gilpin County, where, and in Central City, he engaged in the mercantile business for ten years. In the office of Hon. Alvin Marsh he began the study of law, but after one year entered the office of Henry M. & Willard Teller, and was admitted to the bar October 1,

1873. Entering upon active practice he soon acquired a large clientage and became known as a well-informed rising attorney. For some years he was in partnership with Senator Teller and is now associated with the latter's brother in the firm of Teller, Orahood & Morgan, of Denver. Under E. O. Wolcott he served as deputy district attorney and upon the latter's resignation in 1878, Mr. Orahood succeeded to the position of district attorney for the first judicial district, comprising Clear Creek, Gilpin, Jefferson, Boulder and Grand Counties. On the next election he was chosen for a three years' term in the office, but in 1881, about the middle of the term, he resigned in order to remove to Denver. From 1866 to 1868 he was county clerk and recorder of Gilpin County.

In 1861 Mr. Orahood became connected with the Colorado National Guard, and, in company with Frank Hall, he raised the first company of militia mustered into service in Colorado, it being Company A, known as the Elbert Guard. In that company he was made a lieutenant. In 1864 he was made first lieutenant and regimental commissary of subsistence of the Third Colorado Cavalry, afterward becoming captain of Company B, of this regiment, and doing duty guarding mails, stages and wagon trains on the plains and in Indian warfare. December 27, 1864, the regiment was mustered out at Camp Weld in Denver. His title of colonel was conferred upon him by his appointment on Governor McIntire's staff.

The marriage of Colonel Orahood was solemnized in the Presbyterian Church of Blackhawk and united him, with Miss Mary Esther Hurlbut, who was born in Linn County, Mo. She is the eldest daughter of Hiram E. Hurlbut, who came to Colorado in 1860 and engaged in mining in Gilpin County for years, but is now a resident of Denver. They have five children: William F., a graduate of Peckskill Military Academy and of the Denver Law School, and now an attorney in Central City; Harper, of Denver; George and Albert, who are students in school; and Gertrude, who is attending Emerson College in Boston.

In 1863 Colonel Orahood was made a Mason in Central City Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. Later he was a charter member of Blackhawk Lodge No. 11, of which he was master for several years. In 1876 he was grand master of the grand lodge

of Colorado. He is a member of Denver Chapter No. 29, R. A. M. For years he was commander of Central City Commandery No. 2, and is now a member of Denver Commandery No. 25. In 1879-80 he was grand commander of the grand commandery of Colorado, and held that position at the time of the triennial conclave in Chicago. He belongs to El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., Denver Consistory, S. R., and is a thirty-third degree Mason. It was in a large measure due to his efforts that the conclave of 1892 was held in Denver; he was the first chairman of the triennial committee and afterward first vice-chairman, and took an active part in the work that made the conclave such a memorable triumph for this city. Since 1880 he has attended all the conclaves of Knights. He is past commander of the Loyal Legion and has been an aide on the department staff of the Grand Army of the Republic. For years he has been vice-president of the Bar Association of Denver, and he is a member of the Gilpin County and State Pioneer Associations.

Politically Colonel Orahoad is a silver Republican. For eight years he was city treasurer of Blackhawk. With other citizens he succeeded in having the postoffice established there and in 1862 was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, holding the office until 1871. For some years he was city attorney of Central City, resigning on his removal. The only position he has accepted in Denver was that of director of school district No. 1, in which office he did all within his power for the advancement of the schools. He took an active interest in the building of the Colorado Central from Blackhawk to Central City, and later was the attorney for that road, now a part of the Union Pacific. His firm are now the attorneys for the latter railroad. Personally he is a man of many winning traits, liberal, large-hearted, enterprising and approachable, and he has won a deserved position of prominence among the people of the state.

His descendants were among the patriotic men who fought for the liberty of our country. Lieut. Moses Little, of New Hampshire (born 1742, died 1813), served as first lieutenant under Capt. Samuel Richards, in Col. John Stark's regiment, and he and his son, George (our subject's grandfather), took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He marched from New Hampshire with Col. Jacob Gates' regiment and joined the Continental army in Rhode Island in August, 1778. George Little (born 1762, died 1850) was a private in Capt. John Duncan's company, commanded by Col. Moses Kelly, and with his command started for Ticonderoga on receiving the alarm July 1, 1777, marching as far as Washington and Charlestown, when he was ordered back. As a member of the company of Capt. James Arkens, in a regiment commanded by Colonel Kelly, he marched from New Hampshire to Rhode Island in August, 1778, and joined the Continental army.

The subject of this review was born in Grafton, N. H., May 12, 1829, a son of John and Betsey (Jackman) Little. He was seven years of age when he accompanied the family to Nashua, near which place his father carried on a hotel until his death in 1854. R. S. Little received his education in the Norwich University, graduating there in 1850. He was a classmate of Gen. G. M. Dodge, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral George Dewey was also a graduate of this school. He proved himself especially gifted in mathematics. His expenses in college he partly paid by means of his musical skill, for he was a skilled violinist. He graduated at the age of twenty-one. Afterward he assisted in the survey of the first railroad from Danforth Corners to Milford, N. H., under General Stark. In 1851 he started west via Ogdensburg, from which place he traveled by stage to Watertown and then pursued his way to Rome, from there by rail to Buffalo, then took a boat for Detroit, and sailed up the lake until stopped by a blockade of ice. He finally reached Detroit, from which place he traveled by steam-cars to Michigan City, making six or eight miles an hour over the strap rails. From Michigan City he went by boat to Racine, Wis., thence by stage seventy miles into the interior of the state, stopping for a time in Janesville. From that city to Chicago he ran the levels for the first railroad survey on the line now belonging to the Chicago & North-western Railroad. The company for

HON. R. S. LITTLE. In the history of Arapahoe County considerable mention deservedly belongs to the founder of the beautiful suburban village of Littleton. The Little family was founded in America in 1640 by George Little, who came from Unicorn street, near London bridge, in London, and settled in Newbury, Mass.

whom he worked failed, owing him \$500. He then shouldered his pack and walked to Eagle, Wis., where he found employment on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, making the preliminary survey from Madison to the Wisconsin River, and having charge of the construction of the road west of Whitewater. Afterward he surveyed a line from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac.

In 1853 Mr. Little located, constructed and operated a road from Milwaukee to Columbus, Wis., as assistant to E. H. Broadhead. September 24, 1854, he married Angeline, a daughter of John Harwood, of Nashua, N. H., and afterward settled in Watertown, where he did much toward the development of the city. In 1858 he laid the track from Fond du Lac to Oshkosh. In 1860 he came to Colorado, where he engaged in the construction of the capital hydraulic ditch from the present site of Littleton to Denver. Under the claim law he took up one hundred and sixty acres, to which he afterward added a homestead of one hundred and twenty acres. When the railroad lands came into the market he purchased a section and engaged in ranching, gardening and dairying.

Mrs. Little had been greatly troubled with asthma, and as soon as Mr. Little found this climate beneficial for that disease, he sent for her. He met her in Chicago in 1862 and brought her across the plains with a mule-team, spending two months on the way. The air of these high altitudes at once relieved her, and she has had no recurrence of the trouble, except when visiting the east. She lived six months in Littleton before she saw a white woman. She has been one of the prominent women in all enterprises that would tend to benefit the town and its people. Her charity is proverbial and her love for humanity is beautiful as it is rare. She is the mother of Lucius H. Little.

In 1867 Mr. Little, in company with others, erected the Rough and Ready flour mills in Littleton, which were destroyed by fire in 1872, with a loss of about \$45,000, including the stock on hand. They at once erected another mill on the same site. In 1873 he was elected to the territorial legislature, receiving three thousand votes out of three thousand and one hundred votes cast in the county. He was the Republican nominee, but was endorsed by the other parties. While a member of the house, he introduced a bill provid-

ing for a general system of irrigation for Colorado, making the land owners under it stockholders and assessing the land thus benefited pro rata. However, owing to a variety of causes, the bill failed to pass. In 1874 the mill again burned down with a heavier loss than before; they at once erected the present stone mill, which is fireproof throughout, with five sets of burrs, and a capacity for three hundred sacks per day. The storehouse has a capacity of twenty thousand bushels. From the time of the building of the mill the flour steadily grew in reputation, and is now famous throughout the entire country as the best brand in the market.

A number of people having already settled here, in 1875 Mr. Little platted the village of Littleton, which has since become one of the most attractive towns in the state, its churches, public schools and public improvements of all kinds, making it a desirable home for a family. In 1871 Mr. Little donated the ground on which he built St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He has also donated the sites of the present Presbyterian Church, the school house, four lots to build the first store, and also lots for other public enterprises. He has been the leading spirit in the village since its inception, and with commendable energy has furthered every measure for the benefit of the people and the advancement of local interests.

LUMAN M. GIFFIN, M. D. The medical department of the University of Colorado, or, as it is more frequently called, the Colorado School of Medicine, of which Dr. Giffin is dean, was opened in September, 1883. The faculty for 1883-84 consisted of seven members, but was increased from year to year until it numbered twenty-two professors, besides lecturers and assistants. Soon after the opening of the school a hospital was established on the grounds and a clinic was maintained. The course of study covered three years until 1895, since which time there has been a four-year course only. In September, 1892, arrangements were made to conduct the last two years of the course in Denver until such time as sufficient hospital advantages might be secured in Boulder, and since then the plan has been to have the work of the first year in the university, the other part of the course being pursued in Denver. By a recent

decision of the supreme court, however, all regular instruction must be retained at the university until the constitutional right to continue the former arrangement may be obtained. A building has recently been erected to give more room for the medical school, and every modern equipment is being furnished that will assist in the work of clinic and laboratories.

The faculty of the School of Medicine consists of the following: James H. Baker, LL. D., president; Luman M. Giffin, M. D., dean and professor of anatomy and physical diagnosis; Charles Skeele Palmer, Ph. D., professor of chemistry; John Gardiner, B. Sc., professor of histology and bacteriology; A. Stewart Lobinginer, M. D., professor of surgical pathology; Emley B. Queal, M. D., professor of physiology; Horace O. Dodge, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; E. H. Robertson, Ph. M., M. D., professor of pathology; John H. Parsons, D. D. S., professor of operative and prosthetic dental technics; Charles Fisher Andrew, M. D., lecturer on hygiene; George O'Brien, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy; and Mary Alice Lake, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.

Dr. Giffin was born in Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., October 30, 1850, the son of Horace and Roxalana (Wright) Giffin, natives of Vermont. His father, who was of Irish descent, was a member of a family that settled on the original site of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and from there removed to northern New York. He came from Vermont to Heuvelton, where he engaged in the mercantile business until his death at thirty-seven years. His wife, who was the daughter of a miller, was of English descent, her family name being originally Wreut. She was twice married, by her first union having two sons and a daughter. After her first husband's death she became the wife of Israel Rowland, by whom she had four children. She died in Colorado at sixty-five years of age, and all her children are in the west except a daughter of her first marriage.

At the age of nine years our subject accompanied his mother to Morristown, St. Lawrence County, where he attended a district school. Afterward he was a student in Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vt. He took one course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Vermont, after which he took two

courses in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in February, 1875, with the degree of M. D. He practiced in Rossie, St. Lawrence County, until March, 1881, when he came to Boulder. Soon after the organization of the medical department of the state university he became connected with it as professor of anatomy and physiology, which chair he held until 1897, and was then made professor of anatomy and physical diagnosis and dean of the department.

At one time Dr. Giffin was president of the Boulder County Medical Association. He is a member of the State and American Medical Associations, is examining physician for different insurance companies, and local surgeon for the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf and Colorado Northwestern Railroads. Fraternally he is connected with Boulder Lodge No. 45. When the United States Pension Examining Board was organized in 1894 in Boulder County he was chosen secretary of the board and served in that capacity for some time.

In Rossie, N. Y., in 1875, Dr. Giffin married Miss Lillie J. Forester, who was born there and died in Colorado in 1887. Two sons were born of the union: Horace, who was educated in the high school of Boulder and is now with a book firm in this city; and Clay, who is a member of the high school class of 1902. Dr. Giffin was married a second time in Denver, his wife being Miss Fannie Lake, who was born in Lake Forest, Ill. Three children were born of this union: Ruth, Alice, and Louise, who died at three years of age.

WILLIAM P. DANIELS, president and manager of the Big Five, was the founder of the town of Frances, where he resides. He is of remote Scotch descent, but the first representatives of the family in America came here from England. His father, William F. Daniels, was born near Hamilton, Canada, and in boyhood accompanied the family to Wayne Junction, Mich., but a short time afterward he settled near Rockton, Winnebago County, Ill., of which, as also of Forrester, Ogle County, he was a pioneer. In 1856 he moved to Iowa, becoming an early settler of Howard, where he followed the millwright's trade and the milling business. For some years after 1865 he carried on a mercantile business in Howard County. During the Civil

war he volunteered in the Union service, but was rejected, and so was compelled to remain at home, while five of his brothers were accepted for service. In 1884 he removed to Louisiana, where his death occurred in 1893, when he was seventy years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary G. Preston, was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., and is now living in Louisiana. Her father, Richard G. Preston, was born in Scotland and accompanied his parents to America, settling in New York.

Of the family of nine children five attained mature years and four are now living, William P. being the oldest of these. He was born near Rockton, Winnebago County, Ill., June 16, 1851, and was a child of five years at the time the family removed to Howard County. At the age of fifteen he left home and began working on what is now the St. Paul (then the McGregor Western) Railroad, the first through line to St. Paul. In 1872 he began as conductor with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with which he remained for two years, and then for twelve years he was with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad as conductor. In 1873 he became a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and five years later was elected its grand secretary and treasurer, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids. This position he held for seventeen years, having in 1886 retired from the railroad in order to devote his entire attention to the secretary and treasurer's office. At the time he became secretary there were about six hundred members and when he left the order had twenty-five thousand members in the United States, Canada and Mexico. In 1895 he resigned the position and came to Colorado, accepting the position as president and general manager of the Dew-drop Company, that was organized in 1893-94.

Since becoming president of the Dew-drop Company, Mr. Daniels has been instrumental in the organization of four other companies, viz.: the Dew-drop Mill Company; the Adit Mining Company, the Adit Tunnel Company and the Ni Wot Mining Company. The original name of the company was the Orphan Boy Extension Mining and Milling Company, which in 1896 was changed to the Dew-drop Mining Company. The Ni Wot Mining Company, with the mines, mill and manager's office, is located at Frances,

a town that he named after his youngest daughter. A tunnel has been excavated which will, when completed, be six thousand feet in length and which extends under Bald Mountain. There is also a branch tunnel of twenty-four hundred feet, to cut the celebrated Ni Wot lode. The company has among its members a large number of railroad men, whose long acquaintance with Mr. Daniels has given them abundant reason to rely in his judgment.

Politically Mr. Daniels is a Democrat. While in Cedar Rapids he served as mayor of the city for two terms. He was made a Mason in Lime Spring, Iowa, and is now identified with the lodge, chapter, commandery, consistory and temple at Cedar Rapids, having attained the thirty-second degree. In Washburn, Iowa, he married Miss Julia C. Close, who was born in that state, daughter of Cicero Close, a pioneer of Washburn. They have two daughters, Mary C. and Frances W.

HON. JAMES MOYNAHAN, mayor of Alma, Park County, is the owner of large mining interests, the most of which are in Park County. Among the mines in which he is especially interested may be mentioned the Orphan Boy, two and a-half miles from Alma, which was discovered in 1861 and has since been successfully operated. By consolidating the entire slope of the hill and running a tunnel fourteen hundred feet into the mountain, he not only proved that such a plan was feasible, but profited by it materially himself. He is now the president and general manager of the company operating the mine. Recently he became connected with the newly organized Gold Drift Mining Company of Park County, operating near Alma, and he is now its president and general manager. Among the other mines in which he has been interested is the Falkland. In addition to his mining interests, he is engaged in the ranch business in South Park, in Park County.

Of Republican belief, Mr. Moynahan has been prominent in politics. From 1870 to 1873 he was commissioner of Park County, being chairman of the board for one year. In 1876 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, and the length of his term being decided by lot, he drew the short term, being a member of the first general assembly, which was in session for more

than five months. In 1882 he was chosen to represent Park and Fremont Counties in the state senate and served in the fourth and fifth general assemblies, a term of four years. For two years he was president pro tem of the senate and during this time, by virtue of the state law, when both the governor and lieutenant-governor were out of the state, he was acting governor, but there being no special business to be brought up, he was not in active service as the chief executive. Many times he has served as mayor of Alma. He was elected in 1896, re-elected the following year, and in 1898 was nominated and elected without any opposition. He assisted in the incorporation of Alma, was a member of its first board of trustees, and laid out a part of the town. Since the fall of 1884 his family have resided in Denver, where he owns a residence at No. 6 Broadway. In addition to this, he owns some vacant property in the city.

In Greenfield, Wayne County, Mich., Mr. Moynahan was born June 7, 1842, the son of James and Catherine (Hart) Moynahan, both natives of Ireland. His grandfather, Matthew Moynahan, settled in Canada at Maidstone Cross, near Windsor, and there engaged in farming until his death. James Moynahan located in Wayne County, Mich., where he carried on a farm and followed the blacksmith's trade. He was with the Michigan men in the Toledo war. He died at the age of forty-eight. His wife also died in Michigan, her age being sixty-two. They had three sons and two daughters who attained maturity, and one son and two daughters are now living, the latter being Mrs. Parks, of Leadville, and Mrs. Clinton, of Michigan. Two sons are deceased, Matthew having died in Breckenridge and John in Georgetown, Colo.

After the death of his father, which occurred in December, 1858, our subject went to the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he worked in copper mines. Later he was in the lower peninsula. At the first call for troops during the Civil war he volunteered in the Fifth Michigan Infantry, but the quota being filled, the regiment was not called into service at that time. In 1862 he entered Company C, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, and enlisted as a private at Copper Harbor, thence going to Kentucky and joining the Ninth Corps under General Burnside, in the Department of the Ohio. He took part in the

siege of Vicksburg and later was at Jackson, going from there back to Kentucky, then to East Tennessee and taking part in the siege of Knoxville. In the spring of 1864 the corps was reorganized at Annapolis, Md., and was incorporated with the Army of the Potomac, taking part in all the engagements in the Wilderness. At Spottsylvania, while acting as second lieutenant, May 12, 1864, he was wounded by a minie-ball that lodged in the right breast and remained there for eleven months before it was removed. When he was wounded he was taken to Fredericksburg and for four days lay on a blanket, without medical attention, during which time the wound became so swollen that the surgeon could not probe for the bullet. He was moved to Washington, sent from there to Philadelphia, and finally, though the bullet was still in his breast and the wound still open, he requested to be returned to his regiment, which was done. He was commissioned first lieutenant in February, 1865. While participating in the assault on Fort Mahone at Petersburg April 2, 1865, in command of his company, before daybreak he was shot in the left forearm by a minie-ball, which would have entered the left side had it not been for his silver watch and a memorandum book in his overcoat pocket. Previous to this the fort had been taken and with it three pieces of artillery, and his company, which carried the colors, had planted the stars and stripes on the fort, so that he was permitted to participate in the victory before incapacitated for further service. On his way from the field he met General Potter, whom he notified of the victory, news that naturally rejoiced the general's heart. He went to the hospital at City Point, where he had his arm dressed; the old bullet in his breast, which was lodged against the shoulder blade, was operated for and removed at that time, April 12, 1865. He participated in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out as captain of Company G, July 26, 1865, at Washington, and a few days later was honorably discharged at Detroit. During the period of service his regiment crossed the Rapidan, May 5, 1864, with eleven hundred men and forty-three commissioned officers, and after the blowing up of mine fort at Petersburg in July, three commissioned officers and sixty-three men reported for duty. The regiment stands eleventh in regard to proportionate loss, according to the

statistics by Fox, and first in percentage of loss of the regiments that entered the service in 1862.

After his retirement from the army, Captain Moynahan studied in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Detroit. In April, 1866, he graduated from the college and shortly afterward came to Colorado, where for two years he superintended a mine in Park County, then turned his attention to merchandising. In 1874 he started a store at Alma, of which place he has since been the most prominent business man. His name is so well known throughout the state that both in 1884 and 1886 he was prominently mentioned for governor of the state. He is a member of the Abe Lincoln Post, G. A. R., in Denver, of which he is past commander. In the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion he holds membership.

In Greenfield, Mich., our subject married Mary Monaghan, who was born in Ireland, a daughter of Peter Monaghan, who came to America and settled in the upper peninsula of Michigan, there engaged in mining. The four children born of the union are: Alice, Ambrose Edwin, James W. and Clarissa.

DAVID GRIFFITHS, state inspector of coal mines, was appointed to this position by Governor McIntire February 18, 1895, for a term of four years. The coal industry in Colorado is yet in its infancy and only the croppings have been mined, the vast wealth in coal that lies underneath the surface of the earth having never been touched. This statement will give an idea of the immense veins that wait to be freed from their prison beds within the earth. While the output is so very small in comparison with the actual amount here, yet it is sufficient to provide the entire state with coal for its railroads, manufacturing industries, public buildings and private residences, and besides this, large shipments of coal and coke are made to other states. The manifold duties connected with the development of the industry require the entire time of the state inspector and an assistant.

The family of which Mr. Griffiths is a member has long been known in Carmarthaenshire, Wales. His grandfather, John, who was born there, made it his home throughout life, tilling one of its farms. William, father of David, was born in that shire, but after his marriage to Ann Evans

he removed to Glamorganshire, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1888, at the age of sixty-one. His wife passed away in 1878, at the age of fifty-one years. She was a daughter of Hugh Evans, who was a weaver and manufacturer of woolen goods.

Of four children, three being daughters and still in Glamorgan, the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He was born at Glynneath, Vale of Neath, Glamorganshire, February 1, 1856, and in early childhood was a pupil in the British schools. Before he was ten years of age he became a helper in a coal mine near Resolven, and while there learned to dig coal, in which work he began before he was sixteen, meantime becoming fire boss in a mine in the Neath district. In 1882 he took passage at Liverpool for America, and after landing in New York proceeded at once to Colorado, where he arrived in May. He engaged in mining in Erie district until February, 1883, when he went to Como, Park County, Colo., and continued mining. March, 1884, found him in Crested Butte, where he was fire boss for the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, and this company in 1885 sent him to take the position of fire boss at the Walsenburg mines. In May, 1886, he resigned the position and visited his old home in Wales, spending six months in renewing associations with the comrades and scenes of his youth. While in Wales he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Reese and Elizabeth Howells.

On his return to America Mr. Griffiths resumed his former place as fire boss in the Walsenburg mines, and was later promoted by the company to be pit boss at the Robinson mines. Resigning in June, 1889, he went to Sopris, Las Animas County, where he took the position of fire boss with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, but this he resigned in October, 1890, in order to accept a position as mine foreman with the Trinidad Fuel Company at Chicoso, Colo. During his time with them he had entire charge of the group of mines, with three openings. In 1894 he resigned and took full charge of the Oak Creek mines at Williamsburg for the United Coal Company, being superintendent and mine foreman for the company until he accepted his present position of state inspector. During the administration of Governor Waite he was one of seven who took the competitive examination for

state inspector, and of the seven four passed the minimum, which was sixty per cent; of these he received the highest grade, his being ninety-nine and a fraction per cent, while the others received respectively sixty-six and eight-tenths per cent, sixty-two and sixty-one and a fraction. The appointee was the one who had sixty-two per cent. He was again examined at the regular time in 1895, this time receiving ninety-nine and a fraction, while not one of the three other competitors received ninety per cent, which was the minimum. February 18, 1895, he was appointed state inspector for a term of four years. For three years he studied in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton and graduated from that institution in the mining course, receiving his diploma September 11, 1897. In the final examination his standing was ninety-eight and seven-tenths per cent, which was remarkably high.

Since his appointment as state inspector Mr. Griffiths and his wife have made their home in Denver. They have five children: William, Martha A., Elizabeth, Catherine Jane and Blossom. In national politics Mr. Griffiths is a silver Republican. He was made a Mason at Crested Butte and is still a member of Lodge No. 38 at that place. He is also a member of Unity Lodge No. 70, I. O. O. F., at Walsenburg.

LEWIS CHENEY. Few men who have been citizens of Boulder at any period of its history became so well known as Mr. Cheney, and still fewer gained a wider personal popularity or warmer friendships. For years before his death he was president of four banking institutions, for which responsible work his superior mental qualities abundantly qualified him. He accumulated an ample fortune through the steady prosecution of business enterprises, not by any lucky turn of fortune's wheel, or the fortunate issue of speculative schemes.

Born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 4, 1830, Mr. Cheney was reared on a farm. When a boy he removed to Stephenson County, Ill., settling on a farm near Lena. At the age of twenty he journeyed over the plains with an ox-team to California, where he engaged in mining, freighting and stock dealing, which yielded him a handsome revenue. In 1854 he returned overland to Illinois, and engaged in the mercantile business

in Lena until 1866, when he sold out and started for Montana. On the 20th of May he met his brother in Nebraska City and together they bought four hundred cattle and freight teams, which they loaded, and started up the Platte. At Fort Larimer they were informed by officers that they would have no trouble in passing over the Bozeman route. After they had traveled some distance they were attacked by Sioux and Cheyennes at Dry Fork and Wind River. His brother was shot and killed, and he narrowly escaped the same fate. He spent the winter at the head of the Missouri River and sold out in the spring of 1867, returning to Illinois in July, accompanied by his brother's family.

After selling his property in Lena, Mr. Cheney removed to Holden, Mo., and in partnership with I. M. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Cheney, opened a bank July 1, 1868. In 1871 the Bank of Holden was organized, with himself as president. In 1874 he assisted in organizing the Bates County National Bank, in Butler, Mo., and was made its president. Three years later, in 1877, he organized the First National Bank of Boulder, of which he was president until his death. He also organized the First National Bank of Gunnison and was its president during the remaining years of his life. Through his business and financial ability and sound judgment in investments, he became one of the wealthiest men in Boulder.

In 1855 Mr. Cheney married Margaret Blair, who died in 1867. His second marriage took place in Holden in 1871, and united him with Sarah A. Milner, who was born near Connorsville, Fayette County, Ind. One of her earliest recollections is of leading by the hand her great-grandfather, Amos Milner, who was a native of Kentucky, a soldier in the Revolution, and was nearly blind at the time of his death, when little less than one hundred years old. His son John moved from Ohio to Indiana and died there; the latter's son, Amos, was born in Ohio, settled in Fayette County, Ind., and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred when his daughter was ten years of age. His wife, Rosanna, was a daughter of John Boyd, a farmer in Indiana; she died when her daughter, Sarah A., was eight years old. Of her five daughters and three sons one daughter and two sons are living. John, an attorney, died in Indiana; William I. and Amos



GEN. BYRON L. CARR.

O. reside in Boulder, the latter being a veteran of the Civil war. Three of the sisters died in Indiana and one in Missouri. When a girl Mrs. Cheney lived with her grandparents, Milner, in Indiana, but she was married in Holden, Mo. Since fifteen years of age she has been a member of the Christian Church. She owns and occupies a beautiful residence at No. 1205 Bluff street, where, surrounded by every comfort which ample means can provide, she may reasonably hope to spend her declining days. She is a lady of gentle character, kind to the deserving poor, as was her husband, and generous to all in need. In her family there are three children: Oliver I., who is engaged in mining at Somerville; Charles H., who is bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Boulder; and Lynette, a graduate of the Christian College at Columbia, Mo.

The life of Mr. Cheney closed March 31, 1885. He was a member of the Christian Church and an active participant in its enterprises. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason. He was interested in everything that would promote the well-being of the city, and was ever willing to sacrifice private interests for the public welfare. Although deeply engrossed in his banking enterprises, yet he was interested in every good work, ever public-spirited and efficient, and believing as he did that there is but one thing that will make a state great, an educated Christian citizenship, all along the pathway of his busy life he was the friend of the church, the school and collegiate education. As a progressive citizen, an able banker, a consistent Christian and a kind friend, he is remembered by all who knew him.

GEN. BYRON L. CARR. There are among the citizens of Colorado many men of unusual breadth of mind and brilliancy of intellect, men who would be valuable acquisitions to the citizenship of any state, and to whose mental acumen and excellent business judgment much of the progress made by this state during the past two decades may be attributed. Such a man is the subject of this sketch, who has been honored by the people of the state with election to the office of attorney-general. Since coming to Colorado in 1871 he has held many responsible positions, both under the territorial and the state government, and the highest interests of the com-

monwealth have been visibly enhanced by his sagacity and practical judgment.

The Carr family has been represented in America since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. The ship carpenter of the "Mayflower," 1620, was George Carr, who settled at Plymouth, but later removed to Salisbury, Mass., where generations of his descendants lived and died. The town was situated on an island in the Merrimack River, and under the name of Carr's Island, by which it was commonly known, was granted to George Carr in 1625. Some of the family were in the colonial wars, and two, one of whom was named James, took part in the enterprise against Quebec. Capt. Daniel Carr was born in Salisbury in 1710, and attained the age of one hundred years. His son, Deacon John Carr, was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1774, and when a young man removed to Grafton County, N. H., where he engaged in farming. For a long time he served as deacon in the Congregational Church.

Next in line of descent was General Carr's father, Capt. John Carr, who was born in Grafton County, served as captain of a company of New Hampshire militia, and for years was a contractor and builder of bridges and churches. He made his home in Haverhill until his death, which occurred at sixty-four years. His wife was Susan Ryder, a native of New Hampshire, and the daughter of Seth Ryder, who was born in Newburyport, Mass. The latter, who was the son of a sea captain, married Mary Hibbard, whose father, Thomas, was an officer in the Revolution, having served as clerk of a company of militia in 1775-76, sergeant on guard and scout duty in 1777, and captain of a company from May, 1779, to 1781, being continuously in the service from 1775 to 1781. He was of English descent. Mrs. Susan Carr died in 1889, at seventy-five years; she was the mother of seven children, four of whom attained maturity, Byron L. being the youngest child and the only son now living.

In his native town of Haverhill, N. H., and in the Newbury (Vt.) Academy General Carr received his education. While a student in the academy, April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Second New Hampshire Infantry, serving for three months. In 1862 he enlisted in the First New Hampshire Cavalry, Company M, and re-enlisted

in 1864, serving until June, 1865, when he was discharged as acting sergeant-major of the First Cavalry. With the Army of the Potomac he took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Shenandoah campaigns, battles of Antietam and Cold Harbor; the campaign around Richmond and Petersburg, and the battle of Appomattox. At Fisher Hill, in September, 1864, he was four times wounded and lost his left thumb. At Appomattox, the day before Lee surrendered, he was wounded in the right arm, which was so seriously injured as to make amputation necessary. He remained in the hospital from April 8, 1865, to the following July, when he was able to leave. At Middleburg, Va., June 17, 1863, he was captured by Stuart's cavalry and sent to Libby prison, thence to Belle Island, remaining as prisoner until October, when he was exchanged. While in prison he suffered all the privations and hardships incident to life as a prisoner of war.

On his return from the war he completed his academic course in Vermont, and then, in 1867, went to Waukegan, Ill., where he was principal of the high school. In 1868, by appointment, he was made county superintendent of schools, to which office he was elected in 1869 for four years. While in that position he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Resigning his office in 1871 he came to Colorado in April of that year and located at Longmont, where he taught for a year and also practiced law. In 1873-74 he was attorney of the first judicial district of Colorado, including Gilpin, Clear Creek, Boulder, Jefferson and Larimer Counties. In 1875 he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention of Colorado, and in the convention of 1875-76 he was chairman of the committee on military affairs and drew up the military article. He also served as a member of the committees on education, mines and mining, agriculture, and revision and adjustment. The convention was composed of thirty-nine men, who stood among the brainiest and most influential in the state. In the convention March 14, 1876, the constitution was adopted, and President Grant issued his proclamation admitting the state on the 1st of August. On the 1st of July it was submitted to the people for ratification, and by them was adopted.

On the Republican ticket, in 1894, Mr. Carr was nominated for the office of attorney-general and was elected, taking his seat in January, 1895. The following year he was re-elected on a fusion ticket of silver Republicans and Democrats. In addition to discharging the duties of his office, he is interested in farm lands in Boulder County, and in real estate elsewhere. He is a member of the Masonic lodge in Longmont, and has been past grand master of Colorado; Longmont Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., in which he is past high priest; Long's Peak Commandery No. 12, K. T., in which he is past eminent commander and past grand commander of the state, holding the latter position at the time of the conclave in Denver in 1892; when he gave the address of welcome; also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the Grand Army he is quite active. He aided in organizing McPherson Post No. 6 of Longmont, of which he is past commander, and in 1884 was department commander of Colorado. The most of the national conventions of the army he has attended. He is a member of the national executive council of administration in the Grand Army.

In Chicago General Carr married Miss Mary L. Pease, who was born in Maine, the daughter of Eliphalet Pease, who was a native of Maine and died in Colorado. They have two children, Jerome B., a student in the Denver high school; and Susie, wife of Capt. L. P. McGuire, of Denver, who is private secretary to his father-in-law. Mrs. Carr is grand worthy matron of the Order of Eastern Star of Colorado. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps No. 32 at Longmont; is past department president of the state corps, and in 1895 held office as national inspector.

M F. LEECH. The record of the life of Mr. Leech for some years past has been the history of the Inter Mountain Railway, or, as it is now known under the more recent laws of incorporation, the Colorado Northwestern Railway. The road extends from Boulder west and north to Ward, passing through Crissman, Salina, Copper Rock, Sunset, Sunnyside and Dewdrop. The charter, under the laws of Colorado, shows a capital stock of \$500,000 and bears date of 1897. The contract was let August 1, 1897, and the road was completed to Sunset February

28, 1898, the first train running on that day. By the latter part of May, 1898, the line was extended to Ward, twenty-six and one-half miles from Boulder. A branch, running from Gold Hill Junction to Eldora, will be completed in the fall of 1899, and will be eighteen miles in length. The undertaking has been one of great responsibility and represents an immense amount of labor, much of which has been accomplished by Mr. Leech, who is a director. The officers are: E. C. Thompson, of Meadville, Pa., president; Col. C. W. Mackey, of Franklin, Pa., vice-president and secretary; Thomas R. Mann, of Lockhaven, Pa., treasurer; J. T. Blair, of Greenville, Pa., general manager; and T. S. Waltemeyer, of Omaha, who is a director.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tionesta, Forest County, Pa., November 24, 1850. His father, D. E., was born in Leechburg, Armstrong County, Pa., his grandfather, John, in Mercer County, and his great-grandfather, John, Sr., in York County. The last-named, who was a farmer, served as government surveyor and civil engineer in Pennsylvania and received in payment a large tract of land in Mercer County, upon which he settled and engaged in farm pursuits; he died on that place at the age of ninety-nine years. His father, who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, was a member of a family that belonged to the Society of Friends and came from England to Philadelphia with William Penn.

The grandfather of our subject, together with his brother David, had the contract to build the western end of the Pennsylvania Canal, which they completed from the Allegheny River east over the mountains, it being the greatest feat of engineering that had been accomplished up to that time. They founded the town of Leechburg, now on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and with a present population of twenty thousand people. Both were stockholders in the canal until it was sold by the state. The grandfather died when visiting in Tennessee, aged seventy-two.

Our subject's father, who was a farmer in Forest County, removed from there to Greenville, Mercer County. Prior to that, in 1850, he went via the Panama route to California, where he engaged in mining for two years. On his return east he bought a farm in Greenville, where he continued until the war. He then enlisted as a private in Company I, Second Pennsylvania Cav-

alry, where he served in the Army of the Potomac under General Stoneman until the close of the war, a period of four and one-half years of service. He was slightly wounded in the battle of City Point. For meritorious service he was promoted to be first lieutenant. When the war ended he returned to his farm. In 1873 he removed to Ogallala, Keith County, Neb., where he remained for six years upon a ranch. The year 1879 found him in Boulder, Colo., where he continued to reside until shortly before his death. While on a visit to his ranch in Nebraska, he died, at the age of sixty-four; the remains were brought to Boulder for interment. He was identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and was commander of the post at Ogallala.

Our subject's mother was Elizabeth Hilands, a native of Tionesta, Pa., and now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. She was a daughter of John Hilands, a civil engineer, who resided in Tionesta until his death, when but little less than one hundred years of age. In her family there were four sons and four daughters, namely: M. F.; Mrs. Charlotte Tanner, of Denver; Mrs. Dora Loneragan, of Manitou; Mrs. Carrie Simms, who died at Fort Collins in December, 1897; Elmer E., a cattleman at Big Springs, Neb.; William H., a locomotive engineer running on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad into Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Ida M. Stansfield, of West Australia; and C. D., of Los Angeles, Cal.

When our subject was a boy his father entered the service of the Union, and he, being the oldest of the children, assisted his mother in the management of the farm. In 1865, when his father returned home, he secured work as a newsboy on the Atlantic & Great Western (now the Erie) Railroad, and soon after was given employment in the McHenry House at Meadville, Pa. Later he was fireman on the Atlantic & Great Western road, between Meadville and Kent, and during his leisure hours he learned telegraphy. This latter occupation he followed to some extent. From Pennsylvania he went to join his father, who had moved to Sparta, White County, Tenn., and he secured work as locomotive engineer in the employ of the Nashville & Lebanon Railroad, where he remained for six months, when he was injured in a wreck. Going to Cincinnati, Ohio, he was for a time employed in the Western Union Telegraph Company's office. Believing that a change

of climate would benefit his health, in 1871 Mr. Leech came west, making the run along the Union Pacific from North Platte as extra agent and train dispatcher. For a time he engaged in railroading in Wyoming, but he suffered with the ague there, and concluded to "rough it" among the Indians. He went among the Sioux, whose language he learned and among whom he spent the greater part of three years in the western part of Nebraska and Wyoming. When he went to Sherman, Wyo., in the fall of 1871 he was in such poor health that the inhabitants, believing he would not survive the winter, dug a grave for him at once, as it was their custom to prepare graves in the fall, in order that it would not be necessary to dig in the frozen ground in the winter. However, the climate and his outdoor exercise benefited him so much that he soon regained his former strength. From the fact that he is a very reserved man, the Indians called him "Wah see chee yoppa chinchullah," meaning "White man talks little," and one might well add, "and that little is to the point."

In 1875, when the war broke out with the Sioux, Mr. Leech offered his services to the government and became a scout with General Crook. On account of his familiarity with the Sioux, their country and their language, he was a very valuable aide, and guided the army in their scouts and rencontres. During one of these expeditions he was captured three times by three different bands of Sioux and each time talked his way to freedom. Knowing their language, character and habits he succeeded in making them think he was the agent of the government, authorized to secure the number of beef cattle that was needed to feed the families of the Indians on the reservations. It was the custom of the government to send a man out every ten days to get from the Indians the number of cattle needed on the reservations, and he succeeded in convincing the Indians that he was this agent, showing them his sealed orders, which were large and official-looking, to prove the truth of his assertion; while if they had been able to read, the papers would have been his death warrant. He participated in the battle of Rosebud.

After the close of the Sioux war, in the fall of 1875, Mr. Leech went into the employ of the United States government, the Union Pacific Railroad and the Wyoming Cattle Growers' Associa-

tion, to hunt down and exterminate the outlaws, train and stage robbers and cattle thieves who had a strong foothold in Wyoming and western Nebraska during the war, as the government could not pay much attention to them during the Indian troubles. He was placed at the head of a band of men and continued in the service for three years, until he had all exterminated. During this time he had sixty-one of the outlaws either hung or sent to the penitentiary, while others were hung by vigilance committees before he got on their track. Sometimes, he rode after them days and nights in succession and had more than one pitched battle. The outlaws were desperate and when they found he was after them they threatened his life and several times they attempted to assassinate him at his home in Ogallala, Neb. In 1878 he moved his family to Boulder, thinking it would be a safe place for them. Once, in that place, his life was attempted, but he maimed his assailant to prevent further harm. As the outlaws scattered, it took him all over the country and he traveled under assumed names. It was on one of these trips that he met, in Salem, Ind., the lady whom he afterward married. In 1878 he visited Leadville on business, and became interested in mining. He remained with the United States government until July, 1880, when he cleared up the last gang, Dock Middleton's, at Keya Pah Hah. In 1884 he was again called in to the service of the Pacific Express Company, to hunt the perpetrators of the Minnedoka and Albion stage robbery in Idaho. In three weeks he had them arrested, but it took one year to work up the evidence against and convict them.

From 1878 Mr. Leech engaged in mining operations in Leadville until 1880, when he returned to Boulder County and became manager of the mines and mills at Ward and Gold Hill. Later, going to Idaho, he was manager of the Alturas and Poor Man mines and was also interested in mining. In 1893 he returned to Boulder, for the purpose of working up interest in a railroad from Boulder to Ward and other mining camps. He was familiar with the canons and made the original survey himself; and it is of interest to note that the road when completed did not vary fifty feet from his survey. After making the preliminary survey he went east to secure the capital needed for building the road, having already corresponded with Mr. Ames, a capitalist of Boston,

whom he knew personally. On the way east, when at Chester, within one hundred miles of Boston, the train was wrecked, going through a bridge into the river, and fifteen were killed and forty wounded. In the Pullman sleeper there were eleven passengers and he was the only one of the number who escaped death. When he regained consciousness his head was under the water and his body was caught between a pair of trucks, the flanges of the wheels holding and crushing his left hip. He lifted his head out of the water and was fortunately seen by rescuers, who placed a board under his head, to hold it out of the water. Five hours passed before he was taken out, and it was then found that his left hip was crushed, arm broken and his head injured. He was sent to the hospital in Springfield, Mass., where the physicians held out no hope for his recovery; but he slowly regained his strength, though in the hospital for more than one year. During his conscious moments he studied the plans for the Inter Mountain Railway (for he had already given a name to his projected road); and doubtless the same thought filled his mind even in moments of unconsciousness. One day he asked, "Why did the Lord spare my life and make me a cripple," to which his old nurse replied, "God has spared you so that the Inter Mountain Railway can be built and you be the means through the railroad of making thousands of homes prosperous and happy."

A year after he was injured Mr. Leech was able to leave the hospital, though still using crutches. Meantime Mr. Ames had died, so his original plans were necessarily changed. He went to New York City, but was taken worse and was compelled to remain in a hospital for almost another year. In spite of discouragements and long illness, he did not give up his hopes. In 1897 he succeeded in interesting a few parties in the road, among them T. S. Waltemeyer, of Omaha. They incorporated the company and started a survey, when E. C. Thompson and other parties from Pennsylvania became interested and sent out J. T. Blair, the manager of the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, to examine conditions and prospects. After going over the survey, Mr. Blair made a favorable report, and himself resigned his position and took stock in the new enterprise.

In addition to his connection with the railroad,

Mr. Leech is vice-president and general manager of the Midget Mining and Milling Company, which he organized and which is developing the Midget group of mines, containing eight claims. His office is in the Masonic Temple building, on Pearl street, Boulder, and he has a beautiful residence on the corner of Sixth and Arapahoe streets, surrounded by a fine lawn and a fruit orchard. By his marriage to Emma A. Goslen, a native of Indiana, he has six children, namely: Susie, Ralph, Hoyt, Edith, Winniefred and Dorothy. Mrs. Leech is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he is a liberal contributor. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and in politics is a Republican.

PROF. WILLIAM VAN CLEVE CASEY occupies a leading position among the educators of Colorado, and the town of Boulder considers itself particularly fortunate in having so scholarly and efficient a gentleman as superintendent of its public schools. In the fall of 1888 he was honored by being elected county superintendent of schools and served with marked ability in that responsible position until January, 1893, having been re-elected in the meantime, in 1890. He is identified with the State Teachers' Association, the National Educational Association and the Boulder County Teachers' Association. The last-mentioned he was very influential in organizing and has several times been its president. For some time he has delivered lectures on school law before the class in pedagogy in the University of Colorado.

The professor's paternal grandfather, Abraham Casey, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, riding on the old "circuit" in southern Illinois, preaching "without money and without price" on Sundays, and carrying on his farm during the rest of the week, in order to make a livelihood for himself and family. He was a native of Kentucky, was a descendant of one of the respected old families of Virginia, and was one of the pioneers of Jefferson County, Ill., settling there in 1818. His son, Rev. La Fayette Casey, father of the subject of this article, was born in Illinois, and likewise became a Methodist minister. He was a member of the conference of southern Illinois for many years, and during the Civil war was stationed at Alton, Ill. He was captain of

a company in the Black Hawk war and was one of the founders of Jefferson County. Having attained almost the allotted age of man, three-score and ten, he was summoned to his reward, his death occurring at his home in Centralia, Ill. His wife, Eleanor (Herrold) Casey, was a native of Missouri, her birth having taken place upon a farm near Cape Girardeau. She departed this life when in her fifty-fourth year. Of her six children all but two survive. One son, Robert, now of Denver, and interested chiefly in mining enterprises, was formerly quite prominent in educational circles, having been a teacher in Illinois, in Greeley, Colo., and in Boulder.

Prof. W. V. Casey was born in Edwardsville, Ill., February 23, 1860, and after graduating from the Greenville high school in 1877 began his career as a teacher. He taught in southern Illinois until 1883, when he came to Colorado, and became principal in the Louisville school. At the end of two years he succeeded his brother Robert as superintendent of the Boulder school, and later he was placed in charge of the Pine street school. In January, 1893, he finished out the school year (for he had just left the place of county superintendent of schools) for Professor Harding, principal of the Longmont high school. Since that time he has occupied his present position, and under his able management the local schools are steadily advancing toward perfection. When he was first connected with the schools here, there were but two school buildings, the Central and the Pine street, and now, in addition to those there are the fine new Mapleton and Highland, as well as the high school, which has been merged into the preparatory school of the university. In his political views the professor is a Democrat, though he was elected by the Republicans to the superintendency of the county schools in 1888. He was a member of the Odd Fellows' society, being past officer of the same; is also a past officer of the encampment; belongs to the Woodmen of the World; the Fraternal Union, being a charter member of the Boulder Lodge; the Imperial Legion; and Boulder Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. Of the last-mentioned lodge he has twice been master.

The marriage of Professor Casey and Miss Ida Row was solemnized in Denver in 1888. Mrs. Casey was born in Centralia, Ill., being a daughter of S. and Susan (Brown) Row, natives of

Westmoreland County, Pa., and Tennessee, respectively. Her father, who is of German descent, is a veteran of the Civil war and is in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. His wife removed to southern Illinois with her parents in her girlhood. Mrs. Casey is one of six children. She was educated in music in the College of Music of the Illinois Female Seminary of Jacksonville and in the Chicago Musical College. She is gifted as a musician and is a valued member of the Young Ladies' Musical Club of Boulder. Professor Casey and wife have two children, Eleanor and Robert Lafayette.

LT. DURBIN, M. D., surgeon to the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company and one of the successful physicians of Denver, is a descendant of an English family, whose first representatives in America were two brothers. His father, Jesse, who was born in Maryland, was the son of William Durbin, a jeweler in Baltimore. He was educated for the Methodist Episcopal ministry and for a time he preached, both in Maryland and Ohio, but his health broke down and he was obliged to seek a change of occupation. For a time he engaged in banking in Wooster, Ohio, and later had a drug store in Canton. In 1871, believing the change would be beneficial to his health, he came to Colorado, and, settling in Denver, purchased W. S. Cheesman's wholesale and retail drug business on Blake street, where he remained for nine years. He embarked in the surgical and dental business in 1880 and continued in the same until his death, which occurred in 1884, at the age of fifty-six. Since then the business, which is incorporated, has been carried on by his children, under the name of J. Durbin's Surgical and Dental Instrument Company. Until his death he retained his connection with the Northern Ohio Conference. He was instrumental in the founding of the University of Denver and was one of its trustees.

Rev. Jesse Durbin married Lucy Ann Cain, who was born in Winchester, W. Va., a daughter of Levi Cain, of that place. She died in Denver, February 16, 1898. Her five living children reside in Denver. Her oldest son, William R., who was his father's bookkeeper, died in Denver at the age of twenty-five, leaving one son, William R. Durbin, now residing in the state

of Washington. The others are: Mary E., wife of George S. Van Law, who is a member of the real-estate firm of Van Law & Gallup, in Denver; L. T., our subject; Jesse B. and Edward A., who are managers of the business left by their father; and Charles K., who is superintendent of the Denver Consolidated Tramway Company.

In Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, Dr. Durbin was born May 5, 1858. He was educated in the high school of Canton. In 1873 he entered the drug business there, giving attention to the study of pharmacy, but in 1876 joined his father, with whom he continued in business until 1880, the business being at that time disposed of. Next he engaged in general merchandising as a member of the firm of Durbin Brothers at Gold Park, but after eighteen months sold out. He then entered the medical department of the University of Denver, from which he graduated two years later, in 1884, with the degree of M. D. For a few months he was engaged as a physician in the county hospital, but soon began in practice for himself. From 1884 to 1886 he was demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Denver, but resigned in the latter year owing to his removal to Central City. Two years were spent in that city, during which time he was coroner of Gilpin County. From there he removed to Villagrove, Saguache County, in the San Luis Valley, where for four years he was a practicing physician, county coroner and local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, the latter concern having two or three hundred men employed at Orient, eight miles up the mountain. While in Villagrove he became interested in the San Luis hot springs and assisted in organizing a company under the leadership of Chamberlin Brothers. The San Luis Hot Springs Company secured the finest hot springs in that locality and bought a section of land, upon which they built hotels and residences. The enterprise is yet in its incipency, but without doubt the place in time will become a noted health and summer resort, for the water possesses curative properties and the climate is delightful.

Returning to Denver in November, 1891, Dr. Durbin has since engaged in practice, having his office on Fifteenth and Arapahoe streets. He is engaged in general professional practice, and has been surgeon to the Denver Tramway (now the

Denver Consolidated Tramway) Company since his return to the city. He was also appointed on the hospital staff, but pressure of other duties prevented his acceptance. He is a member of the Denver and Arapahoe County and the State Medical Societies, and at one time was president of the alumni of the University of Denver. In 1897 he took a post-graduate course in general surgery at the New York Polyclinic. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to Denver Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. In this city, in November, 1886, he married Miss Ella Avery, who was born in Baraboo, Wis., and in 1871 came to Denver with her father, James B. Avery, a retired capitalist. They have two children, Jessie A. and Helen A. Durbin.

HARRY S. BADGER, president and superintendent of the Alauka Mining and Milling Company at Salina, Boulder County, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1862, the only child of Charles W. and Mary M. C. (Fowler) Badger, natives respectively of Montpelier, Vt., and Portland, Me. His father, who was a son of Charles Badger, a merchant of Montpelier, early gained a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business, in which he engaged for some years in Boston; but in 1870 he removed to California, where for years he operated a mine in Amador County. Returning to Boston in 1894 he died the same year. His wife makes her home with their only child.

The education of our subject was largely acquired in Boston, but was completed in the University of California, from which he graduated in 1884, with the degree of A. B. Afterward, with his father, he became interested in mining and the stock business, and for nine years engaged in dealing in cattle at San Luis Obispo. In 1897 he came to Boulder County, Colo., and was employed as superintendent of the Gold Extracting Mining and Supply Company at Wall street camp. His connection with the Alauka Mining and Milling Company dates from January, 1898, when he organized the company and began remodeling the old Williamson mill. The mill has a capacity of thirty tons, and the removal of the product is facilitated by a siding from the Colorado Northwestern Railroad. The location could not be

surpassed, this district comprising Gold Hill, Sugar Loaf and Sunshine, which are among the best mining districts in the state. A practical mill man of long experience has charge of the mill, and a complete assaying and sampling plant, with every facility for the sampling of ores, is an important adjunct. The ores are purchased on a sliding scale, proportionate to the value of the gold and silver they contain. A specialty is made of handling low-grade ores, averaging from \$6 to \$20 per ton, thus bringing into the market a product from the mines never before handled commercially. Politically Mr. Badger is a believer in Republican principles, but the demands of his business interests are such as to preclude his active participation in public affairs. However, he is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and favors all measures for the benefit of the people and the advancement of the community.

NEIL D. MCKENZIE, one of the most prominent mine operators of Boulder County, is a representative citizen of Boulder and is vice-president and a director of the National State Bank here. He has been extensively interested in mining and agricultural affairs since he came to Colorado some thirty-two years ago, and is a member of the Mining Exchange of Denver. Politically a strong Populist, he was sent as a delegate to the national convention in St. Louis in 1896 which nominated Bryan.

In a family numbering six sons and three daughters, Neil D. McKenzie is the seventh in order of birth. He has lost one brother and one sister, and two of his brothers, Colin and Daniel, are in Colorado, being engaged in mining in the vicinity of Boulder. The father, Prof. Donald McKenzie, was born in the neighborhood of Loch Elch, Scotland. With his father he came to America when a young man and was reared upon a farm in Nova Scotia, which the senior McKenzie carried on as long as he lived. The younger man received a superior education and was engaged in teaching and kindred work during his active years. For a long time he taught in the public schools of Cape Breton, in which place he lived up to the day of his death. He was in his sixty-eighth year when he died, and his wife, who survived him many years, reached

the advanced age of eighty-four. She, too, was a native of Scotland, and bore the maiden name of Catherine McLeod. She accompanied her family to Nova Scotia, and in Cape Breton became acquainted with the man she later married.

N. D. McKenzie was born November 29, 1842, in Cape Breton, and was educated in the public schools of his native island. In 1862 he went to New Brunswick and engaged in the lumber business on the St. John's River. Thence he went to the Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylvania, and for about a year subsequent to the close of the Civil war carried on a lumbering trade in that state. In 1866 he came west, and for about two years was interested in mining near Breckenridge, in Summit County. He then went to Blackhawk, Gilpin County, and there bought and sold claims and finally invested considerably in mines in Boulder County. He improved and placed in a favorable condition a mine at Caribou, known as the Poor Man's Mine, which he operated for twelve or fifteen years alone. He then sold that mine, in which, however, he retained an interest. He was superintendent of the company until 1894, when he withdrew from the concern. Among his possessions is a fine ranch of four hundred and eighty acres. It is situated about two and one-half miles east of Boulder, is improved with fences, good buildings and facilities for irrigation, and is a valuable and model ranch. Since settling permanently in Boulder he has served as a member of the school board here. He belongs to Silver Queen Lodge No. 112, I. O. O. F. A Mason of high standing, he was identified with Blackhawk Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., and is now associated with Columbia Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T., and is a member of the Denver Consistory and El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine.

The pleasant home of Mr. McKenzie is presided over by his estimable wife, formerly Miss Isabelle M. Backus, a native of Milburn, Ill. Her parents, Benjamin and Mary (Griswold) Backus, who were natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, were early settlers in Illinois. The eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Neil Backus, is a member of the Boulder high school, class of '99. The four daughters are Maud, Isabelle, Catherine and Pauline.



James B. Osmond

HON. JAMES B. ORMAN, mayor of Pueblo.

The life record of this gentleman is worthy of careful perusal, for it shows how a young man without capital or influential friends, but solely by the exercise of good judgment, determination and perseverance, has gained a place among the prominent men of Colorado. Mr. Orman was born in Muscatine, Iowa, November 4, 1849. He received his education in the common schools of that state and afterward worked on his father's farm until the spring of 1869, when he came to Denver, Colo. Perceiving that there was a demand for freight animals he determined to enter into the business. With his brother, William A. Orman, he purchased a large number of horses and mules, which they sold with profit during the next two years. In the fall of 1869 the brothers took a contract for work on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, then building between Sheridan and Denver, which contract they filled promptly and satisfactorily.

From that time forward Mr. Orman gained increasing prominence as a railroad contractor and builder, and such was the demand for his services that he was kept constantly busy. He has constructed more miles of railroad than any other man in Colorado. Among the roads which he assisted in building are the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Canadian Pacific, Oregon Pacific, Elk Mountain, Texas, Santa Fe & Northern, and Crystal River Railroads, and he also had the contract for the Colorado & Northwestern Railroad from Boulder to Ward, Colo.

Railroad contracting does not represent the entire field of Mr. Orman's labors and activity. He has identified himself in every way with the development of Colorado, and is a large holder of real estate in Pueblo, Denver, Trinidad and in Huerfano County (where he owns coal lands). In addition to erecting a number of substantial business blocks he built in Pueblo a residence that is among the most elegant in the state. Colorado, and especially the city of Pueblo, owes much of its progress to his enterprise and public spirit. With his associates, in 1879, he commenced to build the Pueblo horse railway, and within the following five years the company constructed ten miles of road. A re-organization was effected in 1890 with a capital stock of \$500,000, and since then the road has been operated by electricity, Mr. Orman having for five years held the position of president of the company.

Among other interests with which he has been

identified may be mentioned the Bessemer Irrigating Ditch Company, which has been an important factor in the development of the agricultural districts of Pueblo County. He is also financially interested in coal properties in Pitkin, Gunnison and Huerfano Counties; and mines in Leadville and Cripple Creek. The fact that he is successfully identified with so many and varied interests, each different from the others, proves him to be a man of energy, keen discernment and excellent judgment in all matters of business. He has the foresight to grasp a business problem in its entirety, not only in its present, but in its future relations. While superintending large interests he also overlooks matters of detail, which, though small in themselves, yet affect the success of the whole. His activity is untiring, while his capacity for details is extraordinary.

Mr. Orman has attained the thirty-second degree in masonry, and is one of the prominent members of the order in Colorado. Politically he is active in the Democratic party. For some time he was a member of the city council of Pueblo. In 1880, and again in 1882, he was elected a representative to the third general assembly. In the session of 1883, when a United States senator was elected, he became the unanimous choice of the Democratic minority for the short term for this position. On joint ballot there were only twenty-two Democratic votes. Not only did he receive these, but at different times he received from two to five Republican votes. On one ballot he received twenty-seven votes, which lacked but three of the number necessary for an election. The Democratic nomination for governor was offered him, both in 1888 and 1890, but was refused on both occasions. In 1892 he was appointed a delegate to the Democratic national convention. In the spring of 1897 he was elected mayor of Pueblo, in which office, as in every position he has filled, the service he has rendered in behalf of the people has been able and constant.

September 27, 1877, Mr. Orman was united in marriage with Nellie, daughter of William P. Martin, of Pueblo. Two children were born of their union: Frederick B., who is a student in Princeton University; and Edna A., who died at two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Orman are members of the Episcopal Church of Pueblo.

For many years Mr. Orman has been a prominent figure in the city of Pueblo, active and esteemed alike in its financial, political and social

circles. In his elegant home, surrounded by all the luxuries of modern life, he and his wife entertain with cordial hospitality the many friends who frequently congregate within its spacious walls.

COLORADO COLLEGE. On a plateau at the base of the Pike's Peak range and commanding a fine view of the mountains and foothills, stands one of the most widely known educational institutions of the west. The history of Colorado College extends back to 1874, when, during the period while Colorado was still a territory, and before any other institution for higher education had been established within its borders, a college was begun upon a broad, Christian foundation in Colorado Springs. The authorized announcement for that year contains the following words:

"It is the purpose of the trustees to build a college in which liberal studies may be pursued under positive Christian influences. . . . The college is under no ecclesiastical or political control. Members of different churches are on its board of trustees. . . . The character which is most desired for this college is that of thorough scholarship and fervent piety, each assisting the other, and neither ever offered as a compensation for the defects of the other."

The events of the first fourteen years of patient labor and self-sacrifice need not be recalled, but those were days when foundations were being laid. The material and intellectual expansion of the present is only an expression in stones and mortar and students' faces of what a few prophetic souls in those hard years prayed and planned for.

The second epoch of the college began with the coming of President Slocum in the fall of 1888. Since that time the growth has been steady and rapid. The one building which then looked so lonesome on the fifty acres of campus has multiplied to eleven, large and small. Where there were no dormitories are now to be seen three, these crowded to their full capacity. Instead of occupying a single room in the one building, the library has a home of its own, a building worthy to be the center of the varied life of the institution. Instead of the stoves and lamps which used to vex teachers and students alike in the one recitation building of a decade ago, a central heating and electric plant furnishes warmth and light to every building on the campus. The ath-

letic life of the college, instead of being compelled to shift for itself without any possibility for scientific training and without any field of its own for sports, now finds its home in the small but well-planned gymnasium, and its playground in the athletic field, by far the finest in the state. The property of the college, instead of aggregating, as it did then, the paltry sum of about \$75,000, now reaches nearly to the million mark, about \$350,000 being in the endowment funds. Its expenses, instead of being in all about \$7,000, have increased to about \$40,000; while the students and faculty which the college has gathered here, spend, besides, thousands of dollars every year through various channels in the community.

The catalogue issued nine years ago has a list of eight members of the faculty. Of these Professor Marden was in the east, busy with the financial work of the institution; Professor Hendrickson was expected to begin work the following fall, being at that time a student in Berlin; Mademoiselle Graf had but just taken up the work in modern languages. President Slocum, Professors Sheldon, Loud and Strieby, and Miss Wickard, had been the working force throughout the year, and there were so few students in the advanced classes that President Slocum had not held a recitation or delivered a lecture during the year. Professor Strieby had all the science work, which is now divided among four hard-worked teachers. The working faculty of five has increased to one of thirty-two, of whom twenty-four are in the college department. A few years ago it was not an easy thing to get men of the best quality and training to take positions in the institution. Now, through most of the year, the applications average three or four every day, and the college could easily secure a number of fully trained men for any position left vacant.

Ten years ago there were about twenty-five students in the college and academy, and not one regular college student. There was almost no college life and almost no college spirit. No one reached the graduating class. But all this has changed. There have been about four hundred students enrolled this year. The classes in some departments number more than sixty. Irregularity in classes is becoming rapidly less, until now it is incidental rather than the rule. The great majority of the students are working for degrees. The graduating classes are steadily growing. Already the company of graduates is becoming an appreciable power in the life of the college.

All this development could not go on without a great increase in the intensity of college spirit within the institution itself. That has grown steadily within the last ten years, but especially during the last two or three years. Class spirit could not exist where there were no classes; now every class has its peculiar individuality, organization and achievements. The college traditions are fast crystallizing under this influence. Athletics—child and parent alike of college enthusiasm—has worked marvels. A few years ago the college stood no chance of success with any other college team in the state; it was repeatedly beaten in every form of sport by younger local teams. This year the college is pre-eminent in baseball, and has the satisfaction of knowing that it has the best football eleven in the state. The institution not only has won its place within the boundaries of this state itself, but has attracted attention from without. The debate last spring with the University of Nebraska was an evidence of the estimation in which it is held by those whose opinion is most worth having.

The development has been most rapid and intense during the year which has just closed. There is no need to do more than enumerate the steps of the progress. The dedication of Ticknor Hall, the installing of the electric plant, the success of the glee club, the opening of the athletic field and the winning of the baseball championship, the debate with the University of Nebraska, the graduation of the largest class in the history of the institution, the net addition of five and of one hundred to the student body, the record of the football team, the preparations for the erection of the Perkins Memorial Hall for the use of the departments of music and art, these are alike the effects, and in their turn the new causes of the steadily intensifying life of the college.

The college is provided with the various departments of a first-class educational center. The department of philosophy, in charge of Dr. Slocum, assisted by Dr. Lancaster, includes work in logic, psychology, comparative religions, history of philosophy and ethics. A number of electives are also offered. Special lectures are given by the president in the four higher branches, and a series of lectures on "Brain Anatomy," "Localization," "The Neuron," "Psychology of Speech," and "Hypnotism" are given by Drs. Eskridge, Freeman and Pershing, of Denver.

The department of geology and biology con-

tains a fine collection of geological, mineralogical and paleontological specimens, as well as twelve compound microscopes, a sledge-microtome, etc.

The department of physics contains four college classes, two pursuing laboratory courses, and a third confining itself to the study of the text. The first Roentgen pictures in the state were taken here.

In the department of chemistry, besides the usual work of study and experiment, much attention has been given to the application of chemistry to the arts.

The department of mathematics and astronomy is thoroughly organized, as are all the other departments.

There are nine courses in the department of history and political science, two of which are strictly historical courses.

The department of English aims at the training of the powers of expression, and the creating of an intelligent interest in English and American literature by familiarity with the best reading matter of the ages.

In the classical and Latin scientific courses, four years of preparatory Latin are required; in the scientific course but two years; full college courses are provided in Latin and Greek.

In German six courses are offered, and in French five courses, while in the Spanish department there are two.

Systematic instruction has been given in voice culture, declamation and oratory.

Two university extension courses were inaugurated in March, 1894. For 1898-99 three courses of six lectures each have been planned.

Classes in drawing and painting work daily in the studio, and exhibitions of studies are given from time to time.

The faculty in the music department is the finest that can be secured, and includes instructors of broad culture and training and wide reputation.

WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, A. B., B. D., LL. D., president of Colorado College, is a descendant of ancestors who were prominently identified with the history of New England in an early period in the history of our country. The Slocum family was founded in Rhode Island in an early day and its members were of the Quaker faith. Later generations removed to Massachusetts, where Dr. Slocum was born. His grandfather, Oliver E. Slocum, was a man of promi-

nence in the western part of the state; he married Miss Polly Mills, daughter of Cephas Mills, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts. During colonial times the Mills family were very influential.

Judge William F. Slocum, the doctor's father, was born in Grafton, Worcester County, Mass., where in early manhood he was an attorney. Removing from there to Boston he engaged in practice in that city and also served as a jurist for some years, being noted, on the bench, as at the bar, for his impartiality of attitude, vigor of mind and breadth of knowledge. Alike in political, professional and religious matters, he was a leader of thought in Massachusetts, and his opinions are still frequently quoted as of recognized authority. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons. In 1896, when seventy-seven years of age, he was killed in a railroad accident. He was a brother-in-law of Hon. D. A. DePew, chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey.

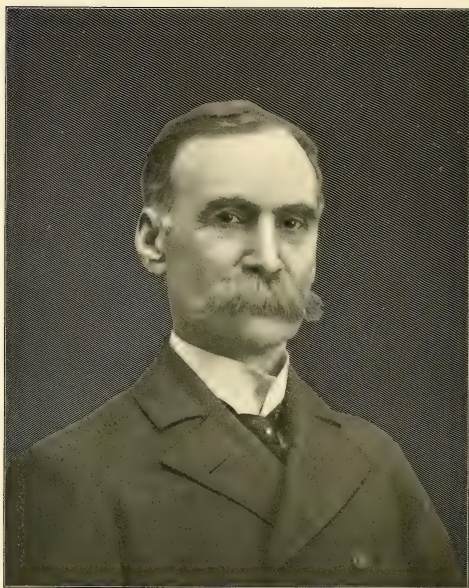
The marriage of Judge Slocum united him with Margaret Tinker, who was born in Tolland, Mass., and whose father, Edward Tinker, was a manufacturer in that town. The founder of the Tinker family in America was John Tinker, of England, who crossed the ocean in the historic "Mayflower." From that time onward the family bore an active part in the development of New England and in the colonial wars and the Revolution its representatives bore all the hardships that fell to the lot of soldiers and patriots. Judge and Mrs. Slocum were the parents of four sons, one of whom, H. O., died at twenty-one years of age. Another, Winfield S., is a leading attorney of Boston and city attorney of Newton, Mass.; while Edward T., also an attorney, is a judge on the bench in western Massachusetts and resides in Pittsfield.

Of the four sons, the third was William Frederick Slocum, the subject of this review. He was educated in Amherst College and soon after his graduation received an appointment that sent him to Europe and gave him excellent advantages for post-graduate work. By an investigation of the political and social issues of Germany, he became familiar with questions of vital importance to the welfare of the age. On his return to the United States he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he continued until graduation, and afterward accepted a pastorate in Amesbury, Mass. The important part that he took in

ameliorating the conditions of existence among the laborers in the factories there was largely the result of his careful study of economics, both in this country and abroad. Later, while acting as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Baltimore, Md., he was intimately identified with the formation of the Charity Organization Society and the Evangelical Alliance. In that city, too, he continued his studies in philosophy and political economy at Johns Hopkins University.

In the year 1888 the trustees of Colorado College offered Dr. Slocum the presidency of the institution. In accepting the position he began his work with the ardor and determination characteristic of him in every enterprise. The finances of the college were at that time in a deplorable condition. There were seven instructors, twenty-eight students in the college and academy, and the annual expense was about \$8,500. The effect of his enthusiasm and excellent judgment soon became apparent. The faculty was enlarged, the courses reorganized, and Cutler Academy was incorporated as an associated preparatory school, in which students are trained, not alone for Colorado College, but for all of the leading institutions of the country. Within the next two years \$100,000 was given for an endowment fund, donated entirely by citizens of Colorado. In 1889 Hagerman Hall was built, the Woman's Educational Society was organized and the erection of Montgomery Hall begun. The following year the Colorado College Scientific Society was founded, and the first number of the college paper, *Colorado College Studies*, issued.

As the college grew in numbers, there became evident the possession of the college spirit, and an esprit de corps among students, so essential to success in any educational institution. In time the college took a prominent place in inter-collegiate athletics, and won the championship in base ball and track athletics. The general financial depression did not affect, disastrously, the attendance, which showed a constant increase. Simultaneously with this growth was an enlargement of equipment and facilities. The gymnasium was built through the efforts of the students; the library building was donated by the late N. P. Coburn, and the observatory by Henry R. Wolcott, of Denver. In 1897 Ticknor Hall was completed, as a second dwelling house for young ladies, and was the gift of a donor who insisted that his name remain unknown, though his gift amounted to \$23,000. Another important



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movement has been the consolidation of Tillotson Academy with Cutler Academy.

Without doubt the most important work accomplished by Dr. Slocum as president was the securing of an endowment fund of \$200,000, rendered possible by the offer of the great educational philanthropist, D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, to present to the college the sum of \$50,000 provided \$150,000 in addition could be raised. The success of this great project is due very largely to the energy and indomitable perseverance of Dr. Slocum, who labored arduously and unceasingly in order to secure the consummation of this end so important to the future of the college. From the summer of 1892, when Dr. Pearsons made his offer, until the dawn of the year 1897, the movement was kept constantly before the public, and finally the last dollar necessary was pledged. Afterward additional gifts were received, which increased the pledges to \$5,000 more than Dr. Pearsons' offer made obligatory. Fully one-half of \$150,000 raised came from the east, mainly from Massachusetts, a state that has always been a friend to education; but the people of Colorado were also liberal, especially when it is remembered that those were years of great depression. Senator Hill started a movement in Denver by subscribing \$5,000, and other citizens seconded his efforts, while the people of Colorado Springs, from first to last, did all within their power to secure what they recognized would make of their college one of the greatest educational centres of the west, and their donations were large, to the point of self-sacrifice.

In the west, as in the east, Dr. Slocum has been a friend to all efforts looking to the elevation of the laboring classes and the systematic relief of the poor. The Organized Charities of Denver was the result of an address by him, and to his influence largely was due the organization of the state board of charities and correction, and the board of pardons. He took part in the legislation concerning the penal and reformatory institutions of Colorado, and, as chairman of the state board of charities, has led in penal and reformatory measures. He continued a member of the state board of pardons until 1896, when he resigned. While he is not a politician, on account of his prominence in public affairs, he was urged by the Republican party of his state, in 1894, to allow his name to be used as candidate for governor, but he declined, preferring to devote himself entirely to his chosen work. Invitations to

accept the presidency of Illinois University at Champaign and Oberlin (Ohio) College were also refused, for a similar reason. He is a member of the State and National Educational Associations, and, for the latter, arranged an important part of the exhibit for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898. The following degrees have been conferred upon him: A. B., by Amherst College in 1874; B. D., Andover Seminary, 1878; LL. D., Amherst College in 1893, and LL. D. by the University of Nebraska in 1894. In addition to his work as president of the college and professor of philosophy, he has been a frequent contributor to the journals of the day and his articles have had a direct and important bearing upon educational, religious and philosophical subjects. He is identified with, and an officer of, the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Colorado branch of the Society of Colonial Wars, president of the Colorado branch of the New England Society, a charter member of the University Club, and a member of the D. K. E., of Amherst.

In Saco, Me., Dr. Slocum married Miss Mary G. Montgomery, who was born in New York state and educated in New England. She is prominent in social circles and state regent of the Colorado Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her father, William Montgomery, was a native of Scotland, and for many years a resident of Maine, where he engaged in the manufacture of cotton. Her mother was a member of the Goodale family, of New England, and an aunt of Prof. G. L. Goodale, botanist at Harvard.

HON. IRVING HOWBERT. The various successful interests with which Mr. Howbert is identified indicate his versatile abilities, and his prominence in business and political affairs is a striking evidence of the confidence and esteem of the people, not only of his own locality, but of the state. Having been a resident of Colorado from his boyhood days, and developing in his early manhood unusual business ability, it was but natural that he should become interested in many of the principal industries of the state. In mining, banking, manufacturing and other enterprises that have aided in building up the state he has been one of the most prominent factors, and with hardly an exception, his business efforts have been successful.

The Howbert family is of German extraction, and has been identified with American history since colonial days. George Howbert was a planter and slave owner in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. His son, Jacob, was born in that valley, removed to Salem, Roanoke County, Va., and engaged in farming. From Virginia he removed to Coshocton County, Ohio, and thence to Bartholomew County, Ind., where he died at an advanced age. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the army, but the war ended before he was called into service.

William, son of Jacob, and father of Irving Howbert, was born in Salem, Roanoke County, Va., and passed his early manhood in that state, Ohio and Indiana. In 1852 he removed to Iowa and entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry. He continued in Iowa until 1860, when he crossed the plains to Colorado, having been assigned to missionary work in the southern part of the then territory. After three years of indefatigable labor, failing health forced him to relinquish his work. He had previously located his family at Colorado City, and there he began the improvement of his property. He died in 1871. His wife, Martha Marshall, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and died in Colorado City in 1863. She was a descendant of a branch of the family to which belonged Chief Justice Marshall. Her father, Robert Marshall, was born in Pennsylvania. The children of William and Martha Howbert were six in number, and all are still living, viz.: Irving; Edgar, who at the present writing is clerk of the district court of El Paso County; F. W., who is United States collector of internal revenue for the district of Colorado and Wyoming; C. W., general manager of the Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company; Irene and Alice, of Colorado Springs.

The subject of this article was born in Columbus, Ind., and received most of his education in the schools of southwestern Iowa. He was fourteen years of age when he accompanied his father to Colorado, making the trip overland with ox-teams via Plattsmouth and the Platte River, and arriving in Denver in June, 1860, after a journey of thirty days. In the fall of the same year he returned to Iowa, but the spring of 1861 found him again on the road west, with his father and family. In 1862 the family settled in Colorado City, where subsequently, for a time, he attended the academy. In August, 1864, he enlisted in

Company G, of the Third Colorado Cavalry, and served with his regiment until the beginning of the year 1865, meantime taking part in the battle of Sand Creek. In 1865 he accompanied the family to Clarinda, Iowa, where for a time he attended high school. On his return to Colorado in 1866 he secured employment at any occupation he could find, and for a year or more followed freighting, herding cattle, farming and clerking at different times. In 1869 he was elected clerk of El Paso County and served by re-election for five consecutive terms, four of which times he was elected without opposition. Refusing a re-election, he resigned on election day of 1879, in order to give his entire attention to the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, to which he had been elected in 1878. Two years later he was made president of the institution, in which capacity he served with the greatest efficiency for ten years, when he resigned on account of injury to his health, caused by close confinement to business. Since then he has held the office of vice-president, and still takes an active part in the management of the bank. When he became connected with the bank as cashier in January, 1878, it was in a failing condition, but within two years, through his good management, the institution was placed in excellent financial shape, and it has continued to grow from that date until it is now one of the strongest banks in the state.

At the inception of the Colorado Midland Railroad Mr. Howbert was one of its principal organizers, and was made treasurer of both railway and construction company. On the completion of the road, owing to the pressure of other business, he severed his connection with the company.

In 1878 he became one of the owners of the Robert E. Lee mine, at Leadville, and largely through his judicious management it became for a time one of the largest producers and most noted mines of the state. It yielded a competence for himself and each of his associates. Since that date he has been more or less closely connected with mining operations in various parts of the state. He has taken a prominent part in the development of the Cripple Creek mining district, and at the present writing is president, vice-president and director in half a dozen companies.

In the ranks of the Republican party Mr. Howbert has been a potential factor. For many years he was a delegate to almost every state convention. In 1882 he was elected, without opposition, a member of the state senate, and during his term of four years he forwarded many important bills, and served upon various committees. At the close of his term he declined a re-nomination. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago when Benjamin Harrison received his first nomination for the presidency. In 1894 he was chairman of the state central Republican committee, and to his efforts was largely due the defeat of Governor Waite. The Republican nomination for the office of governor was repeatedly offered him, when such nomination was equivalent to election, but he has always refused to accept.

In 1888 he went to Europe, where, with his family, he spent fifteen months in travel and recreation. In 1897, with his family, he made another tour of Europe, spending the winter in Italy, Egypt and Greece. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters. Since 1880 he has been a trustee of Colorado College, and for a short time he was regent of the University of Colorado, having been appointed to fill a vacancy in the board. In the organization of the Chamber of Commerce he took an active part and has since officiated as one of its directors.

In 1874 Mr. Howbert married Lizzie A., daughter of William L. Copeland. She was born in Illinois, a descendant of many generations of New England ancestors. The two children born of their union are Alice May and William.

When Colorado Springs was started in 1871, Mr. Howbert was serving as county clerk and assisted in securing the land on which the town was located. He has not only watched with pleasure the development of Colorado Springs, his chosen home, with which his personal interests are so closely identified, but he has also witnessed with pride the growth of Colorado, to which he came in its territorial days. Through his connection with banking, mining and railroads, he has done much to develop the state. From his first residence at the Springs he has been prominently identified with the financial, educational and social interests of the city. To the town since the days of its infancy he has been a tower of strength. In society he is known and appreciated as a gentleman of liberal

views, broad information and public spirit, one who is entitled to high regard by reason of his upright character, sincerity of purpose and honorable life.

CYRUS F. TAYLOR, M. D., has been identified with the history of Pueblo since 1880, and has been prominent, not only professionally, but in many important enterprises tending toward the material prosperity of the city. For one term he officiated as mayor of Central Pueblo, in the days when it was separate from Pueblo. He was a member of the board of trustees of Central Pueblo and served as city physician of South Pueblo. From 1884 to 1886 he held the office of coroner of Pueblo County, and afterward, for two terms, he held the position of county superintendent of schools, retiring in January, 1890. From 1890 to 1892 he held the chairmanship of the county central committee of the Republican party. Since his retirement from the latter position he has not participated actively in politics, but his interest in the success of the Republican party is as great as ever, and his information concerning current events is thorough and broad.

Dr. Taylor is a grandson of Jonas Taylor, a native of England, who accompanied his parents to America in childhood and settled with them in Knox County, Me. During the war of 1812 he took part with the army of his adopted country. By occupation he was a farmer. His son, Cyrus Taylor, was born in Warren, Knox County, and in boyhood learned the shipbuilder's trade, which he followed at intervals through his entire life. He also took charge of his farm at Hope, Knox County, where he died in 1889, at fifty-four years of age. He married Caroline Bowley, who was born in Hope, Me., and died there in 1876. She was a daughter of William Bowley, a native of Maine and of Scotch descent; by occupation a farmer, he spent his entire life upon a farm in Knox County, with the exception of the time when he was at the front in the army during the war of 1812.

Born in Hope, Me., October 21, 1857, Dr. Taylor was the eldest of a family of three sons and one daughter, of whom he and his sister were the only ones who attained maturity. He was reared on the home farm and graduated from the Union high school, at Union, Me., afterward preparing for college in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hall. Choosing the profes-

sion of medicine for his life work, he became a student in the Maine Medical School at Brunswick (the medical department of Bowdoin College), from which he graduated in the spring of 1880, with the degree of M. D. In December of the same year he came to Pueblo, where he has since carried on a general practice. Since 1890 he has made a specialty of the treatment of the morphine and whisky habit from a medical standpoint, and in this he has been remarkably successful.

Besides his city interests Dr. Taylor owns a ranch of four hundred and eighty acres near Rye, this county, where he is engaged in raising cattle. He has brought into the state some of its best race horses, among them Wilkes, Wichita Tom, Noxy Morrell, Cleopatra, Modestie, Walter Steele and Jennie June; but the horse business has not proved profitable, so he has discontinued it and now gives his attention to farming and raising cattle. In the organization of the Pueblo Driving Park Association he was a prime factor. He is a charter member of the Pueblo County Medical Society. He was made a Mason in South Pueblo Lodge No. 31, at South Pueblo, and was made an Odd Fellow in Ark Lodge No. 28, South Pueblo, in which he has been an officer. He contributes to religious enterprises, particularly to the Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member. He was married in this city to Miss Nancy A. Robinson, who was born in Appleton, Me. They are the parents of four children now living: Laura, Guy, Ray and Cyrus F., Jr.

WILLIAM J. COX. The town of Aspen is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains rich in silver. Among the mines that have been placed on a paying basis, especial mention belongs to the Mollie Gibson mine, owned by the Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining and Milling Company of which Mr. Cox is the superintendent. There is no mine, as is universally conceded, that has produced silver ore as rich as this. In some instances the ore has shown eighty-two per cent of pure silver. One specimen, weighing three hundred and seventy-eight pounds and containing seventy-five per cent of pure silver, was placed on exhibition at the Omaha Exposition in 1898 and attracted wide attention.

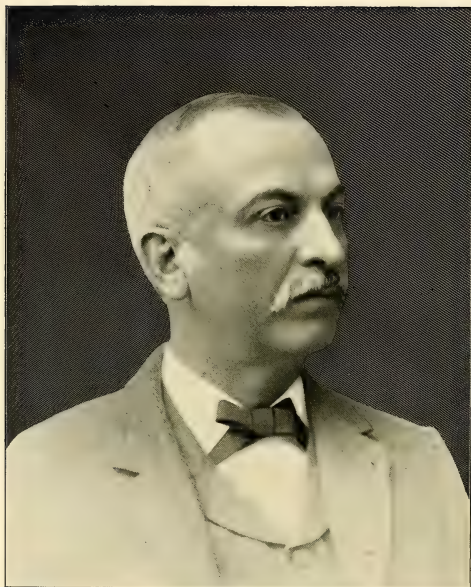
Mr. Cox was born in Orange County, N. Y., July 6, 1845, a son of Charles and Jane (Gray) Cox. His father, a native of England, settled in New York in boyhood and in early manhood

entered the ministry of the Baptist Church, to which work he gave consecrated and successful service during the remainder of his life. Had his life been spared to maturity of his mental powers, he would undoubtedly have attained prominence, but he died in 1848, while still a young man. His wife, who was born near Baltimore, Md., was the daughter of William Gray, an extensive planter in Maryland. She died five years after the death of her husband, when our subject was eight years old, and left, besides him, a daughter, now Mrs. Mary Homan, of New Jersey.

Upon the death of his mother, our subject was taken into the home of his grandfather, Charles Cox, Sr., who was a minister in the Baptist Church in eastern Pennsylvania. With his grandfather he remained until he was sixteen years of age. His education was meantime received in a private academy. In 1866 he came to the western territories, crossing the plains with an ox-team. He did not at the time settle in Colorado, but traveled through Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. In March, 1879, he settled in Leadville, where for two years he engaged in mining. From there he went to Rico, where he was similarly interested for seven years. The year 1887 found him in Aspen, where he has since been actively engaged in mining. Since 1891 he has been general superintendent of the Mollie Gibson mine, one of the most famous silver mines in the world. In 1891 he opened the Bonanza mine, which he has since developed. He is also connected with other mining interests in the state. His office is in the Bank building, Aspen, where he has a fine suite of rooms.

In 1872 Mr. Cox married Miss Johanna M. O'Farrell, daughter of John O'Farrell, who was a banker and civil officer in Ireland. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter: W. Rowland, who was educated in the School of Mines, at Rolla, Mo., as an engineer; John C., who also took a course in engineering, graduating from the Rolla State School of Mines, and is now assayer and chemist for the Mollie Gibson mine; Samuel J., a student in the Jesuit College, Denver; and Emily, a student at the Loretto Academy, Denver.

While in Rico Mr. Cox was elected mayor of the city. For a number of years he held the office of school director. While he is not partisan in his preferences, he is staunch in his allegiance to the Democratic party. A Mason in fraternal relations, he is identified with the blue



W. D. Cornell

lodge, chapter and commandery. He is considered one of the most thorough mining men of this section, and his experience and judgment are relied upon with confidence by those who are connected with mining interests in Aspen.

HON. BENJAMIN F. CROWELL. The history of any state is made up, so far as its most interesting features are concerned, of the events in the lives of its prominent citizens. In any history of Colorado, an outline of the career of Mr. Crowell could not, with justice, be omitted. A pioneer of the state, he was one of the few men who, after a long and active life in a community, are held in the highest esteem by all, irrespective of politics, wealth or other conditions, one who sustained the character of a gentleman, and who, in his declining years, might proudly feel that he had wronged no man, but had endeavored, by a consistent, upright life, to fulfil his duty to God and his fellowmen.

Mr. Crowell was born at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., January 8, 1835, and in that same place had occurred the birth of preceding generations as far back as the records can be traced. The first representatives of the family in this country came from England in an early day. His father, Capt. Samuel Crowell, was a man of energy, remarkable business ability and upright character. His three brothers were sea captains and took part in the Revolution, while he served in the war of 1812. From the time that he was twenty-one years of age he was master of ocean vessels, and during the forty years of his seafaring life he crossed the ocean forty times, but never met with an accident during that entire period. His death occurred in Massachusetts in 1867. He married Miss Susan Allen, member of an old family of New England.

When fifteen years of age our subject went to Boston, where he served an apprenticeship to the bookbinder's trade. At the time of the Pike's Peak gold excitement he fell a victim to the prevailing fever. When, in the fall of 1859, the Green Russell party returned from Colorado and told of their discoveries on Cherry Creek, followed by the opening of the Gregory diggings, he determined to come west. He was acquainted with the Tappan brothers, who were pioneer merchants of Colorado, with stores in Denver and Colorado City. With James Tappan, A. Z. Sheldon and a Mr. Spencer, he journeyed up the Arkansas River, arriving in Colorado City in

July, 1860. During the summer he prospected, but as he was not fortunate, he decided to begin ranching. He homesteaded a piece of land south of Colorado Springs, now known as the Rose ranch. Soon he became one of the leading farmers of Fountain Valley. In time he also engaged in sheep-raising extensively.

At the first election after the organization of El Paso County in 1862, Mr. Crowell was elected county commissioner and assisted in perfecting the county organization; but after one term he declined renomination. In 1869 he was elected county treasurer, and two years later was elected to the territorial legislature, where he served for two years. At the expiration of his term he was again elected county treasurer and served until 1879, when he refused further election. He and his lifelong friend, Irving Howbert, had remained in office side by side and both retired about the same time, turning their attention to the banking business, and laying the foundation of what became one of the most substantial banks in the state. Of this bank Mr. Crowell was for twenty years a director and officer. In 1879, at the outbreak of the Leadville excitement, he became interested in mining, in which he met with success, securing an interest in the Robert A. Lee mine, from which he secured a fortune. He was also successful in Cripple Creek. With others he erected the Colorado Springs opera house, at a cost of \$100,000. His health, however, became impaired by his close attention to business, and in 1885, with his sisters, he went to Europe, where he remained for a year, returning greatly benefited by the trip.

When it was decided to erect a capitol building in Denver, the governor appointed Mr. Crowell one of the commissioners having charge of the work. The responsibility was a great one, but he discharged it efficiently. He traveled throughout the country at his own expense, and investigated capitol buildings in different states, utilizing the best points of each in his suggestions for the Colorado building. The result is the state has a most magnificent structure, vieing in elegance with the New York state capitol, which is said to be the finest in the country. In fact, to him, more than to any other one person, the substantial character of the building is due, and it stands as a monument to his taste for the beautiful and artistic as well as his business ability. He was always a leader in the Republican party, and had he chosen, could have occupied the gov-

ernor's chair. In 1884 he was a delegate to the convention in Chicago that nominated James G. Blaine, and was also a presidential elector that year. For a time he served as major-general of the state militia. He was one of the representatives from Colorado at the celebration in New York of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington.

Every enterprise for the benefit of Colorado Springs received the earnest support of Mr. Crowell. When the county-seat was removed to it he took an active part in its upbuilding, was a member of the town council and acting mayor. One of the fire companies was named in his honor, in recognition of the interest he had ever manifested in the fire department. In 1861 he published the first newspaper in El Paso County, and this he conducted for a year. It was known as the *Colorado City Journal* and was a weekly paper. In whatever line he turned his activities he met with success. His genius was versatile, as his experiences were wide. He is remembered as an exceedingly genial man, and the life of any company with whom he chanced to be. Full of humor and wit, his sallies always had a bright point to them, and his anecdotes, which were ever appropriate and entertaining, covered as many points as would often be found in a long speech. He never married, but found a pleasant home with his sisters, who ministered with the deepest affection to his comforts. During the last years of his life he spent the summer months at his old home by the seaside, and there, a few days after his death, which occurred June 5, 1897, he was buried by the side of his father and mother, as had been his wish.

COL. HENRY SCHLEY ERVAY. The family represented by this influential citizen of Colorado Springs has long been identified with the history of America, the first of the name in this country having emigrated from England to Virginia in an early day. Jacob Ervay, the colonel's father, was a native of the Old Dominion, and resided for a short time in Elmira, N. Y., thence removed to Tioga County, Pa., where he engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1848 in Cleveland, Ohio, when en route to the west. His wife, Sophia Schley, was born in Maryland, a member of one of the distinguished families of that state and a cousin of the illustrious commodore who won distinction in the Spanish-American war. Her father, Henry Schley, was a soldier

from Maryland in the Revolutionary war; afterward he removed to Tioga County, Pa., where he died at an advanced age. He had married a Miss Greenleaf, whose family, prominent in the early annals of Maryland, traced its lineage to the nobility of England. Mrs. Sophia Ervay died in Springfield, Mo., in 1894, at eighty-four years of age. In her family there were four sons and six daughters, of whom all are living except one daughter, Henry Schley being the third child. Of the four sons, two served in the Federal, and two in the Confederate army. Frank, who was a major in a Pennsylvania regiment and was wounded in the service, is now living in Dallas, Tex.; Charles, who was a member of the Second Texas Infantry, C. S. A., and later served in the hospital department, now resides in Springfield, Mo.; Jacob, who served in a Pennsylvania regiment, is now postmaster at Ervay, Wyo., and register of the district.

Though Colonel Ervay was born in Elmira, N. Y. (the date, June 29, 1834), his boyhood years were spent mostly in Tioga and Mercer Counties, Pa., where he attended the public schools. At nineteen years of age he went to Minnesota and British Columbia with a surveying and exploring corps, and remained for a year in their employ. He then went to Red Wing, Minn., and embarked in the real-estate business. Early in the spring of 1858, while the ground was still covered with snow and the rivers were frozen over, he drove a team of Canadian ponies in a sleigh as far south as Dubuque, Iowa, on the Mississippi, and from there proceeded by land to Keokuk. Thence, with team and carriage, he drove to St. Louis and from there to Little Rock, Hot Springs and across the Red River into Texas, reaching that state May 1. On the 10th of that month he saw men harvesting wheat. He joined the Texas Rangers and fought the Comanche Indians. Later, joining the Butterfield Overland Mail Company, he drove to Fort Davis, in the Pecos Valley, and from there to El Paso, thence to Lower California, remaining one year on that trip. Indians were exceedingly troublesome at the time, and the government was obliged to furnish troops to protect white men. While he was superintendent of the stage line he slept with two six-shooters, loaded, by his side. On more than one occasion he engaged in fights with the red men, and sometimes, on riding up to a lonely frontier station, he found all the men dead, the victims of Indian hate and jealousy. While perils were

many, yet there was much that was interesting and even enjoyable about the life he then led. Being an amateur photographer, he took a number of pictures of the Indians, and some of these he still retains.

After one year Mr. Ervay went to Dallas, Tex. At that time Gen. William Walker was forming a company to assist him in his effort to be reinstated as governor of Nicaragua, and Mr. Ervay joined the company at New Orleans in the spring of 1859. The men were dispatched in small parties and rendezvoused on a small island in the Caribbean Sea. About two hundred succeeded in effecting a landing at Fort Truxillo, Honduras, and just before daybreak divided into squads (one of which Mr. Ervay commanded); they made a dash against the fort, routed four hundred men, and for one month held it unmolested. The natives meantime did not dare to attack them. In July he discovered a large sail on the gulf and decided it was a man-of-war. It proved to be a British sloop, whose commander, Captain Simons, sent a lieutenant ashore to demand Walker's surrender. The latter asked until six o'clock the next morning. As soon as darkness fell the men were ordered to pack their things and they started for Mosquito coast. With the exception of a skirmish with the natives they had no trouble, and making their way to Black River crossed in canoes just as night came on. They camped out for the night, with sentinels stationed to warn them if the enemy approached. Early in the morning, a large number of natives (ten times as many as were in Walker's party) rushed out from the bushes, but they were charged by Walker's men, and fell back. While making the charge, Mr. Ervay was wounded altogether nine times. His wounds were moistened with cold water, then wrapped with cloths, after which he was loaded on a pack pony, to accompany the others on their retreat. Through the intense darkness of the night they traveled constantly, and on reaching a village were attacked by the natives from ambush, but these they routed in a half-hour; they then entered the village and at once proceeded to construct a transport to carry the wounded to Roman River. The following morning the British man-of-war again appeared. The same lieutenant, who had before demanded surrender, again came ashore and repeated the demand, made in the name of Her Majesty, the Queen of England. Walker replied that he would surrender to the Queen of

England, but not to Honduras. This answer satisfied Captain Simons and he took all of the Walker party on board his ship, caring for the sick and wounded of their number. When the physicians examined Mr. Ervay's wounds, they were so serious that the decision was made to amputate the wounded limb, but to this he so strenuously objected that it was not done. The sloop sailed back to Fort Truxillo, where, in spite of all promises to the contrary, Captain Simons put all the men in prison, and there they remained for twelve days, and they were days of suffering and agony to Mr. Ervay. He lay upon mats on the floor, where by fanning and keeping cold water on his wounded limb he managed to keep alive. Finally the soldiers were notified that the natives intended to shoot General Walker and this threat was soon carried into execution. Three days afterward Captain Hinkley came with a British man-of-war, took all the men on board and sailed for New Orleans.

On reaching that city three days were spent in quarantine, after which the wounded were taken to the hospital, and there Mr. Ervay spent the entire winter. In the spring, with the aid of crutches, he was able to walk once more. He went to Galveston, Tex., but for two months lay ill with the fever there, being cared for, meantime, by a friend. On recovering sufficiently to travel he made his way, on horseback, to Dallas, Tex., and arriving there, a friend, who was a large planter, miller and merchant, gave him employment in a store at Trinity Mills, sixteen miles from the city. Later he secured a position that paid him \$35 a month, and in the spring of 1861 he bought an interest in the business. His partners, W. H. Witt & Son, enlisted in the Confederate army and he was left in charge of the store, mill and plantation, and also served as postmaster of the little village. In the spring of 1862 he married and in the fall of the same year Captain Witt returned, soon afterward selling out the business.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Ervay enlisted in the Confederate service and was made assistant quartermaster, with the rank of colonel, by which title he has since been known. He remained at the front, in charge of supplies, until the close of the war, when he returned to Dallas and embarked in the real-estate and live-stock business. For two years he served as an alderman, after which, in 1870, he was elected mayor of Dallas, serving two terms, and then filled the office of

alderman for seven years. After a time in the drug business he entered the wholesale implement trade and built a large house, 50x200, in which he carried machinery of every description. His sales were not limited to Dallas, but were made throughout the entire state, and the business was one of the largest of the kind in the state. In 1891 his building was burned down, but he immediately rebuilt. However, since 1888 he has not been interested in the business, though he still retains the property, as well as other city holdings.

Coming to Colorado Springs in 1888 Colonel Ervay purchased seventy-two acres and platted Ervay's addition to the city, also assisted in building the boulevard. In addition to the real-estate business he has been interested in mining, and is now president of the Bob Lee Mining Company in the Cripple Creek district. For four years, and until all claims were patented, he served as president of the Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining Company, which he assisted in organizing. He is still interested in this company, as vice-president and a director. He aided in the organization of the Provident Gold Mining Company and was its president until the twelve claims had been patented, since which time he has continued as a director. Formerly he held the position of president of the Long Lead Gold Mining Company, in which he still retains an interest. Besides his other interests, he owns property in the oil regions of Wyoming, he and his brothers having more than ten thousand acres there. He built a commodious and comfortable home at No. 116 East Boulder street, and has other valuable property in Colorado Springs.

Politically Colonel Ervay is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in public affairs. While in Texas he was made a Mason and took the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees; he is now identified with El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., in Denver. In religious connections he is a member of the Christian Church, and socially belongs to El Paso Club.

Mrs. Ervay, who was Louise Hickman, daughter of James Hickman, was born in Danville, Ky. Her father, who was a planter there in early manhood, afterward removed to Dallas, Tex., where he died. Her grandfather, Capt. James L. Hickman, was born in Culpeper, Va., and during the Revolution was captain of a company under Washington, while a brother of Captain Hickman was a general in the army. Afterward

he removed to Kentucky, where he was a planter. His mother was a daughter of David Lewis, a Revolutionary hero. His wife was Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of William Bryan, of Culpeper, Va. The mother of Mrs. Ervay was Mary Bronaugh, a native of Danville, Ky., and a daughter of William and Jennie (Tinsley) Bronaugh. He was born in Virginia and became a planter in Kentucky. The family descended from French-Huguenot refugees, who were exiles from their native land owing to religious persecution. A brother of Mrs. Mary Hickman, Thomas Bronaugh, was a captain in the war of 1812 and was held a prisoner in Quebec for a time. Mrs. Ervay was educated in Missouri and is a lady of refined character and charming manner. In various charitable organizations she assists actively, being deeply interested in philanthropic projects. In the three orders, Eastern Star, Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Confederacy, she holds active membership. Colonel and Mrs. Ervay are the parents of two children. Their daughter, Maude M., was graduated from Wolfe Hall, in Denver, and resides with her parents. Their son, Henry Schley, Jr., is a student in the Virginia Military Institute, class of 1899; during the war with Spain he volunteered for service, but the quota being filled, his company was not called into action.

HON. HARRY H. SELDOMRIDGE. The services which in the past Mr. Seldomridge has rendered his fellow-citizens and which he is now rendering the people of the third senatorial district (comprising El Paso and Douglas Counties) in the state senate, entitle him to rank among the influential and most prominent men of this part of the state. In the fall of 1896 he was nominated for the senate on the Democratic ticket, endorsed by the Silver Republican, Populist and National Silver parties, and was elected by eleven thousand majority, which was the largest majority received by any state senator elected that year. In the session of 1897 he voted for H. M. Teller for the United States senate. His work upon the executive committee of the State Democratic Central Committee has been of the highest value and has contributed to the success of the party in the state. In 1896 he was elected to represent the Second Congressional district of Colorado in the national Democratic convention at Chicago, where he was a member of the committee on



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rules, and gave his support to Bryan. He has attended every Democratic state convention since 1885 and has been influential in their councils. He has also served as chairman of the county central committee, and in other ways has contributed to the success of his party.

In Philadelphia, where he was born October 1, 1864, our subject attended the public schools. In 1878 he came to Colorado Springs, and at once entered Colorado College, from which he graduated in 1885. For fifteen months he worked on his father's ranch in Bent County. In 1886 he accepted a position as city editor of the *Daily Gazette*, continuing for eighteen months, and then resigning to enter the firm of J. F. Seldomridge & Sons, with his father and brother. After his father's death the firm name was changed to Seldomridge Brothers. They are wholesale and retail dealers in flour, feed and grain, and own two large warehouses on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, having a very large trade.

In addition to this business, Mr. Seldomridge is interested in mining in Cripple Creek and located one of the first claims there. He also has interests in New Mexico and Arizona. He owns one-half interest in the Manitou Red Sandstone Quarry Company, owners of the quarry at Manitou. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church. For years he held the office of Sunday-school superintendent. His marriage, which took place in Colorado Springs, united him with Miss Irene Barnes, who was born in Wisconsin, daughter of G. S. Barnes, of the firm of G. S. Barnes & Son, in Colorado Springs.

HON. CASIMIRO BARELA. There are few men in Colorado who are more widely or favorably known than Senator Barela. An article recently published in the *Mecca* says of him that "While Mr. Barela is purely of Spanish-Mexican blood, he is just as surely a stanch American, both in sentiment and action; which characteristics, it may be remarked in passing, he claims are shared by President Diaz of the republic to the south of us, who at heart has the fullest sympathy for co-operative relations between his republic and ours."

In many respects the senator is a most remarkable man, not only from a political standpoint, but also in appearance and temperament. He possesses a most unusual combination of traits of character, which, with his vast experience

through many years of active contact with the world, have rendered him a power, and little short of an adept as a delineator of character; and he turns his experience to the strictest account, for who can forget one of those characteristic scrutinizing glances from his eagle eyes; while, if seeking what does not meet his approval, one is made to wince, if not retire entirely; for in perception and sensibility he is clear and forcible, and yet at heart he has a nature as gentle, kindly and responsive as a woman. His sense of discrimination between right and wrong is especially acute, all of which is evinced by the abiding goodwill of the people whom he has represented so long and so ably. He is neat in dress and appearance, polite in manner, polished in speech, and though quick almost to impulsiveness, is ever guarded and careful, weighing every word, being choice in his enunciation to the minutest degree, and using good English. In addressing the senate, he is eloquent, logical and convincing, clear in argument and a recognized power in that body.

Mr. Barela has been a member of the state senate of Colorado for twenty-eight years, an honor which no other man can claim, either in this state or in the entire country. He has assisted to organize more than two-thirds of all the counties in the state. In 1875 he was a member of the constitutional convention, three members of which afterward served as judges on the supreme bench. In 1870 he was appointed assessor of Las Animas County; from 1871 to 1874 he represented his county as a member of the territorial legislature. When Colorado was admitted as a state he was elected to the senate of the first assembly for the long term, and was re-elected in 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and in 1896, his present term expiring in 1900. He was a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention in Cincinnati in 1880, also to the St. Louis convention in 1888, and was a member of the committee which notified Grover Cleveland and Senator Thurman of their nomination for the presidency and vice-presidency. He was elected sheriff of Las Animas County, which office he held for two years, at the same time he served as county treasurer. Later he was elected county judge for a term of three years, but he resigned after serving for one year. In 1884 he was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. By unanimous vote, in 1894, he was elected president pro tem of the Colorado senate, being the only Spanish-American out of thirty-five in the senate;

and he was elected unanimously by the three parties, a thing which never occurred in Colorado before or since, up to this writing. During his term of service he saved to the state nearly \$200,000 by refusing to sign ill-advised measures providing for certain appropriations which, if he had favored, would probably have received the signature of the governor. Owing to the stand he took, he was urged strenuously to resign, but this he bluntly refused to do, and won the day in consequence of his familiarity with the constitution he had helped to frame.

While not inconsistent with the support of capital when it worked for the public good, the senator may rightly be said to be a friend of labor and the producer, and ever has guarded such interests, and favored just and wholesome laws bearing upon questions of public economy. In the last session, in the absence of the president of the senate, he frequently occupied the chair, and ruled with grace and dignity. It is conceded that he is one of the best parliamentarians in the state. Politically he exercises a potential influence in the ranks of his party in Colorado, and especially is he strong in his own county and among the people who know him so well. At times when the Republicans carry the county, he is never defeated, being often the only Democrat elected on the ticket.

In addition to the above record of work, he was one of the committee, with Governor Pitkin, which met, escorted and banqueted at Trinidad, General Grant, at the time of the latter's historic visit to Mexico in behalf of reciprocity, this being the only visit the general ever made to Colorado, and just after his tour around the world. For six years he has been consul for Mexico in Colorado and for two years consul for Costa Rica. He is a director in the Trinidad & San Luis Valley Railroad and also in the American Savings Bank of Trinidad.

Senator Barela was born at Embudo, N. M., March 4, 1847, being the son of Jose M. Barela and Maria Abeyta, his wife, descendants of a long line of Spanish ancestry. He was educated at Mora, N. M., under the personal supervision of Archbishop J. B. Salpointe. In 1867 he removed with his father and family to Colorado, and settled in the San Francisco Valley upon the property he now owns. His ranch, one of the finest and most extensive stock ranches in Colorado, is situated twenty miles from Trinidad, and has a postoffice and a railroad station on the

Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, named Barela in his honor. On the twentieth anniversary of his birth he was married to Miss Josefita Ortiz, daughter of Don Fernandes Ortiz and Dona Salome Garcia, at Las Vegas, N. M. Born of this union are three daughters now living: Leonora, wife of Eugenio Garcia; Juanita, wife of Juan C. Martinez; and Sophia, wife of E. Chacon; the first and last-named residents of Las Animas County, and Mrs. Martinez, of Folsom, N. M. The mother of these daughters died October 7, 1883. The present wife of the senator was Miss Damiana Rivera, daughter of Don Miguel and Paulita Rivera, and they reside five miles below Trinidad.

As a public official, Senator Barela has been consistent, always identifying himself with any progressive movement for the advancement of the interests of the community or the state. Throughout his career, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century in the public service, he has maintained a reputation for integrity and sound judgment that proves him to be a man of ability.

THEODORE P. AIRHEART. From the early days in the history of Cripple Creek Mr. Airheart has been intimately associated with the development of its mining and property interests, and, while he has met with his share of reverses (mainly on account of the great fire here) he has on the whole been very successful. He is one of the leading property owners of Cripple Creek, where at one time he was the largest tax-payer in the district. Among his holdings are one-fourth interest in the Masonic block, as well as the ownership of a large block bearing his name and many business houses and dwellings.

In Cleveland, Bradley County, Tenn., Mr. Airheart was born October 15, 1843. His father, John M., a native of the same county, removed to Newton County, Mo., in 1851, and there engaged in farming. His last years were spent in Cooke County, Tex., where he settled in 1866 and where his death occurred at seventy-two years. In religion he was a very active Methodist. His wife, who was Pauline Howard, was born in Bradley County, Tenn., in 1817, and is now living in Cooke County, at eighty-one years of age. She, too, has been an earnest worker in the Methodist Church. Of her six children, William L. is a farmer in Young County, Tex.; James was a private in Company E, Third Regi-

ment of Shelby's Brigade, in the Confederate army, and was killed near Little Rock, Ark.; our subject was third in order of birth; Henry R. is a farmer in Cooke County, Tex.; Mollie C. married William Grundy and died in 1883; and Fannie is the wife of Lafayette Jones, of Cooke County, Tex.

When seven years of age our subject was taken to Missouri, and there his boyhood days were passed on a farm. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Third Regiment of Shelby's Brigade, and served as a private in the Confederate army until the close of the war. He was by the side of his brother when the latter was shot off his horse. He was wounded below the right knee at Newtonia, Mo. While participating in the Price raid, from Arkansas to Jefferson City, Mo., two horses were killed as he rode upon them, and he himself narrowly escaped death or captivity more than once.

Settling in Gainesville, Tex., at the close of the war, Mr. Airheart served as deputy sheriff of Cooke County for one year, after which he spent a year in Professor Smith's private college. Later for four years he clerked in a mercantile store in Gainesville, after which for two years he engaged in freighting from Gainesville to Jefferson, Tex. His next venture was the purchase of the Eagle Hotel at Gainesville. After a year he organized a stock company and built the Western hotel in the same place, this being one of the largest hotels in that city. This house he managed for a year and then sold his interest in the property, after which he turned his attention to the buying, feeding and shipping of cattle. In 1878 he came to Colorado, intending to engage in the cattle business, but was seized with the gold fever, and went to Leadville, where he became interested in mining and also for four years carried on a grocery. Going to Aspen in 1882, he built the North Texas Smelter, and when he sold it, in 1883, he went to Mexico, and for five years engaged in mining there with an English company. In 1886 he closed a transaction involving \$250,000, in the City of Mexico. After five years in Mexico his health failed, and he resigned as manager of mining property there.

Believing that a change would benefit his health, Mr. Airheart spent a week in El Paso, Tex., six weeks in Hudson Hot Springs, two weeks in San Francisco, and two months in Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently to resume business, he

engaged in the real-estate business and ranching at North Yakima, Wash., where he remained for three years. Returning to Denver, Colo., in the winter of 1891-92, he proceeded at once to Cripple Creek upon hearing of the great gold camp here. January 27, 1892, he reached the new mining district, and February 1 invested \$10,000 in property when it was cheap. He now owns two patented claims on Beacon Hill, near the Prince Albert mine, and is interested in other claims. He has recently organized the Rocky Mountain Gold Mining and Milling Company, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, divided into the same number of shares, with a par value of \$1. The properties are located in the Cripple Creek district, containing forty-two and one-half acres of patented ground, besides other claims unpatented.

By the marriage of Mr. Airheart to Miss Duckie Bonnar, of Texas, two sons were born. John Stelle Airheart is corporal of Company E, First Colorado Infantry, at Manila, where his familiarity with the Spanish language led to his selection as interpreter. After the battle of Manila he took charge of the stables there, and has since had the oversight of the purchase of horses, carriages, etc., having from seventy-five to one hundred men under him. The younger son, Ralph A., formerly a student in Georgetown University, is now in Gainesville, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. Airheart are members of the Methodist Church, in which he is president of the board of trustees. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and in fraternal relations belongs to Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M.

HON. ALBINUS Z. SHELDON. Since the early days of Colorado Mr. Sheldon has been closely identified with its history. When, in 1860, he arrived in Colorado City, it was a village containing a few cabins built of logs, but destitute of frame or brick houses. With all the transformation wrought in the years that have since passed by he has been intimately connected. In 1887-88 he built a large stone residence on Colorado avenue and has since made this house his home. It is surrounded by ten acres of well-kept lawn, constituting a small island just outside of Colorado City and Colorado Springs.

The Sheldon family was first represented in this country about 1630. Noah Sheldon, of Massachusetts, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Rev. Chester Sheldon,

the father, was born in Southampton, Mass., and devoted his life principally to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he labored without expectation of pecuniary reward. He died in Massachusetts when eighty-six years of age. His wife, Charlotte, was born in Massachusetts and died there at sixty-eight years of age. She was a daughter of Joel Moore, a farmer of Massachusetts, and her mother was a sister of Captain Bosworth, who was a well-known captain in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was one of five children, of whom four grew to mature years, namely: Mrs. E. A. Thayer, of Massachusetts; A. Z.; L. L., of Ontario; and Mrs. E. L. Hills, of Ontario.

In Southampton, Mass., our subject was born July 28, 1833. He was educated in Williston Seminary and Amherst College, where he spent two years in the civil engineering course. In 1855 he went to Fond du Lac, Wis., and in 1856 made the preliminary survey on the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad. In 1857 he went to Kansas, where he remained during most of the free state strife. He laid out towns on the Leavenworth & Fort Gibson Railroad, among them Burlington, De Soto, Poland and part of Lawrence. When the legislature passed an act providing for a relocation of the old Santa Fe trail he was appointed to survey it and find a shorter route. When a stagnation in business came in 1860 he assisted in organizing the first Lawrence party that came to Colorado. Just before the party started he was notified that he had received the contract for surveying the Indian lands in the Ottawa reservation. He soon completed the survey and then outfitted an ox-train and came to Colorado via the Arkansas route, with Benjamin F. Crowell, Fred Spencer and Jim Tappan. He arrived in Colorado City June 29, 1860, and spent the summer on the divide, during which time he discovered Palmer Lake. With his friends he built a cabin on the divide, which was named "Ivencracken." During the summer he engaged in hunting and in the fall returned to town. In 1861 he went to the mines in Breckenridge, Hamilton, Fairplay and Little French Gulch, and at the last-named place fitted up hydraulic works in order to secure water.

Returning to Colorado City in the fall of 1861, Mr. Sheldon began surveying, and made the connection with the fifth standard meridian, surveying the entire valley. In 1863 he was given the contract to survey portions of Pueblo, Douglas,

Fremont, El Paso and Arapahoe Counties. Afterward, until 1877, he engaged in government surveys, and since then has been retired. He made the first government survey of the San Luis Valley, establishing the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude. For years he has been interested in mining. Since the organization of the Colorado City and Manitou Mining Company he has been its president, and under his supervision have been developed twelve claims on Bull Hill, on the ridge between Poverty and Grassy gulches, Cripple Creek, and on Galena Hill. He is also interested in the Home Mining Company and several others. At one time he was president and at another time secretary of the Colorado City Town Company, which was an important organization for twenty years. He also served as a director in Wheeler's Bank, Incorporated.

From the birth of the Republican party Mr. Sheldon has upheld its principles. While in Kansas he was a member of an association of free state men, formed to further the interests of those pledged to the free state cause and to afford them protection when in danger. In the early days of El Paso County he served as a justice of the peace for several terms, and ever since then he has been known as "Judge." He was the first county surveyor of El Paso County and held the office for years. In 1864 he was elected to the territorial legislature and served as a member of the second and last sessions, where he was chairman of the committee on ways and means. In 1864 he used his influence in behalf of the bill providing for the subdivision of government land, which was passed and has remained unchanged ever since. He also forwarded other bills for the organization of counties. In 1864 Governor Evans appointed him one of the first three brigadier generals of Colorado, his duty being to organize militia in the different counties and establish defenses for the people. He was one of the first commissioners of the Deaf Mute School and served one term during the inception of the charity. As a member of the school board he assisted in building some of the first school houses in the county. At this writing he is vice-president of the El Paso County Pioneers' Society.

Mr. Sheldon was married, in Colorado City, to Miss Calanthe Everhart, who was born in Ohio. Her father, Andrew Everhart, a native of Pennsylvania, was a machinist and manufacturer in Ohio, but in 1859 removed to Nebraska and the next year settled in Colorado. After mining in



Frank Buckley

Gilpin County for two years he located on Bear Creek, Jefferson County, and embarked in the stock business. In the fall of 1863 he settled on a ranch occupying a part of the present site of Colorado Springs. When one of his sons, Charles, was killed by the Indians, in 1868, he removed to Colorado City and retired from ranching. He died April 15, 1880. His wife, Rebecca, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., and is now living in Colorado City. Her family name was Everhart, both she and her husband tracing their ancestry back to the Everharts of Wurtemberg. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon became the parents of three children, namely: Flora, Mrs. J. T. Janes, of Cripple Creek; Herbert, who died young; and Edgar.

HON. FRANK BULKLEY. During the years of his identification with the mining interests of Colorado, Mr. Bulkley has established a wide acquaintance among the men who are connected with this industry in the state and he has also gained a reputation for accuracy of judgment in all matters pertaining to this occupation. A resident of Aspen since 1888, he is especially interested in mines in this region, and has acted as general manager of the Chloride Mine, Bushwhacker Mining Company, Park Regent Mining Company, Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, and a number of smaller properties, and at this writing is manager of the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company. For some time he acted as general manager of the Grand River Coal and Coke Company of Garfield County, with headquarters in Glenwood Springs. He is connected with and interested in mines in Lake, Summit and Pitkin Counties, and together with others operates the Bulkley and New York mines in Summit County, which produce rich ore. The estimation in which he is held in mining circles is shown by the fact that he was selected to serve as a director of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, and by re-appointment is serving his second term.

The progenitor of the Bulkley family in America was Peter Bulkley, who established the town of Concord, Conn., in 1636. Later representatives of the family took a prominent part in the nation's history. Some of the name took part in the Revolutionary war. Ex-Governor Bulkley, of Connecticut, was a member of one branch of the family. Judge G. T. Bulkley, our subject's grandfather, was born in Massachusetts and from

there, in 1835, removed to Michigan. He had previously engaged in farm pursuits, but afterward engaged in merchandising and for some time acted as postmaster at Monroe, Mich., also as associate judge.

Gershom Bulkley, our subject's father, was born in Williamstown, Mass. For some time he was engaged in railroad building in Iowa, but later went to Michigan, where he continued in the railroading business. In politics he was a Democrat, though not an active one. He took an interest in Masonry, in which he attained several degrees. In 1891 he came to Colorado, where he died the following year. His wife, Fidelia, a native of New York, was a daughter of Asa T. Groendycke, whose ancestors owned Staten Island at one time and were of Dutch extraction. He engaged in the mercantile business and in railroad building, and built the first railroad in Iowa west of the Mississippi River. Our subject has a brother and sister, and lost one sister when she was sixteen. His brother, Fred G., is engaged in mining in Leadville, where he is manager of the Ibex Mining Company; the sister is the wife of Dr. J. C. Wood, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Born in Washington, Iowa, July 10, 1857, our subject received his early education in the common schools and the University of Michigan. At twenty years of age he started out for himself, and for two years he followed civil engineering in Michigan. In 1879 he located in Leadville, Colo., where he was afterward connected with different mining properties, and from 1883 to 1888 acted as manager of the New Pittsburg Mining Company. He became a prominent Democrat in Leadville, and while there, in 1884, was elected to the state legislature, being the only Democrat on the ticket who was elected. The majority which he received showed the high esteem in which he was held. Subsequently he was nominated for mayor of Leadville and also sheriff of Lake County. Owing to pressure of business duties he was obliged to decline these nominations. In 1888 he resigned his position as general manager of the New Pittsburg Mining Company, in order to accept inducements offered him to take charge of mining interests in Aspen.

In 1885 Mr. Bulkley married Miss Luella Bergstresser, daughter of Reuben Bergstresser, who was at one time a merchant in Illinois, but later engaged in mining in Leadville. To their union have been born four children: Louise, Ronald F., Ralph G. and Eleanor.

GEORGE NATHANIEL MARDEN. The life of Professor Marden has been inseparably identified with the history of Colorado College. Through all the years of its adversity and discouragements, he remained its staunch friend, never becoming disheartened even when others gave up hope, but by the force of his enthusiasm inspiring them with renewed faith in the future of the institution. When the clouds were lifted and a new era dawned upon the college, no one rejoiced more than he, for in its prosperity he feels amply repaid for whatever of sacrifice he may have made in its interests and whatever of hardship he may have experienced in its behalf.

A resumé of the life and lineage of Professor Marden will show the elements that combined in the formation of his character. The family name has long had its roots in English soil, and it was early represented in New England by patriotic, sturdy men and women. During the Revolutionary war six of the name enlisted from New Hampshire, and several from Massachusetts. Daniel Marden, Sr., the professor's grandfather, was a ship carpenter at Newburyport, Mass., and Daniel, Jr., the father, was in early life a shoemaker and later a farmer at Concord, N. H., dying there at seventy-eight years of age. His wife was Clara Ferrin, daughter of Philip Ferrin, who was born in Vermont, and spent his active years upon a farm in Concord, N. H. The daughter was a native of that city, and died there in 1887, at seventy-two years. She had two brothers who served in the Civil war and one son, Alfred L., who was a member of the Second New Hampshire Regiment.

Born in Concord, N. H., March 18, 1836, the subject of this sketch inherited the sturdy attributes that distinguish the New Englander. In boyhood he studied under Dr. Cyrus Richards, at Meriden, N. H., and afterward continued his studies during several years while teaching. For three years he was a student in the theological seminary at Bangor, and in 1862 was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church, after which he accepted the pastorate of the church at Boxboro, Mass. Subsequently, for seven months, he acted as agent for the United States Christian commission in Virginia. At the close of the war he went to Washington, D. C., where he labored in behalf of the freedman for eighteen months. Later he was for five years pastor of the old South Church at Farmington, Me., after which he spent a year in traveling in Europe

and the east, returning to the United States in 1876 and becoming pastor of the Union Church in South Weymouth, Mass. It was from that place that he came to Colorado Springs in 1881, to accept the chair of political economy and history in Colorado College, and from that day to the present he has been associated with the progress of this institution. October 16, 1862, he married Miss Sarah Hayford, of Bangor, Me., member of an old family of New England. They have one daughter, Jennie M., Mrs. George Soule, of Colorado Springs. The family are connected with the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs.

The connection of Professor Marden with Colorado College can perhaps best be told in the words of his friend, Rev. Dr. James B. Gregg, a trustee of the college and pastor of the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs, who has kindly prepared the following article for publication in this work:

"April 9, 1881, Mr. Marden, at that time pastor of the Congregational Church in South Weymouth, Mass., was elected to the position of professor of history and political science, and principal of the preparatory department in Colorado College, an institution founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, Colo. It was further provided that Mr. Marden should be the acting president of the college in the absence of the president. His work began in September, 1881. Three years later, in consequence of the disastrous failure of extensive land speculations which had been entered upon in the hope of realizing large profits that would assist in the endowment and maintenance of the college (speculations, however, with which Professor Marden was in no wise connected), the institution became loaded down with a debt of \$150,000. Two land companies avowedly operating in the interests of the college had incurred a debt of more than \$150,000 more.

"Looking back to those days, it seems little less than a miracle that the college under these circumstances did not close its doors and cease to exist. But it had a faculty characterized by rare constancy and devotion, and a board of trustees which contained in its ranks men of singular faith and hope. Above all, in this dire crisis, the man for the hour appeared in the person of Professor Marden, who gave himself with heroic courage to the work of soliciting funds in the east, to carry on the work of the institution until

some plan could be devised to lift the crushing burden of its indebtedness and assure its continuance.

"On this errand Professor Marden started for New England on Christmas eve, 1884. How unpleasant and disheartening a task he had to face it is not difficult to conceive. The splendid heroism that illuminates the narratives of Dr. Kane and Nansen affords about the only adequate parallel that I can think of to the work done by this unfaltering son of New Hampshire's granite hills. What he had to meet and to endure is best told in eloquent words of his own, spoken seventeen months later, on his return to Colorado: 'When I went east as your representative, the days were short, cold and dark. New England air was crisp and somewhat stinging with interrogation and exclamation points. I had often to rise and explain. Suspicion, prejudice and not a little of wholesome indignation and, what was worse, a frozen apathy in some high places, increased greatly the difficulties of a work which under the most favorable circumstances is not easy. One of the solid men of Boston said, "Mr. Marden has got the toughest job on his hands of any man I know." A large-hearted pastor confessed that he had so little hope that he hadn't courage enough to say "God bless you." One of my friends insisted that I was throwing myself away on the cause of Colorado College.' (Then this sentence, which marks the high-hearted and indomitable quality of the man) 'Well, I thought it was about as good a throw as I could make.'

"At the end of four months this gallant and tactful solicitor had received some \$4,000. Then, with characteristic sagacity and shrewdness, while on the train to Newburyport on Decoration day, deeply meditating on the needs of the college and how to meet them most successfully, he devised the plan of finding one hundred persons who would each give \$100 a year for five years, so providing for the institution an annual income of \$10,000 a year for a-half decade, until it could get upon its feet. In thirty-four days he had placed twenty-six such shares, and in due time they were nearly all obtained.

"In this remarkable campaign Professor Marden exhibited faith, courage, patience, insight into human nature, skill and fertility in laying plans and ability in carrying them to a successful issue, which were the admiration of all who followed his career of conquest. He traveled thousands of miles. He made the acquaintance of

multitudes of generous men and women all the way from Maine to Michigan. He won their hearts by his gracious courtesy, their respect by his superb courage, their confidence by his conscientious thrift and frugality, joined to his hard common sense and large wisdom. His addresses from pulpits and in lecture rooms awakened marked interest. Rev. John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., wrote from the Park Street Congregational Church of Boston to Dr. Storrs concerning Professor Marden: 'Up here we have learned that he is an exceptionally eloquent advocate of our work in the west. Of all we have had in Park street since I knew it, none made the impression that he did. He handled his great subject grandly.' Lyman Abbott wrote Henry Ward Beecher, urging him to give Professor Marden a chance to speak in Plymouth Church, and saying, 'He has given me a better idea of the dimensions of the Mormon problem than I ever had before and of its true solution—education;' and when Professor Marden had spoken there, Dr. Abbott wrote again enthusiastically about his address. Dr. Gordon, of the Old South Church, speaks of one of his addresses as 'Thorough, of great force, and impressively instructive.' One western college president wrote: 'I do not think the annals of the College Society show greater results for the same length of time.' Another wrote: 'I think you are securing more friends and future funds than any other officer of any other college.'

"In addition to his public addresses Professor Marden wrote considerably for the press. The most notable of these productions was an article contributed by request to the *Christian Union* February 21, 1884, and subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form, entitled "The Growth and Grip of Mormonism," which Dr. Lyman Abbott characterized, editorially, as the 'clearest account of the rise, development and present condition of Mormonism, and the secret of its power, that we have ever seen.' This article was so able and attracted such wide attention that it may also be found reprinted in the proceedings of the national house of representatives, forty-eighth congress, first session (Rep't 1351 part 2). Professor Marden also contributed to a series of articles on "Our Western Colleges," published in the *Advance*, one on Colorado College, which was pronounced the best of the series. In addition he made hundreds of visits and wrote thousands of letters to possible or actual benefactors of the college.

"After a brief period of rest from his first successful campaign, in behalf of the college, Professor Marden returned to his task with redoubled hope and enthusiasm. It was apparent that in consequence of his labors the college was going to live. By the exceeding generosity of its early friends, who not only surrendered their claims against it, but poured fresh funds into its treasury, and by the help of many new friends who had been secured through his winsome personality and untiring efforts, the institution grew and prospered.

"In 1888 Mr. Marden rendered another signal service to Colorado in discovering, by his discerning and prescient eye, the right man to take the presidency of the college, in Rev. William F. Slocum, at that time pastor of the First Congregational Church in Baltimore. Events have abundantly justified the wisdom of that choice. The institution at once entered upon a very remarkable career of steadily increasing prosperity. When President Slocum began his work, the number of students was very small. Ten years later there were two hundred students in the college, besides nearly a hundred more in the preparatory department. In that period, a president's house was bought, one hall for men and two for women, an observatory, a gymnasium, and a library building were erected, and funds secured for a music and art building; an endowment fund of over \$300,000 was secured and a faculty of over thirty instructors created, and both the college and the academy raised to a position among the foremost institutions of the kind in the country. In this great work those who knew what was going on behind the scenes are constrained to say concerning Professor Marden, 'Magna pars fuit.' Not only in the most critical part of the history of the college, but for ten years thereafter, he largely contributed to the securing of the sinews of war. His efforts have already resulted in placing more than \$200,000 in the treasury of the college, and the end is not yet.

"When we reflect that 'Colorado is the key-stone of the Continental arch, with a position and resources that will always make it the empire state of the Rocky Mountains,' and that Colorado College is clearly destined to be to this vast region what Harvard has been to New England, the abiding importance of Professor Marden's work becomes apparent. He was the savior and to a large extent for many years the sus-

tainer of Colorado College. The words of President Thwing in a private letter, written to Mr. Marden, were simple fact: 'You have brought forth life under the very ribs of death.' It is difficult to find words to express the honor and the praise which are due to this 'faithful servant.' The words of the president of Colorado College, addressed in a private letter to Mr. Marden, constitute a fitting close to this sketch: 'I believe in this college and nothing makes me believe in it more than you. Your faith is a constant inspiration to me.'"

JAMES CLOPTON GATES. While the period of his residence in Hinsdale County has been comparatively brief, Mr. Gates has already become well known among the people of this part of Colorado. On coming to this state, in February, 1898, he purchased the *Lake City Times*, a weekly newspaper, that was founded in 1891 by O. H. Knight, and that, under the vigorous policy which he has inaugurated, promises to become a prominent organ of the Democratic party. Himself an active Democrat, he wields an influence among the members of his party in this county. In November, 1898, he was elected justice of the peace, on the Democratic ticket, and January 10, 1899, he was appointed clerk of the district court by Judge Theron Stevens, and he has also served as deputy sheriff under J. W. Deck. At this writing he is chairman of the Democratic central committee.

The son of William Carey and Mary Booker (Michaels) Gates, the latter born and reared in Virginia, the former a native of Tennessee, our subject was born in Alton, Ill., June 25, 1870. He was educated in the Alton public schools and in Shurtleff College, a Baptist institution at Upper Alton, Ill., where he was a student for four years. His first employment was as freight brakeman on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, his headquarters being at Mattoon, Ill. He was promoted to be freight conductor in 1893, but soon afterward resigned his position with that company and entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, by whom he was soon made a local freight conductor. As president of the American Railway Union, he led the great strike in Roodhouse, Ill., in 1894. Afterward he did not apply for his former position again, but returned to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road, and was soon made a passenger conductor. December 20, 1897,



J. G. Hagrman

while walking through the freight yards, he slipped on the ice and was seriously injured. He then resolved never to enter the service of a railroad company again. Thus terminated his experience as a railroad man. While engaged in the occupation, he was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He is now identified with the Knights of Pythias and is grand sachem of the local tribe of Red Men. He has some mining interests, among which may be mentioned his connection with the Cracker Jack mine in Hinsdale County and the Piasa Bird Mining and Milling Company in Saguache County.

JAMES J. HAGERMAN, former president of the Colorado Midland Railway Company, and now president of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway, is among the most successful and prominent citizens of Colorado Springs. Of Canadian birth, he is a descendant, in the third generation, from the founder of the family in America—a native of Hanover, Germany, who settled in Dutchess County, N. Y., and was engaged in agricultural pursuits on the shores of the Hudson River. During the Revolutionary war his sympathies were with the British government, and on that account he transferred his place of residence to Ontario, where he continued a farmer until his death.

James P. Hagerman, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ontario, Canada, and removed from there to Michigan, settling near St. Clair, on the St. Clair River, where he purchased and improved a farm. Besides this, he had milling and other business interests. He continued to reside there until his death. His wife, Margaret Crawford, was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Presbyterian descent, and, when a girl accompanied her parents to Canada, where much of her life was passed. Her death occurred in Colorado Springs in 1890. Of her three children only one survives, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Ontario in 1839. He was reared near St. Clair, Mich., and received his education in the University of Michigan at Ann Harbor, from which he graduated in 1861, with the degree of B. S.

The first employment secured by Mr. Hagerman was as purser on one of the Ward Line of steamers, from Buffalo to Chicago. He was a protege of Capt. E. B. Ward, a wealthy shipman, who, upon organizing the Milwaukee Iron Company

in 1866, made Mr. Hagerman its manager. A few years later he was made president of the company, and continued in that capacity until 1873, when he resigned. In company with a number of business men of Milwaukee he opened the iron mines in the Menominee district, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and was elected president of the Menominee Mining Company, the largest organization of its kind in the state. He was the principal discoverer and became the principal owner of the Chapin mine, which was the largest producer of iron in the entire country, and which brought to its owners a large fortune. When, in 1883, the company sold its interest to the Cambria Iron Company for a large sum, he severed his connection with the iron mountains and went to Europe, in order that the change of scene might enable him to recuperate his health, which had been injured by the demands of a large business.

Returning to this country in 1884, Mr. Hagerman settled in Colorado Springs. He soon became interested in mining in Leadville and Aspen, and was the largest owner of the Mollie Gibson mine. The shaping of the policy that resulted in the building of the Colorado Midland Railroad was due to his wise business judgment and energy, and he was president of the company at the time it was building from Colorado Springs to Aspen, and on to Glenwood. His large interests in other connections led him, in 1889, to resign the presidency of this road, and he was interested in and secured the sale of the road to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

About 1890 Mr. Hagerman became interested in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, a section of country which he believed would prove most valuable by the securing of irrigation. He originated and became the head of large land and irrigation companies, and was also the projector and builder of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway, of which he is now president. To his energy and keen judgment is largely due the development of the resources of a valley formerly almost unknown, but now recognized as one of the most fertile valleys of the southwest. Besides his connection with the development of that valley, he is president of a number of mining companies, and at one time was president of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, but his interest in other enterprises caused him to resign, in order that he might give them more

thought and attention. For many years he has been a trustee of Colorado College, and his interest in this institution of learning is evinced by his gifts and contributions to various departments of the college.

One of the finest and largest business blocks in Colorado Springs is the Hagerman block, which was built by Mr. Hagerman in 1890 and is still owned by him. In this building he has his business office. His residence, on North Cascade avenue, is one of the finest in the city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and assists in the various enterprises for the advancement of the city's business interests. While he votes the Republican ticket, he has never actively identified himself with public affairs, preferring to devote himself to his business. He is a member of the El Paso and Denver Clubs, the University Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club of New York.

In Tecumseh, Mich., Mr. Hagerman married Miss Anna Osborne of that city. She is a daughter of Hon. William H. Osborne, a native of New York State and a pioneer farmer of Michigan; he was in younger years quite active in public affairs and served with distinction in the state legislature, as well as in a number of local offices. He is still living in Tecumseh. Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman are the parents of two sons: Percy; and H. J., a graduate of Cornell and an attorney-at-law, who is now second secretary of the United States embassy in St. Petersburg, Russia.

PERCY HAGERMAN, Ph. B., treasurer of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway Company, and president of the Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining and Milling Company of Aspen, also a charter member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a son of J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., January 24, 1869, and in boyhood attended Markham's Academy in that city. In 1882, when his father went to Europe, he accompanied him, and remained on the continent until 1884, meantime having the excellent advantages offered by the best schools of Europe. After coming to Colorado Springs he entered Colorado College, where he was a student for one year. In 1886 he entered Cornell University, where he took the regular course of study, graduating in 1890, with the degree of Ph. B. Dur-

ing his university course he took a special interest in athletics, particularly in rowing, and during the three years that he was a member of the crew he was victorious in every contest.

For one year Mr. Hagerman was a student in the department of law in Yale University. Returning to the Springs in 1891, he became interested in mining in Cripple Creek. Previous to this he had formed important mining interests with his father at Aspen, and now holds the presidency of one of the most successful mining companies there. In the organization of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway Company he assisted his father, and has been the treasurer of the company from its inception, his father being the president. The road is now completed from Pecos, Tex., through Eddy to Roswell, N. M., and to Amarillo, Tex., a distance of three hundred and seventy-two miles. Its completion will enhance the success of the land companies in the valley, in a number of which he is an officer and director.

The marriage of Mr. Hagerman, in Minneapolis, Minn., united him with Miss Eleanor Lowry, of that city, daughter of Thomas Lowry, whose name has long been intimately connected with the street railways of Minneapolis. Mr. Hagerman has one son, Lowry Hagerman. The various social organizations of this city have found in Mr. Hagerman an active and interested friend. The Alumni Association and Kappa Alpha Society of Cornell number him among their members. He is also identified with the El Paso and Cheyenne Mountain Country Clubs of Colorado Springs, and the University Club of New York City.

HON. NATHAN BROWN COY, A. B., former state superintendent of public instruction of Colorado and president of the State Teachers' Association, and now professor of ancient classics in Colorado College and principal of Cutler Academy at Colorado Springs, also a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Greeley, has been identified with educational work during almost the entire period of his residence in Colorado, and has become known as one of the most successful educators in the state. He has secured a substantial recognition of the genuineness of his merits in his professional capacity, and by his conscientious discharge of duty as official and educator he has won the confidence which is manhood's crown.

Not only has he advanced the interests of educational institutions with which he has been directly connected, but he has given an impetus to the schools of the state and has forwarded various enterprises for their benefit.

Born in Ithaca, N. Y., August 30, 1847, Nathan Brown Coy is a son of Edward Gustin and Elizabeth Esther (Brown) Coy, natives respectively of Winchester, N. H., and Ithaca, N. Y. Through his father's maternal ancestors he is related to the Howe of sewing machine fame, and General Howe, the Indian fighter. Edward Gustin Coy, who was a son of Martin Coy, a farmer, followed the trade of foundryman and machinist in Winchester, then in Ithaca, and finally in Sandusky, Ohio. He died while visiting at Plantsville, Conn., at sixty-five years of age. His wife was a daughter of Nathan Luce Brown, who was born in New Jersey, and engaged in the mercantile business in Ithaca. At one time he was warden of the state prison at Auburn, N. Y. From Ithaca he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising until his death. His wife was a member of the Corwin family. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Coy died in Ithaca, and of her five children all but one are living. One of the sons, Edward Gustin, was for twenty years head of the Greek department in Phillips' Academy, and is now head master of Hotchkiss school in Lakeville, Conn.

When the family removed to Sandusky, Ohio, the subject of this article was eight years of age. He prepared for college in Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., where he remained for two years, being graduated at the head of his class. Afterward he took the regular literary course in Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1870, with the degree of A. B. At once after completing his studies he entered upon the work of teaching. For a time he was engaged in teaching in New York, later in New Jersey and Connecticut. In 1875 he was appointed head of the Latin department in Phillips' Academy at Andover, but he had scarcely begun his labors in this institution when he was stricken with hemorrhages and obliged to resign.

Realizing that he could regain his health only by removal to a more congenial climate, in 1876 Professor Coy came to Colorado. He purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres ten miles southwest of Denver, near Fort Logan, and there the constant outdoor exercise and delightful cli-

mate combined to restore him to his former vigor. He still owns the farm, but as soon as his health permitted he resumed the work of his life, that of teaching. For five years, from 1881 to 1886, he was engaged as instructor in classics in the Denver high school, but the failure of his health forced him to return to his farm. Buying a herd of full-blooded Jersey cows he embarked in the dairy business, which he conducted in conjunction with general farm pursuits.

A Democrat in politics, Professor Coy has always been interested in public affairs, but his interest has been that of a private citizen rather than a partisan. When, in 1887, he was nominated for county superintendent of schools of Jefferson County by the Republicans, he positively declined to accept the nomination. Three years later, in the fall of 1890, he was nominated by the late Rev. Myron Reed, without having been consulted in the matter, as state superintendent of public instruction, on the Democratic ticket. After thoughtful consideration he accepted the nomination and at once entered into the campaign with his customary vigor. He was elected at the head of his ticket and began the duties of office in January, 1891, for a term of two years. Prior to the expiration of his term he requested that he should not be made a candidate for reelection, but, notwithstanding this request, the Democratic state convention renominated him and persuaded him to accept the nomination. However, he refused the endorsement of the Populists, not being in sympathy with their party platform, and as that was the year of the great Populist victory, he was defeated with the remainder of his ticket, which he led in number of votes received.

In 1891 Professor Coy was elected president of the State Teachers' Association. The convention of that year he made a memorial meeting, at which appeared on the platform the first territorial superintendent of schools in Colorado (Mr. Curtis) and Mr. Baker, who taught the first school in the territory. They, with Governor Gilpin, the first territorial governor of Colorado, delivered appropriate addresses. There was also on the platform a fac-simile in miniature of the first school house in Colorado (in Boulder County). The memorial celebration took place in a building that cost \$300,000, while the picture shown of the first school building indicated that it probably cost less than \$50. The convention

was an exceedingly interesting one and reflected great credit upon Professor Coy, who had worked unceasingly in order to make it a success.

In 1891 Governor Routt appointed Professor Coy a member of the Colorado board of directors for the World's Fair. He was made responsible for the educational exhibit from Colorado. To this work he devoted his energies, throwing into it his vigor, enthusiasm and intelligence. Early in 1893 he went to Chicago, where he remained, as chief of the educational department for Colorado, until the close of the exposition. He then superintended the packing of books and papers and their return to original owners. His success in this exhibit is proved by the fact that it received some fifteen or twenty medals at the Fair. Besides this work he improved the occasion to make a memorial of the educational history of the state, and his biennial report of the educational department gave a comprehensive summary of the educational history of Colorado, as well as a review of the work of his administration. This report, in published form, comprises a volume of almost nine hundred pages and has received the highest commendation from competent judges.

For two years Professor Coy owned a controlling interest in and acted as editor of the *Colorado School Journal*, during which time he enlarged the journal, increased its circulation and transformed it into a first-class school periodical. He then sold it and returned to his country home. In 1894 he declined to be considered a candidate for the superintendency of the state reform school for boys at Golden. The next year, while living in Denver, he was requested to become a candidate for superintendent of schools of Arapahoe County, but refused. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor McIntire as trustee of the Colorado State Normal School at Greeley for a term of six years. He had previously, as state superintendent, been an ex-officio member of the board, and had made the equipment of the school one of the special objects of his administrative work, securing for the presidency the present incumbent, Dr. Snyder, who has filled the office with the greatest efficiency since 1891.

In February, 1897, Professor Coy came to Colorado Springs as associate professor of classics in Colorado College and principal of Cutler Academy. Possessing literary taste and fluency of speech, he has frequently been called upon to give addresses and lectures. At the national labor convention in 1892 he gave, by request, a paper on

Child Labor. He is now (1898) president of the college and high school section and acting president of the State Teachers' Association. In the National Educational Association he has been interested, and at the Brooklyn convention, in 1892, he was a member of the department of superintendents, having an active part in the proceedings of the department. He was formerly identified with the University Club of Denver, and was a charter member of the School Masters' Club, at the organization of which he presided. For many years he was a trustee of the First Congregational Church in Denver. Reared in the faith of the Republican party, he became a Democrat at the time of the Tilden campaign and has ever since been a strong advocate of the principles of this party. He was married in New Haven, Conn., to Miss Helen Frances Parish, who was born in Springfield, Mass.

There is no profession more honored than that of the educator, to whom is given the training of the youthful mind, the development of the mental powers. Not only may it be said of Professor Coy that he has been efficient and progressive as a teacher, but the still higher commendation may be given him that he has aroused enthusiasm among other teachers and created in their minds a desire to reach the highest success in their profession. It is the united testimony of the educators of Colorado that his connection with the schools has proved beneficial in a high degree to the educational interests of the state.

WILLIAM H. BEMAN, president of the Williams Lumber Company of Leadville and senior member of the firm of Beman Brothers, hardware merchants, was born in Franklin County, N. Y., in 1860, a son of Nathan and Helen (Hilliker) Beman, natives of New York state. His father, who for years engaged in the mercantile business in Franklin County and owned several stores there, is now living retired in Chateaugay. A Republican in politics, he was for years president of the town and custom house officer. During the Civil war he served as captain of the home guards. He was a son of George W. Beman, a lawyer of New York state, but deceased in middle age; the latter's father, Nathan Beman, conducted Ethan Allen through an underground tunnel, rendering it possible for him to take possession of Fort Ticonderoga. The Beman family were among the earliest pioneers of New York state. Our



W. P. Baxter

subject's mother, a daughter of William Hilliker, a farmer, is still living. Of her children, Frank W. is associated with William H. in the Beman Hardware Company, of Leadville; George W. resides in Beatrice, Neb.; and Jessie is the wife of Dr. J. W. Campbell, of Franklin County, N. Y.

At the age of nineteen our subject came to Colorado, settling in Leadville during the early days of the camp. For a few years he engaged in mining, after which he followed various occupations. In 1889 he became connected with the Williams Lumber Company as secretary and treasurer, but after two years was made vice-president, and soon afterward, in 1891, when Mr. Williams died, he succeeded to the presidency. He also bought out three hardware firms and established a large hardware business, under the firm name of Beman Brothers. The company was incorporated in 1898, with him as president. Besides his other enterprises he is interested in mining.

A Republican in his political opinions, Mr. Beman is well posted concerning public affairs and is especially interested in local improvements. For four years he served as councilman of Leadville. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Patriotic Order Sons of America. In 1886 he married Miss Eunice Burris, who was born in Kansas, and they have three children, William, John and Martha. Mrs. Beman is a daughter of Col. John Burris, who was an officer in the Mexican and Civil wars, and had a number of engagements with Quantrell and the James boys. An attorney by profession, he has been district judge of his district in Kansas since 1885, and as a lawyer and citizen he stands high in his community.

HON. OLIVER H. P. BAXTER. It is a trite but true proverb that "Times change and we change with them." Many are the changes that the past forty years have wrought in Colorado. Cities have sprung up as though by magic; great mining camps stretch like huge arteries between the mountains; land, irrigated and improved, responds quickly to the care of the farmer; and schools and colleges afford to the young the best possible opportunities for acquiring an education. Few among the residents of Colorado have been identified with its history through all these years of change and progress. Here and there may be found a pioneer of '59, but rarely do we meet with a pioneer of '58, for

the tide of emigration had then scarcely begun. As a representative of this small and distinguished class, the name of Oliver Hazzard Perry Baxter deserves prominent mention. Since 1858 he has been identified with the history of this state, and from 1866 to the present time he has been a resident of Pueblo and connected intimately with its most important enterprises.

The Baxter family is of Welsh and Scotch-Irish descent, and its first representatives in America (three brothers) settled in New England, whence later generations scattered throughout the country. William Baxter, our subject's father, was born in Dayton, Ohio, and became a pioneer of Indiana, where he improved a farm ten miles from Madison, in Jefferson County. There he died at fifty-one years of age. His wife was Jane Kerr, a native of Pennsylvania, and member of an old family of Pittsburg and Allegheny City, Pa. Of their ten children, seven are living, and several of their sons were members of Indiana regiments during the Civil war. The fourth in order of birth was the one who forms the subject of this article. He was born on the home farm in Jefferson County, October 31, 1835, and in childhood had such advantages as pioneer schools could afford. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade in Indiana. About 1852 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for six months. Later he was employed in the first factory erected in Moline by John Deere. In 1854 he went to Council Bluffs, and from there to St. Joe, thence to Nebraska City, where he built a shop and entered a claim of land near the present site of J. Sterling Morton's residence.

When the first rumor of the discovery of gold reached Mr. Baxter he prepared to come to Colorado, without waiting for the verification of the rumor. He made the trip with four comrades, whose names were Golden, Drake, Gould and Carpenter, not one of whom is now in this state. They left Nebraska City in August, 1858, and, with ox-teams, journeyed up the Platte via Kearney, making their way along the South Platte, where as yet no wagon road had been made, and arrived in Aurora (Denver) October 4, 1858. They started a town, Arapahoe, on Clear Creek, but the enterprise was a failure, and in the early winter they went to the present site of Colorado City, then marked by only one cabin. Going from there into South Park, they were the first to locate mines where Fairplay now stands.

While there they were snow-bound for some time, and, being short of provisions, they lived for two months on such game as they could find.

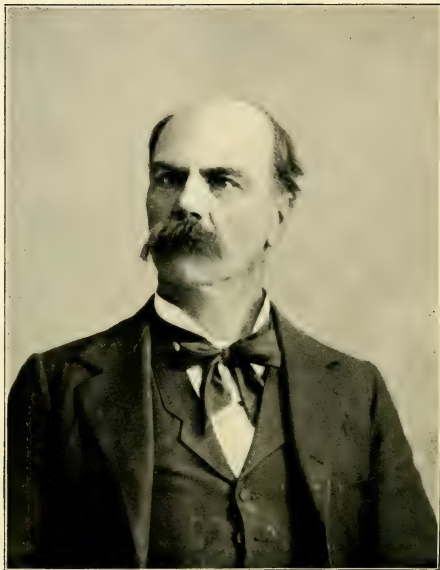
In the spring of 1859 Mr. Baxter went to Denver, and after Gregory's discovery prospected in Gilpin County, where he had made some good locations, but mining and assaying being crude, the work proved unprofitable. He then turned his attention to his trade, which he followed in Central City during the winter, thus securing the means to enable his partners to continue prospecting. In the spring of 1860, at the time of the Tarryall excitement, he was one of the first to secure a claim there, and in 1861 he was among the first in California Gulch, where he had some good claims and made considerable money. In the fall of 1861 he returned to Denver with his gold dust, which he had coined at Clark and Gruber's mint. Afterward, with three companions, he started by ox-team for Arizona, but went no further than Pueblo. He squatted on land six miles below Pueblo, at the mouth of the St. Charles, where he opened up a ranch, built a ditch and in 1862 raised his first crop. Farming brought him good returns from the first. His crops were large and prices high, and he continued, successfully, for five years.

Moving to Pueblo in 1866, Mr. Baxter became president of a company that built and operated the first flouring mill on the Arkansas River, the mill occupying the present site of the Federal building, while a ditch ran through the land now occupied by the opera house. For more than twenty years he continued as manager of the mill. Meantime he became connected with other important enterprises. Near the mill he built the first house in the town that could boast of a shingle roof. When the erection of the Federal building was planned, he and the mill company donated to the United States Government, for \$1, the site now occupied by the structure, for which property the mill company had refused \$75,000. He also became interested in the company that erected the opera house, which is not only the finest building in the city, but one of the finest theatres in the entire country, and this is due largely to his energy and judgment as president of the company.

Mr. Baxter was one of the organizers of the American National Bank, of which he was the first president. It was afterward consolidated with the Stock Growers' National Bank, under the title of the Mercantile National Bank, and he

is a director in the latter institution. From an early day he was interested in real estate in different parts of the city, and many valuable pieces of property passed through his hands. He also, with others, engaged extensively in the cattle business, and transferred their herd from the Panhandle of Texas to the Indian Territory, thence to South Dakota, and finally sold out. Through his efforts the gas company was formed, and he superintended the building of the plant; he has since been president and general manager of the Pueblo Gas and Electric Light Company. He is also interested in the Pueblo Street Railway and Power Company. In the building of the first water works in the city he took an active part. While it was with the expectation of proceeding to Arizona that he first came to Pueblo, he did not become interested in Arizona mines until 1896; he is now president of the Colorado-Arizona Gold Mining and Leasing Company, which has good prospects of success. He was married, in Pueblo County, to Miss Edna Alice Henry, who was born in Leavenworth, Kan. They are the parents of two children now living: Maude, wife of Otis W. Bruner, of Denver, and May, wife of L. S. McLean, of Pueblo, both of whom were educated in New York. They also had two sons and one daughter, who died when quite young.

During the Civil war, when the Indians committed ceaseless depredations in Colorado, Mr. Baxter raised Company G, of the Third Colorado Cavalry, and was made its captain. The company bore an active part in the battle of Sand Creek, and remained in service until the regiment was mustered out. While serving as captain in the Indian war he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, and immediately after being mustered out he proceeded to the capital, where the session had already opened. In 1865-66 he was a member of the territorial council, during which time the capital was transferred from Golden to Denver. He was appointed, by Governor Gilpin, a member of the first board of county commissioners to organize Pueblo County, and served as chairman of the board at the time of organization. Frequently, in later years, he was elected county commissioner, and at one time served for eight consecutive years. He was also a member of the city council for many years. In politics a Republican, he was formerly actively connected with the state central committee and also served as chairman of the county central committee. One of the organizers of the Pueblo



JUDGE D. W. ROBINSON.

Club, he held the office of president and also served as a member of the board of directors in that organization. He assisted in the organization of the first lodge of Odd Fellows in Pueblo and was frequently elected to the highest positions in the lodge, which he also represented in the grand lodge. He is a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers, of which distinguished society he is one of the oldest members.

The foregoing is a summary of the leading facts in the life of Mr. Baxter. It is, however, impossible to show the extent to which he has influenced the progress of Pueblo, his close identification with every progressive movement, and the public-spirit he has displayed as a citizen. The high regard in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen show that he has been successful in his endeavor to discharge every duty of life with honesty and fidelity.

JUDGE D. W. ROBINSON, ex-county judge of Prowers County, came to Colorado in the spring of 1889 and homesteaded land near Granada, where he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land irrigated from the Bent ditch. To the cultivating of this land he gave some attention, but his time was devoted principally to the harness business, which he successfully conducted in Granada. In 1894 he was the Republican candidate for county commissioner, but was defeated by thirty votes. In 1895 he was nominated for county judge by the independents, with the Democratic endorsement, and was elected by a fair majority. He removed to Lamar upon beginning official duties and occupies a comfortable residence here, which property he owns.

A son of George W. and Delilah (Baker) Robinson, our subject was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., April 20, 1844. He was reared on a farm and received common-school advantages. When eighteen years of age, in 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, and took part in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga, and a number of skirmishes. Being taken ill he was sent to a hospital at Nashville and from there to Cincinnati, where he fell a victim of the small-pox and was then sent to the hospital at Covington. Finally he rejoined his company at Washington, D. C. He saw and shook hands with President Lincoln a few days before the latter was shot, and afterward he was called upon to aid in guarding the war department and saw the remains of the illustrious dead as

they reposed in the casket. He now has in his possession a cord of crepe and silver that was on the hearse used to convey the body to its resting-place. After having taken part in the grand review he was mustered out, June 29, 1865.

While Mr. Robinson had been in the army his parents had removed to Madison, Jefferson County, Ind., and he joined them there. For a few years he engaged in farming on his father's land. June 13, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Austin, of Jefferson County. The following year he removed to Decatur County, Iowa, where he cultivated a farm for a year and afterward engaged in the shoe and harness business for some time. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster at Decatur, which office he held for five years, and in the meantime he closed out his shoe and harness business. After resigning as postmaster he became interested in an implement and machinery business in Decatur, remaining there until his removal to Colorado in 1889. While in Decatur he was made a Mason and is now worshipful master of the blue lodge at Granada, which position he has also filled in Iowa. He has been representative of the Granada lodge in the grand lodge and has taken an active part in its work.

Eight children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. They are named as follows: Walter W., a farmer; Lillie E., Mrs. J. H. Koen, who resides five miles west of Lamar and has one child; Ira M., a farmer; Laura A., who married D. H. Dickason, of Granada, and has one child; George D., who is employed as a clerk in a store in Lamar; C. May, a school teacher in Prowers County; E. Verne and Lulu.

FRANCIS THEODORE FREELAND, a prominent and successful mine manager and mining engineer of Aspen, was born in Philadelphia in 1859, a son of Thomas Miller and Mary Elizabeth (Mapes) Freeland, natives respectively of Philadelphia, Pa., and Orange County, N. Y.; the latter of English descent, the former of Dutch extraction. The family name was originally Vreeland, and ancestors of that name were among the first settlers of Manhattan. His uncle, Theodore H. Freeland, is treasurer of the American Bank Note Company, of New York City; his grandfather, David Niles Freeland, was a well-known manufacturer in New York and Philadelphia, and also his father, Thomas Miller Freeland.

Mr. Freeland's boyhood was passed in Philadelphia, where he was born in 1859. He received his technical education at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, with the highest honors and as valedictorian of his class, in 1879, from the department of engineering. In 1880 and 1881 he took a post-graduate course in mining engineering, and at the same time held the position of assistant professor in the engineering department and librarian of Rogers engineering library. Later he was employed as calculator on the United States coast survey, and with the William Sellers & Co. machine tool works, Philadelphia.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Freeland came to Colorado, where he was employed as mining engineer to the American Mining and Smelting Company, of Leadville. From 1882 to 1885 he held a similar position with the Iron Silver Mining Company of Leadville; in 1885 he was made superintendent of this company, which position he held for two years. From 1887 his time was largely given to consulting mining and mechanical engineering, and the erection of mining and smelting machinery and buildings. He was also frequently called as expert witness in many important law suits, where his testimony was esteemed of value. He reported concerning many mines, not only in the west, but also in British Columbia and Mexico. From 1893 to 1897 he acted as manager of the Isabella Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, also the Zenobia Gold Mining Company, and was consulting engineer to the Ingham Consolidated Mining Company and the Work Mining and Milling Company. Since 1893 he has 'been manager' of the Durant Mining Company at Aspen, the Compromise Mining Company and the Late Acquisition Consolidated Mining Company, and also has charge of the Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining Company, the Aspen Contact Mining Company, the Bimetallic Mining and Milling Company and the Buckhorn Mining Company. He is interested in various mining enterprises. He has his offices in the Bank building in Aspen.

Mr. Freeland is identified with the Denver University Club, the Denver Athletic Club, and the Elk Club of Leadville. His close attention to business affairs leaves little leisure for society. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Colorado Scien-

tific Society. His engineering library is one of the most complete in the west. He is a frequent contributor to the technical press and transactions of engineering societies on subjects connected with mining. Personally he is dignified and somewhat reserved, but genial among his friends. His reputation for probity and discretion in confidential employment is of the best. Many a young engineer will remember with pleasure his interesting and suggestive talks over new and odd mines, mills or machinery and methods of working. His success is largely due to his own unaided efforts.

GEORGE K. HARTENSTEIN, county attorney of Chaffee County, residing in Buena Vista, was born in Sanatoga, Montgomery County, Pa., January 31, 1852. His boyhood days were spent on a farm. After completing the usual public-school studies he entered the Franklin and Marshall College, of Lancaster, Pa., where he remained until his graduation, in July, 1875. While attending college he devoted his evenings to the study of law, and still continued to read law while teaching school in a seminary in Dauphin County, Pa., where he remained for a year.

In the spring of 1877 he came to Denver, Colo., and for ten months read law in the office of Hon. T. M. Patterson. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to the bar, and in February, 1878, went to Leadville, then in the height of its mining boom. He opened an office and engaged in practice. In connection with his practice he became interested in mining. From Leadville, in 1881, he removed to Buena Vista, where he has since made his home. Besides his practice he has continued to be connected with mines, and, like most investors in mining stocks, has made and lost considerable money. He was the locator of the mine Amie, which produced well. He also engaged in mining in the Ten-Mile district in Summit County, and at this writing has interests in a number of mining properties.

September 3, 1879, Mr. Hartenstein married Miss Minnie Dunning, of Leadville, by whom he had one son, Harry. By his marriage to Miss Ella Marquis, an estimable lady, born in Ohio, he has a daughter, Helen. In politics he was affiliated with the Democratic party until 1893, when the financial panic and depression, resulting, as he believed, from an injudicious policy regarding the currency question, led him to ally himself



JUDGE CHARLES A. PIKE.

with the People's party. For fifteen or more years he has served as city and county attorney, and has been active, both in politics and professional circles. In religion he is a Lutheran. Fraternally he belongs to Buena Vista Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., and Buena Vista Lodge No. 88, K. P.

In 1879 Mr. Hartenstein purchased the Cottonwood Hot Springs, situated five miles west of Buena Vista. There he erected a hotel, but it burned down in 1886, and he sold the springs. However, the amount of selling price did not reimburse him for his investment, as the springs are back in the mountains and therefore not very accessible. When the town of Buena Vista was started in 1880, it was a very rough place and for two years was full of thugs, gamblers and desperadoes. These he was employed to prosecute by the better class of citizens and he did his work well, although it brought him in peril of his life many times, the lawless element frequently threatening to shoot him for his efforts to get rid of the town's undesirable class of residents.

CHARLES A. PIKE, who came to Durango in 1889, has since been identified with many of the important interests of La Plata County. He opened an office here and began the practice of his profession—that of the law. In this he has since continued, although much of his time has been given to the duties of offices to which he has been elected. In 1889 he was chosen to serve as superintendent of schools of the county, which office, by re-election, he filled for four years. The Republican party received his allegiance until the issues of 1896 arose, when he cast his influence on the side of the silver cause. In the year 1898 he was the candidate on the fusion ticket for county judge and was elected to the office. For two years he served as chairman of the silver Republican county central committee, during which time he contributed to the success of that party in his locality.

A son of Charles W. and Susan Pike, who spent their entire married lives upon a farm in York County, Me., the subject of this sketch was born on the family homestead in 1852. His education, commenced in public schools, was completed in Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1874. Afterward he read law in the office of Ayres & Clifford at Cornish, Me., and in 1876 was admitted to practice at the bar. He remained in York County for little more than

a year, when, in 1878, he removed to Atchison County, Mo., and for a time taught school there in addition to engaging in law practice. In 1882 he came to Colorado and took up his residence at Animas, La Plata County, where he remained until 1889, meantime engaging in mining in the San Juan country. Upon his election as county superintendent of schools he came to Durango, where he has since been intimately connected with local affairs. For five years he was secretary of the board of directors of the city schools, and his influence in educational matters has been of great benefit to the schools here. Besides his property in Durango he still owns real estate in Animas. By his marriage, in 1878, to Elizabeth C. Cobb, he has a daughter, Charlie K.

Mr. Pike is actively connected with Durango Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., of which he was formerly senior warden and is now master. For two years he was clerk of Aztec Camp No. 30, Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of Sitting Bull Tribe No. 48, I. O. R. M. As a citizen he is highly respected, as an official has proved himself to be faithful to every trust, and as a friend he has ever been accommodating and helpful.

LEE KAHN, M. D., was one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Leadville, where he engaged in practice from 1889. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Lake County Medical Association, a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, the American Medical Society, the Alumni of Rush Medical College, and the American Public Health Association. In 1893 he served as chairman of the board of health of Leadville, and from 1894 until his death he was secretary of the United States board of pension examiners of this city. During 1895 and 1896 he served as vice-president of the Colorado State Medical Society. In 1898 he was a delegate to the convention of the American Medical Society at Denver, and received appointment as secretary of the section of physiology for this society in 1899. He published a number of papers bearing upon important diseases and the best remedial agencies to be employed, all of which attracted thoughtful attention on the part of the medical fraternity. He was the inventor of the Lee Kahn applicator and injector, manufactured by Tiemann & Co., of New York.

The Kahn family is of German origin. Isaac Kahn, the doctor's father, was born near Frank-

fort, Germany, and in early life came to the United States. After having for some time engaged in merchandising in New York, he removed to Morrison, Ill., where the subject of this sketch was born in 1867. Thence he came to Colorado about 1880 and settled in Leadville, where he has since had mercantile and mining interests. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally is a Mason and Odd Fellow. By his marriage to Mina Guthman, a native of Germany, he had four sons: Lee; Jacob, deceased; Maurice G., a graduate of the medical department of Harvard University and now a practicing physician of Leadville; Colo; and Herman E., a student.

The education of Dr. Kahn was obtained in public schools and under private tutorage. In youth he was given excellent advantages, including study in Europe, where he spent six months, traveling with his mother. For fourteen months he studied pharmacy, after which he took up the study of medicine under Drs. John Law and S. A. Bosanko. In 1882 he matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, but learning that he would not be permitted to graduate at the close of three years, on account of being under age, he left college at the close of his first year, and for one year studied in St. Luke's Hospital in Leadville. He then returned to Chicago, where he completed the course, graduating in 1889, after which he engaged in practice in Leadville. In 1894 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from the college at Ewing, Ill. May 17, 1890, he was united in marriage with Ruth Ward, a well-known poet and writer residing in Ann Arbor, Mich. They had one child, Milo Ward Kahn.

The death of Dr. Kahn occurred February 26, 1899, and was a loss, not alone to his family and friends, but also to the profession in which he had won merited distinction.

WILBUR W. BULETTE, M. D., ophthalmologist, otologist, laryngologist and rhinologist, of Pueblo, and a prominent practitioner of this city since May, 1894, is one of the most successful specialists in the state. In addition to his private practice he holds the position of ophthalmologist and laryngologist to the State Asylum for Insane at Pueblo, Work's Sanatorium for Nervous and Mental Diseases, the Pueblo Children's Home, also for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He is a fellow of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Oto-

logical Society, also of the Western Ophthalmological, Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, a member of the American Medical Association, the American Climatological Association, the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Society, the Colorado State Medical Society, the Pueblo County and Otero County (Colo.) Medical Societies, the Northern Medical Society of Philadelphia, and was formerly an active member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

The Bulette family is of English and Scotch extraction, and was early established in Pennsylvania. Emanuel, son of Emanuel Bulette, Sr., was born upon his father's farm in York County, Pa., and in time became the owner of the old homestead, but resided upon an adjoining farm. In religion he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the war he volunteered for service, but was rejected. He married Martha Helen Blake, a direct descendant of General Blake, of the English army. She was born in Lancaster County and was a daughter of Asbury Blake, a farmer and manufacturer of Lancaster County. She is still living, as are six of her nine children. The four surviving sons are: Lorenzo D., an attorney in Philadelphia; Wilbur W.; Clarence E., a graduate of Gross Medical College of Denver and a practicing physician in that city; and Harry L., who is with his parents. The two daughters are Elma L. and Helen Maud. Our subject was born at Constitution, York County, Pa., August 17, 1862. In boyhood he was a student in the public schools and Fawn Grove Academy, after which he attended the York Collegiate Institute in York. From boyhood it was his ambition to become a physician, and his studies were directed with that end in view. In 1888 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M. D., and afterward, by successful competitive examinations, he became assistant visiting physician to the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, which position he held until 1894. Meantime he carried on a general practice in Philadelphia from 1888 to 1891, and was also assistant in the throat and ear dispensaries of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and of the ear department of the Philadelphia Polyclinic. In 1891 he stopped dispensary and hospital work and gave his attention to the practice of his specialties, at first studying only the ear, nose and throat, but after 1891 making a specialty

also of diseases of the eye, which he made his special study for a few years at Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia. In May, 1894, he opened an office in Pueblo, where he has since established an enviable reputation for skill and ability. Prior to leaving Pennsylvania he had charge, for five years, of the medical department of J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia. After settling in the west he assumed charge of the throat and ear department of the *Medical Herald* of St. Joseph, Mo., and the department of diseases of the chest in the *Medical Fortnightly*, of St. Louis, Mo. He has also been a contributor to other medical journals in the east. He has his office in Central block, Pueblo.

Dr. Bulette is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Christian Church and in fraternal relations holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In Denver, Colo., in February, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Henrie May Patrick, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., her father, Hon. William Patrick, having been an early settler and a lumber merchant of that city, treasurer of St. Louis County and member of the state legislature. The doctor and his wife have two children, Frances McCall and Helen May.

FRANK D. GREEN, M. D., a resident of Pueblo since 1892, is a prominent and successful specialist in the treatment of diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat, and has his office in the Central building. In addition to his private practice, which is of an important character, various professional associations, Pueblo County, Colorado State, American and Mississippi Valley Medical Societies, number him among their active members, and in them, as in every organization bearing upon his profession, he maintains an active interest.

Referring to the history of the Green family, we find that they originated in England and were represented with the Calverts at the time of the settlement of Baltimore, Md. The original spelling of the name was Greene, but the final "e" was dropped by the doctor's grandfather, Zachariah. From the eastern shore of Maryland Levin Greene removed to Kentucky, at a period so early in the history of the state that it had only three counties, Jefferson, Fayette and Washington, and Daniel Boone had been in the primeval forests of that section but a short time. Reared in the Catholic faith (the religion of his

ancestors), after his removal to Kentucky he married Mary Ellis, a Protestant, and through her influence identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in Washington County when he was more than seventy years of age.

Zachariah, son of Levin Greene, was born in what is now Nelson County, Ky., and in early life participated in many Indian fights. His life occupation was farming, though for a time he also engaged in the distilling business. At the time of his death he was forty-five years of age. His son, Thomas D. Green, was born in Nelson County, where he became an extensive stock-dealer and farmer. He died in that county at fifty-four years of age. In religion he was connected with the Baptist Church. His wife was Elizabeth Berkeley, a native of Nelson County, and daughter of Jephtha Berkeley, who settled in Nelson County in 1814 and engaged in farming there; also taking a prominent part in public affairs, and served as sheriff of the county for several terms. His father, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was a member of the family to which Governor Berkeley belonged, and was himself a man of prominence in Virginia. Mrs. Elizabeth Green died in Kentucky. Of her eight children five sons and one daughter are now living, the doctor being next to the youngest of these. Two of his brothers are farmers in Kentucky and two are ministers in the Christian Church, Rev. P. W. Green being pastor of a church in Florida, while Joseph B. has a pastorate in Kentucky.

In Nelson County, Ky., where he was born December 6, 1865, the subject of this sketch attended the public schools and Nelson Normal School, graduating from the latter. Afterward he took the classical course in the University of Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1885, with the degree of A. B. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1890. In 1885 he took up the study of medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he took the regular course of lectures, graduating in 1888, with the degree of M. D. For two years he practiced in Louisville, after which he took a post-graduate course in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New York City, where for a year he made a special study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, receiving a diploma in recognition of excellent work in these departments. Returning to Louisville he remained there until the spring

of 1892, when the failure of his health caused him to remove to Colorado. He is known as one of the skillful specialists of Pueblo, and has attained high rank among the professional men of the state. During his residence in Kentucky he married Miss Virginia L. Moore, who was born there and is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Jeffersonian Democrat.

FRANK A. HASSENPLUG, M. D. Sagacious judgment, enterprise and skill have all been marked elements in the character of Dr. Hassenplug, and it is due to these that he has attained a high position in the medical fraternity of Cripple Creek. The prominence he has attained among his professional co-workers is evident from the fact that they chose him to occupy the position of president of the Cripple Creek District Medical Society, which office he now holds. He makes a specialty of treating diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and is a thorough student of these departments of the medical science. A very busy man professionally, he has few leisure moments, but such as he has he devotes, in part, to hunting and fishing, for he is fond of the rod and the gun. He also has many relics that he collected in this country and Europe.

Near Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. Hassenplug was born August 26, 1866, and there his boyhood days were passed. He attended the public schools and an academy in Philadelphia and afterward entered that famous institution, Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in April, 1889. After his graduation he spent fifteen months in the Wilson Wills Eye Hospital and the eye and ear department of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Wishing to gain a more thorough knowledge of specialties than could be obtained in this country, he went abroad and studied in Vienna and London, devoting his attention principally to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Nine months were spent in London and a year in the hospital department of the University of Austria, Vienna.

Prior to his study in Europe Dr. Hassenplug had engaged in practice in Denver, Colo., for a short time. On his return to the United States he again came to Colorado, this time settling in Cripple Creek, where he engaged in an office practice of his specialties. He has been a resident of this city since 1894 and in the meantime has gained a reputation for his skill, accuracy and

careful judgment. His advice is regarded as authoritative and his opinion sought in all cases where superior skill and wise judgment are necessary. In fraternal connections he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Degree of Honor and Sons of Veterans.

WASHINGTON I. EDGERTON, county judge of Hinsdale County and a prominent business man of Lake City, was born near Hillsdale, Mich., September 21, 1846, a son of Volney and Martha (Sheriff) Edgerton, natives respectively of Connecticut and Maryland. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, spent the greater part of his life in Ontario County, N. Y., where he was prominent in politics and represented his district in the legislature. Much of his time during the closing years of his life was spent in the settlement of estates of which he was executor. He died in 1893, when seventy-seven years of age. Of his four children all but one are still living. The eldest, Mary J., married Albert Vroman, of Ontario County, and is now deceased. Frank P. resides on the old homestead, as does also Ruth A. Our subject was third in order of birth among the children. He was reared on the old homestead and received a common-school education.

September 3, 1864, Mr. Edgerton enlisted in the Third New York Light Artillery, Battery E, under General Kirby, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. He took part in the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg, and a decisive engagement at Spring Hill. At the close of the war he was mustered out, in June, 1865. Returning to New York, he entered a seminary at Genesee and afterward engaged in teaching for some time. Later he followed various occupations (principally clerking), for several years. In 1876 he came to Colorado and settled at Lake City, where he began prospecting and mining. For two years he made this his principal occupation, and mined not only in this vicinity, but also in the Animas Forks district. Afterward he was employed as driver for Barlow & Sanderson, owners of the stage route from Lake City to Saguache, and later he became agent at Lake City for the different stage companies. In 1890, forming a partnership with O. McCreery, he embarked in the hay, grain and coal business. Soon he bought his partner's interest, after which he



A. J. Gunnell

continued alone. From A. M. Wilson, in 1893, he purchased the book and stationery business, to which he has since given his attention, having disposed of his fuel and feed business.

Active in local affairs, in 1885 Mr. Edgerton was elected county treasurer. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and continued, by re-election, in the office for four successive terms. He also served one term as deputy. Elected a member of the town board, in that position he was influential in advancing local projects for the development of the city's resources. In 1898 he was the successful candidate of the Republican party for county judge. From 1884 to 1893 he was a member of the Lake City school board and its secretary. As a county official he is impartial, painstaking and trustworthy, and wins the confidence of the people. Fraternally he is connected with John A. Rawlins Post No. 28, G. A. R., at Lake City, in which he is serving as past commander. He is past noble grand of Silver Star Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., and a member of Golden Rule Encampment No. 12; also Canton Rogers No. 13, of Denver. The Denver Athletic Club numbers him among its members. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Mary C., daughter of Whitley Gilmore, of Minneapolis, Kan., and a native of Warren County, Ill. They are the parents of one daughter, J. Ruth.

HON. ALLEN T. GUNNELL. The services which in the past Judge Gunnell has rendered the people of El Paso County and Colorado entitle him to rank among the prominent public men of his county and state. From the time of his arrival in Colorado to the present he has been identified with its political and public affairs and has been recognized as one of the most distinguished members of its bar. As representative, county judge and state senator (in fact, in every position to which he has been called), his devotion to the interests of his constituents has been as conspicuous as his ability and broad information. Since the spring of 1894 he has made his home in Colorado Springs, where he has his office in the Giddings Block, having as his partner C. C. Hamlin, under the firm title of Gunnell & Hamlin.

While the Gunnell family originated in England, by intermarriage the present generation is principally of French-Huguenot descent. They were represented among the pioneer planters of Virginia. John Gunnell, who was born in the

Old Dominion, removed to Christian County, Ky., and engaged in farming, but after a time he went to McLean County, Ill., becoming a pioneer farmer near Bloomington. He remained there until his death, which occurred when he was seventy years of age. His son, Thomas A. Gunnell, was born in Christian County, Ky., and was educated for the bar. His mother died in his infancy, leaving him a large number of slaves. In order to support them he was obliged to turn his attention to farming. Establishing his home in Saline County, Mo., which had the largest hemp fields in the world, he embarked in hemp-raising. Believing the institution of slavery to be a great moral evil, when the war came on he gave his support to the Union cause. After continuing the management of his farm until 1884 he came to Colorado Springs, and now, at seventy-seven years of age, makes his home with his son, Judge Gunnell. In religion he is connected with the Christian Church.

The marriage of Thomas A. Gunnell united him with Marion Wallace Thomson, who was born near Georgetown, Ky., and died in 1896, while visiting at Buena Vista, Colo. The Thomson family originated in Scotland, whence two brothers emigrated to America many years prior to the Revolution, one settling in Massachusetts, and the other going to Alabama or Mississippi, and from there going into Virginia. Her father, David, was a commissioned general in the war of 1812; his oldest son, Manlius V., who was a prominent attorney and politician of Kentucky, enlisted in the Mexican war when very young and was given a commission as colonel. Some years afterward, while serving as lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, he died, at about thirty-five years of age. General Thomson was a pioneer and large farmer of Pettis County, Mo., where he established the town of Georgetown, the original county-seat. One of the tracts that he entered from the government he presented to his daughter, the wife of Gen. George R. Smith, who laid out the land as a town and named it in honor of his daughter, Sarah, whose nickname was Sed, from which the name Sedalia was derived. This General Smith was a man of great influence in Missouri and was the principal promoter of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The subject of this sketch, son of Thomas A. Gunnell, was born near Marshall, Saline County, Mo., January 29, 1848, and was the oldest of seven children, of whom three are

living, Volney C. being an attorney in Ogden, Utah, while Eva, Mrs. John Bradley, resides in Wellington, Kan. He prepared for college under Dr. Yantis, in Sweet Springs Academy, and in 1866 entered Bethany (W. Va.) College, from which he graduated in 1869, with the degree of A. B. He studied law with Judge Phillips of the United States District Court of Kansas City and Senator Vest, and was admitted to the bar in Sedalia, Mo., in 1872, but in the summer of the same year, owing to impaired health, he came to Colorado. When winter came on he went south to Austin, Tex., but the climate there did not agree with him. In the spring of 1874 he returned to Missouri and during the same year came to Colorado Springs, where he began in practice. In 1876 he went to Lake City, in the San Juan country, and two years later was elected to represent Hinsdale County in the state legislature, serving as a member of the second general assembly. While there he was employed on a mining case in Leadville, where he bought mining interests. On retiring from the legislature he became a partner of L. J. Laws, in the general practice of law at Leadville. In 1881 he was elected county judge of Lake County and two years later was re-elected, but resigned during the last year of his second term in order to form a partnership with Hon. J. B. Bissell, now judge of the court of appeals of Colorado. The partnership of Bissell & Gunnell continued until the former was elected to the bench, after which Mr. Gunnell carried on practice alone in the same place. In the spring of 1894 he opened an office in Colorado Springs.

On the Democratic ticket, in the fall of 1890, Judge Gunnell was elected to the state senate, and served in the sessions of 1891 and 1893 and the special sessions of 1894. In 1893 he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and at other times served on various important committees. His first partner in Colorado Springs was Judge William Harrison, who died in June, 1894, two months after the partnership had been formed. Since then he has had Mr. Hamlin as partner. While his practice is general, he has made a specialty of mining cases. He is president of a number of mining companies at Cripple Creek and is interested individually in Leadville mines, where he owns some good properties. He is recognized as one of the prominent representatives of the Democratic party in El Paso County and Colorado. In 1896 he was elected, on the

regular Democratic ticket, as presidential elector and met with the other electors in Denver, where he cast his vote for Bryan.

In Saline County, Mo., Judge Gunnell married Miss Elizabeth M. Hancock, who was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., a descendant of the Waller family of Virginia, and a daughter of Rev. T. W. Hancock, a native of Christian County, Ky., and a pioneer preacher of the Christian Church in Missouri. They have two children: Allen W., member of the class of 1899, University of Michigan law department; and Seddie, a graduate of the Christian College at Columbia, Mo., now the wife of Hon. Clarence C. Hamlin. Judge and Mrs. Gunnell are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs. Externally he was made a Mason in Lake City, and is now a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., and the Scottish Rite and Shrine.

Judge Gunnell is thoroughly grounded in the philosophy of the law, and among his contemporaries is said to excel as a counselor. However, he is particularly strong in the presentation of a case before both the court and jury.

HENRY JAMES HOLMES, editor of the *Avalanche* (daily) and the *Avalanche-Echo* (weekly), of Glenwood Springs, has been connected with the newspaper business from early boyhood, and, by sheer force of energy and determination, has risen from the position of apprentice to the head of an important publication. March 11, 1891, he moved his plant from Carbondale, a town thirteen miles from Glenwood Springs, to this city, where his previous publication, the *Carbondale Avalanche*, was continued as the *Weekly Avalanche*. In June of the same year he purchased the Glenwood *Echo*, the first paper published in this place, and by consolidation established the *Avalanche-Echo*. The first issue of the *Daily Avalanche* appeared May 6, 1891, since which time the paper has enjoyed a constantly increasing prosperity, and has wielded a large influence in local affairs.

Mr. Holmes was born in Portland, Me., November 18, 1852. His father, Thomas Holmes, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America with his family in early manhood and settled in Portland, Me. In Cork, Ireland, he married Fannie Caughlin, who died when our subject was a small child. The father, who has engaged in

the shoe business during his entire active life, is still living in Lewiston, Me. Politically he is a Democrat. Of his children, Thomas M. is engaged in the retail shoe business in Lewiston, Me.; John W. lives in Meriden, Conn.; Michael J. is a shoe merchant of Lewiston, Me.; Margaret is the wife of J. J. Sullivan, of Charlestown, Mass.; Mary Ann married J. F. Constantine, a mill operator living in Lewiston, Me.; and Lizzie is the wife of W. J. Wills, editor of the *Goldfield Daily Leader*, at Goldfield, Colo.

When twenty years of age our subject became an apprentice in the office of the *Daily Press*, of Portland, Me., where he continued in that capacity until 1874, and afterward remained for three years on a salary. Meantime, he carried on his studies in night schools. From Portland he went into other towns in Maine, where he followed his trade. March 27, 1879, he started west, and arriving in Colorado, secured employment as a printer in Denver, but in the spring of 1880 went to Breckenridge, where he prospected for a year. Not meeting with much success, he sought other fields of labor, and packing his blankets on his back, he crossed the Ten-Mile range into Eagle Park. At Holy Cross, in Eagle County, he engaged in prospecting and mining until 1884. Later he worked in mines at Leadville for a short time. During the same year he rode on horseback from Leadville to Glenwood Springs, and from this place went to White River, where he located a ranch. Soon, however, he abandoned the land, having determined that Glenwood was to be his future home. At that time the town had no houses, its site being unmarked save by a few tents, but he had faith in its future and believed at no distant day it would be one of the best towns in western Colorado. For a time he engaged in prospecting at Aspen, expecting to strike a vein of rich ore, but in this he was disappointed. Packing his blankets, he again sought Glenwood Springs, and accepted the first work that was offered him. For several months he worked at breaking rock in the tunnel of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, east of the town, after which he was employed in the office of the *Ute Chief*, a weekly paper, and in the spring of the following year (1887) he purchased the *Daily News*, a newly-started paper. This he conducted until 1889, when it was consolidated with the *Daily Ute Chief*, and soon afterward sold to George Banning. After disposing of it he went to Carbondale and purchased the plant of the

Advance, the name of which he changed to the Carbondale *Avalanche*. The first issue of this paper was made July 12, 1889, and he continued to publish it until he moved the plant to Glenwood. The paper gives expression to the editor's opinions, which are strongly in favor of the re-establishment of silver upon a 16-to-1 basis, and also in favor of a protective tariff which will protect home industries.

In 1891 Mr. Holmes married Miss Mary Nixon, of Lewiston, Me. They are the parents of five daughters, Carrie Nixon, Etta May, May Linn, Josephine and Clara Frances.

JACOB J. ABBOTT, member of the firm of Abbott Brothers, civil and mining engineers and United States deputy mineral surveyors at Lake City, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1850, a son of Jacob J. Abbott, D. D., and Margaret Whitin Abbott, natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts. His father, who was educated at Dartmouth College, gave his active years to the ministry of the Congregational Church, holding pastorates in Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont. Deeply interested in whatever tended to advance educational interests, he served for many years as a trustee of both Dartmouth and Bowdoin Colleges. During the war he had charge of the work of the Christian Commission at Washington, in connection with which the subject of this sketch filled an important position, although then but a boy of fourteen years. In the ministry, in educational affairs and in public matters alike his influence was felt. His life was useful and active and no one more than he lived solely to do good to others. He died at his home in New Haven in 1878, and church and educational circles of New England keep his memory green. The family of which he was an honored member has been represented in this country since the early part of the seventeenth century, coming from England to Andover, Mass.

The subject of this sketch was one of four sons, the others of whom were named as follows: James W., his partner at Lake City; William W., formerly a resident of Lake City, but more recently a teacher in Massachusetts, Connecticut and North Carolina; and Paul W., of Whitinsville, Mass. There was also a daughter, Helen, who is no longer living.

The classical education of our subject was acquired at Yale University, from the Sheffield scientific department of which he graduated in

1872, and then continuing his studies in the higher course of the post-graduate department of the university he obtained in 1874 a second degree of Civil Engineer.

In 1875 he came to Lake City, in company with his older brother, and the two embarked in civil and mining engineering at this place, since which time the firm of Abbott Brothers has surveyed and patented most of the mining claims in Hinsdale County and many in other counties of Colorado. His work has been principally that of establishing boundary lines and perfecting titles for mining claims. This work is always ably done and its accuracy has never been called into question. He and his brother built the Henson Creek toll road from Lake City to Engineer Mountain, known as the Lake City and Uncompahgre road, without which neither the town nor the county could maintain an existence. Nearly all of the roads in the county have been built under his supervision. He now has charge of the construction of the great reservoir at Lake San Cristobal, owned by A. E. Reynolds, of Denver, which will be one of the largest in the state and will generate electric power for the use of several important mines of the county. He is actively engaged in the development of the mineral resources of Hinsdale County and his work in that direction is of the most important nature. He has in turn been both mayor and trustee of the town of Lake City and has served a term as superintendent of public instruction and held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years.

February 26, 1877, Mr. Abbott married Jenny, daughter of Enoch and Mary (Seabury) Farrington, of Auburn, Me. Mr. Farrington was the most noted tenor singer in New England for a long term of years. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are the parents of six living children: Margaret, Dudley, Farrington, Jacob J., Jr., Catharine and Cushman, all of them born in Lake City. Their youngest child, Dorothy, rests by her grandfather's side in the beautiful family cemetery at Whitinsville, Mass.

J. HULANISKI, proprietor and editor of the *Silverite Plain Dealer*, is among the leading newspaper men, not only of Ouray County, but of the entire San Juan country. Formerly the editor of the *Plain Dealer*, which he purchased on coming to Ouray in 1890, five

years later, by consolidation with the *Silverite*, he formed the newspaper which he now owns and publishes. Through his energy and ability he has been an important factor in the promotion of local enterprises. He has made his paper the medium through which he reaches the people, arousing them to a feeling of duty regarding needed reforms, interesting them in desired improvements and keeping them informed concerning the issues of the age. Justly he may regard with pride his paper and the influence it has exerted over the people. To his labor is due not a little of the progress made by Ouray, which, with its good hotels, schools and banks, its hot springs, its electric lights, sewerage, water works, etc., situated, as it is, in the midst of lofty mountains, rich in silver and gold, may well be called one of the finest towns of southwestern Colorado.

The Hulaniski family is of Polish descent. Our subject's father, Julian Hulaniski, was born and educated in Poland, and owned large estates there, but these he lost during the insurrection of his country. He was a man of splendid attainments and broad knowledge, especially proficient in the languages. He was a colonel in the army at the time of the rebellion against Russia, and on account of his connection with this unhappy and disastrous attempt to gain liberty for Poland, he was banished. He came to the United States and for a time was a teacher of languages in New York City, but afterward removed to Iowa, where he engaged in civil engineering and in the surveying of railroads. He died in 1860, when fifty years of age.

Born in Iowa in 1860, our subject was educated in the military academy at Vicksburg, Miss., and Omaha (Neb.) College. While in Omaha he learned the printer's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship with the *Omaha Herald*. In 1875 he went to Kansas and became connected with the *Leavenworth Times* and later was with the *Topeka Capital*. In 1883 he established the *Western Empire* at Alton, a weekly journal, of which he was editor and proprietor until 1888. He also built up the *Kansas City Sun*, which became a reportorial journal. On selling it in 1889 he came to Ouray, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1895 he was elected, on the Populist ticket, judge of Ouray County, which office he filled for three years.

Fraternally Judge Hulaniski is a member of Mount Hayden Lodge No. 78, K. P., in which he is past chancellor commander; and he is also



HON. WILLIAM STORY.

identified with Columbine Company No. 15, Uniform Rank. In 1880 he married Ruth Kerr, of Kansas, by whom he has three daughters, Opal, Ruth and Marcia. Having made journalism his life study, he has acquired a thorough knowledge of its every detail, and this knowledge, combined with his good judgment and business ability, has enabled him to attain a high rank among the journalists of the west.

Judge Hulaniski's latest venture is probably the most important in recent years, and through it he will no doubt win fresh laurels and financial success. This is the incorporation of a large publishing company in Denver, in April of 1899, with some of the best-known men of the state of Colorado interested with him. They are publishing the Colorado *Democrat*, the only general state paper which is Democratic in politics, and the only Democratic paper in the city of Denver. He alternates his time between Ouray and Denver, and edits both the papers here mentioned.

HON. WILLIAM STORY. There are few citizens of Ouray who have been more prominent than Judge Story, whose life strikingly illustrates the force of well-directed energy, steadfast purpose and never ceasing effort. Through his successful career as an attorney he has gained the prestige which ability always wins, while through his efficient service as lieutenant-governor of Colorado his name was brought prominently before the people of the state. He has given liberally of time, means and thought to promote the welfare of the state and secure the advancement of its best interests.

The success which has come to Judge Story is largely due to qualities of determination and perseverance, inherited from a long line of God-fearing, law-abiding ancestors. He is a descendant of the Marion, Roddock and Story families, well known in the early history of Massachusetts. His father, Capt. John P. Story, a sea-faring man, the son of Capt. William Story and grandson of Dr. Elisha Story of Revolutionary fame, was born in Marblehead, Mass., and having acquired a competence, at about the age of thirty years settled in Wisconsin, where he married Miss Elizabeth Quarles and where the subject of our sketch was born in 1843. Judge Story went to school in Waukesha, Wis., Salem, Mass., and Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from the law department of the Michigan University in 1864, after

which he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Regular Wisconsin Infantry, serving until the regiment was mustered out.

In the fall of 1865 he entered the law office of Carter, Pitkin & Davis, of Milwaukee (Mr. Pitkin being later governor of Colorado). In September, 1866, at the request of Col. LaFayette Gregg, afterward judge of the supreme court of that state, he went to Fayetteville, Ark. In 1867 Mr. Story was appointed by Governor Murphy of Arkansas judge of the circuit court, a position he held until the adoption of the new constitution in 1868, when he was appointed by Governor Clayton circuit judge for a term of six years. In 1869 he was appointed special chief justice of the supreme court of the state, his duty being to write the opinions in cases in which the chief justice had been engaged in the lower courts. In March, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant judge of the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, which office he resigned in July, 1874, and, in the hope of recovering his health, which had been greatly shattered, removed to Denver, Colo., where he resided for three years. In 1877 he went to Ouray and soon acquired a large practice. In 1883 Judge Stevens became his partner and the partnership of Story & Stevens continued until December 31, 1897, when the new firm of Story & Story was formed, the junior member being his son, a graduate of Cornell University. During the greater portion of the first ten years of his residence in Ouray he was attorney for both city and county. In September, 1888, he was nominated for the office of judge of the seventh judicial district of Colorado, but declined the honor, preferring to devote his time to the practice of law. In 1890 he was nominated by the Republican party and elected lieutenant-governor of Colorado—running largely ahead of his ticket in that portion of the state in which he was best known.

Engrossed as he has been with professional duties, Judge Story's activities have not been limited to law. He has been largely interested in mining, banking and other enterprises. For many years he was president of The San Miguel Valley Bank and its successor, The First National Bank of Telluride. He was president of The Ouray and San Juan Wagon Road Company during the greater portion of the time that company was constructing its famous toll road from Ouray to Red Mountain; was interested in the building of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad

and is interested in and attorney for The San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company, The Telluride Power Transmission Company and other corporations. His time has also been given to needed legislation, and a number of bills, afterward enacted into laws, of importance to his section and helpful to the state at large, were prepared by him; among others being the bills passed by the Eighth General Assembly providing that the expenses of the counties of this state shall not exceed the revenues derived by them from taxation, and requiring them to do business on a cash basis. In October, 1871, he married Ada B., daughter of Daniel A. Olin, of Milwaukee, Wis., and with his wife and two children (Ada B. and William) still resides at Ouray, Colo. Fraternally he is connected with Ouray Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., Kilwinning Chapter No. 21, R. A. M., and Ouray Commandery, K. T.

GEORGE P. DUDLEY. It was in 1877 that Mr. Dudley settled upon his present property, one mile west of Garo, and here he began in the cattle business and in raising hay. In 1883 he became interested in the sheep industry. About 1888 he sold his cattle interests and has since devoted his attention exclusively to the breeding of sheep.

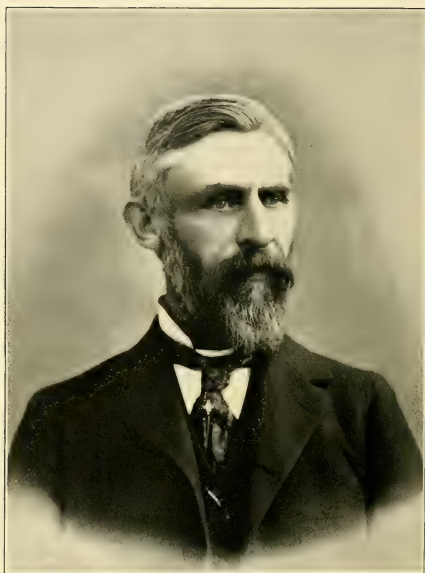
Born in Oswego County, N. Y., April 16, 1838, our subject was one of the six children of Rev. Ira and Margaret (Ferris) Dudley. Of the family two daughters and two sons are living. Mary A. is the wife of J. B. Curtis, of Hannibal, N. Y.; Emily is the widow of L. M. Webb, of Pueblo, Colo.; and Judson H. is a mining expert with headquarters in Denver. Rev. Ira Dudley was born in Vermont in 1799 and at the age of about twelve years went to New York with his parents, the journey through trackless forests, destitute of roads, being made by the aid of blazed trees. He grew to manhood in Cayuga County, and in early manhood studied for the ministry and was ordained to officiate in the clergy of the Baptist Church. The greater part of his ministerial life was passed in eastern and northern New York. About 1845 he went, via wagon, to Michigan, where he held a pastorate. Four years later he removed to Illinois, where for three years he preached in Bloomingdale and St. Charles. Returning thence to New York state, he continued to preach the gospel as long as his physical health permitted. He died at eighty-five years of age.

The Dudleys are descended from Samuel Dudley, who emigrated from Northamptonshire, England, with his father and family, about the year 1630, making the voyage on the "Arbella." He settled at Newton (now Old Cambridge), Mass.

After having attended public schools for some years, the subject of this sketch entered Fulton Academy, where he spent two years, and afterward studied for two terms in Hamilton College. While still a boy his father purchased a farm, and the management of this place was given into his hands. When he was still less than twenty-one, his father moved from the farm and he acquired a half-interest in the property, of the cultivation of which he took full charge. March 21, 1861, he married Miss Emma J. Lawrence, daughter of Russell C. Lawrence, a prominent manufacturer of woolen goods near Perth, Lower Canada. Her great-grandfather, Capt. Henry Lawrence, came to America with the British army during the Revolutionary war and afterward settled permanently in Vermont.

With a view to engaging in the stock business in Colorado, our subject came here in the fall of 1863. He engaged in the freighting business, starting for Colorado from the Missouri River in the spring of 1864 and continuing freighting to Denver and as far as Virginia City, Idaho, for some two years. Finally the hostility of the Indians drove him out of the business. Returning to New York, our subject sold his farm and settled his business affairs. With his family, in 1868, he settled in Johnson County, Mo. In the spring of 1874 he moved to Colorado and settled one mile above Alma, Park County, pre-empting the land for the town of Dudley. He continued in that place, interested in mining, until 1877, when he removed to the property he still owns. From 1884 to 1887 he served as commissioner of Park County. For many years he served as secretary of the school board. The success that he has attained since coming to Colorado is the result of his own sturdy will and determination of character. He is industrious and painstaking in all of his work. The many details connected with ranch life receive his close attention. Nothing escapes his careful oversight. To this is largely due his prosperity.

Three daughters were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley. The eldest of these, Cora L., is a lady of superior attainments and broad culture. She was educated in Fulton (N. Y.)



Thomas C. Rucker

Academy, and became the wife of Louis Guiraud, now deceased. During the World's Fair in Chicago she was assistant secretary of the board of commissioners of Colorado, and afterward went to Europe, where she represented the press and some gold mining interests of Colorado at the exposition in Antwerp, Belgium. Georgia Belle, deceased, was the wife of Harold Chalmers, of Park County, and at her death left a daughter, Ellen Belle. The youngest daughter, Margaret E., who was educated at Fulton Academy, is the wife of W. H. Ball, of Syracuse, N. Y., and has one son, George Dudley.

HON. THOMAS A. RUCKER. Both on the bench and at the bar Judge Rucker has gained an enviable reputation for acuteness and breadth of mental faculties, the power of logical reasoning and extent of legal knowledge. When he came to Aspen, Pitkin County, in 1881, he established himself in practice, in which he has since continued, with the exception of the periods in which he held public office. As a jurist he has been characterized by strict impartiality, close application to business, and the observance of principles founded on integrity. He has won success and a creditable place in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

The Rucker family was among the earliest settlers of Kentucky, where its members owned large tracts of land and took an active part in political affairs. James Willis Rucker, the judge's father, was born in that state and for a number of years served as a member of the Kentucky state legislature. By his marriage to Elizabeth Jones, of that state, daughter of David Jones, a prosperous farmer, he had a family of three daughters and four sons, of whom two daughters are deceased, the third, Mrs. M. V. Warren, being a resident of Arizona. Of the sons, David is deceased; Judge A. W. Rucker resides in Denver; and J. W. is a farmer living near Denver.

Born in Cole County, Mo., May 1, 1844, the subject of this review received his education in local schools and Bethany College, an institution founded by Alexander Campbell and his co-workers during the early part of the nineteenth century and which is still one of the prominent colleges of the Christian Church. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1869, where he began practice. In 1874 he settled in Kansas City, Mo., where he built up a good practice and remained until his

removal to Aspen, Colo., in 1881. Two years after he settled in Pitkin County he was elected county judge, which office he filled from 1883 to 1886. During the latter year Governor Adams appointed him district judge of the ninth judicial district, to fill a vacancy; at the first election afterward he was regularly elected, and has since succeeded himself in the office at each subsequent election. He is considered to be one of the ablest judges in his part of the state, and his decisions are held in high respect by the supreme court.

In 1867 Judge Rucker married Mariam B. Pemberton, a native of Pettis County, Mo., and a daughter of George M. and Melissa M. Pemberton, both natives of Kentucky, but who moved to Missouri with their parents previous to their marriage. Judge and Mrs. Rucker have two sons: T. P. Rucker, M. D., who is a physician at Basalt, Colo.; and Addison W., a business man in Aspen. The Rucker family was strongly Democratic from early days and the judge was reared in the faith of this party, with which he has always voted, although he is inclined to be rather liberal in political matters. Since 1868 he has been identified with the Masonic Order, and he is also a member of the Order of Elks.

R. CROSIER, who resides on Michegan Creek, six miles below Jefferson, is one of the substantial and successful ranchmen of Park County, and is also justice of the peace in his district, which office he has held, almost constantly, for many years. He is a native of Vermont, born in Waterville, April 1, 1830, a son of Edmund L. and Lucy (Hodgkins) Crosier. Of five children comprising the family, he and his sister, Cynthia, wife of George W. Foster, of Woodbury, Vt., are the sole survivors. Their father, a native of Lamoille County, Vt., learned in youth the trade of carpenter, but early in life settled upon a farm and afterward devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He served as captain of a company of state militia and for many years was justice of the peace. His death occurred in 1848.

The education of our subject was acquired in common schools and in Morrisonville and Johnston Academies, in each of which he spent one term. When his father died he was eighteen years of age, and, being the eldest of the children, the support of the others devolved largely upon him. Until the fall of 1855 he engaged in teaching school and in general contracting. Then,

his health being poor and his sisters having married, he went to Wisconsin, settling in Iola, where he was made town treasurer and constable. In the spring of 1860 he came across the plains to Colorado, arriving in Denver June 11 of that year. Shortly afterward he went to Boulder County, and for ten years engaged in mining there and in Summit County. At the same time he was interested in freighting, having a partner who attended to that business while he sought the precious metal.

In 1865 Mr. Crosier took up a ranch on Tarryall Creek, twelve miles below Jefferson, and where later the postoffice of Bordenville was established. There he spent a portion of his winters until 1869, when he sold the ranch, returned to Wisconsin and embarked in the lumber business on the Wolf River. In 1874 he came back to Colorado and took up a ranch three and one-half miles from Jefferson, on Michigan Creek. There he engaged in the haying and stock business until 1895. From 1877 to 1880 he served as county commissioner, to which office he was elected on the Republican ticket. In 1895 he sold his ranch and went to Mesa County, buying a ranch, of which his son, Lelon J., is now manager, in connection with a ranch of his own. However, he found the climate too warm to be enjoyable and in 1896 returned to Park County, settling on the land which he has since superintended. While in Wisconsin, in 1860, he was made a Mason. After coming to Colorado he affiliated with the lodge in Central City, but later removed his membership to Doric Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., at Fairplay. June 14, 1864, he married Miss Lucinda Blandin, daughter of C. K. and Melissa Blandin, residents of Iowa, Wis. One child blessed their union, Lelon J., now living in Mesa County, Colo.

THOMAS T. BARTLETT is living retired at Fort Garland, Costilla County, which was the scene of many of his adventures in pioneer days. He was born in Boston, Mass., November 30, 1829, a son of Hosea and Abigail (Tilden) Bartlett, natives respectively of Plymouth and Boston. In 1849, when twenty years of age, he took passage on a sailing vessel bound for California, and rounded the horn, landing in San Francisco during August of that year. From that city the brig sailed up the Sacramento River to the capital city, and thence he traveled fifty miles northwest to Coloma, where he engaged

in placer mining for two years. While he met with fair success, he was afterward unfortunate in the loss of his savings by an attempt to build a huge dam on the middle fork of the American River. From his \$2,000 invested, all he got was a mess of fish.

Abandoning mining in 1851, Mr. Bartlett turned his attention to steamboating between Sacramento and San Francisco, being on a boat called the "New World." During the latter part of his five years on the river he ranked as mate. Afterward, for five years, he was employed on the Sacramento *Union*. When the Civil war began, in 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Cavalry of California, in which he served as corporal. His command, which was under Brig.-Gen. James H. Carleton, was intended to have been a battalion of ten companies of infantry and five of cavalry, but seven companies were added, making a full regiment. He saw service in New Mexico, Arizona, California and Colorado, and was engaged principally in quelling Indian insurrections on plains and frontier. In 1863 he was detailed as General Carleton's escort at Santa Fe and was made second lieutenant of Company C, First New Mexico Infantry, but the order being given to stop all muster-in, he was not mustered in, although commissioned a lieutenant. He was commissioned regimental quartermaster of the First New Mexico Cavalry, Kit Carson commanding, and remained with that regiment until he was mustered out some months after the close of the war. He was then commissioned first lieutenant of Company C, First Battalion of New Mexico Volunteers, Kit Carson lieutenant-colonel, and remained as such until he was mustered out at Santa Fe in November, 1867. During the last two years of his army life he was intimately associated with that intrepid frontiersman, Kit Carson, and when he was mustered out he accompanied his commander from Fort Garland to Santa Fe for that purpose.

The first time that Mr. Bartlett came to Fort Garland, it was as an officer in the army, for the purpose of quelling an uprising among the Indians of the San Luis Valley. He spent one year and six months at the fort before he was discharged from the service. Upon retiring from the army he married and settled in the San Luis Valley, where he engaged in the cattle business until 1880. He then sold out and returned to Missouri, accepting a position with Samuel C. Davis & Co., of St. Louis, with whom he re-



HON. J. O. CAMPBELL.

mained for six years. In 1886 he returned to this valley and has since made his home in Fort Garland. For five years he was employed by Ferd Meyer at Costilla. Politically he is a staunch Republican. In 1875 and 1878 he was elected sheriff of Costilla County. His wife, Maria Antonia Lewis, whom he married at Carson's headquarters in Fort Garland in August, 1867, died in 1896, two years after the death of their only son, Thomas M., a promising young man of twenty years.

HON. JAMES O. CAMPBELL. The standing of any community depends as much upon the character of its public men as upon its local industries. During the four years that he represented Montrose, San Miguel and Dolores Counties in the state senate, Mr. Campbell became known throughout Colorado as a man of public spirit and progressive character, one who favored measures for the benefit of the people and who held positive opinions upon all subjects of importance. All projects for the promotion of the welfare of his constituents in the seventeenth senatorial district met with his hearty endorsement, and his representation was entirely satisfactory to all, and highly creditable to himself. Refusing renomination, in 1898 he retired from office.

The Campbell family is of Scottish origin. Robert Campbell, father of James O., was born in Scotland, but in early life emigrated to America and in 1849 went to California, while ten years later he was found among the pioneer gold-hunters in California Gulch, Colorado. He is now living the life of a retired and successful farmer in Iowa. For a time during his youth he followed the sea, but during one of his voyages he left his ship at San Francisco and went to Feather River to engage in gold mining. By his marriage to Charlotte Vincent, of England, he had six children. The eldest of these, James O. Campbell, was born in Clinton County, Iowa, in 1855. He was educated in the public schools of his home neighborhood and in Germany, where he studied from 1873 to 1876, becoming conversant with the German language and afterward studying mining in a famous school of mines.

On his return to the United States Mr. Campbell engaged in teaching school in Iowa, where he remained for four years. On account of poor health, in 1880 he came to Colorado and settled at Rico, where he commenced in business as an

assayer. After a few years he accepted a position as superintendent of the Santa Clara Mining and Milling Company, which position he resigned some years later in order to become superintendent of the Jumbo mine. In 1892 he opened the Black Hawk mine, of which he is now superintendent. Having made a life study of mining, he is familiar with its every detail and is especially well qualified to make a success of his ventures in this direction. He is still employed as assayer for several companies and also acts as agent and ore buyer for the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Campbell takes quite an active part in public affairs, and does whatever seems best to advance the interests of his town and county. For several terms he served as a member of the town board. In 1888 and 1889 he held office as county superintendent of public schools and for two years held the position of justice of the peace. His interest in educational matters has been shown by his efficient service for five years as president of the Rico school board. From 1894 to 1898 he represented his district in the senate, serving in two regular and one extra sessions. Besides being the owner of a number of patented mining claims, he has a ranch of one hundred acres in the Las Animas Valley and several building lots in Rico. His entire property is the result of his unaided efforts and has been gained by judicious investments. For his success he deserves especial credit, when it is considered that he had little assistance in obtaining an education, but worked his way through school in Germany, and later taught to assist in defraying his expenses in the Iowa State Agricultural College in 1877-78. In 1888 he married Miss Mattie A. Kincaid, daughter of Edward Kincaid, of Illinois; and they have one child, Melicent.

HENRY I. HIGGINS came to Leadville in 1883 and has since been identified with the mining interests of this district. For years he has been manager of the American smelting works, which were started in 1879, and he has his office in the American National Bank building. Since coming to Colorado he has gained a practical knowledge of mining, and is now thoroughly familiar with all the minutia of the industry.

Henry I. Higgins, Sr., our subject's father, was born in Maine, and removed from there to

New York state, later going to Michigan, where, as in the other places of his residence, he engaged in the hardware business. Politically he was a Republican and in fraternal relations a Mason. His death occurred in 1876, when he was seventy-six years of age. He married Emily Beecher, a native of Ohio and a distant relative of Henry Ward Beecher. Of their marriage nine children were born. The three daughters are: Amelia, Ritta and Augusta E., whose husband, George Clingman, is a manufacturer of cigars in California; one of the sons, Charles B., is engaged in mining in California; and another, Alvin, was an attorney.

Born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1836, our subject was taken by his parents to Michigan in childhood and there attended public school. At twenty years of age he started out for himself, and went to Chicago, where for fifteen years he was connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as purchasing agent, with headquarters in Chicago. He was also engaged in the iron business with John Ayers & Sons for a time. In 1883 he came to Colorado and has since made Leadville his home. He has been prospered financially and, without assistance from anyone, has gained a fair degree of success, being well fixed financially.

In 1858 Mr. Higgins married Augusta F. Taylor, of Geneva, N. Y. He has an only child, Cara, who is the wife of Lieut. Henry McCrea, an officer in the United States navy. An ardent believer in the principles advocated by the Republican party, he gives to it his allegiance, and is a faithful supporter of party principles and candidates. As a citizen he has always done his duty, and has maintained a hearty sympathy with all plans for local enterprises and improvements.

RICHARD K. MACALESTER, M. D., resident physician for the Glenwood Hot Springs Company at Glenwood Springs, is a man whose scholarly attainments and broad professional knowledge make him a conspicuous figure in any assemblage of people. Possessing the cosmopolitan tastes of one who has traveled widely, and the culture of one who has rightly interpreted Pope's counsel "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring," with mind enriched by years of study in this country and abroad, the position which he occupies, in professional circles and society, is richly merited and deservedly held.

Through his father, Dr. Macalester descends from ancestors prominent in Philadelphia business and society circles. His grandfather and great-grandfather, Charles Macalester, respectively, were large real-estate owners and founders of several still prosperous business corporations and philanthropic institutions, while his maternal grandfather, Dr. Richard S. Kissam, was a prominent physician of New York, and a son of Richard Kissam, a celebrated surgeon of the same city. It will thus be seen that a taste for professional life, and especially for the science of medicine, is an inheritance of the present generation.

Born in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1859, Dr. Macalester is a son of Charles and Julia (Kissam) Macalester, natives respectively of Philadelphia and New York City, the former a capitalist in his native place, where he made his home during life. In the family were five children, of whom two are deceased; and one of the sons, Charles, a gentleman of leisure, has a world-wide reputation in sporting circles as the famous amateur pigeon shot of the United States. One daughter is married, and resides abroad. The second son, our subject, was given in youth every advantage, both in this country and abroad, which ample means could provide, and he is said to be one of the few linguists speaking and writing four languages, viz.: English, French, German and Italian—perfectly, correctly and fluently. In 1883 he completed a three-years graded course of study at the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School. With a predilection for medical studies, his reading was then turned in that direction, and for seven years he studied and worked at the universities and hospitals of Heidelberg, Vienna and Zurich. In 1890 he took his degree in medicine at the university of the last-named city. On his return to the United States, after an absence of eighteen years, he engaged in practice in New York City, where, in addition to his private patronage, he acted as neurologist to the Columbus Hospital, physician to the New York dispensary, the West Side dispensary, and lecturer in the New York School of Clinical-Medicine. He also identified himself with the Lenox Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the American Medical Association and other medical societies. In 1898 he came to Colorado to accept the position of resident physician for the Glenwood Hot Springs Company. Since coming here he has associated himself with

the Colorado State Medical Society and has become interested in climatological influences and their relation to the health, as well as in the value of the mineral springs as a remedial agency for various chronic diseases. Politically he is in sympathy with the policy of the Democratic party. While he was abroad, in 1881, Dr. Macalester married Miss A. Bauer, by whom he has four children, Richard K., Alvina, Olga and Elizabeth Lathrop.

GEORGE G. BOOCO, the owner of real estate and ranching interests in Minturn, Eagle County, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., and reared in Anderson, that state. In early manhood he was for a short time at West Lancaster, Ohio. At twenty-two years of age he came to Colorado and settled in Leadville, in 1879, during the boom days of that town. For several years he engaged in the mining business, leasing and bonding many well-known mines in that district, and he still owns shares in a number of mines there. Before the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad had extended its track to Eagle County he located a ranch at what is now Minturn, and it is upon his land that the town is built. It is situated in a small valley between the mountains, with a beautiful stream, Eagle River, running through its entire extent. There are rich mines of gold and silver in the vicinity and many mines waiting for capital to develop their valuable resources. The prospects for the growth of the town are bright. Mr. Booco has realized a considerable amount from the sale of his lots and still owns other lots that are advantageously located, besides which he has a fine ranch and a comfortable home.

The father of our subject, William Booco, came west in 1879 and is now a well-to-do ranchman at Wolcott, Eagle County. He is the grandson of the founder of the family in this country, a Frenchman who accompanied Lafayette to this country and aided that famous general in liberating the colonies from their bondage to England. The mother of our subject was Margaret G. Gwinnup, who had three brothers that enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and two died while fighting for the government. The paternal grandmother of George G. Booco was a sister of General Sherman.

In matters of politics Mr. Booco was a Democrat until the People's party was organized, since

which time he has voted with the Populists and worked in their interests. He is deeply interested in educational affairs and has rendered able service as a member of the Minturn school board.

MRS. EVA MYRA BOOCO, superintendent of the public schools of Eagle County, and wife of George G. Booco, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, a member of a southern family that owned large numbers of slaves, besides valuable plantations. Her father, Henry Halloway Slaughter, was born in Virginia, to which commonwealth his ancestors had emigrated with the colonists of Jamestown. He was related to Governor Slaughter, at one time chief executive of New York state. In spite of the fact that his family were mostly southerners and slave-owners, he took his stand on the side of the Union. Receiving a number of slaves as his share in the family estate, he took them to Iowa and set them free. For this act he was severely censured by other members of the family. The freeing of the slaves left him a poor man, and when he started in business it was without capital. He opened a dry-goods store in Farmington, Iowa, and by industry and good management accumulated a competence.

The marriage of H. H. Slaughter united him with Mary Denny, whose ancestors crossed the ocean from Ireland in the "Mayflower," and some of the name, in after years, became large slave holders, but she was a strong believer in the Union cause. One of her brothers was killed in the Civil war. She is still living and makes her home in Keokuk, Iowa. Of her children, Charles Henry is a wealthy man and lives in Iowa, where for years he has been connected with a hardware business; Mrs. C. L. Becker, of Keokuk, is the wife of a wholesale dealer in hardware; Mrs. E. V. Nixon is the wife of a wealthy stockman of Arcata, Cal.; Mrs. W. F. Dwight lives in Kansas City; Mrs. William Coombs is a resident of Lynn, Mass.; and Mrs. H. A. Becker is the wife of a hardware merchant of Keokuk.

Upon completing her education, the subject of this sketch taught for five years, after which she traveled in California and the west for two years, and then taught in the schools of Topeka, Kan., for two years. About 1885 she came to Colorado, where she began to teach in Chaffee County, and for a time was employed at Poncho Springs. She came to Minturn to accept a position in the school here, and in this town met Mr. Booco, who was

a member of the school board. They were married in 1891, and are the parents of a daughter, Florence Irene. Mrs. Booco is identified with the People's party and it was upon that ticket she was elected superintendent of schools of Eagle County in 1897, a position that her previous experience in teaching admirably qualifies her to fill. She has given educational work considerable thought and attention and is not only gifted intellectually, but is also a logical reasoner and acute observer, and labors constantly to improve the conditions of the schools under her charge. She is a sincere Christian and in religious belief is a Congregationalist.

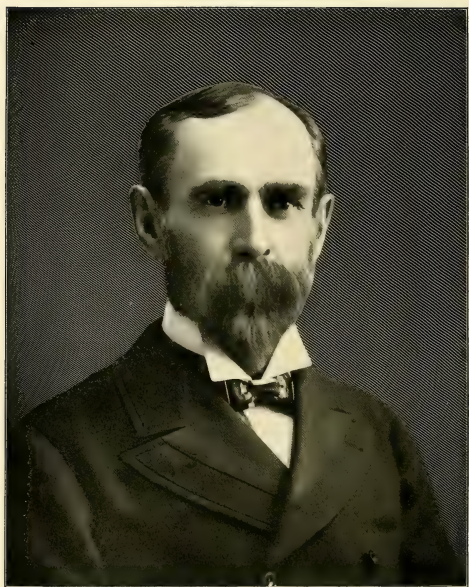
EDGAR MARCELLA MARBOURG, C.E., M.D. oculist and aurist, with office in the Pope block, Pueblo, is a descendant of families that have borne an active and prominent part in the history of our country. He represents the fourth generation of the Marbourg family that has resided in America, the first of the name in this country having been Dr. Max Marbourg, a native of the town of Marbourg, in the south of France, and a surgeon on the staff of Michel Ney, marshal of France during the Napoleonic wars. After his retirement from the army he crossed the ocean to Baltimore and from there removed to Pennsylvania, where he died at ninety-nine years of age.

On the maternal side, Dr. Marbourg descends from John Wright, a large land owner near Philadelphia, where he was born. At the opening of the Revolutionary war he enlisted in the colonial army as a private and was afterward, by successive promotions, made captain of a company. He served, by re-enlistment, until the close of the war. His father, William, was born on the same farm as himself, and was a son of Joseph Wright, who emigrated from Wales to Philadelphia and bought land from William Penn, July 31, 1694. Enoch, son of John Wright, was a large land owner, and his son, William, father of Mrs. Marbourg, was professor of civil engineering in a college in the east.

The doctor's father, H. W. Marbourg, M. D., was a son of Frederick Marbourg, M. D., the latter a native of Johnstown, Pa., the former of Indiana County, that state, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, afterward practicing in Johnstown until he perished in the memorable flood there. During the Civil war he served as surgeon in charge of the hospital department on

Roanoke Isle. It is worthy of note that seven of the Marbourg family graduated from Jefferson Medical College, and our subject represents the fourth generation of physicians. Dr. H. W. Marbourg married Wilhelmina R. Wright, who was born in Philadelphia, a daughter of William and Rachael (Lukens) Wright. Her mother was born in 1794, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Lukens, who were members of the Society of Friends and lived upon a farm near Philadelphia. The Lukens family was founded in America in the year 1683, the first of the name in this country coming from Kreifeld on the Rhine with the Frankfort company that founded Germantown, Philadelphia. Jan and Mary Lukens had a son, Peter, whose son, John, was the father of Robert Lukens. Miss Wright was reared in Philadelphia and was a woman of rare intellectual gifts. She graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and engaged in practice for some time, but died in early womanhood, when our subject was a child of seven years. He was the only son and was born in Philadelphia, December 10, 1864. His rudimentary education was obtained in the schools of that city. Afterward he entered the Pennsylvania Military College, from which he graduated with the degree of C. E. Later he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, where he continued his studies until he graduated in 1888, with the degree of M. D. During his college course and his subsequent experience in hospital work for a year he made a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and was clinical assistant in the ophthalmic and aural department of the Germantown hospital.

Coming to Pueblo in the spring of 1889, Dr. Marbourg has since practiced his specialties. He is now oculist and aurist for the Colorado & Southern Railroad, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, Colorado State Insane Asylum, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Colorado Smelter, Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City, Colorado Home for Feeble Minded, Pueblo Hospital, and is expert Examiner of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat for the United States Pension department. In the Pueblo County, State and American Medical Societies he holds membership, and he also holds membership with the alumni of the Military College and Jefferson Medical College. While in Philadelphia he was made a Mason, and is now connected with Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., in Pueblo. He is also a member of the Knights of



Joseph H. Humphrey

Pythias. His descent from Revolutionary ancestry entitled him to membership in the Sons of the Revolution, and he is identified with the Colorado branch. In matters political he gives support to the Republican party, and in religion is an Episcopalian, while socially he holds membership in the Minnequa Club.

A son, Edgar Foster Marbourg, was born April 22, 1897, to the union of Dr. Marbourg with Miss Carolyn Agnes Foster, who was born in Murfreesboro, N. C. She is a daughter of Charles Henry Foster, who was born in Maine and married a Miss Carter, of North Carolina. During the war he was instrumental in raising the First North Carolina Infantry, of which he was chosen colonel. Afterward he became editor-in-chief of the *Philadelphia Record*, with which he continued until his death.

HON. JOSEPH F. HUMPHREY. Not without justice Mr. Humphrey is conceded to hold an enviable position among the prominent business men of Colorado Springs. With but limited means when a young man and with no influence to help him along except his own good name and upright conduct—with these, and by the exercise of business judgment and force of will—he has steadily arisen until he now occupies a position of marked consideration among the citizens of Colorado Springs.

This branch of the Humphrey family was founded in America by Charles Humphrey, who was born, of Welsh descent, in the north of Ireland, his parents having removed there from Wales. They were Protestants and bore a part in the religious wars of their day. On his emigration to America he settled in Virginia in 1757, where he engaged in farming. He and a brother took part in the Revolutionary war. His son, David, was born in what is now Ohio County, W. Va., and later became a pioneer of Jefferson County, Ohio. Afterward settled near Bellefontaine, Logan County, where he died in 1870, at the age of almost eighty-seven years. In religion he was a strict Presbyterian.

Robert Young Humphrey, son of David Humphrey, and father of our subject, was born near Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, and in early life engaged in clerking in Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, and also taught school in Brown County, where he married. Later he taught in Adams County, and also owned a tannery near Rome, where for some years he served as just-

ice of the peace. Afterward, with a brother, he ran a machine shop in Bellefontaine. He was employed as superintendent of machinery at Bellefontaine for the Bee Line (now the Big Four) and continued to live in that city until his death, when in his seventy-first year. Fraternally he was a master, chapter and council Mason. For some time he served as township trustee. His wife, who was Rachel Fulton, a native of Kentucky, was a daughter of Joseph Fulton, who was born in Virginia, of Scotch descent. Among the relatives of the family was the illustrious inventor, Robert Fulton. In an early day Joseph Fulton removed to Kentucky and settled near Maysville, where he engaged in the milling business. He then removed to Brown County, Ohio, where he engaged in milling. He died there at eighty-seven years of age. His daughter, Rachel, died in Ohio when in her seventysixth year. She was the mother of four sons and four daughters, of whom seven attained maturity, and five are living, our subject being the eldest. His only living brother is Robert G., of Pueblo.

Near Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, the subject of this article was born March 14, 1839. At the age of thirteen he accompanied the family from Adams County to Bellefontaine, where he attended the high school. When fifteen he began to learn the machinist's trade in his father's shop. In 1856 he went to Gallion, Ohio, where for a year he worked in railroad shops, completing his trade. Another year was spent as a journeyman there, after which he spent two years in Zanesville, in the Central Ohio Railroad shops, and was foreman of the construction gang. Going south in 1860, he was employed in the machine shops at Holly Springs, Miss., and, when the foreman left, was promoted to that position, remaining there until June, 1862. At the opening of the war the proprietor of the shops prepared machinery for the manufacture of guns. When the Federal army began to march south toward Holly Springs the machinery was removed to Atlanta and he was given transportation there, but decided he would either go north or attempt to escape through the lines. After a trip to the plantation of Captain Barney, he met a conductor, Thomas Fletcher, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, who, surmising that Mr. Humphrey wished to get north, kindly assisted him in his preparations for getting through the lines. By the time the Union forces

had left Memphis and started toward Holly Springs, he was enabled to walk into their lines, reaching there about six o'clock in the morning, after walking thirty miles. Among the members of an Ohio regiment he found a number of his boyhood acquaintances; also Col. C. W. Fisher, a friend of his father, and at that time provost-marshal of La Grange, Tenn., where the army was stationed; later superintendent of construction of the Denver Pacific Railroad, when Mr. Humphrey met him in Cheyenne, Wyo.

After recuperating for a day in La Grange, Mr. Humphrey went with the army to Memphis. The entire country was filled with Confederate cavalry. The Federal troops stopped at La Fayette to await supplies from Memphis, being on quarter rations. The next day Mr. Humphrey started with a companion and rode through in a sutler's wagon, stopping nine miles from Memphis for dinner. General Grant with his staff halted for a little rest at this point before proceeding to Memphis. The Confederates, not recognizing him, made no attempt to stop his progress, as they were anxious to capture a large wagon train of supplies that had been sent from Memphis to the soldiers. On the morning of the next day they captured the wagon train and escort and a railroad train at Germantown; also some prisoners. Our subject and Mr. Richardson, his companion, proceeded by steamer to St. Louis, where they remained for three weeks. On receiving word that his trunk and shotgun had reached home, he went to Ohio and visited his relatives for a few months. Meanwhile Mr. Richardson had secured work in the navy yard at Carondelet, St. Louis, and in the fall of 1862 our subject joined him there. He was employed in building gunboats until the spring of 1863, when he received an appointment as assistant engineer on the "Osage," of the Mississippi squadron, under Admiral Porter. Later he was transferred to the "Neosha." He accompanied Banks' expedition up the Red River, and afterward sailed up and down the Mississippi and its tributaries, and participating in numerous skirmishes. In August, 1865, he was detached from the "Neosha," and went to New Orleans on the "Ibex," returning from there to Mound City, where he was detached on leave of absence. It was his intention to remain in the navy, but the war having closed he decided to resign, and was honorably discharged November 18, 1865, after a service of nearly three years.

In the fall of 1865, while in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Humphrey met Captain Barney and Mr. McIlvain, with whom he had been associated in Holly Springs. He accepted their offer to return to the south, and went to Irondale, near Birmingham, Ala. There he met General Webster, with whom he had become acquainted during the war, in Memphis, and who was superintendent of military railroads. General Webster became interested in the works and made trips with Mr. Humphrey for machinery, which was shipped to Alabama. In 1868 Mr. Humphrey resigned and returned north. Until 1870 he engaged in traveling and railroad work. Early in that year he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Cincinnati, then came to Colorado and was for two years employed by the Denver Pacific Railroad as chief clerk in the auditor's and paymaster's departments. During that time he was associated with his friend, Col. C. W. Fisher, then superintendent of the Denver & Pacific Railroad. He went to Denver June 23, 1870, on the first passenger train run on that road. He was afterward chief clerk, then general accountant and paymaster of the road. When the road was purchased by the Kansas Pacific in 1872, he was offered a position in Kansas City, but declined, not caring to return east. When the Denver & Rio Grande was completed to Colorado Springs he came to this city as chief clerk in the auditor's department, remaining until 1878, when he resigned to become assistant cashier of the First National Bank, of which he was afterward a director. In 1879 he was made cashier of the bank, which position he filled until 1882. Meantime he had been instrumental in organizing the Colorado Springs Gas and Coke Company, of which he was a director, and, after 1882, general manager and president, until the works were sold to Professor Lowe. Afterward he was secretary of the Lowe Gas and Electric Light Company, until the bondholders foreclosed in the fall of 1893 and took the property into their own hands. The Colorado Springs Gas and Electric Light Company was then organized, and he has since been its secretary and treasurer, and one of its directors. From 1878 to 1880 he was interested in the Robert E. Lee mine at Leadville, but sold his interest in 1882. He is now a director in the Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining Company. With Irving Howbert and B. F. Crowell, in 1880, he built the opera house block, the first three-story brick in the city. Mr. Humphrey, Irving Howbert and

others were the promoters of the Colorado Midland Railroad, Mr. Humphrey being elected the first president of the organization, afterwards its auditor. He has also been part owner of the Humphrey & Summers subdivision and the Rouse, Liller & Humphrey subdivision.

In Ohio Mr. Humphrey married Miss Rebecca J. Miller, a double cousin of Rear-Admiral Miller. She was born near Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio, and received her education in the Springfield female seminary. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey is Robert Guy, who graduated from the high school and is a member of the class of 1900, University of Colorado, where he is taking a course in electrical engineering.

The connection of Mr. Humphrey with educational matters dates from an early period of his residence in Colorado Springs. In 1878 he was elected a member of the board of education, on which he served for nine years at that time, being secretary for five years and president for two years. After being off the board for four years he was re-elected for a term of five years, and later was again re-elected for the same length of time. During that time he was president for two years, also served as chairman of the finance and building committees. At the present writing he is president of the board. During his term of service of nearly twenty years almost all the school-houses in the city were erected. He was chairman of the building committee at the time of the erection of the high school, the Lowell and Washington schools, and the rebuilding of the Garfield school. From 1877 to 1883 he was a trustee of Colorado College, and during three years of the time served as vice-president. For six years, under appointment by Governor Routt, he served as a trustee of the Mute and Blind Institute (now the Colorado School for Deaf and Blind), but when Governor Waite became chief executive, Mr. Humphrey was removed for political reasons; later, under Governor McIntire, he filled a vacancy in the board of trustees for two years.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Humphrey has been active in public affairs. For one term of two years he served as an alderman, and was chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds; as such, he submitted plans to lay out parks, and planted trees, but the city funds were limited and did not permit the improvements of the grounds. When, in 1882, he was elected mayor, he turned his attention to the improvement of the parks and succeeded in starting the

lawns, which are now among the most beautiful in the state. He served for two terms as mayor. In 1896 he was a presidential elector on the McKinley ticket, receiving the largest vote of any one on the entire ticket in the state.

In Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1862, Mr. Humphrey was made a Mason, and he is still a member of the chapter there; is also identified with Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T.: El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., and the Consistory of Denver. He is connected with the Naval Veterans' Association. In religion he is an Episcopalian and has acted as a vestryman in his church. He has a comfortable home at No. 122 Platte avenue. For years he has been one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Colorado Springs, and his assistance in the building of schoolhouses, beautifying of parks and introducing of other public improvements, entitle him to high rank among the public-spirited citizens of the place.

THOMAS N. DALL. Prominent in the civil and mining engineering circles of Colorado stands the name of Mr. Dall, whose reputation in this line of work is of the highest. While he makes his home in Denver and has his office in the Arapahoe building in that city, much of his time is spent in Hinsdale County, where he first came in 1897 to take charge of the mining property of Austin G. Gorham, Esq., of Denver, and has since acquired property of his own here.

A native of Lancashire, England, born July 9, 1858, Mr. Dall is the second son of George Dall, and a member of an honored family that for several hundred years was prominently identified with Scotland and Lancashire. He received collegiate advantages in England, and there acquired a thorough knowledge of mining and civil engineering, which occupation he followed for some twenty years in his native country. In 1894 he came to the United States. For his work in this country he was admirably qualified by his practical experience in England, where he had been interested in many important contracts.

After devoting a year to engineering in Colorado, in 1895 Mr. Dall returned to England, where he interested capitalists in the investment of money in the United States. In 1896 he went again to England, where he sold further Colorado interests. Upon again coming to Colorado he erected a twenty-stamp mill at Ice Lake Basin, San Juan County, Colo., and with a partner set it in operation. Since 1897, as before stated, he

has been identified with mining property in Hinsdale and Chaffee Counties. He is a large stockholder in the George III. mine at Carson, fifteen miles from Lake City, in which he has been interested since the re-organization of the company operating it. One of his chief works has been in connection with the Wyoming Land, Iron and Coal Company, which was organized for the purpose of opening up iron and coal mines in Wyoming. He opened and developed the Golden Rule mine, which ore running produces from \$20 to \$500, chiefly gold. His judgment concerning mining investments is accurate and far-seeing. Keen, discriminating and cautious, he avoids reckless investments; his enthusiasm is always held in check by his conservative judgment.

In matters relating to politics Mr. Dall is a firm believer in the policy of the silver branch of the Republican party. In 1898 he received the original nomination on the silver Republican ticket for senator from the eighteenth senatorial district, but a complication of affairs arose which caused the nomination to be declared void. His first wife died in England, and he was married again in that country in 1889. By the second marriage he has two children, Edith and Jessie.

Fraternally Mr. Dall is connected with the Masonic order in England. He is intensely devoted to his chosen occupation. Much of his time is given to its study. His opinion in matters connected with engineering is considered authoritative. Being a fluent writer, he has frequently been invited to contribute to scientific journals in England, and when possible for him to take the time from his other duties, he has written for these periodicals. He is a licentiate member of the Liverpool Association of Civil Engineers of England. In 1896-97 the *Mining Reporter* of Colorado published a work written by him on sanitary engineering, which ran as a serial through nine months.

MRS. SADIE H. MAXCY, county superintendent of public instruction for Park County, was born in Waterford, Vt., a daughter of Thomas D. and Roancy (Hartwell) Hadley. She was one of seven children, six of whom are now living. The eldest, Ida A., resides in Kingston, Mass., and is the widow of Henry Soule, who was a direct descendant of a family that crossed in the "Mayflower." The second daughter, Emily R., is the wife of C. B. Roberts, of

Lowell, Mass. William A. is engaged in mining and milling in northern California; and Everett P., who is a traveling salesman, resides in Oakland, Cal.

A native of Vermont, born in 1823, Thomas D. Hadley grew to manhood in the Green Mountain state, and acquired his education in Cambridge, Mass. After his marriage he settled upon a farm, and in connection with the cultivation of land, engaged in various business enterprises. In 1870 he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he engaged in the paper and paper-hanging business, and continued in that enterprise until 1896, when he disposed of the business and came to Colorado. He now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Maxcy, in Fairplay. His mother was a Miss Cushman, a direct descendant of Robert Cushman, who came to this country in the "Enterprise," the ship that followed the "Mayflower."

The subject of this sketch, who was next to the youngest of her father's family, acquired her education in St. Johnsbury Academy in Vermont, and also attended the high school at Lowell, Mass., and the Vermont State University at Middlebury. Upon the completion of her education, she became the wife of Ira F. Edmunds, manager of a well-known business house in Lowell, Mass. One year after their marriage, his health failed to such an extent that fatal tendencies became noticeable. Hoping that a change of climate might prove beneficial, his wife brought him to Colorado, but it was too late; his death occurred shortly afterward. Mrs. Edmunds then came to Fairplay and for two years was employed as deputy in the recorder's office and as teacher in the public school. She was united in marriage with Ward Maxcy, a pioneer of Colorado, who crossed the plains in 1860 with an ox-team, in a company of which the late H. A. W. Tabor was a member. He mined for some years and then settled upon a ranch in Park County, where he has since resided. The only child born of this marriage was Vivian, who died in 1893.

The ranch being very lonely after the death of her daughter, Mrs. Maxcy turned her attention to teaching. In 1895 she was nominated by the Republicans for county superintendent of public instruction and was the only candidate on that ticket who was elected. At the expiration of the first term she was returned to the office, and is now serving her second term. It is worthy of note that she was the first woman ever placed in nomination for any office in Park County, and it



J. J. Lambert

may safely be predicted that she will not be the last, for her efficient service proves that it is possible for women to fill public offices with intelligence, ability and success. Under her supervision the schools of the county have been advanced, the grade of scholarship has been promoted, the standard of instruction elevated, and in every way educational interests have been fostered. Her record as an officer has won for her many friends and given voters confidence in her administration of educational affairs.

CAPT. JOHN J. LAMBERT. A quarter century of life at the head of a western newspaper has been the experience of Captain Lambert, editor and publisher of the *Pueblo Chieftain*. Although his early years were spent in a manner that would seem to give little opportunity for the development of journalistic talent, when he entered the field of literature he proved to be admirably qualified for it in every respect. To him journalism has been the highest field of human effort. He has realized the opportunities it offers for the moulding of public thought and has always stood firm and steadfast by those convictions, which he believes to be for the best good of the people and the country. He has been intensely devoted to his work. Nothing that detracted from it did he allow to come between him and his chosen field of labor. Though often offered positions of public trust and honor, he nevertheless, with a rare singleness of purpose, refused all such offers, his only public position being that of receiver of the United States land office at Pueblo. His life is busily passed in his chosen work, and the results of his close application are apparent in the well-edited columns of his paper and the high place it holds in the estimation of the people of southern Colorado.

The *Daily Chieftain* has the largest subscription list and circulation of any paper outside of Denver, and with the exception of those, is the only paper that is a full member and stockholder in the Associated Press. The plant and office are in a large brick building, centrally located, and erected by the owner of the paper in 1879. It was in the spring of 1870 that Captain Lambert purchased the paper. For two years his brother was manager, but in 1872 he took control of the publication and has since been in active charge. It was not long before the influence of his strong mind was apparent in the paper. Being carefully edited it attracted a wide patronage,

and its increase of circulation made it an excellent advertising medium. In all matters affecting the welfare of the people the editor has taken a pronounced stand. Political animosities were laid aside when he began to treat local subjects, his aim always being to secure the advancement of the city and the prosperity of the citizens. In its advocacy of Republican principles the paper has gained prominence among the organs of the party, in behalf of which it wields a wide influence.

Born in Ireland January 19, 1837, Captain Lambert was fourteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States and settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he attended school. In youth he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, and followed that occupation until the opening of the Civil war. Enlisting in the Union army he served as lieutenant, and later as captain of Company I, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866. Afterward he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Regular Infantry, assigned to duty on the frontier. For five years he was post adjutant, quartermaster and commissary at Fort Reynolds, twenty miles east of Pueblo. While there, in 1870, he bought the *Pueblo Chieftain*, which at that time was a weekly paper, having been started June 1, 1868, and in 1872 he resigned his commission in the army in order to turn his attention to journalism. April 28, 1873, he established the daily edition of the paper. May 14, 1890, he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Pueblo by President Harrison, which office he held for four years. He entered upon his second term as receiver of the land office February 9, 1899, having been appointed by President McKinley. He was one of the charter members and early commanders of Upton Post, G. A. R., with which he is still connected, and he is also a member of the Colorado Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

On the formation of the Pueblo Club, in 1885, he was elected its first secretary, which position he still holds. He has been identified with the Board of Trade, Commercial Club and Business Men's Association in succession. Other local enterprises have received his support and encouragement, both as a private citizen and through the medium of his paper. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican, and for years has exercised a strong influence in the

ranks of the party in this state. His marriage was solemnized in Dubuque, Iowa, December 17, 1872, and united him with Miss Sue E. Lorimier, who was born in that city and was a graduate of the high school there. A lady of kind heart she was actively interested in charitable and philanthropic societies in Pueblo and delighted in relieving the necessities of the poor and distressed. Her death occurred in Pueblo April 10, 1891.

RL. WOOTTON, who carries on a real-estate and loan business in Trinidad and is president of the Las Animas County Abstract Company, is also deputy assessor of Las Animas County. He was born in Taos, N. M., March 21, 1851, a son of Richens and Dolores (La Favre) Wootton. In 1858 his father came overland from Taos to Denver, with five wagon loads of provisions and goods which he intended to take to Canada and trade with the Indians for furs; but on reaching Cherry Creek (now Denver) he was induced by about one hundred miners to locate there, and they bought his goods at high prices. Remaining in Denver until 1860, he then went down to the Fountain, and in 1863 commenced to open a toll road from Trinidad through the Raton Mountains to the Red River. This he completed and then operated until the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was built through in 1877. Afterward he lived in retirement in Trinidad, and there he died in 1894, aged seventy-eight years. He had lived on the frontier from 1835, having come west from Mecklenburg County, Va. His father, David, a native of Virginia, was a son of David Wootton, who came to this country from Glasgow, Scotland.

The subject of this sketch was one of four children. His early years were spent principally with his grandparents in Kentucky, and his education was obtained in public schools. In 1866 he joined his parents in Trinidad, Colo. For two years he was wagon boss for an ox-train owned by Beard & Walker, who were freighting across the plains, bringing goods to Colorado and New Mexico. In 1869 he accepted a clerkship with Thatcher Brothers & Co., in Trinidad, but during the same year he opened a general store in Trinidad. In 1870 he moved his goods across the line into New Mexico, where he followed the mercantile and stock business for two years. On selling out in 1872 he returned to Trinidad with two hundred head of cattle, and

soon he became one of the leading stockmen of this section, continuing in the business until 1885. Meantime, in 1884, he had become interested in the real-estate and insurance business, as a member of the firm of Wootton & Brigham, which partnership continued until 1887. Since that time he has been in business alone.

In 1886 Mr. Wootton bought a tract of land and built a fine lake, 1500x400 feet, which, supplied with boats, is now a delightful resort, while the surrounding park contains five species of deer (caught in this vicinity) and other attractions for pleasure-seekers. At once after buying the property he began to set out fruit trees, making a specialty of apples, pears and cherries, and he now raises more fruit than any grower south of Pueblo, producing each year about \$2,500 worth of fruit, which he sells at wholesale and retail. From his lake he secures a fine quality of ice, which he sells to the city.

Politically Mr. Wootton is a Democrat. In 1876 he was appointed under-sheriff of Las Animas County. The following year he was elected sheriff, which position he filled for two years. On the Democratic ticket he was elected to the state legislature in 1889 and was re-elected in 1891 and 1893, serving for three successive terms. Frequently he has been a delegate to county and state conventions, and for years he has been a party leader in his section of the state. During his experience as sheriff he had many exciting experiences, for those were the rough days of western life. He arrested more than one desperado, and on one occasion was obliged to take a prisoner over the mountains to New Mexico, to prevent him from being mobbed. He can relate many interesting incidents of those times.

In 1872 Mr. Wootton married Florence Walker, of Trinidad. She died in 1877, and her children, Jerome D., Edward and Fannie, are also deceased. In 1879 Mr. Wootton married Miss Lucy M. Huntley, daughter of Dr. E. D. Huntley, of Trinidad. Fraternally our subject is connected with Trinidad Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M.; and Trinidad Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., with which he has been identified since 1874 and in which he is past grand; at one time he was district deputy of the grand lodge. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for several years served as a steward. In 1877 he assisted in laying out the Wootton & Schneider addition to Trinidad. He has built several houses here



J. H. Brame

which he rents, and, besides his property in this place, owns mining interests in Lake City and Cripple Creek, Colo.

THOMAS H. DEVINE. Among the law firms of Colorado few have gained a prominence greater than that of Waldron & Devine, who have offices in the Ernest and Cranmer building in Denver, and the Opera House block in Pueblo. Since the establishment of the firm, its members, each of whom had previously gained an enviable reputation in the profession, have had charge of many important cases and have represented the interests of a large and valuable clientele. With the prestige which success always gives, they have been able to win their way to a foremost rank among the professional men of the state.

The junior member of the firm and its representative in Pueblo, was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 27, 1860, a son of Michael and Agnes (Hume) Devine, natives respectively of Ireland and Glasgow, Scotland. His father, who emigrated to the United States in youth, spent some time in New York, and from there went to St. Louis, opening a boot and shoe store in that city. His wife was a member of an honorable old Scotch family, whose representatives have been known for integrity and intelligence. Of her children, one daughter and two sons are deceased, while the survivors are: Thomas H.; Mary, wife of William Mann, of Illinois; and Sarah, wife of William Lambarth, of St. Louis.

The boyhood years of our subject were spent in St. Louis and Illinois. He was nineteen when, in 1879, he entered the law office of Knapp & Riggs, at Winchester, Ill. In 1882 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois. In November of 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Scott County, Ill., and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, serving for six years. Soon after he was admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with Hon. J. M. Riggs, M. C., and this partnership continued until 1888, when Mr. Devine came west and opened an office in Pueblo. In 1889 he formed a law partnership with Judge M. B. Gerry, but this connection was dissolved the following year, and Mr. Devine entered into partnership with J. M. Waldron, which continued until 1897. On the 1st of January of that year, Judge A. E. Pattison, of Denver, was admitted to the firm, and the title was changed to Pattison, Waldron & Devine. In

January, 1899, the firm became Waldron & Devine. The general business of the two partners is corporation practice, in which they have met with striking success.

It has ever been Mr. Devine's greatest ambition to be a successful lawyer. He has given his entire time to his profession, and has had little inclination or leisure for politics, although he keeps well posted concerning national questions and is a Democrat in his views. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and in 1892 was grand chancellor of the state. In May, 1884, he married Miss Kate Gibbs, of Winchester, Ill., daughter of W. C. Gibbs, of that city. They have two sons, David Gibbs and Charles Watson.

ALPHEUS A. CORBIN, M. D., who has engaged in continuous practice in Pueblo since 1879, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., November 17, 1839, being a son of John and Eliza (Dunbar) Corbin. His father, who was born and reared near Rochester, N. Y., went to Wisconsin in an early day and was there employed by the government for some years. From that state he removed to the vicinity of Maquoketa, Iowa, where he purchased a large tract of raw prairie land and embarked in farming and stock-raising. At his death, which occurred at thirty-six years of age, he left considerable property in farm land. His wife, who was born in Kentucky, died at the age of forty-eight years. She was a woman of gentle, attractive character, and was a consistent member of the Congregational Church.

When a boy of five years the subject of this sketch was taken to Iowa by his parents. He was educated in public schools and the Maquoketa Academy. Shortly after the opening of the Civil war, in June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Fifth Iowa Infantry, in which he served for three years, being in the hospital department during much of the time. Among the engagements in which he took part were those at New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Chattanooga. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Mission Ridge and was removed to Richmond, where he was confined for five months. On being exchanged he returned to his company, and afterward engaged in guard duty until the expiration of his term of service.

On his return from the army our subject began to read medicine. After a time he entered the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, from which

he graduated in 1872. He was in that city during the great fire of 1871, in which he lost his trunk and possessions. On leaving college he went to Montgomery County, Kan., and there engaged in practice until 1879, when he came to Pueblo. In addition to his private practice he has for eight years served as pension examiner. In politics he is a Democrat, believing the principles of his party best adapted to our country's good. Fraternally he is connected with Pueblo Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., and Upton Post No. 8, G. A. R. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church. He has been married twice, his first wife being Emma Smith, of Providence, R. I., who died October 2, 1888, leaving three children, Leroy, Elsie and Melvin. His present wife bore the maiden name of Mary Jennings and was born in Pennsylvania.

HON. THOMAS M. PATTERSON was born in Ireland November 4, 1840. When the family came to America, in 1853, he was a boy of thirteen. After a few years in the city of New York he moved west with the family to Crawfordsville, Ind. At the age of fourteen he began to work in a printing office and afterward he assisted his father in the jewelry business. He spent one and one-half years in Asbury (now DePauw) University and two years in Wabash College, where he took the regular course of study. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Asbury University.

On completing his literary studies, Mr. Patterson read law, and upon his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Judge J. R. Cowan, with whom he continued as long as he remained in Indiana. In December, 1872, he came to Denver, where he became connected with C. S. Thomas. In April, 1873, he was elected city attorney and the next year was re-elected. He soon became a leader of the Democratic party here, and his talents led to his selection, by the party, as candidate for important offices. In the summer of 1874 he was chosen territorial delegate to Congress, being the first Democrat ever elected to that position in the then territory. This election made him a delegate to congress at a most important time, for Colorado was applying for admission to the Union as a state. Grant was then president. The senate was Republican, the house Democratic. Hence, there was a division as to the advisability of admitting Colorado. Mr. Patterson had been successfully

elected on the Democratic ticket, and the senate feared to admit a state that would possibly give a presidential Democratic majority. In this crisis Mr. Patterson did effective work and it was due to his judicious labors, seconding the influence of Senator Chaffee, that a bill to admit Colorado finally passed both congress and senate. On the 4th of July, 1876, the day of admission, he sent this message from Washington, D. C., to the people of Denver: "Through you I greet the Centennial state, the latest but the brightest star in the political firmament. I am proud of the consciousness of representing the grandest state, the bravest men and the handsomest women on the continent."

Mr. Patterson served in the forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of congress, retiring in 1878 and resuming the practice of law in Denver. About that time occurred the discovery of the great Leadville silver mines, which resulted in more litigation than had ever existed in a mining camp. He was connected with almost all of the great mining suits that originated there, among them the mines of the Silver Mining Company, whose claim he contested against other mining companies with success. In 1892 he retired from the practice of law, in which he had so long and so successfully engaged, and bought the controlling interest in the *Rocky Mountain News*, of which he has since been the owner. In 1892 he was delegate to the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago. In that convention he, with almost no support, made a brave fight in behalf of free coinage, endeavoring to secure its recognition in the party platform, but he was disappointed. However, four years later the plank was introduced in the platform. Meantime, he had given his support to the Populist party and in 1896 was its delegate to the St. Louis convention, where Bryan was endorsed for president.

In Watertown, N. Y., July 23, 1863, Mr. Patterson married Miss Kate Grafton, a granddaughter of Alexander Campbell, whose name is indissolubly associated with the establishment of the Christian Church. They have an only daughter, Margaret, who is the wife of R. C. Campbell, formerly of Wheeling, W. Va., now of Denver.

While Mr. Patterson has more than once, at the head of his party, suffered defeat in the support of principles he has espoused, yet his has been a most successful life; for the influence of a gifted mind, in molding thought and giving di-



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rection to events, cannot be measured by official position, but is as enduring as time itself. The mental qualities that brought him eminence as a lawyer have made him a power in the newspaper world, a leader in the journalistic field. His interest in the welfare of Colorado is that of active patriotism, which works tirelessly to promote the prosperity of the people and secure the development of local resources. He has adhered with steadfast and zealous support to the principles of free coinage and free trade, when one less devoted to principle might have swerved for policy's sake. To every worthy cause he has come to the aid with a generous response, and much of the beauty and attractiveness of Denver is due to his liberal and active enterprise.

HON. J. E. ROCKWELL, attorney-at-law, of Colorado Springs, was born in Beloit, Rock County, Wis., December 14, 1849, a son of Hon. William S. Rockwell, whose sketch appears on page 165. He was educated in the high school and college of his native city. During his college course he spent one vacation season in Wyoming, where he was engrossing clerk for the first territorial legislature. The original bill for woman's suffrage, which was passed at that time, and is in his handwriting, was presented some years ago by the territory of Wyoming to the Female Suffrage Society, in whose archives it is now preserved. Indians were very hostile in the west, and Mr. Rockwell had numerous narrow escapes. He participated in a fight with the Sioux at the springs near Bryan, where for three days the white men defended themselves, and during the entire time lost only one man. During the three days they were forced to do without a drop of water to quench their thirst, which in that burning alkali region was well-nigh intolerable. He saw eight men who had been scalped by the Indians, and barely escaped being an eye witness to three massacres, truly making a lively vacation for a school-boy.

The first visit of Mr. Rockwell to Colorado was in 1863, the trip being made overland via stage to Central City. The next year he returned to Beloit. While in this state he located four claims on Bobtail Hill, and for one of these his father, in 1864, refused an offer of \$10,000 in gold. When, in 1884, he became attorney for the Bobtail Consolidated Mining Company, owned by Senator Chaffee and David H. Moffat, he found his claims were a cloud to the clear

title, and accordingly he gave his quit-claim deed to all four claims in order to make the title to the property perfect to some of the most valuable of the company's property.

In the office of Pratt, Rockwell & Ferry, in Kansas City, Mo., Mr. Rockwell carried on the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and during the ensuing two years made his headquarters in Kansas City. Meantime he was sent to Colorado to report the early mining suits with which his father and uncle were connected, and it is probable that he was the first stenographer who ever reported a mining case in Colorado. In 1879 he formed a partnership with his uncle, Lewis C. Rockwell, in Central City, Colo., and when the latter removed to Denver in 1882 our subject continued the law business at Central City for two years. In that city he married Miss Lucia Hackett, who was born in Vermont and reared in Beloit, Wis., where they had been playmates in childhood. She came to Colorado in 1876, settling in Central City. Of their marriage a son was born, Selden Emmett.

In 1884 Mr. Rockwell went to Aspen as the general western attorney for The Colorado Coal and Iron Company, at that time the fuel department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He had charge of the building of branch roads into the coal mines, and acquired extensive areas along the coal belt, all of which property, by consolidation, is now owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. He represented, as attorney, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company and its coal company in the fight against the Midland Railroad and its fuel company, for the possession and occupation of the mountain passes, which resulted in the Colorado Coal and Iron Company gaining the mountain pass and the coal lands at the accessible points for which both companies were contending.

During the seven years spent in Aspen Mr. Rockwell not only developed coal interests and represented railroad companies, but also gave considerable attention to the practice of mining law. On his return to Denver he devoted himself principally to mining and corporation law.

Later, in 1893, he went to Cripple Creek and assisted William E. Johnson in securing the right of way for building the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad, which has a record for making the largest profits, in proportion to mileage, of any road in the country, and being the only railroad built in the United States during the

panic of 1893. Besides representing various companies as attorney in charge of their Cripple Creek mining interests, he has also personally acquired properties in that district. He has been attorney for the Gold Coin and The Woods Investment Company and allied mining companies from their inception to the present time, and they have become the third wealthiest among all of the mining companies of the state. This, too, has been accomplished without any serious and expensive litigation, although hundreds of conflicting interests were engaged in suits, all of which were settled and placed in combination, which has made these people among the richest in the country. Also for several years he represented at Cripple Creek not only the railroad, but the other numerous and large Moffat-Smith mining interests, comprising several of the largest mining companies in that district, having purchased, patented and consolidated many of the most valuable claims for their several mining companies. That this work was accomplished so successfully is due largely to the attorney who had the control and direction of these vast enterprises.

Mr. Rockwell was personal attorney for Hon. A. N. Rogers, whom Judge Hallett, in October, 1879, appointed umpire commissioner to settle the dispute between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads over the right of way through the Royal Gorge. The commission was composed of Hon. A. N. Rogers, umpire; George E. Gray, of California, for the Denver & Rio Grande; and Gen. Sooy Smith, of Chicago, for the Santa Fe Road. Mr. Rockwell wrote the umpire's report that was adopted by Judge Hallett, and on which Jay Gould paid \$875,000 by wire within two hours after the report was handed down and approved. This very important matter was so satisfactorily handled by Mr. Rockwell that all of Mr. Rogers' large mining companies' business was, until Mr. Rogers' death, left in Mr. Rockwell's hands.

Politically he has always been a strong Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for General Grant. While in Aspen he served as district attorney, and made the first conviction for murder in Pitkin County, although prior to that time there had been no less than twenty-four murders and no one hung or in prison. What is known in politics as the Teller-Hill fight for the United States senatorship started in Mr. Rockwell's office in Central City, where the in-

side committee representing the Republican party assembled and received from Senator Chaffee the Washington reports of this coming senatorial fight. This committee adjourned to meet the next morning at the office of Teller & Orahoad to meet Senator Teller in person on his arrival from Washington. These citizens again met in the afternoon, and as the result of the meeting some left the office and declared for Henry Wolcott for Governor, the others refusing to support Henry Wolcott because he was put forth as the representative of Senator Hill, and at this time was formed the nucleus of the two factions which led to the bitter senatorial fight, and became the bitterest political feud known in the state of Colorado, and thus originated the Teller-Hill factions in Colorado politics.

In reviewing the character and careers of successful men, much interest is felt in analyzing the secret of their power. In the life of Mr. Rockwell a close observer will note that, while he has been gifted by nature with keen intellect and acute mental faculties, and while he was fortunately situated in youth in being able to gain a thorough knowledge of mining, yet his remarkable success is due as much to his industry and indomitable perseverance as to any other quality. He has the force of will to carry to a successful issue the plans he inaugurates or those represented by his clients, and his familiarity with mining and mining law has made his services of inestimable value to those companies which he has represented.

HON. LEWIS C. ROCKWELL. In the list of prominent attorneys of Colorado who wielded powerful influence both in territorial and state history mention belongs to the name of L. C. Rockwell, formerly a successful and able lawyer of Central City and Denver, but now deceased. From the time of his settlement in Colorado until his death, thirty-four years later, he was especially prominent in mining suits, and was retained as attorney in many cases where vast amounts were involved. It is said that at the time of his death he had the distinction of having tried more mining cases, settling more intricate mining questions, and reported in the reports of the territory and state of Colorado, than any other attorney or firm of lawyers at the bar.

The boyhood days of Mr. Rockwell were passed in Schoharie County, N. Y., where he was born

in 1840. He was fifteen years of age when the family settled in Beloit, Wis. He studied law in the Chicago Law School and was admitted to the bar. Upon coming to Colorado in 1862, he became connected with his brother, W. S. Rockwell, in Central City, and when, two years later, his brother returned to Wisconsin, he succeeded to the law business, remaining in Central City until 1882. Meantime his practice grew to such an extent that his removal to Denver was rendered necessary. On going to that city he opened an office in the Tabor block, where he continued his practice until his death, in 1897. For many years his home was on Grant Avenue, that city. Through the practice of his profession, which brought him large fees, and through his investments in mines and real-estate, he accumulated property valued at \$150,000, among his holdings being twelve hundred acres of land and valuable water rights on the Little Thompson, in Weld and Larimer Counties, including some of the most extensive and valuable water rights of Colorado. At the time of his death his oldest son, Harvey E., was a law student in his office.

Active in public and political affairs, Mr. Rockwell was frequently chosen to represent the people in positions where breadth of knowledge and sagacity of judgment were imperative qualifications. He was a member of the constitutional convention that convened in July, 1876, at the time Colorado was admitted into the union of states; and served in the first state senate, and did much toward laying the foundations of the new state upon a firm and stable foundation. Many new constitutional provisions then engrafted into the Colorado constitution by these vigorous western minds have served other young and growing states well in later years. This constitution stands as a lasting monument to the memory of every man who had the fortune to be a member of that illustrious body, of which Mr. Rockwell was a leading mind, and a member of its celebrated judiciary committee.

He left a wife and family, Mrs. Lulu Alvord Rockwell and seven children, five of whom were boys and two girls, all inheriting his vigorous constitution and intellect.

Mr. Rockwell met a violent death from a kick over the heart by a young horse, from which he died at the end of a week, at the age of fifty-seven—in the vigor of his life and prime of his usefulness in this world of activity; mourned by friends

and all who had the pleasure to have known him and share his generosity and many deeds of kindness.

HON. WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL. The life which this narrative sketches began in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1824, upon a farm owned and occupied by his father, Lewis Rockwell, who was of English and Scotch descent and was a native of New York, once a member of its state senate and a prominent man in public affairs. In 1847 the family removed to Wisconsin and settled four miles from Beloit, on a farm that is still known as the Rockwell place. The son, who forms the subject of this sketch, had previously been given his choice between attendance at a law school and the gift of a farm, fully stocked. He rejected the latter and entered the Albany Law School, where he took the regular course of lectures. Immediately after graduating, in 1847, he opened an office in Beloit, Wis., where he engaged in practice in partnership with Matt S. Carpenter, who in after years became the celebrated United States Senator Matt S. Carpenter, of Wisconsin. On the removal of Mr. Carpenter to Milwaukee, Mr. Rockwell continued alone. For a time he served as state's attorney of Rock County and also as a member of the state legislature. He was one of the originators of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, the plan for which was conceived by a Mr. Johnson, and the records were kept in a black trunk in Mr. Rockwell's office. Subsequently the company was reorganized and the records moved to Milwaukee, and in time the now celebrated Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company was evolved from that small beginning.

In the spring of 1848 Mr. Rockwell married Miss Lorena Vasseller, who was born in New York state. Her paternal grandfather emigrated from Prussia and settled in the Mohawk Valley in New York. In his native country he had been a landed baron and bore the title of "von," but his estates in Prussia were confiscated by the German government on account of his activity in the first revolution. He abandoned his title and property, and forbade his children seeking to regain his estates, or even speaking the German language. Coming to this country he became a citizen of the United States. His son, Elias, father of Mrs. Rockwell, was a farmer and lived in an adjoining county to Schoharie.

After fourteen years in Rock County, Wis., in 1861, Mr. Rockwell came to Colorado, hoping to recover from the distressing results of the financial panic of 1857. He regained his independence and paid his entire indebtedness. In time he became one of the most prominent members of the Colorado bar. He was one of the original attorneys for the Bobtail Gregory claims, in which he was succeeded by his brother, Lewis C., and his son, J. E. The latter now has in his possession a check for \$1,250,000, given to the owners of the Bobtail Gregory properties and adjacent claims, this being the largest mining deal that had ever been made up to that time. He was retained as attorney in many noted murder cases and none of his clients were ever hung for murder, and were generally acquitted.

When the Civil war closed, Mr. Rockwell became a member of the firm of Pratt, Rockwell & Ferry, in Kansas City, Mo., who were general counselors for the Missouri River and Fort Scott Railway Company and resident counsel for the Kansas Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads.

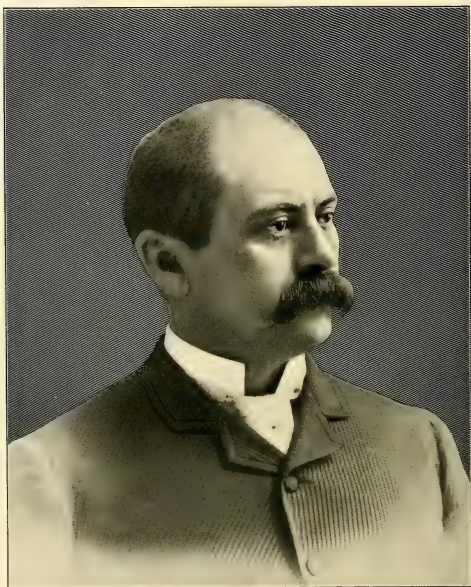
Mr. Rockwell spent one season in Wyoming seeking mines and while there was retained as attorney by many of the prominent mining companies to go to the legislature to draft a mining code, and in 1869 he was elected to the first territorial council. At the request of Col. W. H. Bright, then of Wyoming, he drew up the now celebrated female suffrage bill. On the completion of his work there he returned to Wisconsin, where he remained several years, in order that his children might have good educational advantages. On again coming west he settled in Denver and carried on a general practice in that city, where he continued until his death, in March, 1881, at fifty-seven years of age. His wife died of pneumonia in Denver in 1890. They left two children, J. E. and Ella L., now living in Denver.

As might be expected of a man of Mr. Rockwell's temperament, he kept himself well posted concerning the issues of the day in which he lived. In politics he was a stanch Democrat and on that ticket was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Jerome B. Chaffee. He was a warm admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, whom he supported and with whom he stumped the state of Wisconsin in the presidential campaign of 1860. Having once identified himself with any measure or movement, he

held to its principles with sincerity and honesty. He was a man of broad comprehension and information, a clear reasoner, fair and conscientious, and firm in his matured judgment. Throughout his honorable career as a lawyer he adhered at all times and under all circumstances to the fundamental principles of the rights of the people and equality of all men before the law. The years that have passed since his death have not dimmed his memory in the hearts of those who appreciated his true worth and his giant intellect.

HENRY R. PENDERY, a prominent attorney of Leadville and an active professional man of this city since 1879, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, a son of John L. and Catherine O. (Rockey) Pendery. His father, who is a man of exceptional ability, was born in Ohio, and for some years engaged in the practice of law in Cincinnati, where he was a successful attorney and also served as United States commissioner. In 1857 he removed from Ohio to Leavenworth, Kan., and formed a partnership with Judge Brewer, which connection continued until his partner was chosen to serve on the supreme bench of the state of Kansas. He remained in Leavenworth until 1878, when he came to Colorado and settled in Leadville, forming a partnership with L. M. Goddard, judge of the supreme court of Colorado. In addition to his professional work he acquired important mining interests, and owned the Judge Pendery mine, from which he took out thousands of dollars in silver. He afterwards engaged unsuccessfully in mining in Joplin, Mo. On his return to Colorado he became interested in the mines of Cripple Creek, through which he has gained another fortune. On his father's side he descends from a Maryland family; his paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Mary Ludlow, was the first white female born in Cincinnati. Our subject's mother was born in Cincinnati, to which city her father moved from Lancaster, Pa.

The only child of his parents, the subject of this sketch was given excellent educational advantages and was carefully trained for a life of usefulness and honor. For a time he was a student of Phillips' Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, where Ben Butler, Daniel Webster and George Bancroft were educated. This school he entered in 1866, and from it he graduated in 1869 and entered Harvard College the same year,



Geo. A. Newton

graduating in 1873. Returning to Leavenworth he studied law in the office of Pendergast & Goddard. In the fall of 1874 he entered the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where he carried on the study of law. He was admitted to practice at Leavenworth, and continued there until 1879, when he came to Leadville. At first he was in partnership with Pendergast, Goddard & Taylor, and later was junior member of the firm of Pendergast & Pendergast, after which he practiced alone until 1887. He was then appointed register of the United States land office at Leadville, which position he held until August 1, 1892, since which time the firm title has been Phelps & Pendergast. His firm has built up a large practice and stands exceptionally high.

Judge Pendergast (for by this title our subject is best known) is a Democrat in politics. He served as county attorney for Lake from 1893 to 1895. In Masonry he is past master of the blue lodge, a past officer of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and generalissimo of the Knights Templar, also a member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1876 he married Sarah L. McGee, of Leavenworth. They have a son and daughter: John M. and Catherine Agnes.

GEORGE ADDISON NEWTON, whose portrait is here presented, was the founder of the Newton Lumber Company. He was born in Ripon, Wis., June 20, 1851. His early years were spent in Ripon and Spring Grove, Wis., and Freeport, Ill. He completed his education in Racine College. In 1871 he removed, with the other members of his family, from Freeport, Ill., to Denver, Colo. He was there engaged in the Colorado National Bank until he attained his majority, when, in 1872, he removed to Pueblo, commencing business as the Newton Lumber Company on the present site of the Grand hotel in this city. For more than twenty years, and until his death, he was closely identified with Pueblo's welfare. He extended the business of the Newton Lumber Company to Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Florence, Canon City, Rocky Ford, Gillett and Cripple Creek. He also organized and was the president of the Sayre-Newton Lumber Company in Denver. He was also a director in the Western National Bank of Pueblo.

Throughout the entire state, in every locality where his business called him, he won friends by

his energy and uprightness. He was a man of genial disposition, and there were few who enjoyed the esteem of associates and acquaintances to the same extent as did he. After an illness of only four days his death occurred, suddenly and unexpectedly, December 13, 1892, at the age of forty-one. Three children, a son and two daughters, survive him. The son, who is his father's namesake, is now actively connected with the Newton Lumber Company and represents the fourth generation who has engaged in the same line of business.

WHITNEY NEWTON was born in Monroe, Wis., April 5, 1858. He removed with the family to Freeport, Ill., in 1868, and again to Denver, Colo., in 1871. He attended the Denver public schools in their infancy, from 1871 to 1875. In the latter year he entered Cornell University and was graduated from that institution in 1879. For a year and a-half after graduation he was connected with the banking business in Denver and Breckenridge. His father, Ezra A. Newton, had been extensively engaged in the lumber business in Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Monroe, Wis., and Freeport, Ill. His brother, George A. Newton, had started in the same line in Pueblo in 1872. Fate seemed to have ordained a family occupation, and in 1881 he joined his brother in Pueblo. Upon the death of his brother, in 1892, he became the head of the Newton Lumber Company.

In December, 1881, he was married to Miss Mary Rose Quigg, of Ithaca, N. Y., by whom he has five sons. In politics he is a Republican, but business engrosses so much of his time that it prevents active participation in public affairs. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

THOMAS A. STODDARD, C. E., M. D., who is one of the most eminent specialists of Pueblo, has engaged in practice in this city since the spring of 1891, and has his office in the Central block. Added to native alertness of mind and quickness of perceptive faculties, is the broad and thorough information he has obtained through study under the best scientists of Europe and America and through habits of close observation. The reputation which he has gained is by no means only local. Frequently he has been invited to read articles bearing upon the medical profession, before the conventions of the fraternity; and often he has furnished papers for

medical journals published in England, Canada and the United States, and both his addresses and his published articles have attracted wide and favorable comment.

The Stoddards are an old and honorable Scotch family. Adam Stoddard, who was a man of culture and classical learning, was tutor to one of the Georges of England. His son, Fanning Stoddard, was born at Blair Athol, Scotland, and emigrated to America in early manhood, settling in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He married Elsie Fraser, who was born in Inverness, a great-granddaughter of the twelfth Lord Lovett. Capt. Thomas Stoddard, son of Fanning and Elsie Stoddard, was born in Halifax, and was captain of schooners and barques engaged in the fruit trade from the Mediterranean to New York and Nova Scotia. The vessels which he commanded were owned by himself. While in the Mediterranean, in a fight with Moorish pirates of Gibraltar, his thumb was cut off by a scimitar and his life was for a moment in deadly peril, but was saved by his brother, who gave the enemy a deadly blow with a hatchet. The sword used by the pirate is now in our subject's possession. At another time Captain Stoddard was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, and with others was lashed to the rigging, but in the intense cold of the air and water, all were frozen to death, within one hundred and twenty miles of home. After having often and long traversed the stormy ocean he found his last resting place beneath its waves.

The mother of Dr. Stoddard was Elizabeth Hyson, who was born in Halifax and died in Nova Scotia in 1892. Her father, Michael Hyson, a native of Germany, settled at Ship Harbor, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. His life was prolonged to the unusual age of one hundred and three years, and was finally brought to an end by accident; he slipped and fell on ice, and died from the effects of injuries received. Our subject was the youngest of a family of four sons and one daughter, all of whom are still living. He was born in Halifax, August 22, 1857. When ten years of age he left home and began to work for his board, being permitted to attend school during a part of each year. He worked his way through the high school in Pictou, and after graduating, became a student in Dalhousie College at Halifax. Here, as before, he defrayed his expenses by his work. After two years in college he began to

teach, and for six years was principal of the Bridgewater school.

As soon as he had saved an amount sufficient to render such an undertaking possible, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1886, with the degree of M. D., after a thorough course of four years. In 1883 the degree of C. E. had been conferred upon him. His first professional practice was in Halifax County. As a young, inexperienced physician, he encountered all the obstacles incident to such a position, and it required all his energy to enable him to tide over those early years of financial distress and anxiety. However, success came to him at last, as it always comes to the thorough, painstaking and capable. In 1888 he removed to the city of Halifax, where he had a large and constantly increasing practice. For two years he was physician to the Halifax dispensary, which, in addition to his private practice, kept him constantly busy. His health finally became undermined, and, for the purpose of recreation and further professional study, he took a trip to Europe. The study of gynecology he there pursued with Dr. Bantock of London and August Martin of Berlin, the two most eminent gynecologists in the world. He also spent some time at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin and with Leopold in Dresden. After remaining abroad for one year he returned to America, in April, 1891.

It became apparent at once, however, that the damp and foggy atmosphere of his ocean-girt home was detrimental to Dr. Stoddard's health, and in the spring of 1891 he came to Colorado, where the high and dry climatic conditions proved beneficial from the first. Opening an office he engaged in practice. In 1894 he went to New York City, where he took a post-graduate course in gynecology at the Polyclinic. On his return to Pueblo he engaged in the specialty of gynecology, and is now gynecologist to St. Mary's Hospital and Sanitarium, besides which he has a large private practice. He is a member of the British, Nova Scotia and Colorado Medical Societies; the Pueblo County Medical Society, of which he has served as secretary; and is an honorary member of the Texas State Medical Society. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion is connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Pueblo. While in Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, he was made a Mason in 1878, but he is not active in the fraternity at present. He is identified