

with Pueblo Lodge No. 52, K. P. His marriage, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, united him with Minnie E. Lantz, who was born in Paradise, Nova Scotia, and was educated in schools at Annapolis and Kentville. The two children born of their union are Harry Fanning and Helen Aline.

FRANC OGILVY WOOD, who is numbered among the prominent citizens of Colorado Springs, was born in Montreal, Canada, a son of David Russ and Almira T. (Catlin) Wood, natives of Montreal and Burlington, Vt., respectively. His paternal grandfather, Maj. David Wood, who was a native of Connecticut, removed to Canada, settling near Montreal; he married a Miss Snow, who descended from a family that came over in the "Mayflower," and was a daughter of Capt. Stephen and Constance Snow. The founder of the Wood family in America, Captain Wood, came from England with his regiment and settled in Connecticut in colonial days. Members of the family are direct heirs of the Paisley Green estate.

For many years, under the old French laws, David Russ Wood was in charge of the bankrupt court as judge, and on the introduction of the new code of laws he became one of the commissioners of crown lands. He was a man of prominence and familiar with law in all its varied forms. When Hon. L. S. Huntington, his brother-in-law, was postmaster-general of Canada, the two had all of the copper properties of Canada opened and operated, until they were finally sold to an English syndicate. In 1880 Mr. Wood came to Colorado Springs, where he laid out D. Russ Wood's addition to the city, comprising twenty-five acres in the northern part of the town. He served as vice-president of Colorado College, and for years was chairman of the building committee. He married Miss Catlin, a descendant, through her paternal ancestors, of the English nobility (the Catlyns or Catlings, of Needham Hall, England). She was also a descendant of Capt. James Wadsworth, who hid the Connecticut charter in the hollow of the famous old charter oak tree, and through his active participation in early wars our subject was eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars.

The subject of this sketch was the only son among three children. After completing his literary education he studied law in the office of William W. Robertson, of Montreal, and also

took the degrees of A. B. and B. C. L. in McGill University, Montreal. For eleven years he practiced law in Montreal, and from there, in 1880, removed to Colorado Springs, owing to his father's ill health. After engaging in a general practice here for a short time he joined Mr. Rislely in the law department of the Rio Grande Railroad. When that company moved its offices to Denver he was retained by the Denver & New Orleans Railroad to complete the title to its right of way between Denver and Colorado Springs. Subsequently he was appointed assistant attorney to the Colorado Midland Railroad, and fought for and obtained most of the right of way between here and Glenwood Springs. Afterward he joined with friends in the development and opening of the resources of the Crystal River Valley in Pitkin County, Colo., including the building of the Elk Mountain Railroad and the opening up of the great deposits of marble, slate and coal. He was also interested largely in silver mining in Rico, Central City, Black Hawk and Aspen. After the first discovery of gold at Cripple Creek he turned his attention to that camp, and was the first to build a shaft house on the Anna Lee and Doubtful claims on Battle Mountain, now the center of the great Portland mine. He also opened up the Vindicator, and was largely interested in the early development of the Lillie property. He has recently leased the Garfield mine. Through his successful and long experience in developing the different classes of mining properties in Colorado, he has become well known as a mining expert.

Fond of athletic sports, Mr. Wood holds two world records for snowshoe racing. He is a member of the Town and Gown Golf Club, the El Paso and Country Clubs, and the Society of Colonial Wars. For seven years he held the position of secretary of Colorado College. The organization of the original mining exchange was through his instrumentality. He is the owner of "Edge-wood" at Ivywild. On his place he has a number of fine horses, some of which were imported at large cost. In politics he is a Republican.

The first wife of Mr. Wood was Miss Susanna J. Jewett, daughter of Judge Jewett, of Steubenville, Ohio. They had two children: Franc Jewett, who died in June, 1896, at the age of twenty-one; and D. Russ, who is in the office of the chief engineer of the Vandalia line at Terre Haute, Ind. In Colorado Springs Mr. Wood was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Wain

Tutt, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Pendleton Tutt, of Locust Hill, Loudoun County, Va., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania medical department, and for many years connected with the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. The Tutts are of Welsh descent. The mother of Mrs. Wood was Rebecca Leaming, whose ancestors were prominent in England, and whose grandfather, Thomas Leaming, of Philadelphia, took part in the Revolutionary war and crossed the Delaware with Washington. Mrs. Wood's ancestors, the Pendletons and Masons, were prominent in Virginia, and took part in the Revolution. Her grandmother, Ann Mason Chichester, was a cousin of George Washington. Another ancestor, Nicholas Waln, her great-great-great-grandfather, came to this country with William Penn, and was of the Quaker faith. She descends in the fifth generation from Mary Taylor, a sister of President Zachary Taylor. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and Colonial Dames. She organized and was the first president of the first Audubon Society in Colorado, which did much to prevent cruelty to birds and insure their protection. She is also identified with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Red Cross Society of Colorado.

HON. JOHN L. NOONAN. During the early days in the history of Glenwood Springs, in August, 1884, Judge Noonan came to this then new town and began to practice law. Six years later he was elected judge of Garfield County, and he has continued to serve in this capacity ever since. Himself a staunch Republican, he has the staunch support, not only of the members of that party, but also has many friends among the Democrats and Populists, for all citizens, irrespective of political views, honor him as a man of integrity and ability.

In the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, December 17, 1848, the subject of this sketch was born to the union of Dennis and Eleanor (Lyons) Noonan, natives of Ireland, but residents of the United States from childhood. His father, who first settled in Ohio, removed from there to Indiana, and during his long connection with railroading, served in every department of the work. Advancing years caused his retirement from active labors. He is now over seventy-five years of age, hale and robust. A resident of Indiana since 1854, he now spends much of his time on

his large farm lying near Hartford City. He voted the Democratic ticket until the Blaine campaign. His wife died March 15, 1893. Of their children, William was engaged in the newspaper business in Indiana for a number of years, but sold out his interests in 1897, and now owns a large stock farm in that state. Mary and Margaret reside with their father.

From the age of six years our subject lived on a farm in Indiana. He was educated in common schools and the college at Ridgeville, Ind., and for three years taught school near his home. For four years he served as county recorder of Blackford County, to which position he was elected on the anti-railroad tax ticket. On retiring from office he read law in the law office of Benjamin G. Shinn, and upon his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, which continued for six years. From 1881 to 1884 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county, but resigned the position on moving west. In 1883 he was called to Buena Vista, Colo., to defend a young friend of his who was to be tried for murder; he came west and carried the case through, winning a victory for his client. While here he became so favorably impressed with Colorado that he decided to settle here permanently. Settling in Leadville, he formed a partnership with Templer & Page, and practiced for a year in that city. He then came to Glenwood Springs, where he soon built up an extensive and profitable practice. From 1890 to January, 1899 (three terms), he held the office of county judge. In 1894 he was the Republican candidate for district judge against Judge Rucker, and carried all the counties except Aspen, which gave a large Democratic majority. He has always given his support to the Republican party, with the exception of a short time during his residence in Indiana, when he supported Peter Cooper and James B. Weaver, the greenback candidates for president and vice-president. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows. In 1894 he married Margaret M. Moore, who was born in Ireland, and has traveled extensively through her native land, also England and Scotland, but at the time of her marriage was living in Leadville. They have three children, William Francis, John L., Jr., and Eleanor Margaret.

Soon after he came to Glenwood Springs Judge Noonan took up land near the city, and here he has since engaged in raising stock and fruit. He also has some stock on his ranch of about five



Wm. M. Daniel

hundred acres in Rio Blanco County, on the White River. This ranch was one of the first taken up west of the mountain range and was originally settled by Duncan Blair, who married an Indian girl.

Judge Noonan has won many friends since coming to Colorado. In the practice of law he became favorably known, and in his position as judge his record has been equally creditable. He has proved himself a public-spirited citizen, favoring measures for the benefit of the people. Personally he is genial and companionable, with a keen sense of humor and acute mental faculties; while in facial appearance he greatly resembles James McSherry, chief justice of the court of appeals of Maryland.

WILLIAM M. DINKEL, president of the Bank of Carbondale and president of the Dinkel Mercantile Company, has been identified with the business interests of Carbondale ever since the village was started. Situated thirteen miles from Glenwood Springs, it was given its name by a gentleman who came from Carbondale, Pa., and is now an incorporated town with a population of four hundred. It is a prosperous and growing business town, situated in the midst of a rich valley where fruit and farm products may be raised in abundance, and where streams of mountain water reaching out in every direction furnish ample facilities for irrigation.

When Mr. Dinkel came to Garfield County, in 1881, he crossed the mountain trail from Aspen, for there were then no wagon roads and no railroads. Indians still lingered in the county. No attempt at improvement had been made. He had a wagon load of groceries and dry goods, and with that he started a store near the present site of Carbondale. When the latter town was started, in 1887, he moved his goods to the new town, and here he has since built up a large wholesale and retail business, supplying goods to merchants for miles in every direction. He erected a two-story brick building in the center of the town, and here he carries a full line of merchandise and groceries; in the same building is the Bank of Carbondale. Some years ago the mercantile business was incorporated under the name of the W. M. Dinkel Mercantile Company, with himself as president. The company owns a ranch of over twelve hundred acres of improved land, well stocked, William L. Girdner, who is a member of the company, being manager of the ranch. F. E. Sweet,

a third partner, is manager of the mercantile department, while Mr. Dinkel gives his attention particularly to the banking department.

Near Staunton, Augusta County, Va., Mr. Dinkel was born October 14, 1847, a son of Robert M. and Sarah A. (Hite) Dinkel. His father, who was a native of Augusta County, was a merchant in early life, but later turned his attention to farming. During the last two years of the Civil war he was in the reserve force of the Confederate army. He died in Virginia in 1894. His father, Jacob, came from Germany and settled in Virginia, where he founded the town of Bridgewater, in Rockingham County, and there engaged in farming and the mercantile business. Our subject's mother was born and reared in Nelson County, Va., where her parents were large land and slave owners; she is now living at the old homestead in Virginia. Of her children, James H. is a farmer and stock-dealer in Mesa County, Colo.; Robert Bruce resides upon the old homestead in Virginia; Florence is the wife of J. T. Goodwin, residing in Churchville, Va.; and Mary V. is the widow of J. L. Lightner, of Augusta County, Va.

In a private school in his native county our subject received his education. He carried on the home farm for some years, but in 1880 came to Colorado and settled in Fremont County, in the Arkansas Valley. A year later he came to what is now Garfield County, where he has since resided. June 4, 1892, he married Sarah A. Dunlap, whom he had known from childhood, and whose refinement and education have made her a favorite in select social circles. She is a descendant of a Scotchman, who arrived in America on the day that the battle of Bunker Hill was fought; he settled in Virginia, where he became the owner of a large plantation and a number of slaves. Her father, George B. Dunlap, was born in Augusta County, Va., where much of his life was devoted to agriculture. During the Civil war he served as a member of the Fifth Virginia Infantry, C. S. A. He married Margaret Mish, who was also a member of an old family of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Dinkel have one child, a beautiful little daughter, named after her two grandmothers, Anna Margaret. The family have a pleasant home in Carbondale.

The political views of Mr. Dinkel have brought him into affiliation with the Democratic party. In 1889 he was his party's nominee for county treasurer, but the party was then weak and he

was defeated. In 1898 he was nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Populists for the state legislature, but was defeated by a small majority. He is a member of the blue lodge of Masonry in Carbondale and the chapter and commandery in Glenwood Springs. The work he has done in the upbuilding of his town entitles him to rank among its most prominent citizens. He has displayed a public spirit that is most helpful to the interests of his county. As a business man he has been keen, discriminating and exact; as a banker, cautious and conservative, yet enterprising; as a citizen his position is among those whose influence has been given to the welfare of the people and the advancement of the county.

CHARLES J. HOBSON is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Pueblo County, his ranch being near Swallows, on the Arkansas River, fifteen miles from the city of Pueblo. He was born in 1839 in Yadkin County, N. C., east of the Blue Ridge mountains, but when an infant was taken by his parents, Stephen H. and Mary L. (Clingman) Hobson, to Andrew County, Mo., settling twelve miles from St. Joseph, where he remained until twenty years of age, his education being acquired in private schools.

The Hobson family is believed to have been founded in this country by two brothers, natives of England, one of whom settled in Virginia, the other in North Carolina. They were members of the Society of Friends. Our subject's father was a native of North Carolina, where he followed the brick mason's trade in early life, but during his residence in Missouri he engaged in farming and building. To this same branch of the family is believed belongs Lieutenant Hobson, who won distinction during the war with Spain by sinking the Merrimac. Our subject's mother was a cousin of Thomas Clingman, who was a congressman for many years.

At the age of twenty years Charles J. Hobson started out in life for himself. With the famous McDonald family he went from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento, Cal., remaining four years, and then returned to St. Joseph, where he purchased teams for the purpose of freighting across the plains. This business he continued until 1867, crossing the plains with freight and stock seventeen times, and often coming in contact with the Indians. In 1870 he filed a pre-emption claim

to his present property in Pueblo County, and has since devoted his energies to the improvement and cultivation of his land with some success, as he now has one of the best ranches in the locality. There is a good residence upon the place, substantial barns, outbuildings and fences, and a fine orchard.

On the 20th of December, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hobson and Miss Nancy E. Waugh, who was born, reared and educated in Andrew County, Mo., where she made her home until her marriage. Her father, John Waugh, a farmer by occupation, was an early settler of that state, and served in the Union army for six months at the President's first call for troops. Mr. and Mrs. Hobson have three children, namely: W. Alexander, who owns and operates a farm near his father; Frederick C., who married Miss Finley, a daughter of M. J. Finley, of the Greenhorn country, and now lives in Pueblo; and Mary, who wedded M. C. Reed and has two children.

In politics Mr. Hobson is a staunch Republican, but has never cared for official honors. His record is that of a man who, by his own unaided efforts, has worked his way upward to a position of affluence. Twice during his residence here he has met with severe losses from water spouts bursting and overflowing the river. At one time he lost about \$2,000 worth of property. Four years ago he built a new residence on high ground, and now has a very pleasant home. His life has been one of industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable business methods which he has followed have won him the support and confidence of many.

HON. EDWARD OLIVER WOLCOTT, United States Senator from Colorado, was born in Longmeadow, Mass., March 26, 1848. He is a lineal descendant of Roger Wolcott and several succeeding Wolcotts, who were colonial governors of Connecticut. Among his ancestors was Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and whose son was the second secretary of the treasury, succeeding Alexander Hamilton in Washington's cabinet.

Rev. Samuel W. Wolcott, the senator's father, was for some time a missionary in Syria, and for many years officiated as pastor of a Congregational Church in Ohio. He was the author of over three hundred hymns, and was a man of marked ability and rare gifts. His son, our sub-



JUDGE EDWARD STAUFFACHER.

ject, served for a few months in 1864 as a private in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, and in 1866 matriculated at Yale College, but did not complete the course in that institution. In 1871 he graduated from the Harvard Law School, and came to Colorado, settling in Denver, of which city he has since been a prominent citizen. He was first elected to the United States senate to succeed Thomas M. Bowen (Republican), and took his seat March 4, 1889. In 1895 he was re-elected, his term to expire March 3, 1901. He is one of the Republican leaders of his state, and has wielded a powerful influence in public affairs.

JUDGE EDWARD STAUFFACHER, county commissioner of Garfield County, came to this county in 1884 and took up a tract of land six miles from Carbondale. Here he has since built up a valuable ranch and has engaged in the raising of stock, fruit and general farm products. An energetic, persevering man, he has worked industriously and has been successful where another, less determined, might have failed. He is a believer in Populist principles and always votes with the People's party, although in former years he was a Republican. In 1896 he was elected to his present office of commissioner, in which capacity he has given excellent service.

Anton Stauffacher, our subject's father, was born in Switzerland, and in early life emigrated to America, settling in Green County, Wis., where he devoted his life to farm pursuits. He married Anna Stauffacher, who, like himself, was a native of Switzerland and died in Wisconsin. Of their children, Jacob died in 1892; Mathias, a blacksmith by trade, is now engaged in mining in Gunnison County and above Aspen, Colo.; Anton, Jr., was for three years a member of a Wisconsin regiment that served in the Civil war; Isaiah and John also took part in the war; Anna is the wife of Henry Hoesley, and lives in California; Barbara married Rudolph Hoesley; and Mary, who was Mrs. Frederick Norder, died in Aspen, this state.

Near Monroe, Green County, Wis., where he was born March 6, 1851, our subject spent his early life. At the age of twenty-four he engaged in farming for himself, and the same time carried on a dairy and cheese business. In 1879 he removed to Iowa and from there, in the spring of the next year he came to Colorado, settling at

Aspen and there engaging in mining. However, his capital was so small that, although he located some good claims, he was unable to develop them; and, after vainly endeavoring to operate them himself, he leased them to other parties, and in this way has received nearly \$20,000. In 1884 he moved to Garfield County, then unsettled and without railroads or other modern conveniences. He has seen the country develop into an agricultural section and has himself gained prosperity through his intelligent management of affairs. January 1, 1875, he married Mary Geiger, a native of Switzerland, who accompanied her parents, Leonard and Mary (Stauffacher) Geiger, to America in childhood. They are the parents of eleven children, the two eldest of whom, Bennett and Arthur, are in Iowa, while the others are at home, viz.: Clyde, Ernest, Lester, Edith, Katie, Mary, Clara, Anna and Edna.

During the administration of President Harrison, November 23, 1892, a postoffice, with daily mail service, was established at the residence of Judge Stauffacher. Of this postoffice, which is called Catherin, the judge has since been postmaster. The Midland Railroad passes through his ranch a little more than two hundred yards from his residence.

SAMUEL HARTSEL has the distinction of being the first ranchman to settle in South Park. It was in the fall of 1862 that he located the nucleus of his present ranch and embarked in the stock business. In spite of the fact that he came to Colorado without a dollar, he has been remarkably successful, and is to-day the largest producer of cattle in Park County. His ranch consists of nine thousand acres of deeded land, with three thousand additional acres of leased land, and of the entire tract five thousand acres lie under the irrigation ditch. In addition to this property he is the owner of the famous hot springs and the Hartsel Springs hotel. It is a noteworthy fact that during his entire business career he has never given a mortgage on a foot of his land nor a chattel mortgage or bill of sale on even one cow or horse; he has bought only what he could pay for, and has been so economical in his expenses, so persevering in his endeavors, and so energetic in action, that he has risen steadily to his present prosperous position.

Near Bethlehem, Bucks County, Pa., Mr. Hartsel was born November 22, 1835, a son of

Jacob and Catherine (Hartman) Hartsel. He was one of ten children, of whom four sons survive: George W., of Preston County, W. Va.; Samuel; William, a physician and surgeon of La Porte, Ind.; and Joseph, a ranchman of Park County. The father, who was born in Bucks County in 1800, there learned the blacksmith's trade, but afterward turned his attention to farming, which occupation he followed until his death, December 23, 1876, in Butler County, Pa. His wife, who was born in Bucks County in 1802, and died at Hartsel December 16, 1873, was a daughter of George Hartman, a prominent farmer and distilleryman of Bucks County, Pa.

George Hartsel, our subject's grandfather, was born in Bucks County, a descendant of one of three brothers who came to America from Switzerland in 1723. They being ardent Lutherans, religious persecution forced them to seek a refuge on foreign soil. On their arrival in America they bought extensive tracts in Bucks County from William Penn and this land has never since passed out of the possession of the family, it being now owned by two cousins of our subject. Two of these emigrant refugees were named Jacob and Jonas Hartsel. The name of the third is unknown. Our subject descends directly from Jacob.

With no education except such as he acquired for himself, our subject started out in the world at fifteen years of age. At that time he went to Ohio and secured work with McQuade & Powers, cattlemen, his special duty being that of drover. For this he was given \$6 a month. He drove cattle from Ohio to New York City, a trip that took four months and two weeks, and every step of this distance he walked. In spite of hardships and small wages, the value of this experience was inestimable to him. He there laid the foundation for his future successful business life. After two years in Ohio he went to the Indian prairies and engaged in herding cattle. In 1856, with the money he had saved, he went to Iowa and bought a bunch of cattle, with which he began in the cattle business. The winters in Iowa, however, were too severe, and he sold the cattle. In the summer of 1857 he went to Kansas, where he worked for the largest freighting concern ever on the plains, owned by Russell, Majors & Waddell. This firm had the government contract to carry supplies from Fort Leavenworth to the forts and Indians as far west as Salt Lake City. His special work was the oversight of their cattle.

In April, 1860, Mr. Hartsel, in company with four other men, and with a yoke of cattle, left Sumner, Kan., and on the 24th of June arrived in the Tarryall diggings, in the western part of Park County. There they secured a claim and worked at mining until their money was exhausted, when our subject began to work for Bowers & Warren, the "discoverers" of the Tarryall diggings. Until the spring of 1861 he herded cattle for that firm. Afterward he settled on property that he named the Pennsylvania ranch, on Tarryall creek, three miles from Tarryall diggings, and there engaged in ranching cattle for other parties. In the fall of 1862 he came down into South Park and located his present ranch, in the fork of the two Platte rivers, the geographical centre of the state of Colorado, where he at once began to raise cattle. In 1864 he returned east to buy cattle in Missouri, but the Indians were so troublesome that he was unable to get back to his mountain home at once. He remained in Kansas with his cattle, and in the summer of 1865 started across the plains. At Fort Arbury the train was attacked by the Indians and seven Mexicans were killed. On reaching Spring Bottom, on the Arkansas River, they were again compelled to go into camp. Not until the summer of 1866 did he reach his ranch with his one hundred and fifty head of cattle.

In the fall of 1868 Mr. Hartsel started one day to look for berries just east of South Park, when he was surprised and captured by a band of Indians, seventy-two in number, composed of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux. He was held a prisoner for about three hours, when he was released and permitted to return to his home. The same party afterward captured a lodge of Ute Indians, killing six and taking an Indian boy prisoner.

In January, 1871, he returned to the States and spent the winter visiting in Pennsylvania. Coming west in April, 1871, he stopped in McLean County, Ill., and bought twenty-three head of fine horses, which were the first American horses ever brought into Park County. He has always been an advocate of Shorthorn cattle. As early as 1862 he introduced that breed into Park County. He has done more than any other man to raise the grade of cattle in the county, and devotes much time to the improvement of the breed. While his time has been given closely to his ranching affairs, he takes an interest in local



Charles Tuttle

matters, and consented to serve as county commissioner and assessor of Park County, which offices he filled for a term.

April 1, 1877, in Lake County, Colo., occurred the marriage of Mr. Hartsel to Mrs. Nancy M. (Boon) Mayol, widow of Frank Mayol. Four children were born of their union, of whom all but one are living. They are: Catherine, Myrtie and Hettie, now students in Loretto Academy, in the suburbs of Denver. Mrs. Hartsel was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 1, 1846, the daughter of James and Tamar (Truesdale) Boon. Her father was born April 28, 1799, in Westmoreland, Pa., and emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1812. Her mother was born at Beaver Falls, Pa., June 11, 1810.

CHARLES L. TUTT, president of the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company, of Colorado Springs, vice-president and a director of the C. O. D. Gold Mining Company, president of the Cripple Creek Sampling and Ore Company, president of the Townsite Gold Mining Company, the Hayden Gold Mining Company, the Pennsylvania Gold Developing Company and the Annie Gold Mining Company, of Cripple Creek, has been identified intimately with the development of this famous mining region, which, in 1897, produced one-fifth of the entire output of gold in the United States and one-twentieth of that of the whole world.

Mr. Tutt and his sister, Mrs. F. O. Woods, were the only children of Dr. Charles Pendleton Tutt. The latter was born on Santa Rosa Island, Fla., November 2, 1832. His father, Col. Charles Pendleton Tutt, who was navy agent at the port of Pensacola, near which Santa Rosa Island is situated, died one month before the birth of his only son. A few months later the widow took her two children north in a ship, provided for that purpose by President Jackson, a personal friend of the family. After a narrow escape from shipwreck in a furious storm off Cape Hatteras, they reached the old homestead, near Leesburg, Va., and there passed his early youth. He spent two years in Burlington (Vt.) College, but after two years there was compelled to leave on account of poor health. He spent a year in the mountains of Virginia and so improved in health that he was able to resume his studies. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and was an office student of Dr. George B. Wood, professor of the theory and practice of medicine. In

1856 he graduated with honors. Soon afterward he was appointed resident physician in Blackley Hospital, Philadelphia, where he remained for eighteen months.

January 4, 1859, Dr. Tutt married Miss Rebecca, daughter of J. Fisher Leanning, a merchant of Philadelphia. During the preceding year he was elected a district physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary, which office he filled for six years. In 1862 he was appointed visiting physician to the Satterlee United States Army General Hospital in Philadelphia, a position which he occupied from that time until the close of the war. For some years he was demonstrator in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and assistant to the professor of theory and practice in the University of Pennsylvania, under Drs. Pepper and Stille. He was also physician to Magdalene Hospital. From 1859 he served as visiting physician and librarian to Blackley Hospital, where he presided over daily clinics. In April, 1866, an epidemic of typhus fever spread through the almshouse, and he was constantly in attendance upon the sick. April 26 he retired ill, and the next day was attacked by the fever, from which his death followed May 11, 1866. His untimely death inflicted a heavy loss upon his widow and two children, upon the profession his talents had honored, and upon his personal friends. Inheriting much of the intelligence of his distinguished father, studious, courageous, manly, and with high principles, he was esteemed for the sterling qualities that compelled admiration and won friendship. Well grounded in professional information, he yet had the courage to investigate and think for himself, and his talents were an ornament to his profession.

The subject of this article was born in Philadelphia February 14, 1864. He attended and graduated from the Ury Boarding School, after which he was a student in Ferris Institute. Choosing a business life, at seventeen years of age he became a clerk for Peter Wright & Co., and after two years accepted a place in the main office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he spent two years. In 1884 he came to Colorado, where he bought a ranch eighteen miles northeast of Colorado Springs, on the divide. For three years he continued in the stock business at "Thayden," then sold out his ranch and started in the real-estate business in Colorado Springs, opening a branch office in Pueblo. He was among the first to enter the Cripple Creek

region, where he located the C. O. D., and after operating it for two years he and his associates sold it for \$260,000, this being the first large sale of a mine in the district. In 1894 he erected the Cripple Creek Sample and Ore Company's plant, located on the Denver & Rio Grande tracks, but it proved too small and was sold, a new sampler being built on the Midland Terminal road in Cripple Creek; this is still operated.

In 1896 the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company was formed and the works erected in Colorado City. The officers of the company are: Charles L. Tutt, president; Spencer Penrose, secretary and treasurer; and C. M. MacNeill, vice-president and general manager. The plant has a capacity of two hundred and fifty tons per day, and employment is furnished one hundred and twenty-five hands. Some years ago Mr. Tutt organized the Totman Patent House Company, which built many houses in mining camps. He and his partner, Mr. Penrose, started the town of Gillett, El Paso County, and have also been large contributors to the development of their home town, Colorado Springs.

In February, 1899, Messrs. Tutt, Penrose & MacNeill organized the National Gold Extraction Company, located at Florence, Fremont County. The company have purchased the reduction works at Florence, formerly owned by the Kilton Company; also the sampler belonging to the same company in Cripple Creek, and have enlarged the Kilton reduction plant, this work being completed in May, 1899. The new works are located on the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad. The capacity of the chlorination plant will be about one hundred tons a day, the sampler upwards of two hundred tons a day. About sixty men are employed. These works will offer shippers an outlet via Florence and the Rio Grande Railroad. The general offices of the company are at Colorado Springs, with local offices at the works. The officers are: Charles L. Tutt, president; Spencer Penrose, secretary and treasurer; and C. M. MacNeill, vice-president.

Mr. Tutt is a member of the board of governors of the El Paso Club, and of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, and is also a non-resident member of the Denver Club. He has a country home on the banks of the Columbia River in Oregon, where he has excellent sport in hunting and fishing, when his business duties permit him a well-earned vacation. Politically he is a Republican. His marriage took place in Phila-

delphia and united him with Josephine Thayer, who was born in that city. Her father, Hon. Russell M. Thayer, was one of the most eminent jurists of Philadelphia, occupying a seat upon the bench for more than twenty years, besides which he was honored by election as a member of congress. Mr. and Mrs. Tutt have three children: Sophy, Charles L., Jr., and William Thayer.

SPENCER PENROSE, secretary and treasurer of the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company, treasurer of the Garfield Consolidated Mining Company, secretary and treasurer of the Colorado City Stamping and Ore Company, and member of other mining companies, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 2, 1865. On both paternal and maternal sides he comes of old colonial stock, dating from the days of William Penn, Lord Baltimore and the New England Puritans. He is a member of a family whose first representatives in America came from England with William Penn, and whose members, from that time to this, have been foremost in public affairs and professional life. His grandfather, Hon. Charles B. Penrose, was a distinguished attorney of Philadelphia and a leading member of the Republican party, which elected him to the state senate and to other positions of trust. He was a man of strong character and great determination, tempered by a calm, keen and discriminating judgment that proved of incalculable value to him in his professional work. His children inherited much of his talent. One of his sons, Clement, was honored by election as judge of the orphans' court of Philadelphia. Another son, Prof. R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., was born in Philadelphia, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department, in which he was afterward professor for some years. As a physician and surgeon he attained high rank in his native city. After years of busy professional labors he retired from practice, in order that he might spend his declining years in the enjoyment of the comforts and ease which his ample means rendered possible.

The marriage of Dr. Penrose united him with Miss Sarah Boies, who was born in Maryland and died in Philadelphia. Of their six children, all but one grew to maturity. The eldest of the family and its most distinguished member is Hon. Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Penn-



James Monroe



Chas. M. Maudslayi

sylvania. The services which he has rendered the people of that state in public life entitle him to rank among the eminent men of our country. As a member of an honored family, connected through many generations with the history of Pennsylvania, he is adding distinction to the name he bears, and in the councils of the nation is gaining an enviable reputation as a statesman. The second son, C. B. Penrose, M. D., who is also a man of ability, is professor of gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. The third son, R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., formerly held the position in the university in which his older brother succeeded him; he is now professor of economic geology in the University of Chicago, and president of the great Commonwealth gold mine of Arizona. The youngest son, Philip Thomas, has large mining interests in New and Old Mexico.

Of these sons the fourth forms the subject of our sketch. In youth he had the advantage of private tutelage. In 1882 he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1886, with the degree of A. B. Later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. In 1886 he went to Las Cruces, N. M., where he engaged in mining and in the cattle business. From there in 1892 he came to Colorado. Cripple Creek was at that time in the first splendor of its "boom," and he, like thousands of other prospectors, became interested in its mines. In Colorado Springs he met Charles L. Tutt, whom he had known when a boy in Philadelphia. The two formed a co-partnership and have been together since. The two in conjunction with others bought the C. O. D. mine for \$20,000 and this they developed and operated, taking out \$100,000 in about one year, and then selling it for \$275,000. This was the first large sale made in Cripple Creek district. The firm erected the Tutt and Penrose block, the first brick building in Colorado City, and this they still own, as well as other stores and some residences. In April, 1896, they organized the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company and erected works at Colorado City, where they also built the second sampler there. They make a specialty of high-grade ore and handle about one-fourth of the entire output of Cripple Creek, amounting to \$250,000 worth of ore each month. The plant is located on the Colorado Midland Railroad and has a capacity of two hundred and fifty tons a day, being the largest plant of its kind in the United States. Mr. Tutt is president

of the company, and C. M. MacNeill, vice-president and manager.

Since 1893 Mr. Penrose has been a director in the First National Bank of Cripple Creek. He is fond of club life and belongs to the El Paso, Country and Denver Clubs, while in the season he spends considerable time in the mountains, hunting and fishing. He is less interested in politics than others of his family have been; however, he is well informed concerning the issues of the present age and favors the principles of the Republican party. In disposition he is calm and deliberate, with the firmness necessary to successful business transactions. While he has always been surrounded by wealth and had every advantage in youth, yet his personal energy and sound judgment enabled him to invest his means in such a manner as to bring large returns and give him standing among the successful men of the state.

CHARLES M. MAC NEILL. In the business circles of Colorado Springs and the state Mr. MacNeill is, by universal consent, accorded a high place. As vice-president and general manager of the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company, he is intimately connected with one of the most important industries of the mining districts of Colorado. While he is still a young man, he has been eminently successful in a financial sense, and has gained high standing as a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination. Having thoroughly learned the process of ore reduction, he is well qualified to superintend the large plant of which he is manager and the success of which is largely due to his keen oversight.

The company has its office in Colorado Springs, and its plant in Colorado City. The president is Charles L. Tutt, and the secretary and treasurer Spencer Penrose. The firm handles between one-fifth and one-fourth of the entire amount of ore taken from the Cripple Creek mines, the daily average being from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy-five tons, while employment is furnished to one hundred and thirty men. The industry is one of the most important and flourishing in the county. In addition to the Colorado City plant Mr. MacNeill, with Mr. Tutt and Mr. Penrose, controls the reduction works at Florence, Colo., and large ore sampling works in the Cripple Creek district, of the National Gold Extraction Company.

Referring to Mr. MacNeill's personal history,

he is a son of J. E. MacNeill, who was born at Andover, Vt., February 2, 1837. Shortly after his marriage to Miss Mary R. Amerman, which was solemnized in Philadelphia, Pa., September 15, 1863, he removed to Chicago, Ill., where, after having served for nearly two years as paymaster in the war, he resumed mercantile pursuits. In 1871 he became interested in the Chicago Silver Smelting and Refining Company, with which he was connected for several years, and afterward he engaged in the practice of medicine. On account of ill health he came to Colorado in 1885, and here he became interested in mining. It was in this way that his son, Charles M., chanced to come to Colorado. He was born in Chicago November 25, 1867, and received his education in grammar and high schools. On coming with his father to Colorado he secured employment with the Holden and afterward with the Philadelphia Smelting & Refining Company in Denver, and later was with the Holden Smelters, at Leadville and Aspen, Colo., where he gained a thorough knowledge of the treatment of ore and its reduction. In the year 1893 he went to Cripple Creek in the interests of mining. One year later he built the first reduction mill in the county and at the same time organized the Lawrence Gold Extraction Company. The erection of necessary buildings and starting of the plant were conducted under his personal supervision, and at these works was inaugurated, for the first time in Cripple Creek, the treatment of ore by chemical process. He continued as general manager until December, 1895, when the plant was burned to the ground. Meantime he had become interested in the sampling works at Victor, in which he was a director. After the Lawrence works burned down he became associated with Charles L. Tutt and Spencer Penrose in the organization of the Colorado-Philadelphia Company for the reduction of ore. From 1893 he made his home in Cripple Creek until the spring of 1896, when he came to Colorado Springs.

Politically Mr. MacNeill is a Republican. He is connected with the El Paso, Cheyenne Mountain Country, Denver and Cripple Creek Clubs. He was married in this city to Miss Estella White, daughter of C. H. White, of the El Paso County Bank. Mrs. MacNeill was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and was educated in the east and in France. She is well known and prominent in social circles in Colorado Springs.

JOSEPH MEREDITH, a well-known mining expert residing in Rico, Dolores County, was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1848. The first twenty-one years of his life were passed in his native shire. He then crossed the ocean to America and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio. Desirous of securing a better education than he possessed he entered the university in Cleveland, where he remained a student for some months. Afterward he was employed as inspector of bridge material for E. W. Ensign & Co., of Buffalo, his special duty being the inspection of all material as it was taken from the quarries to be used in bridge and culvert work on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Two years were spent in that position, and a similar period with McDermott Brothers, manufacturers of grindstones.

In 1874 Mr. Meredith went to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where he became secretary and manager of the Ste. Genevieve Sandstone and Granite Company, which furnished all of the material used in the construction of the Iowa state capitol. From Ste. Genevieve he came to Colorado, arriving at the then new mining camp of Rico in 1880. With Prof. J. G. Allyn as a partner he began prospecting and mining, and bought a number of claims. His first mine was the Eureka. In 1882 he organized the Grand Duke Mining Company, of which he was resident manager for fourteen years. When their mines were closed he became resident manager of the Swansea Gold and Silver Mining Company. In 1891 he organized the Meredith Mining and Milling Company, St. Louis parties furnishing the capital for the enterprise. He is still a stockholder and director in the Meredith and Grand Duke mines, besides which he owns a number of claims, and at one time he was the heaviest individual taxpayer in the county. He has contributed to the building up of Rico, where he owns considerable real estate.

Until 1892 Mr. Meredith was a Republican, but since then he has been identified with the People's party. For one year he held the position of alderman and for two terms was mayor of Rico, while he also served as postmaster under both administrations of President Cleveland and also under President Harrison. He has acted as chairman both of the Republican and Populist county central committees. For twelve successive years he has been a member of the board of school directors, during which time he has served as its secretary. He was married in 1884, his wife being Mrs. Emily Kellerman.

In the local lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, Mr. Meredith is past master. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World. In Masonry he is a member of Rico Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; San Juan Chapter No. 15, R. A. M.; and Ivanhoe Commandery No. 11, K. T. Since coming to Rico he has been successful in his mining ventures, although, in common with all owners of silver mines, he has suffered the effects of the act demonetizing silver, and believes that no permanent prosperity can be attained, not only by miners, but by the entire country, until that metal be raised to its former standard.

JAMES M. DOWNING, an able attorney of Aspen, came to this city in 1881 and has since engaged in practice here, with the exception of two years spent in Denver. He has a pleasant and well-equipped office in the Cowenhoven Mining building, where much of his time is given to the conduct of his private practice and to his duties as attorney for many of the large mining and tunnel companies. When somewhat at leisure from active practice he devotes himself to the study of his profession, and from his library, which is one of the largest and best in the city, he gains the information that enables him to keep abreast with every development in mining, and civil law.

The Downing family settled in Virginia in an early day. Later generations removed to Kentucky and New York. David R. Downing was born in Kentucky and in 1840 removed to Illinois, where he was actively engaged in farm pursuits. His last years were spent in retirement, and he died in 1897, at ninety years of age. He married Mary Gill, daughter of John Gill, who was engaged in business for some years, but, when his daughter was small, came to the United States, settling on a farm in Illinois. David R. and Mary Downing had three children, namely: John F., who is president of the New England National Bank of Kansas City; Kate, the youngest of the family, who resides in Aspen; and James M., who was born in Virginia, Ill., March 6, 1856. The last-named spent his early days on a farm in Illinois and obtained his primary education in common schools. Afterward he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., where he took the regular course of study, graduating in 1879.

Immediately after graduating, Mr. Downing

settled in Leadville, Colo., where he engaged in mining and also read law. The following year he was admitted to the bar and began to practice in Leadville, whence he removed to Aspen in 1881. Maintaining the interest of a public-spirited citizen in affairs bearing upon the growth of the town and the welfare of the people, he has himself been a contributor to the development of practical projects and the upbuilding of local interests. While necessarily much of his time and thought is given closely to professional work, he still keeps posted concerning the great issues of the age. He is a thorough believer in the establishment of bi-metallism. His vote is cast with the silver wing of the Republican party; prior to 1896 he voted and worked with the regular party, and in 1896 he represented Colorado as a delegate in the national convention. At one time he was a candidate for district attorney and in 1892 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated by a small majority.

In 1885 Mr. Downing was united in marriage with Alice, daughter of Col. Richard Ritter, of Sedalia, Mo. A daughter, Alice, blesses their union.

JOHN LAWRENCE, member of the state legislature and senior partner in the hardware firm of Lawrence & Williams, at Saguache, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 15, 1835. His parents died when he was six years of age and he was put in an orphan asylum, but after a few years there he ran away and went to Iowa. From the time he was fourteen until twenty-one he worked on a farm in Iowa and meantime he attended the first public school in the state. For two years after leaving Iowa he was engaged in breaking prairie in Minnesota, using for that purpose six yoke of oxen. At the time of the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 he resolved to seek the great west. In the year 1859 he came to Leavenworth and drove for his passage six yoke of oxen, traveling in a "prairie schooner." He saw very few improvements, but everywhere were indications of frontier existence. Many Indians passed him, but none showed hostility. June 26, 1859, he landed in Denver. From there he went to Central City and began mining. In 1860 he engaged in freighting from Omaha to Denver, and in the fall of the same year, when the Baker excitement was started where Silverton now stands, he took his team and brought some passengers to the valley,

arriving in Fort Garland about Christmas of 1860. He went to Conejos and stayed till April 4, 1861, when he began mining. Finding nothing in the mines, he returned to Conejos.

By intercourse with Mexicans, Mr. Lawrence readily acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language. The territory having just been organized and there being need of some one who could talk with the Mexicans, he was elected assessor for two years and also was appointed deputy internal revenue assessor, which positions he held for seven years. He assisted in organizing the county and started the various officers in their work. There were then but five or six white persons in the entire county. During this time he also served as interpreter of the senate branch for three terms, as the Mexicans had their own members. He always watched closely the interests of the Mexicans, who have ever since relied upon him with the utmost confidence. In the session of 1866-67 he introduced the bill and secured its passage, providing for the organization of Saguache County. March 7, 1867, he removed to Saguache and brought the commissions appointing the commissioners, bringing one who was not a resident. Taking up land in the San Luis Valley, he commenced farming and stock-raising on the Saguache River, three miles above Saguache. He accumulated land until he had eleven hundred and twenty acres, with about fifteen miles of fence, and the same amount of ditch, and continued farming until 1889, since which time he has given his time to sheep-raising. In 1896 he embarked in the mercantile business in Saguache, as a member of the firm of Lawrence & Williams, and they now have the largest hardware business in the county.

In politics a straight and stanch Democrat, Mr. Lawrence has worked for the success of his party, of which he is the local leader. He attends all county conventions and many of the state meetings. That his services have been appreciated by his party, it is only necessary to state that when the county was organized, June 18, 1867, he was appointed assessor by the board of county commissioners, which was composed entirely of Republicans. He held the position for five terms consecutively and was again elected after an interval. Upon the organization of the county in 1867 he was elected representative from the entire San Luis Valley, which is now composed of five counties. Under appointment from a Republican board, he served as superintendent

of schools. By the same board he was twice appointed county judge and later was elected county commissioner. For twenty-one years he served as secretary of school district No. 1, and has for four years been president of school district No. 6, which district comprises the high school in the town of Saguache. He has been mayor of Saguache for three years and is now a member of the board of aldermen. In October, 1898, he was nominated for representative on the fusion ticket, and was elected to the position, which he now fills. December 25, 1895, he married Julia Anna Woodson, of this county. Fraternally he is a charter member of Olive Branch Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M.

In the ceding of all the lands of the Ute Indians to the government, Mr. Lawrence acted as interpreter, and his signature appears on all of the papers connected with that transaction. In important transfers or matters in county, district and United States courts where the services of an interpreter have been necessary, he has acted as such. Since coming to Colorado years ago he has never been away from the state, save for a very few days at a time. By reading and observation, however, he learns as much as most people do by wide travel. He is a great reader and a man of excellent memory. Although his educational advantages were meager, he has acquired an excellent education, and, with all of his hard work, he has managed to give a good share of his time to study. He has read the American Encyclopedia (sixteen volumes) literally through not less than five times. During the entire period of his residence in the state he has been interested in mining, for which industry he has done much, especially in Saguache County, though he has also owned interests in Aspen and other places.

ROBERT PARSELL DAVIE, president of the R. P. Davie Investment Company, which he organized in 1896, president of the Santa Rosa Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, president of the Eldora Tamm Gold Mining Company of Eldora, president of the Irish-American Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, an organizer and the first president of the Princess Gold Mining Company, in which he is now a director, and one of the largest operators in real estate in Colorado Springs, where he resides, was born at Flushing, Genesee County, Mich., August 22, 1867. He is a descendant of a Mo-

hawk-Dutch family. His grandfather, Henry Davie, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1806, and became a blacksmith and axe-maker in Attica, that state, but in 1857 removed to Flint, Mich., where he was employed as a blacksmith. In 1861 he enlisted as fife-major of Company C, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, and served for three years, after which he resumed business pursuits. He died in Flint at eighty-four years of age. Four of his sons served in the Union army, Jefferson being in the Sixteenth Michigan, William, a lieutenant of Company I, Tenth Michigan, and James and Lyman E., also in Michigan regiments.

Lyman E. Davie was born in Orangeville, Wyoming County, N. Y., April 10, 1841, and engaged in farming and the manufacture and sale of lumber at Otsego, Mich., afterward carrying on a real-estate business at Flushing, where he built and still owns the Flushing opera house, and also erected many business blocks and houses. November 4, 1861, he volunteered in Company I, Tenth Michigan Infantry, and was promoted from the ranks to be first lieutenant. Among the battles in which he took part were those at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Asheville, Missionary Ridge (where he was commissioned first lieutenant), and on his return to Nashville he was for six months on the staff of General Mussy. He was mustered out in 1864. In 1896 he came to Colorado Springs, where he erected the finest residence in the city and is a large real-estate owner and contractor here. Fraternally he is a Grand Army man and a Knight Templar Mason. His wife, who was born in Flushing, Mich., and died in 1896, was Puella Parsell, daughter of Robert Parsell, who removed from Niagara County, N. Y., to Michigan in 1836 and engaged in farming there, later carrying on a hotel business in Flushing. Mr. and Mrs. Davie were the parents of four children: W. H., a pharmacist in Florence, Colo.; Robert P.; Bessie, Mrs. C. T. Moss, of Flushing; and Laura, Mrs. Raymond Ellis, also of Flushing.

When twelve years of age our subject began to study pharmacy, and at the age of sixteen, by examination, he became a registered pharmacist. He took a course in the National Institute of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated. In 1887 he went to Pratt County, Kan., where he engaged in the drug business for a year. In 1888 he came to Colorado Springs and for two years was engaged as clerk in a drug store, after

which he bought an interest, the firm title becoming the Torrence-Davie Drug Company, which later was changed to the Church-Davie Drug Company. In the spring of 1893 he sold out and went to Cripple Creek, where he opened the finest store in the camp, on the corner of Second and Bennett streets, and also became interested in similar stores in Victor and Florence. In the fall of 1895 he sold the drug business, retaining the buildings. Returning to Colorado Springs, he purchased an interest in a well-established real-estate business, of which he soon assumed the control and has since conducted. His transactions in real estate are very large and important. He built the Davie block in Colorado Springs and a building of the same name in Colorado City. Since 1895 he has built over thirty-five residences in the Springs. His office is at No. 28 South Tejon street.

At the time of the panic, in 1894, every drug store in Cripple Creek except his own failed, but he carried his business through, paying ten per cent a month. His business often reached \$100 a day, for, with the growth of the camp, his trade increased. During all the financial depression of past years he has not only maintained his position as a substantial business man, but has increased his resources and enlarged his business, which proves him to be a man of good judgment and great energy. He is a director in the Chamber of Commerce. Politically a Democrat, he served for three years as a member of the county central committee, but is too busy now to take an active part in public affairs. While in Cripple Creek he took an active part in the Y. M. C. A. and charitable work, and in Colorado Springs is a contributor to the First Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member.

In Pueblo Mr. Davie married Miss Mattie Hays, who was born in Vermilion County, Ill., daughter of the late F. C. Hays, who was engaged in the insurance business at Tithian, Ill. Four children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Davie, namely: Marjorie, Lois; Rachel, who died at fifteen months; and Robert Sydney, who died at the same age.

While in Cripple Creek Mr. Davie organized the Knights of Pythias, of which he was the first chancellor; he is now a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 34, in Colorado Springs. He was made a Mason in El Paso Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., to which he still belongs; he is also a member of Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., Pike's Peak

Commandery No. 6, K. T. (in which he is a senior warden), is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., in Denver. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1890 he was a member of Troop D, Colorado National Guard, at Monte Vista.

WILLIAM DOWNING WATSON, justice of the peace and notary public, real-estate dealer and mine operator, came to Silverton in 1874 and bought his present home, since which time he has devoted himself to his official duties and business pursuits. Of the original settlers of this camp F. M. Snowden is the only surviving member here. Mr. Watson arrived at Silverton about two years after the town was first settled. Since coming here he has held the office of justice of the peace for nine consecutive years (excepting only one year), for three years has served as police magistrate, and for six years has been notary public.

In Mount Vernon, Ill., Mr. Watson was born April 30, 1831, a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Rankin) Watson, natives respectively of Harper's Ferry, Va., and Frankfort, Ky. His father, when a boy, moved to Frankfort, Ky., and in 1818 settled in Mount Vernon, Ill., where for twenty-two years he was justice of the peace, for many years held office as master of chancery, also served as county treasurer and in other prominent positions. By trade he was a carpenter. He was respected and honored, and in religion was a leading worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of his eight children our subject was next to the oldest. The oldest child, John R., went to Iowa in 1852, there married Mrs. Black, a widow, and died early in the '70s, leaving two children. The other children are: William D.; Amelia Jane, wife of Bennett Miller, of Mount Vernon, Ill.; Thomas P., who is engaged in the undertaking business at Mount Vernon, Ill.; Samuel Henry, a prominent Republican of Mount Vernon, who has served two terms in the legislature, one in the senate, and is now postmaster of Mount Vernon; Millie, wife of John Wall, former postmaster of Mount Vernon; Joel Perry, a farmer and the postmaster at Ashley, Washington County, Ill.; and Hon. James H. Watson, M. D., of Woodlawn, Ill., a prominent Democrat, who represented his district in the state senate for two terms.

At fifteen years of age our subject went to

St. Louis and secured employment in a shoe factory owned by Howe, Cook & Co. At that time St. Louis was a small city and destitute of railroads, street cars and all modern conveniences and improvements. His special work with the firm was the buying of hides, brought to the town in wagons or boat, but soon he was given a more remunerative position. When the cholera epidemic of 1848 fell upon the city, the heads of the firm left town, giving the charge of the business into his hands, and for three months he saw hundreds dying daily; finally the epidemic passed, and business could again be resumed with energy. He remained with the firm for six years. In 1856 he bought the Missouri hotel, at the corner of Main and Morgan streets, paying for it \$6,400, and this he conducted until 1861. On account of his father's failing health he gave up the hotel and returned to his old home to look after the interests of the family. There he engaged in the mercantile business until September, 1873, when he sold out and came to Colorado, stopping in Denver for a short time. On the 19th of October he arrived in Del Norte, where he engaged in the real-estate business and erected twelve houses; while there he served as justice of the peace for three years. In 1878 he went to Gladstone, near which are the Gold King and Sampson mines, and there built a mill and other buildings.

July 8, 1878, Mr. Watson bought Grassy Hill station, where he erected an hotel, stables, store rooms, etc., and furnished supplies for miners throughout the San Juan country, the goods being freighted from Alamosa to that point. In his yards he has had at times as many as three hundred and fifty pack animals, while one hundred and fifty head could be seen there almost any time. He arranged a rope for letting wagons down the almost perpendicular grade to Stony Gulch, for which work he received \$5 per wagon. He once received \$320 for a ton of hay to be delivered at a mine (the Highland Mary) six miles distant; his son George conveyed it on his back in small quantities. He remained at that place for four years (lacking three days) and in that time cleared \$20,000. From there he went to Howardsville, where he carried on a store. Since then he has resided in Silverton. In 1874 he was the first man to locate a mine in Red Mountain; in 1882 he patented the International mine, which he now leases; and he also owns one-sixth interest in the Highland Mary group, which is a



Yours Truly
A. J. Stewart

paying mine. Fraternally he is past grand of Marion Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., at Mount Vernon, Ill., which lodge he represented in the grand lodge.

In 1856 Mr. Watson married Nancy A. Newcomb, of St. Louis, Mo. In his family there are five sons and one daughter. John H. was sergeant in the cowboy band of Torrey's Rough Riders; William A. died in Illinois June 27, 1863, in infancy; Albert Z., also a member of the cowboy band in Torrey's regiment, is now in Cuba; Mary is the wife of Thomas T. Wilson, who is connected with the Independent mine at Victor, Colo.; George A. is engaged in mining; Frank L. met with a serious accident in youth, which resulted in the loss of a limb; he is now clerk of the district court. The family are highly esteemed by all to whom they are known.

HON. ALEXANDER T. STEWART. The city of Pueblo numbers among its citizens a number of men who are eminent in the annals of the state, men of ability, energy and honor, who, in every duty of private and public life, have been true and loyal. Such a man is the subject of this sketch, who represents the second senatorial district of Colorado in the state senate. The high position to which he has been called is one in which his ability finds abundant scope for exercise, in assisting in the solution of those problems brought before the senate, and upon the settlement of which vast interests depend.

The success which has come to Senator Stewart, in business as well as in politics, is the result of his unaided efforts. He started out for himself, a boy of thirteen, without influence or friends, and by the force of his energy and determination he has won prosperity, influence and friends. The business of which he is the head is a large and important one, and furnishes employment to as many as thirty-five hands. The plant is located on South Union avenue, where an extensive blacksmith and carriage business is conducted, the products of the factory being among the best carriages and wagons made in the state.

The son of Archibald and Rose (Donley) Stewart, the subject of this sketch was born in New York City September 15, 1855. He was educated in local public schools. At thirteen years of age he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and this occupation he followed for some

years in his native city. Coming to the west, he arrived in Pueblo January 13, 1876, and at once established a general blacksmith and carriage business, which he has since owned and managed, having through his ability and judgment built up a large trade and an extensive plant. In 1880 he married Miss Mary E. Morrissey, of Maine. They have three sons and two daughters: Alexander T., Jr., Hamilton, Edwin H., Mary and Ethel.

From early manhood Mr. Stewart has been a high-tariff Democrat. For years he has served as a member of the Pueblo city council, of which he was often the president. He was one of the first chairmen of the committee on water works and also served as chairman of the committee on public works. In 1898 he was elected state senator, and has since given his attention largely to the duties connected with this office. He bore a conspicuous part in the legislation of the winter of 1898-99. He was author of the bill establishing compulsory education, which became a law; secured the passage of a law for the benefit of workmen, enabling them to secure a lien for their pay from cities, towns and school districts as well as individuals; also secured the passage of a bill permitting cities of the first class to pave streets and put in storm sewers and assess the same against the property owners; besides assisting in much other beneficial legislation. The high opinion in which he is held is shown by the following letters, which, with many others, were received by him at the time of his nomination for the senate.

"Denver, Colo., October 4, 1898.

A. T. Stewart, Pueblo, Colo.

My Dear Sir:—I am glad to note that your nomination for the office of state senator from Pueblo County is receiving the approval of every one in the county, irrespective of party. Your election will be a guarantee that Pueblo will be found in the right column in 1901, and that no administration Republican will be returned to the United States senate by your vote. It is particularly gratifying to an old friend like myself that this distinction should have been conferred upon you, and I earnestly hope that all the friends of the principle involved in the state fusion of this year will cast their ballot for, and elect you triumphantly to the state senate.

Sincerely your friend,

C. S. THOMAS."

"Denver, Colo., October 13, 1898.

Hon. A. T. Stewart, Pueblo, Colo.

Dear Sir:—I congratulate you on your nomination for state senator from the second senatorial district. It affords me pleasure to do so, not only because of our personal relations, but because I know your election will be a guarantee that the silver sentiment of your district will be properly represented in the session of the legislature that elects a United States senator. As a Sam Randall protectionist Democrat I believe your nomination will be especially satisfactory to the silver Republicans of your district, who will not only be in accord with you on the silver question, but also on your moderate views on the tariff.

I have not changed my views on the tariff question, if I did not vote for the Dingley tariff bill in the last session. I did not vote for that bill because it was not a just and proper one and was an attempt on the part of the party in power to prostitute the principle of protection to compensate the sugar trust and other combines for the aid they rendered the Republican party during the last presidential campaign.

I feel very confident of your election. I am,

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER."

"Denver, Colo., October 14, 1898.

Hon. A. T. Stewart, Pueblo, Colo.

My Dear Mr. Stewart:—I sincerely congratulate you and the multiplied interests of Pueblo County on your nomination by the allied silver forces for the honorable and responsible position of state senator. It is a good omen when such men as you will forego the demands of business for a time to serve the state. It is the highest evidence of good citizenship to assume the burdens and responsibilities of such a position with no reward to an honest man but the consciousness of serving the people well and truly. I feel confident of your election, knowing as I do your long residence in Pueblo, your extensive business interests there, your complete and enthusiastic identification with them and the power you have been in forwarding every enterprise to build up your city and make it great and prosperous. With all your cares you have never lagged in the constant struggle we have been engaged in to re-establish the silver money of the constitution—a result fraught with more assure prosperity than the accomplishment of every other attainable measure besides.

I sincerely hope that every friend of mine will bend his energies to make your race a winning one. Anything in my power to aid you and the good cause is at your command.

With sincere best wishes, I remain,

Your friend,

T. M. PATTERSON."

"STATE OF COLORADO,
Executive Chamber, Denver. }

October 20, 1898.

Hon. A. T. Stewart, Pueblo, Colo.

My Dear Sir:—As I told you yesterday, your election means more than the triumph of A. T. Stewart. It means a victory for bimetallicism; an endorsement of the principles of Bryan and Teller.

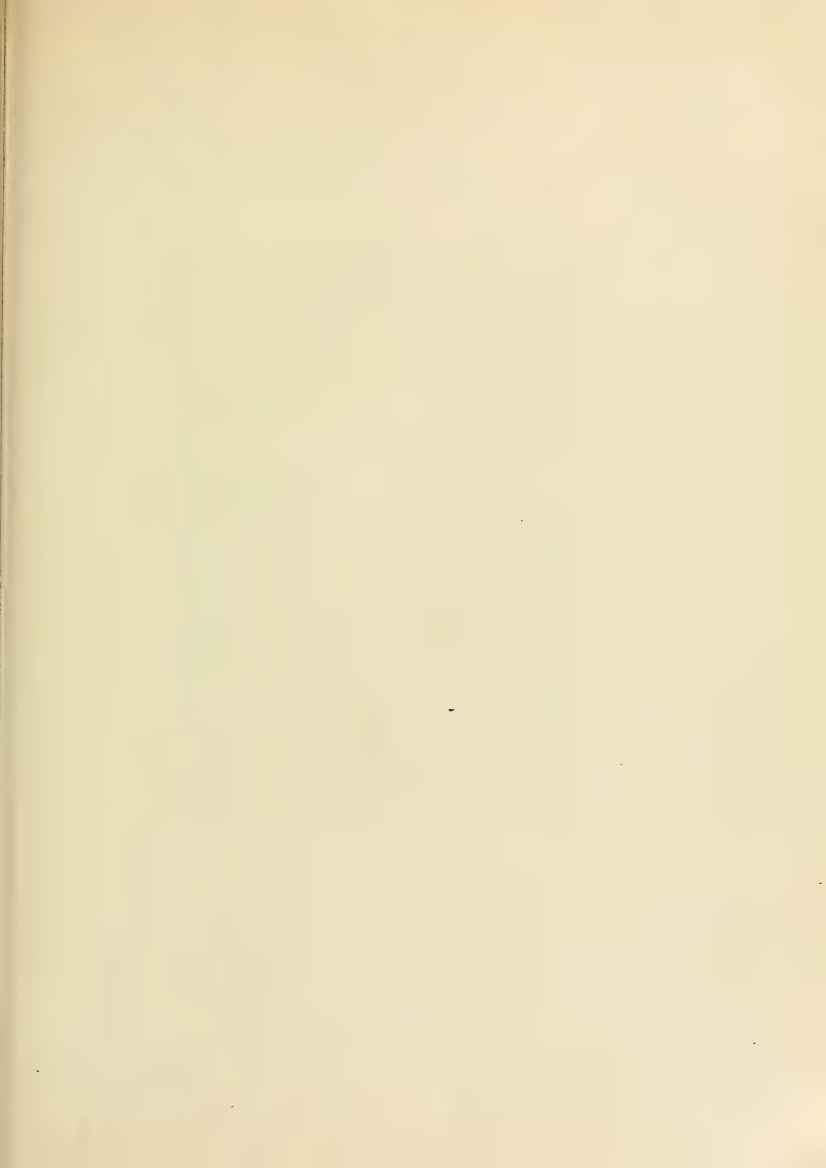
This is not a contest of individuals, but of ideas. You stand for the silver sentiment—true bimetallicism as against the gold standard—and you should receive the suffrage of every voter who believes in the coinage of gold and silver at a 16 to 1 ratio. I am sure that the voters of Pueblo County will prove true to the faith that means so much for Colorado and the nation.

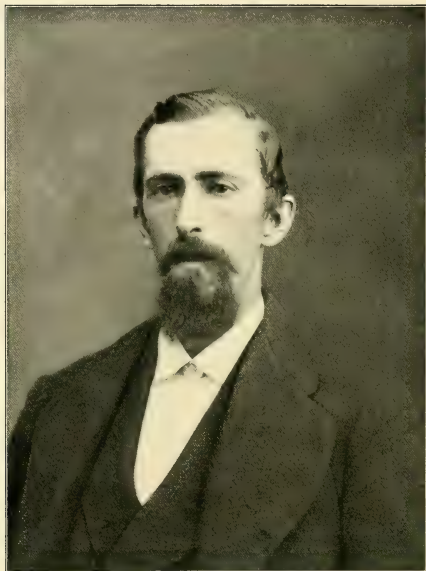
Very truly,

ALVA ADAMS."

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON. "Their is a tide in the affairs of men" and of localities as well "that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Such a tide came in the history of the Cripple Creek mining region and in the life of Mr. Johnson, when, in 1892, he conceived the idea of building a railroad there from Florence. The idea, once formed, was soon carried out. He incorporated the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, and, with his associates, built the road, running the first train into Cripple Creek July 2, 1894. From that time Cripple Creek prospered and is now the greatest gold camp known, notwithstanding claims to the contrary by others. In 1896 he retired from the active management of the road, though still remaining a director, and since then he has been interested in the working out of a new line running from Florence south to Custer County. At the time of his location in Florence, in 1889, it was a mere cross-road, and it was due in no small measure to his enterprise that it has grown to a thriving city of four thousand.

Born in Hopkinton, Middlesex County, Mass., October 26, 1857, the subject of this sketch was





L. D. ESKRIDGE.

only six months of age when his parents removed to Iowa Falls, Iowa, and in 1863 they went from there to Fostoria, Ohio, returning, however, to Iowa Falls in 1866. His education, begun in the public schools, was extended by a course of study in the Iowa State University at Iowa City. May 6, 1878, he started from Iowa Falls, in company with three other young men, with teams and supplies, for Colorado, arriving here on the 4th of July. Going direct to Alamosa, he obtained employment in an engineering corps as a surveyor for a projected road to Pagosa Springs. In November he went to Canon City, where he resided the most of the time until 1886. Meantime he incorporated the Canon City Water Company and built the water works. In 1886 he took a position with the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, the then leading company of the state, and had charge of all their business in Pitkin and Garfield Counties, opening coal mines and building the Aspen and Western Railroad.

In 1885, in company with several other gentlemen, Mr. Johnson incorporated and founded the Florence Oil and Refining Company, of Florence, this being one of the first companies formed in the state to produce oil on a commercial scale. It still continues in business, and, with one other company, furnishes all the oil used in six states.

LORENZO D. ESKRIDGE, who is engaged in stock-raising on the La Jara River, in Conejos County, was born in Sussex County, Del., in 1846, a son of Jeremiah and Martha (Marvel) Eskridge, and a nephew of Joshua H. Marvel, deceased, late governor of Delaware. He was one of nine children, of whom those living beside himself are J. T. Eskridge, M. D., a celebrated physician, residing in Denver; John H.; and Euphemia J., wife of Harry Erbsmehl. His father died in Delaware at eighty-five, and his mother in 1865, aged forty-four. Further reference to the family history may be had by reading the sketch of Dr. Eskridge, upon another page.

At the age of eighteen our subject enlisted in Company F, Two Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, but served only for four months. In 1865 he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in the undertaking business with E. Stein, remaining there for three years. In 1868 he went to Kansas and carried on a lumber business, together with farming and stock-raising on a small scale. Selling out there in

1874, he came to Colorado and settled on the Conejos River, ten miles west of Conejos, and began stock-raising. From that ranch, in 1876, he removed to a homestead, where he took up land. Here he has since engaged in general ranching. He keeps six hundred head of cattle on his place at times, besides a number of horses. The ranch comprises seven hundred and fifty acres, and, as a member of the Town Company, he also owns one-fourth interest in twelve hundred and eighty acres. Besides raising stock, he has fields devoted to the raising of grain and hay. In 1887 he took an active part in the organization of the Mogota Ditch Company, of which he has since been treasurer, and he has also bought stock in other ditches.

Interested in public affairs and a staunch Democrat in politics, Mr. Eskridge has been prominent in town and county matters. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for the legislature. In former years he was identified with the Knights of Pythias and is now connected with Alamosa Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Permelia S. Garrett, daughter of Manscil Garrett, now of Conejos County. They are the parents of two children, Bertha and James T.

HON. A. J. ABBOTT, attorney-at-law of Trinidad, was born in Ohio August 14, 1842, a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Miles) Abbott, natives of Ohio. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, spent his last years in retirement from active cares, and died at the home of his son, our subject, August 31, 1898, aged eighty years and six months. With this son the aged mother made her home until her death, which occurred February 4, 1898. Besides him there are two sons, C. W., of Pasadena, Cal., and J. M., of Seattle, Wash.

When the subject of this sketch was a boy of ten years he accompanied his parents to Cedar County, Iowa. His early life was passed upon a farm. His education, begun in public schools, was completed in the State University of Iowa, from which he graduated in the class of 1864. After completing his literary studies he began to read law under the direction of Judge James G. Day, judge of the southwest district of Iowa, and afterward chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa. At the same time he endeavored to earn his own way by teaching school. For one year he taught in Council Bluffs, for five years was

principal of the schools of Glenwood, Iowa, and for three years held a principalship of schools in Newton, Kan.

In 1875 Mr. Abbott began the practice of law at Newton, but one year later he removed to Sterling, Kan., and there he continued for four years, during which time he filled the offices of superintendent of public instruction and prosecuting attorney, residing at Lyons during his incumbency of the latter office. His next location was in Garden City, Kan., where he carried on a general law practice for five years. During that time he received an appointment from Gov. John A. Martin as judge of the twenty-seventh judicial district, to fill the office from the date of the organization of the district to the first election. In the fall of 1887, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to this office for a term of four years, and in 1891 was re-elected for a term of the same length, making nine years of continuous service as judge.

Upon the expiration of his second term he removed to Trinidad and opened an office. Here he has since carried on a general law practice. In his new home, although taking an active interest in public matters, he has not aspired to political honors, but has given his attention wholly to his profession, and is attaining distinction in the new field of effort. In 1898 he served as chairman of the county judicial convention, and during the same year presided over the third judicial district convention. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican, loyal and true. In religion he was reared in the faith of the Friends; he entertains the profoundest respect for Christianity, but subscribes to no creed. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Aid Association and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

June 8, 1865, Judge Abbott married Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Townsend) Darrington, a native of Ohio, her father having come to that state from Dublin, Ireland. Judge and Mrs. Abbott have seven children: George O., of Garden City, Kan.; Alice E., wife of Dr. W. E. Drisdale, of Martindale, Tex.; E. C., attorney-at-law, located at Red River, N. M.; Raymond B., who is engaged in the mercantile business in the same town in New Mexico; Florence, who is her father's stenographer and typewriter; Albert J. and Frances J., who are school students. In his former home Judge Abbott made a most creditable record. Possessed of an ana-

lytical mind and wide legal knowledge, his judicial administration was a wise and satisfactory one, and won for him the admiration of attorneys and respect of all. In educational matters he has always maintained an interest, and such are sure of his sympathy. In preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition he took a warm interest, and as a member of the state board for the promotion of this enterprise, was able to accomplish much for its welfare. He acted as a representative of his district in the American Bar Association convention, which met in Milwaukee, Wis. In fact, in all lines of effort worthy of aid, whether professional or judicial, educational or moral, his assistance may be relied upon, and his encouragement counted as positive.

OLNEY A. BORDEN, an influential and prosperous ranchman of Park County, first arrived in South Park June 30, 1865, and from that day to this he has been intimately identified with measures tending to advance the welfare of his section. In the fall of the same year he and his brother, Timothy, located their present ranches on Tarryall Creek, ten miles below Jefferson, and here began ranching. In 1867 he built a sawmill, operated by water power, and there he sawed lumber which he sold in neighboring villages. The money thus secured was invested in cattle. As his herds increased he added to his property holdings, until at this writing he is the owner of a ranch of three thousand acres.

In Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., the subject of this sketch was born March 11, 1831, a son of Olney and Elizabeth (Dodge) Borden. He was one of nine children, of whom the following survive: Abigail, widow of Atwood A. Royce, of Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y.; Timothy, a ranchman of Park County; Olney A.; and Van Buren, whose home is in Sullivan County, N. Y. The father, a native of Herkimer County, went to Sullivan County when a young man and learned the trade of a carpenter, but after a few years returned to Herkimer County, residing there for some time; in 1832 he went back to Sullivan County, and settled in the town of Rockland. Five years later he changed his residence to a farm between Jefferson and Callicoon, where he resided until his death. For many years he served as supervisor of his district. He was a man much esteemed for his uprightness and integrity.



HON. J. A. J. VALDÉS.

Reared upon a farm and from an early age familiar with agricultural pursuits, our subject chose farming for his life occupation. Near the old homestead he purchased a farm and there began for himself, continuing on the same place until 1865. At that time his brother, Timothy, returned from Colorado on a visit, and his description of the far west was so glowing that Olney determined to seek his fortune in the Rocky Mountain region. He crossed the plains and after spending four days in Denver came to South Park. His brother owned placer mines at Gold Run and he crossed the range to that camp, where he worked for a short time, but in the fall returned to the Park, where he has since resided. He is popular among his fellow-citizens, who have repeatedly solicited him to permit his name to be placed in nomination for county commissioner, but he has invariably declined all offices except that of school director, in which capacity he has served for many years.

In 1858 Mr. Borden married Miss Julia Carrier, of Sullivan County, N. Y., who died in 1864, the year before Mr. Borden came west. July 2, 1880, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary G. (Miller) Barlow, of Vevay, Ind. She had been previously married to Dr. H. A. Barlow, a prominent physician first in Maysville, Ky., and later in Vevay, Ind., finally removing to St. Louis, where the most important part of his professional life was spent. Dr. and Mrs. Barlow had four children, namely: William H., a prominent merchant of Conejos, Colo.; Edward N., who is at home with his mother; Mary A., wife of John F. Wallace, a ranchman and cattle-raiser residing at Bordenville, Park County; and Junietta G., who married Edward R. Marshall, a cattle dealer of Bordenville.

HON. J. A. J. VALDÉS, attorney-at-law, and a prominent citizen of Walsenburg, was born in Taos County, N. M., April 27, 1847. His father, J. M. J. Valdés being a stockman on the frontier, he grew to manhood without any advantages for an education. In the fall of 1861 he accompanied his father to San Pablo, Costilla County, Colo., where he attended school for three months, learning his native language, Spanish. In January, 1866, he spent one month with a proficient teacher acquiring the rudiments of the English language. In 1867 he came to Walsenburg and spent that year in farming. The following year he was elected assessor of Huerfano

County by a good majority, and in 1869 was re-elected, without opposition. When, at the expiration of his second term, the position was again offered him, he declined. From 1868 to 1870 he taught private schools in Huerfano County.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Valdés went to Pueblo, to take up the study of the English language. He made his home with Judge A. A. Bradford and attended school in a private institution conducted by Rev. Samuel Edwards, of the Episcopal Church, where at the same time he also taught a private class. While in Pueblo he availed himself of the opportunity to study law in Judge Bradford's library. Returning to Walsenburg in the spring of 1871, in the fall of that year he became one of the two Republican candidates for the legislature, but the fact that the ticket was split caused both candidates to be defeated. From the winter of 1871-1872 until 1877 he taught in the public schools of the county. In February, 1873, he married Silveria Salazar, of Las Animas County, Colo., and they established their home in Walsenburg.

A second time nominated for the legislature, Mr. Valdés was elected in the fall of 1873 and served in the session of 1874, where he did much to promote the interests of the stockmen of the territory. He was the author of a bill prohibiting the injuring of animals, molesting sheep or sheep herders, and providing a penalty for the commission of said offenses. He also introduced a bill for economy in the civil service, as applied to the fees and salaries of county officers, which bill passed in the house of representatives, but was defeated in the council of the senate. Both in 1880 and 1885 he served as census enumerator for the southern part of Huerfano County. He was elected county judge in 1881 and served one term. From 1884 to 1886 he was editor of the *Anunciador*, published in Trinidad, under the proprietorship of Dr. M. Beshoar. In 1885 and 1887 he was elected county clerk, and in 1886 was honored by election as mayor of Walsenburg, to which position he was again elected in 1892. In 1891 he made the race for district attorney, against Orlando Hitt, but, while gaining his own county by two hundred votes (which hitherto, as well as the district, had always been Democratic), he failed to gain the election by about two hundred votes. In 1897 he was elected city attorney, and from 1893 to 1896 served as attorney for the bank of this city. He has been a prominent factor in the political life of Huerfano County, and

by service upon the central committee, by "stumping" the county, and in other ways has promoted the welfare of the Republican party, especially in the county of Huerfano. Since 1895, however, he has to some extent retired from politics, and is now giving his attention to his private law practice. He has a magnificent library of law books, scientific works and other literature by the best authors. His books are neatly arranged in cases, connected with his law office, which is located in his pleasant home in the suburbs of the city of Walsenburg.

By his first wife Mr. Valdés had three children: Maria Antonia, wife of Victor Medina; Fidel, who died in infancy; and Jesus Ruperto. Mrs. Valdés died March 20, 1882. He was again married July 29, 1882, his wife being Victoria Sanchez, by whom he had three children: Santiago, who died in infancy; Eloy and Magdalena. The second wife of Mr. Valdés died September 10, 1886, and he has since remained a widower. He was active in the organization of school district No. 4, the first in this part of the county, and, wherever he has resided, it has been his aim to promote the interests of the public schools. He is now the owner of four hundred acres of land in Las Animas County and one hundred and sixty acres in Huerfano County, besides which he owns ten lots in Walsenburg and other personal property, consisting of cattle and horses, which he keeps at his ranch on the Apishapa, Las Animas County.

CALEB HARTWELL JOHNSON, deceased, who has left a most wonderful monument to his memory in the shape of the well-known and marvelous Geyser mine at Silver Cliff, Custer County, was born in Nahant, Mass., April 26, 1834. His education was received in common schools in Massachusetts. During the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in Colorado he came west in 1859. However, instead of stopping here, he proceeded to California, where he remained a short time. He then went to Washington Territory, and to Oregon where he acted as express messenger for Wells, Fargo & Co., at Portland. After several years in that state he went to Idaho City, then Silver City, Idaho, and became manager of the Golden Chariot and War Eagle mines, and was also connected with the famous Poorman mine. Even when a young man his record was such as to give him a prominent place in the history of the country and he was counted one of the best-known men of his section.

As an Indian fighter he was renowned throughout the west, and was the leader in several of the wars with the savages, especially the second Bannock war. His valor as a soldier came to him by inheritance, as both the father and brother of his mother, Lucy (Keyes) Johnson, were officers in the Revolution and fought bravely in defense of the colonies.

Upon coming from Idaho to Colorado, Mr. Johnson was employed by the Security Mining Company to examine the Geyser property. He came to Silver Cliff and after thoroughly investigating everything, decided that, while there was ore, it would require a large outlay of money to make a successful mine, and so reported to the company. Finding nothing would be done, he started for the Pacific coast, but was communicated with by wire, and asked to await the coming of the president of the company. The result of this interview was that he returned to Silver Cliff with the promise of practically unlimited capital to develop the property. The name of the company was changed to the Geyser Mining Company, in the organization of which he was largely instrumental. He located the present shaft, which was commenced July 5, 1886, and for about two thousand feet the shaft went through breccia, then for five hundred feet through black gneiss, which lay at an acute angle. The large, three-compartment shaft is perpendicular and has the distinction of being the largest, deepest and best-timbered shaft in the state. It has eight miles of drifts and levels, and is practically a dry mine, as there is scarcely enough water in it for use in the boilers, a battery of seven of which is used. The hoisting plant has no equal in the state, and is built for handling the ore at a depth of forty-five hundred feet, while the shaft is now over twenty-five hundred feet. On the premises there is a mill that cost \$200,000. The pumping, drilling and ventilating are all done by compressed air. At the twenty-four hundred foot level a drift has been run six hundred feet, in which at five hundred feet from the shaft, and over one-half mile beneath the surface, a well-defined true fissure vein of silver has been struck, running eighteen hundred ounces to the ton. Employment is furnished to about one hundred men. The mine runs high in silver and copper, with a very little gold.

Such, in brief, is the history of the Geyser mine, which was developed by the indomitable will and perseverance of its founder, Mr. John-

son. With the confidence born of knowledge, he sank the shaft foot after foot through the different strata and in spite of every difficulty known to mining, he has gained success. Thousands upon thousands of dollars were spent in the development of the mine; but the wealthy company in Boston had the utmost confidence in the judgment, honesty and ability of Mr. Johnson. That their confidence was not misplaced, his record as manager proved. He gave his attention so closely to his work that he had no time, even if he had possessed the inclination, to enter public life. He voted the Republican ticket, but never held any political office. He was a man of the strictest religious principles, and would not even visit the mine on Sunday, preferring, on that day, to attend church and enjoy the physical rest which the week's activities rendered most pleasant.

September 13, 1867, Mr. Johnson married Julia Connor, who was born in New York. They had only one child, Mary, who is the wife of William J. Elmendorf, the present superintendent of the mine. Mr. Johnson was a sufferer from Bright's disease of the kidneys, brought on by overwork, and from that disease he died in St. Luke's hospital in Denver, on the morning of November 21, 1897; his body was laid to rest in Fairmount cemetery, in Denver. His family received the sympathy of a host of friends, to whom his manly qualities had endeared him. Not only was he respected by the men under him, but he always had the confidence and good-will of the most prominent mine owners and business men. His record was that of a man who by his unaided efforts worked his way to a position of influence, overcoming all difficulties and surmounting all obstacles that opposed his progress.

WILLIAM JUDSON ELMENDORF, superintendent of the Geyser mine at Silver Cliff, Custer County, was born in Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y., October 4, 1865, and is a descendant of an old Ulster County family, whose first representatives in America came from Holland about 1620 and settled in what is now New York City. He was the eldest of three children, the others being Margaret, wife of William O'Brien, of Aspen, one of the most prominent attorneys of Colorado, and James, who assists his brother in the Geyser mine. The parents, William S. and Martha (Rider) Elmendorf, were born in New York state, and are now residents of Colorado.

It was under his father, who is engaged in mining, that our subject obtained his first knowledge of this industry. He was educated principally in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he took the regular scientific course. After completing his studies there, in 1882, he came west and was engaged in mining in Capital City and Mineral Point, and was also interested in a number of leases at Aspen. Having received an excellent education and being exceptionally intelligent, he soon won a name for himself. When Mr. Johnson became too ill to look after the management of the Geyser mine, Mr. Elmendorf was sent for to come to Silver Cliff. He was appointed assistant superintendent and for six months prior to Mr. Johnson's death in 1897 had the entire practical charge of the work. Afterward he was appointed superintendent and has since carried on the work to the entire satisfaction of the company.

In his political views Mr. Elmendorf is inclined to be independent, though with a strong bias toward the Republican party. Having been closely occupied with personal affairs, he has not identified himself with public affairs nor cared to hold official positions. February 2, 1892, he married Mary, only daughter of Caleb H. Johnson, and they have two children, Hartwell Johnson and Julia. Mr. Elmendorf is a man of high attainments and superior intelligence. In his business he ranks high and is a worthy successor to his talented father-in-law. He is familiar with mining in its every detail. While in Aspen he was connected with the noted Bonnybell-Durant mining suits, which involved \$3,000,000 and he did all the expert assaying and analytical work for the Bonnybell Company in the suit which was held in the United States court at Denver. In matters relating to mining he is a recognized authority and his judgment is recognized as sound and trustworthy.

HON. DAVID M. CAMPBELL, attorney-general of Colorado. The life and character of Mr. Campbell, rising from a position of poverty to one of influence in spite of many discouragements and obstacles, proves the truth of Sir Walter Scott's statement: "The best part of a man's education is that which he gives himself;" and emphasizes Gibbon's remark that every man has two educations, one which is given him, and the other, and more important, that which he gives himself. When a boy Mr. Campbell

had few opportunities to attend school, for his father, not realizing the importance of an education, put him to work upon the farm and in getting out timber while he was still very young. When he reached the age of twenty-one he found himself ready to start in the world, but without the knowledge or the training which study alone can give. However, with the determination ever characteristic of him, he began to remedy the defects of earlier days, and with the assistance of his wife, who had been a teacher, acquired a far better education than is secured by many a college student. His mind was endowed with no ambition more powerful than that of self-improvement, and the high position he now holds proves what it is in the power of man to accomplish, notwithstanding obstacles and hardships.

Near Georgetown, Vermilion County, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born July 20, 1858. His boyhood days were spent in the cultivation of the home farm. Upon attaining manhood, and as soon as he had saved the necessary amount of money, he entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind., where he carried on the regular course. Afterward, while teaching school in Illinois, he read law with Judge Bookwalter, of Danville. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill., after which he engaged in practice in Danville. Coming to Colorado in 1889 he carried on a general practice at Delta for three and one-half years, and from there came to Pueblo in 1892. Here he has since engaged in continuous practice. It is probable that he has had as many criminal cases as any lawyer in the city, and his reputation in that branch of the law is very high. At first he engaged in practice alone, but since becoming attorney-general of the state he has taken in a partner to look after his interests. In 1884 he married Miss Amorita B. James, of Danville, Ill., and who, like himself, is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

Reared in the Democratic party, Mr. Campbell subsequently became identified with the Populist party. He has been active in local and state politics. For two years he served as a member of the city council, and to his efforts was, in no small measure, due the breaking up of the Republican control of Pueblo. In addition to his other positions he was employed as attorney of Kiowa County when it was deeply in debt, and through his business talent and good judgment the entire indebtedness was paid. In fraternal

relations he is connected with the Woodmen-Valley Camp No. 29, of Pueblo.

The office which Mr. Campbell now holds became his through the election of 1898. Although for years he had been active and potent in public affairs he did not seek office, but when nominated for attorney-general threw himself with all of his energy and determination in the work of winning a victory for his ticket. The important matters which come before him in his present office he studies thoughtfully, with the light which his wide reading and broad experience give him, and he has won much praise for his creditable record as an official.

DAVID S. HOFFMAN, M. D., who has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Lake City since 1877, and has also engaged in the drug business here, is numbered among the influential residents of Hinsdale County. Since coming to this part of the state he has taken an active interest in matters tending toward its upbuilding, and has wielded an influence in its advancement. In the year 1882 he was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket and during his term of service favored the passage of bills for the benefit of his constituency. For several terms he served as mayor of the city, and for six years held the position of president of the school board. For five years he was register of the United States land office at Lake City, before it was closed. In 1891-92 he held the office of county treasurer. These various positions he filled with fidelity and in a manner most satisfactory to all concerned.

Dr. Hoffman was born in Lebanon, Pa., December 16, 1851, a son of Henry T. and Louisa (Seigrist) Hoffman, natives of Pennsylvania. He was the only son and has one sister, Ella, wife of William Medlar, of Reading, Pa. His education was obtained in public schools and Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pa. Upon the completion of his literary studies he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which, after three years of study, he graduated in 1874. Returning to his native city, he engaged in practice there for two years. In 1876 he came to Colorado, and for a short time practiced in Fort Collins, but in 1877 came to Lake City, then a town but three years old. With its subsequent growth he has been closely identified. Besides his professional and business connections he is also interested in mining. He is a member



J. G. Lyster

of the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has built up a valuable private practice in his city and surrounding country, and in addition thereto, also acts as local surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Fraternally he is past master of Crystal Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M. He was married August 18, 1885, his wife being Miss Ida Youmans, an accomplished lady from the state of New York.

THEODORE G. LYSER, cashier of the State Bank of Aspen, of which D. H. Moffat, of Denver, is president, has been connected with banks and banking since his youth and by long experience has acquired a thorough knowledge of every department of finances. In 1876 he came to Colorado and began his work in connection with the banking interests of this state. Ten years later, largely through his efforts, the First National Bank of Aspen was organized, the name of which was subsequently changed to the State Bank of Aspen, and of this institution he has acted as cashier from its inception. Conservative and cautious in investments, prudent in management, yet enterprising and progressive, he has acquired a reputation in banking circles and is recognized as one of the most reliable bankers in the state. During the trying times of financial depression, when many banks were forced to the wall, his able and sagacious management enabled him to keep his bank in first-class condition, with credit unimpaired and confidence maintained.

Mr. Lyster was born in Detroit, Mich., a son of Rev. William N. and Ellen (Cooper) Lyster, and a grandson of Col. W. John Lyster, an officer in the British army. The father, who was an Episcopal clergyman, went to Detroit in early life and spent many years in that city. He was also for some time rector of an Episcopal Church in Cleveland, Ohio. His death occurred in 1877. His wife, who was a native of County Wexford, Ireland, died in 1861, when her children (four in number) were small. Her son William J. served through the Civil war as colonel of the Ninth United States Infantry, and was connected with the army from 1861 until his death, in 1897. Henry F., a physician, acted as surgeon of the Fifth Michigan Infantry during the Civil war and afterward practiced his profession in Detroit until 1894, meantime also filling one of the chairs in the medical department of the University of

Michigan at Ann Arbor; he died in October, 1894. The only daughter, Bessie, now deceased, was the wife of Walter S. Cheeseman, a banker of Denver.

Educated in the public schools and reared in his native city, the subject of this sketch was a youth of seventeen years when he became an employe in the Detroit Savings Bank in Detroit. He gradually rose as his ability became apparent. After some years he was made teller of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which Lyman J. Gage was president. This position he filled until he came to Colorado, in 1876. Here he was first engaged as teller, and later as assistant cashier, of the First National Bank of Denver, and continued with that bank until, in conjunction with Mr. Moffat and Mr. Cheeseman, he formed the plan of inaugurating a banking system in the new and growing town of Aspen. He has since been a resident of this place and a prominent citizen, whose position in the community is a high one. While in Detroit he became identified with the Masonic order, and after coming to Aspen he received the Knight Templar degree. He has never identified himself with politics or public affairs, and has maintained an independence of attitude, supporting the best men, irrespective of party ties. Having made a careful study of the currency question he gives the weight of his influence to the silver cause.

November 25, 1880, Mr. Lyster married Sallie M. Jones, by whom he had one child, deceased in infancy. Mrs. Lyster is a daughter of James H. Jones, who was manager of the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Denver for years.

CHARLES B. BALDWIN. One of the large grain and stock farms of Bent County lies three miles northwest of Caddoa, and comprises ten hundred and forty acres in township 22, range 50 west, the residence being on section 35. This property is owned and occupied by Mr. Baldwin, who homesteaded a tract here in 1897 and added to the homestead by purchase and pre-emption. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred horses, and several of those that he owns have gained more than a local reputation by reason of their acknowledged superiority.

The Baldwin family was founded in America five generations ago by three brothers who came from England to this country, one of whom settled in Georgia, another in Massachusetts, and the third in Vermont. The subject of this sketch

is a descendant of the Vermont branch. His maternal grandmother was a member of the Hayes family and was of Irish lineage, but was born in this country. His father, Joseph Baldwin, was born and reared in New York, and at the age of eighteen removed to Belmont County, Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Wells, who was of English and Welsh descent. About 1840 he removed to Michigan and settled in Detroit when that now large city was a mere lumbering camp. Later he removed to Independence Township, Oakland County, Mich., and from there moved to Ionia County, settling on a timbered tract of land that he cleared and improved. Indians were very numerous, but never gave the settlers trouble. The surroundings were those of nature in its primeval state. After some years there, he sold out and settled on a farm near Janesville, Wis., but later went west to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County; from there removed to Bates County, Mo., thence to Butler County, Iowa, and finally to Lincoln County, S. Dak., where he died in 1895.

The subject of this sketch was born in Detroit, Mich., October 25, 1842. He received a common-school education, and remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began lumbering. After several years spent in this occupation he went from Michigan to Manchester, Iowa, and thence to Ogle County, Ill., where he remained for two years. While there he was united in marriage, April 8, 1867, with Miss Mary R. Green, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Miller) Green. She was born in Allegany County, Md., and while visiting relatives in Illinois met the gentleman whom she afterward married.

From Ogle County Mr. Baldwin went to Butler County, Iowa, and engaged in farming near Aplington, where he remained for nine years. In 1878 he removed to Rush County, Kan., and settled on wild, unimproved land, where he remained for four years, but the lack of sufficient rain ruined his crops, and he removed to Abilene, the same state, where he engaged in contracting and later carried on a livery business. During the nine years that he resided in Abilene he was very successful. From there he came to Bent County in 1891 and engaged in contract work for parties in Topeka. After two years he went to Medford, Grant County, Okla., and settled on land where his daughter located a claim. He remained there for twenty months and in 1895 returned to Bent

County, settling on Horse Creek. In 1895 he bought a part of his present ranch and has since homesteaded land here. He has faith in the future of southeastern Colorado and the success he has already gained gives assurance of future prosperity. He has always refused to become a candidate for office, and, aside from voting the Republican ticket, takes no part in political affairs. While in Kansas he served one term as deputy sheriff and in Colorado has been a member of the school board. Fraternally he identified himself with the Ancient Order of United Workmen while living in Dickinson County, Kan.

The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are named as follows: Joseph M., born in Ogle County, Ill.; Sylvia Elizabeth, who was born in Butler County, Iowa, and owns a homestead in Grant County, Okla.; Frank, born in Butler County, Iowa; Alpha Retta, who was born in Butler County and is the wife of John W. Prowers; Vinettie Lorena, who was born in Rush County, Kan.; and Adelbert, born in Dickinson County, Kan.

LEW W. ROBBINS, an enterprising ranchman of Park County, settled upon a ranch four and one-half miles east of Como in 1894, and for two years ranched as a leaser of land. Afterward he was employed by Timothy Borden for a year, and then leased his present ranch of twelve hundred and forty acres near Bordenville. In the spring of 1898 he purchased the property and has since worked for himself, devoting his attention successfully to the haying business and to cattle-raising.

The record of the parents of our subject, Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Fisher) Robbins, of Howbert, Colo., will be found in the sketch of Thomas H. Robbins, which appears upon another page of this volume. The subject of this sketch was born in Colorado Springs, Colo., August 21, 1868, and obtained his education in the public schools. At eighteen years of age he began life for himself, his first employment being as a ranch hand. At twenty years of age he located on a ranch at Mountindale, on Tarryall Creek, where he leased and superintended land for three years. Afterward he spent two years in herding cattle for parties in Routt County, in the northwestern part of the state.

Returning to South Park in 1894, Mr. Robbins was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Bonis, on the 13th of June, that year. Mrs. Robbins



Charles E. Potter

was a resident of Park County and a daughter of the well-known ranchman, Lawrence Bonis. Since his marriage Mr. Robbins has continued to make his home in this county, where he is becoming known as an enterprising and capable ranchman, one who will undoubtedly gain an increasing prosperity as the years go by. He and his wife have two daughters, Dora and Mary, and are highly esteemed by the people of the county.

CHARLES F. POTTER, attorney and counselor-at-law, of Colorado Springs, is a member of an old and honored family of the east. In 1637 two brothers of this name came from England to America and settled on the north shore of Long Island Sound, either in Rhode Island or Connecticut. His father, Hon. Oscar F., was the son of Samuel Potter, a prominent lumber merchant of Washington County, N. Y. He was born in that county and became a man of influence and power. Following his father's occupation, he became a lumber merchant, and established his headquarters in Troy, N. Y., but spent his time principally in New York City, and northern and central New York, where his business called him. Politically he was active in the Republican party in the early days of its history. Several times he was elected to the New York legislature and as assemblyman, during his first term he changed the vote to Roscoe Conkling for United States senator and was prominently identified with much important legislation of his party. With his combined duties as legislator and business man, his middle life was busily passed. He is now living retired from business cares, and makes his home in Watervliet, N. Y.

The mother of our subject was Condorsia Antoinette Bucklin, who was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., and died in Watervliet, N. Y., in 1883. She was a daughter of Isaac Bucklin, an inventor and stove manufacturer, who invented and made some of the first stoves ever manufactured in Troy, and for some time was connected with the manufacture of the Stewart stove. The present system of heating ovens by throwing the heat under and around the oven is one of his inventions. His wife was a Van Der Walker, of one of the old Knickerbocker families. Our subject was one of seven children, six sons and one daughter, namely: Frederick O., a merchant of Watervliet, N. Y.; Isaac B., an attorney in New York City, and president of the League of Amer-

ican Wheelmen; Samuel M., who is connected with the railway mail service in New York state; Joseph W., who is with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Troy; Charles F., who was born in Watervliet, Albany County, N. Y., September 25, 1861; Jesse E., who is with the Overman Wheel Company of New York City; and Mrs. U. G. Taylor, of San Angelo, Tex.

In the grammar and high schools of Troy our subject obtained a fair education, after which he took a course in civil engineering under private tutors. He assisted in the building of the water works system of West Troy and adjacent towns, also the building of the large bridge over the Hudson River at Lansingburg, and was an assistant to the city engineer at Watervliet. For two years he was connected with the department of public works, under Governor A. B. Cornell, of New York. When Cleveland became governor of the state, he resigned his position and moved to New York City, where he took up the study of law, which he had previously commenced in Troy. Upon completing his preparation for that profession, he was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, N. Y., in December, 1883, soon after forming a partnership with his brother, Isaac B., as Potter & Potter, with offices in the American Exchange Bank building, and afterward in the Potter building, New York City. He built up a lucrative practice, devoting much time to corporation law.

In the spring of 1885 his health failed and upon the advice of his physician he came to the mountain regions of the west, hoping to regain his health. He spent some years in practice at San Angelo, Tex., and traveled extensively in Old Mexico and other interesting parts of the south and west. In 1892 he came to Colorado Springs and the next year opened an office, forming a law partnership with Gen. A. Danford, as Danford & Potter. After two years the partnership was dissolved and since then he has been alone. His specialty has been mining and corporation law, and he is recognized as one of the leaders in this branch of his profession. He has had charge of and carried to successful conclusion many very important cases; and is known as a successful practitioner. He has incorporated many mining companies now operating in the west, and at the present time is counsel for many corporations in Colorado, New Mexico and Oregon. He has a large practice before the department of the interior in Washington, D. C., relative to the matter of contested litigations in mining patents. In pol-

itics he is a Republican, but independent enough at all times to support and favor ability and integrity in all candidates.

In Mount Vernon, Iowa, Mr. Potter married Miss Clara E. Smith, who was born there and graduated from the college in that town. She is an accomplished musician and a ceramic artist of some note. They have one child, Jamie. In religion the family are connected with the First Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Potter is president of the congregation. He is a director in the Y. M. C. A. of this city, and in numerous mining corporations. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias.

HON. J. S. GIBSON. About the middle of the seventeenth century a colony from the North of Ireland settled in North Carolina. In the party was John Gibson, who, some years later, was killed by the falling of a tree upon him. By his marriage to Jane Gibson he had two sons, Burwell and Isaac, the former of whom was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

In Virginia Burwell Gibson married Keziah Jackson, and in 1805 he moved to Kentucky, but seven years later he settled in Clark County, Ind., where he was a pioneer farmer. His son, Isaac Gibson, was born in Clark County, December 8, 1814, grew to manhood on the home farm, then removed to Washington County, Ind., thence to Clark County, and from there, in 1851, to Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, where he engaged in the hotel business for two years and carried on farming for four years. In 1857 he settled in Tekamah, Burt County, Neb., where he now resides, at eighty-six years. He is the owner of two farms which he improved. Fraternally he is a Mason.

The mother of our subject, Isabella Walker, was a native of Green (now Adair) County, Ky., and now ninety-two years of age. Her father, James, was a descendant of a family that emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania, the first of the name, James Walker, residing in Philadelphia, then in Lancaster County, Pa., where our subject's grandfather was born. The latter moved to Washington County, Ind. His second marriage united him with Editha (Boyle) Smith, and they removed to what is now Adair County, Ky., where Mrs. Gibson was born. In 1809 they moved to Clark County, Ky., and in 1828 settled in Washington County, Ind., on a farm near Salem, where Mr. Walker died in 1832. Our subject

was the oldest of ten children, of whom three sons and one daughter are living. One of the sons, George W., now living in Kansas, was a soldier in the Civil war, serving in the company to which our subject belonged. Another son, Hiram V. B., resides in California.

Near Salem, Ind., where he was born April 5, 1835, our subject remained until six years of age, removing thence to Clark County with his parents. In 1851 he traveled by boat to Keokuk, Iowa, then by teams to Fairfield, Iowa, where he attended the university and also taught school. In 1856 he went to Omaha, then a town of less than five hundred whites, but with four times as many Indians. He engaged in the restaurant and hotel business, also in farming. In September, 1862, he enlisted for three years, in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry, but instead of being sent south was ordered to fight the Indians on the frontier, and the limit of service also changed to one year. He was stationed at Fort Kearney, where he assisted in quelling Indian uprisings. In the fall of 1863 he was honorably discharged. He then entered the quartermaster's department in Omaha, as master of transportation, remaining as such until the close of the war. After the close of the conflict he embarked in the grocery business in Omaha, continuing until 1869, when he started in the clothing business. In 1880 he sold that business and entered the store department of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, where he remained for two years, and was then sent as assistant storekeeper to the Idaho division of the Union Pacific system, with headquarters at Pocatello, Idaho. In the spring of 1885 he went to Caldwell, and had charge of a restaurant for the same road. Resigning in 1886, he engaged in the real-estate business in Omaha, continuing there until 1892, when he came to Colorado Springs. Here he is engaged in the brokerage business, and since August 1, 1898, has been deputy in the county treasurer's office. For a time he was at the head of the Gold Spring Mining Company in Cripple Creek, but sold his interest. He was one of the first members of the Board of Trade in both Omaha and Colorado Springs. In politics he is a Democrat. While in Omaha he was for four years a member of the Nebraska legislature, member of the city council six years and its president four years, also mayor of Omaha for one year. He is a member of Post No. 22, G. A. R., and is an aide to the department commander, as major, with the rank of



JOHN D. PARMELEE.

colonel. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Honor and Masons, and was an officer in the chapter and lodge at Omaha. In religion he is identified with the First Presbyterian Church. His marriage, in Tekamah, in 1861, united him with Miss Annie E. Harney, who was born in Illinois, and descends from the general of that name.

GEORGE S. PARMELEE. The Parmelee family is said to have originated in a noble Belgian house named Parmelié. Maurice de Parmelié was a reformer of the sixteenth century, who, about 1567, fled to Holland to escape the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. In Holland he founded the house of Von Parmelee, his third son, Johannes, becoming baron of Batavia. Among the list of passengers on the "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635, appeared the name of "Jo. Parmeley (aged) 20." On board the first vessel that entered the harbor of New Haven was John Parmelin, supposed to be a son of Johannes, and father of "Jo. Parmeley." Joel, tenth child of John (2d), had a son, Hezekiah, whose oldest son, Simeon, was born August 3, 1740, fought under the British flag against the French from 1757 to 1760, afterward assisted in organizing the town of West Stockbridge, Mass., and in 1775 became a soldier in the continental army, which he accompanied to Canada.

The fourth child of Simeon and Jemima (Hopkins) Parmelee was Simeon, Jr. One day when he was a boy, his father hitched his ox-team to the cart, put in his household goods, his wife and children, and started for what was then the frontier, Vermont. He journeyed slowly, along roads cut just wide enough for teams to pass. Reaching Pittsford, Vt., the family settled on uncleared land and father and son began to frame a log cabin. There was little upon which to subsist. Day after day Simeon and his sisters were sent out into the woods to gather wintergreen berries, and on these the family lived until they raised a crop of corn. In the winter the boy went to school, held in a log house with windows of oiled paper and seats of rough slabs, where the teacher could scarcely read or "cipher." When twenty years of age he started out in the world for himself, and went to New York, where he selected a farm, but was without the means to pay for it. Returning home, he worked as a wagon-maker, in order that he might obtain the money with which to buy the land. While working at his trade he

was converted, and in January, 1804, united with the church, after which he entered the Congregational ministry. In the spring of 1808 he began his ministry at Westford, where he remained as pastor for thirty useful, happy, busy years, meeting with remarkable success. In November, 1837, he became pastor of a church at Williston, Vt., where he remained for six years. At Underhill the following five years were spent, but the congregation was able to pay him only \$250 a year, which, as his family was large, was insufficient for his needs. Later he accepted calls from Milton and Tinmouth, thence returning to Underhill, where he spent six years. In July, 1863, at the age of eighty-one, he resigned his pastorate, after which he ministered to the church at Swanton for two years. Two years were spent in Oswego, after which he preached in Westford for more than a year, but a serious fall terminated his active labors. His closing years were, however, not spent in useless retirement. He retained his mental faculties and to the last of his long life kept in touch with modern thought and religious advancement. He died at Oswego, N. Y., at the age of one hundred years and twenty-five days. His was a remarkable life. On the one hundredth anniversary of his birth he was the recipient of hundreds of congratulatory letters and calls. The good that he accomplished can never be measured. The fruits of his life work will continue until time shall be no more. For twenty-two years he was corporator of the University of Vermont, from which institution he received the degree of D. D.

September 15, 1806, Dr. Parmelee married Amira Mead, of West Rutland, Vt., who died January 14, 1821. Afterward he married Phebe Chapin, who was born April 21, 1794, and attained the age of almost ninety years. He had twelve children, of whom two sons became ministers, one serving his Master in the mission field. The oldest son, John D., father of our subject, was born in Vermont, December 3, 1813, and spent his youthful years in Westford. In 1836 he came west as far as Indiana, and later went to Iowa, where, in 1843, he built the first house in Des Moines. In youth he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, but failing health caused him to go south on a vessel, and for several months he sailed before the mast in the coast trade. Afterward he worked in loading vessels around Pensacola, Fla., also was employed in compressing cotton. On coming north, he entered the employ of the Amer-

ican Fur Company. In 1836 he started west and after many delays reached Iowa, in October, 1840. He was then in the employ of G. W. and W. G. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who were extensive traders with the Indians. His first trading post was two miles below where Ottumwa now stands and was in the country of the Sacs and Foxes. While there he married Huldah J. Smith, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., February 28, 1825, and was the daughter of an Indian trader. March 12, 1843, he left the camp for Racoon Fork, where the new post was to be built. He made the journey with two sleighs, containing twelve men and provisions. At the east end of Court avenue bridge he located the fort and began the construction of the first house built in what is now the populous city of Des Moines. In June, 1843, he quit the employ of Ewing Brothers, and bought an interest in a sawmill, which was completed in 1844. In 1846 a run of burrs for grinding was introduced and the mill was patronized by settlers for miles around. As the population increased, the trade grew, and he put in a sawmill three miles below the other one. In 1849 he bought a stock of goods and for ten years was engaged in the mercantile business.

In April, 1860, Mr. Parmelee migrated to Colorado. Here he engaged in the sawmill business on South Clear Creek, but in a short time disposed of the mill and engaged in gulch mining in the same section. Later he removed to Deer Valley, where he opened a hotel and also engaged in ranching and built the toll road up Turkey Creek canon. After a time he again resumed sawmilling, and conducted a mill until the spring of 1879, when he began to manage a ranch. During the latter part of the '70s he served as county commissioner of Park County. He was a man of sterling character and had many friends among the pioneers of the state. In 1872 he settled on a farm fifteen miles below Fairplay, on the south fork of the South Platte, and afterward operated a sawmill here. During the Leadville excitement he ran a mill at that camp. He was engineer and builder of the Cherry Creek road into Denver, which was completed about 1868.

It was the good fortune of John D. Parmelee to live to see the state, of which he was among the first settlers, develop into a condition of prosperity and influence. When he passed away, September 22, 1885, it was after a residence of thirty-five years in this commonwealth. From a wild range of mountains or desolate stretch of plains,

where hostile Indians roamed unmolested, he witnessed the wonderful transformation of later years, and was himself a factor in the growth and development of the state. He bore an important part in advancing the welfare of the people and developing the resources of the state. As a brave pioneer, his name is worthy of being perpetuated in the annals of the state, whose prosperity he promoted. A public-spirited man, he took an active part in all measures, educational, commercial and moral, tending to the welfare of the community. Respected in life, in death he is honored. The citizens of Colorado, who wish to do honor to the pioneers of the state, can never forget the name of John D. Parmelee.

By his marriage to Miss Smith, Mr. Parmelee had five children, four of whom are living, viz.: George S., who was born near Des Moines, Iowa, November 17, 1843; Helen, wife of James McLaughlin, of Sebastopol, Cal.; Emma, who married R. P. Shoemaker, owner of a ranch adjoining our subject's; and Horace, a successful ranchman of Park County. The second son, James A., is deceased.

From his father our subject inherited that sturdy character and energy which are so invaluable in attaining success. For many years before his father's death he was his confidential assistant, his ally in every business undertaking, and his companion and friend. When a youth he had enjoyed some experience in freighting and staging, also as a miner in the San Juan country. After his father's death he purchased one hundred and forty-one acres of the estate, which he farms, in addition to one hundred and sixty acres adjoining that he homesteaded. He is one of the prosperous cattlemen of the county. Fraternally he is connected with Black Hawk Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M. His marriage, November 14, 1895, united him with Miss Eva Grant, daughter of Joseph Grant, who for some time was a practicing attorney in Fulton, Iowa, but later became a leading contractor and painter of Milwaukee, Wis., and subsequently a manufacturer of liquid slating.

Mr. Parmelee has done much for the community in which he resides, and as a business man he has the respect of all with whom he has had business relations. He is decidedly practical in his views, has always been a keen observer, and has had the good judgment to grasp at every opportunity that presented itself for the advancement of his cattle and ranching interests.



HON. J. C. PLUMB.

This review of the Pamelee family shows that they possess marked characteristics. Our subject was the oldest son of John D. Parmelee, who in turn was the oldest son of Simeon Parmelee, D. D., and the latter was the second son of Simeon Parmelee, Sr. Each generation evinced strong individual traits that made them prominent and influential. Dr. Parmelee turned his great genius into the ministry; undoubtedly he would have been equally successful in any other profession or business. John D. seemed to follow his grandfather's taste for frontier life, and we find him forging his way through unnumbered perils, seen and unseen, into the midst of the primeval forests of the west and later into the wild mountain regions of Colorado, where, as the result of his earnest effort, he accumulated a modest fortune and gained many friends. Of such families is the bulwark of our nation; they form its strength and its sinew; their lives, unostentatious, yet wielding an immense power for good, have left their influence upon localities with which they have been identified, and their name is above reproach.

HON. JULIUS C. PLUMB. At this time of the incorporation of the Anchoria-Leland Mining and Milling Company, Mr. Plumb was elected treasurer, and this position he has since held, besides serving as a director of the company. The Anchoria-Leland owns more than forty acres on Gold Hill and derives its name from the Lillian Leland and two Anchor claims, which by consolidation formed the present company. In addition to this and other important mining interests, he is engaged in the stock business, and also devotes considerable time and attention to politics and public affairs. Always a Republican in his views, at the time of the McKinley-Bryan campaign, when his party declared for the gold standard, he assisted in the formation of the silver Republican party, and is now serving as a member of its state central committee. In 1894 he was chosen to represent the third ward as alderman, but resigned in the spring of the following year in order to accept the office of mayor of Colorado Springs, and continued in the latter office until April, 1897. During his administration many important improvements were made, noticeable among which was the purchase of three thousand acres of govern-

ment land at the head of Beaver Creek, thereby rendering possible an excellent reservoir system. Another important improvement was the letting of the contract for and building of the Strickler tunnel, six thousand four hundred feet, through the base of Pike's Peak.

The Plumb family was represented in Massachusetts in an early day. Our subject's great-grandfather removed from that state to Pennsylvania. The grandfather settled in New York. He was related on the maternal side to the Locke family, whose most famous representative was "Petroleum V. Nasby;" the Fairchilds, of Oberlin College, and the Remingtons, of typewriter fame. In his family there were fifteen children. One of these, Hon. Ralph Plumb, M. C., and now a resident of Streator, Ill., was connected with Senator Dorsey and others in the underground railroad and was arrested for complicity with the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry. He and the others who were arrested were imprisoned in Cleveland. The citizens rose en masse and demanded their release, but the prisoners preferred to stand trial. They were finally convicted, but the sentence was never carried out. Mr. Plumb entered the army and was quartermaster in General Garfield's regiment, and also served as a colonel. Removing to Illinois, he founded the town of Streator. He was president of and built the Chicago & Paducah (now a branch of the Wabash) Railroad; he built the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern road (now a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe), of which he was president; and also built and was president of the old Fox River (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) Railroad, from Aurora to Streator; also constructed what is now the Lacon branch of the Chicago & Alton Road. His service as member of congress covered two terms.

J. C. Plumb, Sr., father of our subject, was born in New York state. When a young man he went to Ohio, and thence to Iowa, where he engaged in teaching school until he died, April 23, 1854. While lifting logs from a wagon he received a strain that resulted in his death. Only one child was born of his marriage to Mary A. Burton, who, after his death, was a second time married, and became the mother of a daughter, Helen Allen, wife of J. A. Wright, of Colorado Springs. Mrs. Plumb was born in Orleans County, Vt., in 1825, a daughter of Asa and Minerva (Beach) Burton, and a granddaughter of Henry

Burton, a farmer of Norwich, Vt., and of Titus Beach, who lived near Sandy Hill, N. Y. Asa Burton was born in Norwich, and engaged in the clothing business. In 1845 he moved to Iowa and settled on a farm near Fort Madison. He went across the plains to California in 1849, but after two years returned home, and died soon afterward.

The subject of this sketch was born in Montrose, Iowa, December 12, 1852. He was reared by his mother on a farm near Fort Madison, and attended the district schools and Denmark Academy, located in a New England settlement. When seventeen years of age he joined his uncle at Streator, and was given work as messenger for the American Express Company on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad. At nineteen years he became a conductor on the passenger train between Streator and Effingham, and continued in that position until 1878, when he returned to Iowa. In the spring of 1879 he married and came to Colorado, settling at Eastonville, El Paso County, where he embarked in the stock and dairy business and improved a claim that he homesteaded. By subsequent purchase he became the owner of seventeen hundred and twenty acres, which he fenced and improved. His cattle were of the finest breeds. He bought his herd from a son of Lord Ogelvie, who was one of the originators of the Polled-Angus stock, and his importations were among the finest in the United States. In 1890 he retired from the cattle business and two years later sold the herd, which is still in existence and is the largest herd of Polled Angus in the state.

In November, 1886, Mr. Plumb was elected county commissioner, beginning official duties January 1, 1887. In 1889 he entered upon his second term in the same capacity. The business of the office becoming large, in 1890 he removed to Colorado Springs. He continued in office until January, 1893. In April, 1891, he went into the Cripple Creek district as a member of the Hayden Placer Company and located the old town of Cripple Creek, building the Clarendon hotel and other buildings, and bearing a prominent part in the development of that region.

The marriage of Mr. Plumb took place in Iowa and united him with Miss Clara Coriell, who was born in Dubuque, Iowa. She is a daughter of William Worth Coriell, of Fort Madison, Iowa, a pioneer government surveyor, who surveyed many of the early towns of Iowa and died of

cholera on the Mississippi River. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb have two sons: Carl, who is a member of the high school class of 1899; and Hugh.

B. COATS. It was during 1876 that Mr. Coats came to Colorado and he has since made this state his home. After spending a few months in Pueblo and South Park, in the spring of 1877 he went to Gunnison County and pre-empted a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he afterward added from time to time, until his possessions aggregated a section of land. The property lies fifteen miles east of Gunnison, bordering the Tomitchee River, which furnishes an abundant supply of water. Upon the place graded Shorthorn Durhams are bred and raised, and from there are sold in the markets of the east. It is the custom of the owner to spend the summer months upon the ranch, in the supervision of his interests there, while during the winter he occupies his city home at No. 723 Sherman avenue, Denver.

On a farm ten miles southeast of St. Joseph, Mo., in Buchanan County, the subject of this sketch was born in 1839, to Alfred and Emily (Hicklen) Coats. His father, a native of York state, emigrated westward to Missouri at an early age and settled in Buchanan County, where he became a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. He remained there until his death in 1859, at sixty years. His wife, who was born in Tennessee and accompanied her parents to Missouri in girlhood, died in Buchanan County when sixty-eight years of age. Of their twelve children, five are living, our subject being next to the oldest of these. The oldest son, in 1855, when eighteen years of age, went to Oregon and California, and is now engaged in the sheep business in the former state.

On the death of the father our subject, then a young man of twenty years, took charge of the home farm and carried it on for a number of years. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served in Boyd's Battalion until the battle of Pea Ridge, when he was wounded a little above his right elbow. The injury was so serious as to force him to remain in the hospital at Little Rock for some time. On his recovery he was given charge of the chief field transportation department, with the rank of captain. When the war closed he was honorably discharged and returned to his home. The following year he removed to Dekalb County, Mo.,



W. A. M. M.

near Maysville, where he bought a farm and engaged in the cattle business. From that place, in 1876, he came to Colorado, driving his cattle across the plains to Pueblo. He was a resident of Gunnison County at the founding of the city of Gunnison and has been identified with the growth of that locality, not only as a stock-raiser, but also as a member of the Golden Eddy Mining Company. For many years he has been connected with the Cattle Growers' Association of this state, and served as delegate to the National Cattle Growers' convention at St. Louis. Few who reside in the state are more closely identified with its stock-raising interests than he. Through this industry he has become the possessor of ample means, that place within his reach all the luxuries of life. Giving his attention closely to the cattle business, he has little time, even if he had the inclination, to mingle in public affairs. However, he keeps posted concerning politics and gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. He was married in Gentry County, Mo., February 15, 1874, to Miss Sarah Dever, daughter of Alexander Dever, who was a successful farmer of that county.

EDWARD P. ARTHUR, mayor of the city of Cripple Creek and cashier of the Bi-Metallic Bank of Cripple Creek, came to this camp in January, 1893, to accept the position of assistant cashier of the financial institution with which he has since been connected. He continued in that capacity until March 1, 1896, when he was made cashier and manager of the bank, and since then has had in charge the entire management of the concern, the president, D. H. Moffatt, and vice-president, George E. Ross-Lewin, being residents of Denver.

Near Liverpool, England, where he was born, January 12, 1839, the subject of this article grew to manhood, meantime attending school in Liverpool and assisting in the work of the home farm. For seven years after he had completed his education he engaged in farming on the Isle of Man. From there he went to Queensland, in the northeastern part of Australia, where for five years he was superintendent of a sheep station. Returning to Great Britain, he had charge of the improving of a large estate in the north of Scotland. In 1872 he came to America and settled on a ranch on Bear Creek, Colo., twenty miles west of Denver, but two years later he removed to a

ranch in South Park, where he engaged in raising cattle, as well as considerable hay for feed.

Turning his attention to the banking business in Alma in 1882, Mr. Arthur opened the Bank of Alma, in partnership with C. G. Hathaway. After five years he sold his banking interests and began placer mining in the same county (Park). Two years later he returned to his ranch, which he continued to superintend until he came to Cripple Creek early in 1893. He is a man of quiet, retiring disposition, with no fondness for public life, and in his vote is independent. In April, 1899, he was elected mayor of Cripple Creek.

In March, 1868, Mr. Arthur married Miss Sarah Morris, who was born near Liverpool, England, and died in Cripple Creek, January 10, 1897. She was an earnest and faithful member of the Episcopal Church, with which Mr. Arthur is also identified. They became the parents of ten children, namely: Catherine, wife of William Thomas; Edward P., Jr., a mining engineer at Cripple Creek; Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Davidson, of this place; Hamilton, who is manager of his father's ranch; Reginald, at home; Thomas and William, who are on the ranch; Pellew, Mary and Harold, at home. April 5, 1899, Mr. Arthur married Louisa C. W. Barrett, a native of England.

JOHN H. VOORHEES, judge of the tenth judicial district of Colorado and one of the most influential citizens of Pueblo, is a member of a family whose first representatives in America settled in Rochester, N. Y. His father, Israel Voorhees, a native of Ohio, devoted his entire active life to agricultural pursuits in that state, but in 1889 came to Colorado and is now living retired from active business, in the city of Pueblo. He is a man who keeps posted concerning national issues, and in politics gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. The lady whom he married, Lucinda Thompson, of Ohio, was a daughter of John L. Thompson, who settled in Cincinnati when it was a hamlet containing only three houses, and continued to be identified with its growth for years. The family to which he belonged was resident in Pennsylvania from an early day.

By the marriage of Israel Voorhees and Lucinda Thompson one daughter, Delia A., and two sons were born. One of the sons, Enes R., engaged in the cattle business in Colorado until his death, in

1891. The other son, John H., our subject, was born near Pisgah, Butler County, Ohio, June 15, 1859. His boyhood days were passed on the home farm. Primarily educated in country schools he afterward studied in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he graduated with the class of 1881. Two years later he graduated from the Central Indiana College at Danville, Ind. On the completion of his literary studies he accepted a position as teacher of higher mathematics and civil engineering in Campbell University, at Holton, Kan., where he taught in 1883-84, but, owing to poor health, was obliged to resign.

The next position which he held was that of instructor in the city schools of Hamilton, Ohio. From there, in 1885, he came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, where he accepted the position of principal of the Centennial high school, the largest and finest school in this city. He continued to serve efficiently in this capacity until February, 1887, when he was elected city superintendent of the North Pueblo schools, remaining in that office for the remainder of the year.

In addition to his work as an educator he has from time to time engaged in civil engineering. A number of ditches in the Arkansas Valley were surveyed under his supervision. He organized the Oxford Farmers' Ditch Company and assisted in constructing the ditch, besides which he assisted in the construction of the Rocky Ford Canal, Land, Loan and Trust Company's canal. With the legal profession in view he had been reading law since 1881, and finished his studies in the office of A. B. Patton, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1890. He became attorney for the canal company he had assisted to organize, and was also retained as attorney for a number of irrigating ditch companies in the southern part of the state. Under Governor Waite, in March, 1893, he received the appointment of judge of the district court of the tenth judicial district. In the fall of the same year he was elected for one year, and in 1894 was re-elected, this time for a term of six years. As a judge he is a recognized authority upon all matters relating to land and irrigation questions. He is impartial in his decisions and just in even the smallest details. By his scholarly attainments and impartial spirit he has won the favor of the attorneys and the admiration of the people. In politics he was a Democrat until 1892, when he allied himself with the People's party. Fraternally he is

connected with the Elks, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. August 13, 1884, he was united in marriage with Anna, a daughter of Thomas I. Seaton, of Apex, Mo., and they have one son, Karl S.

HON. WILLIAM H. MEYER. For many years Mr. Meyer has been identified with the ranching and stock interests of Costilla County. This occupation, however, has not represented the limit of his activities, for he has been long and honorably connected with public affairs, and his influence has been felt in the advancement of public-spirited enterprises and the development of the state's resources. It is worthy of special note that he was elected in 1876 as a member of the first state senate of Colorado and in 1898 he was again elected to the senate. The interval of twenty-two years was a time of activity in the public service, his most prominent position meanwhile being that of lieutenant-governor, to which he was elected in 1882.

The subject of this article was born in Hanover, Germany, April 14, 1847. At the time of emigrating to America he was a youth of fifteen years. His first home was in Lexington, Ky., where he participated in some of the stirring incidents of war-days. In 1865 he went to St. Louis, and in June of the same year went to New Mexico, where for two years he clerked in a store in the old town of Albuquerque. From there, in July, 1867, he came to San Luis Valley, settling first at Zapato, Costilla County, where he took up a squatter's claim and embarked in ranching. In 1874 he removed to his present location, ten miles west of San Luis. Here he has continued to be largely interested in stock.

The Republican party has won and retained the allegiance of Mr. Meyer, and he has been widely known among its members. Before he had reached his majority he was elected county clerk. In 1869 he was chosen to serve in the territorial legislature and in 1873 he was again elected to that body. In 1875 he was chosen a member of the convention that formulated the constitution of the state, which was admitted into the Union the next year, and in 1876 he was elected a member of the first senate of the state. During the early days of the state, his influence was most helpful in the establishing of laws and developing of resources, and he won many friends among the most gifted men of the commonwealth. His county has had the benefit of



CAPT. ARTHUR HOTCHKISS.

his experience and energy in the extension of its interests. For twelve years he held the office of county commissioner; and in educational matters, too, the influence of his ability has been felt in his own neighborhood. At this writing he is a commissioner of the state penitentiary, and also acts as agent for two Indian agencies. The various positions that he has so efficiently filled prove him to be a man of broad knowledge, great energy and keen intuition.

CAPT. ARTHUR HOTCHKISS, president of the State Bank of Fort Morgan, was born in Albany, N. Y., February 23, 1829, a son of William and Elizabeth (Sherman) Hotchkiss. He was the oldest of six children, of whom three besides himself are now living, viz.: William J.; Theodore, a retired business man of Glens Falls, N. Y.; and Adeline, widow of A. Arnold, of Glens Falls. The father, a native of Albany, born in 1806, in youth learned the tailor's trade, but shortly after his marriage he became prominent in politics and gave up his trade. In 1832 he removed to Warren County, N. Y., where he resided until his death. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1846 and ten years later was elected to the state senate. Among the other offices he filled were those of postmaster, supervisor, justice of the peace and engrossing clerk of the senate, also clerk of the bureau of military records. For years he did a general conveying business. His death occurred in 1878.

When thirteen years of age the subject of this sketch left school and began to assist his father in the management of his affairs. Two years later he became salesman in a general store in Warren County. After three years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of business details, he began as a traveling merchant, peddling goods through the state. When he was twenty he began to follow the trade of carpenter and joiner, and at the same time became proprietor of a sash, door and blind factory. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Infantry, and was at first lieutenant of his company, then captain of Company K. He took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Lookout Valley, Rock Faced Ridge, Resaca, Mount Hope Church, and many minor engagements. The only time he was wounded was at Chancellorsville. At the close of hostilities he was mustered out of service at Elmira, N. Y.

Soon after his discharge from the army our subject opened a sash, door and blind factory in Olean, N. Y. Four years later, in 1870, he formed one of the Greeley colonists, arriving in what is now Greeley on the 17th of May. There he took up land and began farming. He was one of the founders of the town, a trustee of the colony and was largely instrumental in promoting its prosperity. While there he was county commissioner for eight years, county clerk for two years, and for some years engaged in the real-estate, insurance and loan business. The court house was erected under his immediate supervision. In 1890 he came to Fort Morgan and established the State Bank of which he has since been president.

In 1849 Mr. Hotchkiss married Sarah J. Richards, by whom he had one child, William A., who has been connected with the office of clerk and assessor of Weld County for many years. After the death of his first wife our subject married Matilda J. Barron in 1858. To this union four children were born, viz.: Arthur, assistant cashier of the State Bank of Fort Morgan; Charles, deceased; Luella, wife of John T. Ross, cashier of the State Bank of Fort Morgan, and a large ranchman and stock-owner in Morgan County; and George, at home. Mr. Hotchkiss is connected with the blue lodge of Masonry in Olean, N. Y. He is actively identified with the R. A. Cameron Post, G. A. R., in Fort Morgan. This city owes much to his energy and ability, in the upbuilding of its interests and the extension of its commerce, but especially in the establishment of its finances upon a sound basis.

ABIJAH JOHNSON, M. D., of Montrose, was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 10, 1837, a son of Charles and Nancy (Beeson) Johnson, natives respectively of North Carolina and Ohio. His father came north to Indiana when a boy and settled in Wayne County, assisting in clearing the land where now stands the city of Richmond. His life occupation was that of a farmer. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, to which he afterward belonged. A descendant of a long line of Quaker ancestry, he adhered to the faith of the Friends. His father, James Johnson, who was of southern birth, settled in Indiana when it was a territory and there remained until his death. In the family of Charles Johnson there are eight children, all still living, viz.: Charles

A., who is a farmer of Madison County, Iowa; Isaac K., a carpenter and builder living in California; Sarah J., wife of Charles P. Kennedy, of Iowa; Jesse, who lives in Warren County, Iowa; Abijah; Eliza, Mrs. Hollingsworth, who lives near Kokomo, Ind.; Eli, of Madison County, Iowa; and Rhoda M., wife of Wesley Mendenhall, who lives near Newtown, Ind.

At the age of sixteen our subject left home and began to work at the carpenter's trade. A year later he went to western Iowa, and in 1857 to Kansas, traveling on foot for two hundred miles of the journey, while the remainder of the distance was covered as a boat hand on a steamer. Returning to Indiana in 1860, he entered Beech Grove Academy, where he attended, at intervals, for three years, during which time he also engaged in teaching. In 1862 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Wesley Allen, of West Newton, Ind., with whom he remained for a year, and then entered the medical department of the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; a year later he became a student in the Long Island Hospital College of Brooklyn, where he attended lectures and clinics, while at the same time he had the advantage of clinical work in the City Hospital New York City. He began practice at Fairview, Ind., and while there married Mrs. Sarah A. Street.

Removing to Earlham, Iowa, in 1869, Dr. Johnson engaged in practice there for eleven years. He was mayor of that town for five years and under his administration it became a Prohibition town. In 1880 he came to Colorado and settled at Castle Rock, but five years later he removed to Montrose, his present home. In addition to his private practice he acts as surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. For some years he has been connected with the National Association of Railway Surgeons, which has now been enlarged to include Canada and Mexico, and is styled the International Association. He is also connected with the Colorado State Medical Society. He is a member of Montrose Lodge No. 63, A. F. & A. M.; Montrose Chapter No. 20, R. A. M.; and Montrose Commandery No. 19, K. T., and is now master of the blue lodge and chaplain of the commandery.

In politics Dr. Johnson is a strong Prohibitionist, his sympathy with the temperance movement having led him to ally himself with the party that works for the downfall of the liquor traffic. While in Castle Rock he served as cor-

oner for two terms. In 1894 he was the Prohibition nominee for state auditor and received a large vote. Deeply interested in educational work he has been a member of the board of school directors for ten years, and during nine years of this time he has acted as its president. In May, 1899, he was again elected for a term of three years. The school is one of ten rooms, in charge of ten teachers. Under his administration many important changes have been made and the school building has been enlarged and improved.

December 31, 1864, Dr. Johnson married Mrs. Street, of Randolph County, Ind., daughter of Jacob Wright. They are the parents of a daughter and two sons. Britomarte is the wife of Olin Spencer, of Montrose; Carl, a physician and surgeon, is now vice-consul at Amoy, China; and Ross is connected with the freight department of the Colorado Midland Railroad at Cripple Creek.

Not only is the doctor a successful student of the medical science, but of nature as well. He has a fine cabinet containing rare mineral specimens, and he often devotes his leisure hours to their collection and examination. In his library may be found all of the latest and best works of science. He has been a thoughtful student during all the years of his active life, and has consequently amassed a degree of knowledge that is unusual. Among the people of his town and county he has many warm personal friends.

ROSELLE W. HASKINS. As a representative of the business element of Ouray, to whose progressive spirit is due much of the prosperity enjoyed by the city since local mining interests caused it to spring into existence, mention belongs to the name of R. W. Haskins, a pioneer of 1879. He is a leading business man of the place and owns a large store, in which he carries a full line of shelf and heavy hardware, tinware and miners' supplies.

In McHenry County, Ill., where he was born in 1856, Mr. Haskins passed the years of youth, gaining his education in the Woodstock schools. His first employment was as clerk in a store in Illinois. In 1872 he came to Pueblo, Colo., and secured a position as clerk in a store. The following year he removed to Del Norte, where he was also occupied as a clerk. From there, in 1879, he came to Ouray, and accepted a position as clerk and deputy in the office of the county recorder. To this office, in 1883, he was elected



WILLIAM W. ROLLER.

on the Republican ticket, and his service was so satisfactory that he was re-elected at the expiration of the term.

Upon retiring from the county clerk's office, Mr. Haskins was for a time associated with his brother, C. W., in the abstract, insurance and loan business, and later purchased the business which he has since increased to its present dimensions. His time is closely given to the management of his business affairs, yet he keeps posted concerning the great questions of the age and discharges every duty as a citizen. He has filled the offices of police magistrate and justice of the peace.* The principal industry of the county, mining, has been given some attention by him, and he has purchased stock in a number of mines. He was married in December, 1889, his wife being Miss Grace Powell, of Ouray.

WILLIAM W. ROLLER, who is engaged in the real-estate and loan business at Salida, Chaffee County, has done much toward the development of this city. Largely through his instrumentality was organized the Salida Electric Light Company, of which he has since acted as vice-president. He also organized the Opera House Company and is its president, besides which he is president of the Salida Creamery Company. The Central block was built under his supervision and he now owns an interest in the building. He organized the land company that platted and developed the town, and has had charge of the Governor Hunt property.

Near Buffalo, N. Y., the subject of this sketch was born November 1, 1841, a son of John P. and Eliza (Seafly) Roller, natives, respectively, of Wittenberg, Germany, and New York state. His father came to America at ten years of age and about 1869 settled in Kansas, where he engaged in business until his death. His widow makes her home in Ottawa, that state. They were the parents of three children: William W.; Mary E., who married J. L. Hawkins, a hardware merchant of Ottawa, Kan.; and Nellie, wife of N. A. Hamilton, of Ottawa.

In the spring of 1861 our subject enlisted in Company A, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, and served until October, 1864, when he was mustered out. He took part in all the engagements of the army of the Potomac excepting Gettysburg, when a wound kept him from active participation. He was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks and again at Chancellorsville, where

he commanded his company. He was present in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Antietam, in front of Petersburg, etc., and was promoted successively to first sergeant, second and first lieutenant and captain, and was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel. He served both under Grant and Miles.

Returning to New York, Mr. Roller resumed his studies, attending a seminary at Oneida, after which he entered Dartmouth College. In the spring of 1868 he came west to Kansas and embarked in the furniture business, which he continued until 1878. He then came to Colorado and opened a furniture store at Colorado Springs, having made the change of location in the hope that his wife's health might be benefited by the Colorado climate. In the spring of 1880 he came to what is now Salida. The town had just been laid out and named South Arkansas. It contained twenty-one buildings and a frame hotel. The railroad had recently been completed to this point, and all the surroundings were those of the mountainous frontier, but he saw the possibilities of the place. He bought property and started a furniture and undertaking store. The town, being at that time the terminus of the road, was naturally a rough place, and much of its population could have well been dispensed with. He has seen the subsequent change in the character of the people and assisted in the development of the place from its infancy and incipency. After four years he sold his stock of furniture and became a real-estate and insurance agent. In 1895 he sold the insurance business, since which time he has given his attention to real estate and mining. He has owned mining property in Clear Creek, Gilpin, Custer and El Paso Counties, and now holds property in Chaffee and Gunnison Counties. He is president of the company formed to handle the new Stephens process for the extraction of gold, silver and copper, which takes them out in solution without roasting, a process much superior to that requiring the use of cyanide or chlorate. The company is known as the Stephens Mineral Extraction Company, and is capitalized at \$100,000.

In politics Mr. Roller was a Republican until the currency issue arose, when he favored the silver cause, but he has not been active in public affairs, his business taking all of his time. In Masonry he is a member of the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory, and has filled various offices in the order, among them that of

grand high priest of the royal arch chapter of Colorado. Several times he has served as commander of Edwin M. Stanton Post No. 37, G. A. R. He is also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Colorado. He is not identified with any denomination, but assists in the support of the Episcopal Church, which his family attends. He has been twice married. At Ottawa, Kan., in 1872, he married Claramond Hayes, who died in 1883, leaving a son, Arthur H., now in Denver. In September, 1884, he married Nellie H. Arnold, of Salida, and they have three children: Douglas Arnold, Nellie Harris and Winfield Irving.

HENRY M. MORSE is now living retired, enjoying that rest which is the proper reward of a pioneer who has had an honorable, useful and active career. His home is near Swallows, and is a fine ranch bordering the Arkansas River and lying along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Santa Fe Railroads, about fifteen miles from the city of Pueblo. He was born in Boxford, Mass., about thirty miles north-east of Boston, June 2, 1833, in one of the old historic houses of that section—a one-story frame dwelling long noted for the many brave men it had sent forth to battle for the rights of the country. The grandfather and father of our subject both bore the name of Samuel Morse, and the latter was a soldier in the war of 1812. The house in which he was born was also the birthplace of his brothers and four of his cousins, who entered the Union service. His brothers, in order of birth, were: Edwin C., Sylvester P., Henry M., Gardner S. and Herbert C., but in the reverse order they entered the service, the youngest first, followed by the others in succession. Herbert C. served for three years in the Twelfth Massachusetts Infantry, under Colonel Webster, a son of Daniel Webster, and died in Libby prison after participating in battles where five hundred out of five hundred and fifty were killed. Another brother was in a battle where two hundred out of two hundred and thirty-seven were killed. There were also three sisters in this family, but only one is now living, Mrs. Charlotte Horner.

Henry M. Morse was reared at the old family homestead, which still stands among the trees and ferns of New England. He pursued his education in the district schools of the neighborhood until fifteen years of age, when he went to sea.

He followed the life of a sailor until 1854, within which time he visited Nova Scotia, the West Indies and various other foreign countries. In 1854 he emigrated to California, but after a year spent in the Golden state made his way to Central America. He was in that land at the time of the Walker fusilade, but soon he returned to New York and later to his old home in Massachusetts, where he spent the greater part of the time until the inauguration of the Civil war.

Responding to his country's call for aid Mr. Morse enlisted as a sharpshooter. At one time he was considered one of the finest sharpshooters in Massachusetts. Later he was transferred to the Seventeenth Massachusetts Infantry, Burnside's brigade, with which he served for three years, participating in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsborough, all of which occurred in December, 1862. At the close of the war Mr. Morse returned to his New England home and was engaged in different lines of business until 1871, when he came to Colorado, locating first in Denver, and coming to Pueblo County in 1871. For a number of years he acted as guide, and conveyed parties visiting the beauties of the mountain scenery. In 1881 he went into the gun and locksmith business in Pueblo, which he continued until 1892, in the meantime taking into partnership his two sons, who continued in the business after he retired. He purchased the ranch near Swallows and in 1889, after staying there two years, he rented the place and returned to Pueblo, where he now resides.

No man in the state knows the paths in the mountain better than he. He was known all over this western country as "Yankee Hank, the guide." As a hunter he has won great renown, and has killed more game than any other man in the locality. His trusty rifle has brought down many bears, and on several occasions he has been nearly knocked down by them and has had some narrow escapes, but has never yet received a scratch. He has killed as many as fourteen antelope in one day, and his fame as a hunter has spread far and wide. A marked characteristic in his nature is his fondness for curios and he has some of the finest specimens to be seen anywhere, his collection being very valuable. He has over one hundred and twelve revolvers and pistols, some of which were carried in the Revolution, others in the war of 1812 and the Civil war, while still others have come from distant lands. His Indian arrow points, bows and arrows, Indian

relics of all kinds, and relics of the cliff-dwellers, indicate his familiarity with the history, manners and customs of those races. His collection also contains many curious, rare and valuable specimens of sabres, knives, shot guns and rifles, together with several hundred kinds of badges. One pistol which he has belonged to his brother-in-law, Leonard W. Philips, who was a soldier in the Union army and died in Andersonville prison. The pistol was given him when he entered the service and at the first battle of Bull Run he lost it, but on returning to the field he was fortunate enough to regain possession of it.

In 1855 Mr. Morse married Miss Edna A. Philips, who was born and reared in Bradford, Mass. She is a most cultured and accomplished lady and occupies a very prominent position in Pueblo County. She was one of the organizers of the Ladies' Benevolent Union and served as its treasurer for several years. It was this society which established the first hospital in Pueblo, its first headquarters being a tent. She has served as treasurer of the Eastern Star and of the Young Women's Christian Association, and has been a leader in many lines of benevolent and social interests. By her marriage she has two sons and one daughter: Elvin H., who is in business at Colorado Springs; Leonard, of Pueblo; and Clara, wife of Will Latshaw. There are now several grandchildren, in whom Mr. and Mrs. Morse take great pride.

In politics Mr. Morse has always been a staunch Republican since voting for Fremont, and has been quite prominent in the local ranks of his party. He was a member of the first city council of Pueblo and later served in the same office for four years. He was deputy sheriff for several years, and has been a member of the school board for a considerable period. In 1891 he was elected county commissioner by a majority of nine hundred and seventy-five, and never solicited a vote. He was largely instrumental in securing the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad through Pueblo, when Denver was fighting the measure. He owns considerable property in the city. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree and is one of its charter members and a Past Eminent Commander in Pueblo Commandery. He also belongs to Upton Post, G. A. R., and is Past Commander and a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and an honorary member of the Eastern Star. For years he has been vice-president and an active worker in the Young

Men's Christian Association, and with his family he attends the Christian Church. He is noted for his hospitality, his genial, pleasant manner and his companionable spirit. His life has at all times been upright and honorable, and he possesses those manly qualities which win friendship and regard wherever seen.

JOHAN Q. ALLEN, M. D., who has been engaged in medical practice in Montrose since 1894, was born near Indianapolis, Ind., October 21, 1854, a son of Preston and Susan (Jessup) Allen, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana, and of Quaker lineage. His grandfather, Joseph Allen, emigrated from the Shenandoah Valley to Ohio and remained there a short time, but in 1821 located near Indianapolis, Ind., of which locality he was a pioneer. He was a son of Jackson Allen, a resident of the Old Dominion and of Scotch-Irish descent. The Jessups were of English ancestry. Preston Allen was a prominent man in his community and a Republican in politics. In his family there were four children. The oldest of the number, Dr. Maria Jessup, wife of Joel Jessup, is a successful physician of Hendricks County, Ind. Charles F., the third in order of birth, was a professor in Central Normal College of Indiana, but died at the early age of twenty-five. Marietta is the wife of Luther Stanley, of Camby, Ind.

The education of our subject was largely obtained in public schools, Bloomingdale Academy and Central Normal School. After three years of study he graduated from the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis in 1883. Eight years later he took a course in the New York Polyclinic. After graduating he was for two years connected with the Indianapolis City Hospital and Marion County Hospital. For eighteen months he practiced in West Newton, Ind., after which he removed to Plainfield. On account of his wife's health he came to Colorado in 1891, remaining in Denver until 1892, after which he spent two years in the new mining camp of Creede. Since then he has had charge of a growing practice in Montrose, besides which he has, since 1897, served as county coroner, and for three years has acted as surgeon to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and since 1895 has been secretary of the examining board for pensions. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Colorado State Medical Society. In the Congregational Church he is an active worker and a trustee. He

supports the silver branch of the Republican party. Active in temperance work, he has used his best efforts toward the abolition of saloons.

October 25, 1888, at Plainfield, Ind., Dr. Allen married Sarah M., daughter of William M. and Sarah P. (Gregory) Fredenburg, and a native of Michigan. One daughter blesses the union, Mary Agnes. Mr. Fredenburg was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1831, and when a child accompanied the family to Michigan. He was engaged in the drug business at Ida, Monroe County. In 1874 he removed to Convoy, Ohio, and there conducted a drug business until two years prior to his death. For a number of years he was mayor of his town. In his family there were three children. His older son, William M., Jr., is connected with the editorial staff of the *Pharmaceutical Era*, of New York. The younger son, George Leon, is a telegrapher of Chicago. Mrs. Fredenburg now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Allen; she was born in Northampton, Mass., a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Coleman) Gregory, who were natives of England and emigrated to America in 1828, settling in Massachusetts, but removing to Michigan at the same time with the Fredenburgs. The latter family is of Holland-Dutch origin.

W R. SANBORN. Having been identified with the ranch interests of South Park from early boyhood, Mr. Sanborn has not only formed a wide acquaintance among the people of this region, but has also become familiar with its progress and assisted in its growth. He was only twelve years of age when he began to work on a stock farm here, and from that time to this he has been a resident of Park County. After having worked as a farm hand for some years, in 1893 he was in a position to engage in ranching for himself, and at that time leased a ranch, which for five years he conducted, meanwhile acquiring extensive cattle interests. In the spring of 1898, in partnership with Christ Kaiser, he purchased a ranch of sixteen hundred and ten acres on Rock Creek. This property he assists in managing, in connection with the ranch of ten hundred and fifty acres, situated four miles northwest of Jefferson, where he and his wife, with their children, Frank Leonard, Edwin Arthur and Eva Esther, have a pleasant home.

A son of Capt. George L. and Marion Alice (Holstein) Sanborn, the subject of this sketch was born in Living Springs, Colo., August 21,

1871, and was one of eight children. He is the only surviving son and has three sisters: Gertie M., the widow of Harry Leonard, of Aspen, Colo.; Lillie K., wife of John Mortimer, of Canon City; and Cosey F., Mrs. A. W. Cameron, of Victor. The father of this family was born in Salem, Mass., in 1830, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to Cleveland, Ohio, later going to Chicago, where he learned the printer's trade. Upon completing his apprenticeship he began to work as a journeyman, following the trade in many of the eastern states. In 1859 he joined the procession of gold-seekers and crossed the plains to Colorado. From Denver he went to Cherry Creek, where he commenced to mine. Afterward he engaged in ranching at a point farther up the creek. He was the locator of Camp Weld on Cherry Creek, and was one of the compositors employed on the *Rocky Mountain News* when that now famous paper was first established. In 1862 he was made captain of Company H, Sixth Colorado Cavalry, and served under Colonel Chivington in many of the regiment's fights with the Indians. After his honorable discharge from the service, he bought eight span of government mules, which he drove back to Missouri and sold. In exchange for these mules he gave his ranch of eighty acres on Cherry Creek, running through what is now Fifteenth street in Denver. Could he have discerned the future, he would have retained the property and gained millions in so doing; but there was absolutely nothing in the surroundings to indicate that the ranch would in time become the site of the metropolis of the mountains.

On his return to Colorado from Missouri, Captain Sanborn engaged in ranching on Cherry Creek, but in 1870 moved to Living Springs, where he gave his attention to the stock business. In 1879 he removed to Denver and opened a grocery on the corner of Blake and Fifteenth streets. In 1882 he established his home in Morrison, where he carried on a grocery business. After three years he removed to Aspen, where he continued in the grocery business until 1894, and later spent a short time in Steamboat Springs and Midland. For some years he has made his home with our subject and has led a retired life. During his residence in Arapahoe County he served as assessor for one term. He has been interested in public affairs and few are more familiar than he with the growth of the territory and its development into a populous and wealthy state.



Chris Dyen

A life-long resident of Colorado, the subject of this sketch is naturally devoted to the welfare of his state. He is particularly interested in the growth of his home county. As a ranchman he is energetic and will undoubtedly in time become one of the most extensive stockmen of South Park. He was married in this county May 10, 1893, his wife being Miss Ellen McCartney, who is an estimable lady and his assistant in every undertaking.

CHARLES DYER. Of the railroads that traverse the great plains of the west one of the most important, as well as one of the most recent, is the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. There is, perhaps, no line in the United States that has done more than it to benefit the people, for, by the reduction of freight charges and passenger rates, and by throwing open for settlement a large section of the country, this road has proved itself to be a friend of the people. While it has made an unprecedented record for speed between the Mississippi Valley and southern California, yet safety is never sacrificed for speed, and the comfort and well-being of passengers are given constant attention by all connected with the company, from the highest official to the humblest laborer.

Among the number who assisted in the building of the road through the west and southwest, and who have since been intimately identified with its history, prominent mention belongs to the subject of this article. Mr. Dyer is superintendent of the western division of the road, extending from Dodge City, Kan., to Denver, and from Pueblo to Canon City, a distance of nearly five hundred miles. His position is one of the greatest responsibility, and one for which his large ability eminently qualifies him. In the oversight of the division he is obliged to spend about twenty-five days of each month on the road, a portion of which time is spent at the La Junta shops, which are the largest owned by the company outside of those at Topeka, while during the remainder of the month he visits other important points, spends some time at his headquarters in Pueblo, oversees the division from its eastern limit to Denver, while in his few leisure moments he enjoys the society of friends in Colorado Springs, where he resides.

The Dyer family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. Its first representatives in America settled on Long Island, where occurred the birth of William

Dyer, a captain in the Revolutionary war, and afterward a farmer in Springfield, Windsor County, Vt. The captain had a son, William, who was born in Springfield, and followed the blacksmith's trade, together with the management of his carriage shop, during his active life. For years he was a selectman and justice of the peace in Springfield, where he resided until his death.

Henry R., son of William Dyer, was born in Chester, Vt., and graduated from Chester Seminary, Andover College and the Boston Polytechnic Institute. He became a skilled mechanical engineer and was employed in the locomotive works in South Boston, making his home in Charlestown, a suburb of Boston. Afterward he was placed in charge of the locomotive of the Fitchburg Railroad as master mechanic, and held a similar position with the Sullivan County Railroad, whose line extended from Bellows Falls, Vt., to Windsor, Vt. Later he settled in Rutland, Vt., where he was at first employed as master mechanic of the old Rutland Railroad, and afterward rebuilt the Rutland foundry and machine shops, of which he was superintendent for two years, 1859 to 1861. From that time on he was connected with the completion and management of the gas works in Rutland. He was captain of an artillery company of the Vermont militia. Prominent in local affairs, he was one of the first selectmen of Rutland and held other offices of honor in that place. He died there in the fall of 1876, at sixty-four years of age. The last three years of his life were given largely to his work as organizer and grand lecturer for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he was a Baptist.

The mother of our subject was Sarah Miller, who was born in Springfield, Vt., and died in Rutland in 1870. Her father, Abijah, a farmer of Vermont, was a descendant of Scotch ancestry. Her children comprised three sons and two daughters. Of these, James, who enlisted at the opening of the Civil war as a member of the ninety-day troops, was assigned to the First Vermont Infantry, but afterward enlisted in the Twelfth, continuing in the army until the fall of 1863. Subsequently he engaged in the hardware business until he was accidentally shot and killed when out hunting. William lives in Rutland; Carrie Williams is the wife of D. M. Barker, of San Jose, Cal.; and Faustina married James Blake, of Oakland, Cal.

The second of the sons, Charles Dyer, the subject of this sketch, was born in Springfield, Vt., April 30, 1845. He attended the grammar and high schools, and at the age of thirteen entered his father's shop in Rutland, where he learned the machinist's trade and studied mechanical engineering. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company I, Twelfth Vermont Infantry, and served with his regiment in the defense of Washington, then along the Alexandria Railroad, and in engagements with Ashby's cavalry, and the battle of Gettysburg, where the drummer boy shouldered a gun and went into action. In October, 1863, he was mustered out at Brattleboro, Vt., two months after the expiration of his time of service. Returning to the shops, he completed his trade. In 1864, with the money he had earned while in the army, he went to Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he took the regular course, graduating one year later. He then became bookkeeper for his father. In 1867 he built a telegraph line for the Troy & Boston Railroad, and, having learned telegraphy when a boy, he began to operate the line. Later he managed the telegraph office in Springfield for the Boston & Albany road, but after six months was given a clerkship in the superintendent's office. Illness caused him to resign his position in 1868, and he went to Florida for his health. In 1870 he was again taken sick, and this time started west, reaching Kansas City in July, and Emporia, Kan., in November.

At that time Emporia was the western terminus of the Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Dyer entered the employ of this company as operator and cashier. In June, 1873, when the road had been completed to Granada, Colo., he was made terminal agent at that point. When the line reached Pueblo, in April, 1876, he was made chief train dispatcher, with charge of all the crews, a position that he held until 1878. When the Santa Fe was building west, he was with the chief engineer, A. A. Robinson, as material agent, having headquarters in Pueblo for three months, then going to Canon City, and later assisting Mr. Robinson in the building of the road through Santa Fe and Albuquerque. He was material agent at Las Vegas until April 10, 1881, and afterward held the same position at Albuquerque for three months, when he was called back to Las Vegas by Mr. Robinson, who had been appointed superintendent of the New Mexico division, in

addition to his work as engineer. Mr. Dyer became trainmaster of the New Mexico division, in which capacity he was retained from the fall of 1881 until August, 1884. He was then promoted to be superintendent of the New Mexico division, from Raton to Deming, and continued in that office until June 1, 1894. Accepting another promotion, he became general superintendent of the Western grand division, comprising the Colorado Midland, the present western division of the Santa Fe, the New Mexico and Rio Grande divisions of the Santa Fe, a total of sixteen hundred miles, of which he had full charge. He established his headquarters and residence in Colorado Springs, where he has since made his home. Upon the reorganization of the Midland, with its accompanying changes, he removed his headquarters to Pueblo, and became superintendent of the western division.

In addition to the superintendency, Mr. Dyer is a director in the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad, which runs from the western boundary of Kansas to Canon City; a director in the Denver & Santa Fe Railroad, from Pueblo to Denver; director in the Canon City Coal Company, Raton Coal and Coke Company and the Trinidad Coal and Coke Company. In 1897 and 1898 he held the office of president of the Colorado Association of Railway Superintendents. Politically he is a Republican and in religious connections is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs. In 1877 he was made a Mason in Pueblo Lodge No. 17, with which, as with Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., he is still connected. While in Las Vegas he took an active part in the organization of the town, of which he was trustee for five years, his work being most helpful in establishing the village upon a sound business and financial basis.

In Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1882, Mr. Dyer married Miss Attie C. Howe, member of a prominent Massachusetts family that were allied with General Howe. She was born in Wallingford, Vt., and graduated from the high school of Rutland and the Ladies' Seminary at Poultney, Vt. In her school days she was a friend of the gentleman whom she afterward married. Four children were born of their union. The eldest, Carrie, graduated from the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, Cal., and is now the wife of C. A. Rathbun, of Las Vegas. Mamie Howe, who graduated from the University of the Pacific, married Walter Sporleder, and died in Denver,



HON. THERON STEVENS.

April 27, 1898. Nellie, who was also a graduate of the University of the Pacific, is now the wife of Frederick W. Flanley, of Butte, Mont. The only son and youngest child is Frank Howe.

HON. THERON STEVENS, judge of the seventh judicial district, comprising the counties of Ouray, San Miguel, Hinsdale, Gunnison, Montrose, Delta and Mesa, is one of the leading jurists of Colorado and among the most prominent members of the Democratic party in the San Juan country. In the position he now fills he has enhanced the reputation he had previously gained. By means of his thorough knowledge of the statutes of Colorado and the rulings of the common law, the cases which have come under his jurisdiction have been treated in an able, impartial manner, which has gained the admiration of the legal fraternity and the respect of private citizens.

In Seneca County, N. Y., the subject of this article was born, December 1, 1842, a son of Charles and Asenath (McIntire) Stevens. He was one of six children, whose mother died in 1845. His father, a native of Seneca County, was for a number of years engaged in the mercantile business at Peach Orchard, and took an active part, as a Democrat, in affairs of a political nature. He died in the locality where his entire life had been passed, at eighty-three years of age, in 1890.

The education of our subject was such as public schools afforded. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a private in Company H, Thirty-eighth New York Infantry, and was promoted from the ranks to be orderly sergeant, serving for two years. He fought in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, from the first engagement at Bull Run to Chancellorsville, with the single exception of Antietam. In 1863 he was mustered out of the service, and returned to his home county. He learned the blacksmith's trade at Perry City, N. Y., and carried on a shop of his own at Peach Orchard and North Hector. This occupation he followed for some years. May 21, 1876, he landed in Ouray, which was then an unattractive mining station with only three houses, and those of log. He opened a blacksmith's shop here. In 1877, after the organization of Ouray, he was elected the first judge of Ouray County, which office he held for six years, and during that time he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882. Upon the expiration

of his term as judge, in 1883, he formed a partnership with Judge Story, under the firm name of Story & Stevens, which connection continued until 1897.

Governor Adams in 1888 appointed Judge Stevens to fill an unexpired term in the office of judge of the seventh judicial district. The same governor, December 30, 1897, appointed him judge of the same district, and in the fall of 1898 he was elected to the office, on the Democratic ticket, receiving a majority of six hundred and forty-six, notwithstanding the fact that this district usually gives a Populist majority. During the long period of his residence in Ouray he has been active in local affairs, and held both the office of city and county attorney. He was a factor in the organization of the Bank of Ouray, in which he owns an interest. He assisted in developing the Sailors' Fortune mine, which he sold in 1892; he also owns a one-half interest in the Silver Queen mine. Aside from mining, he has important real-estate interests in Ouray. In 1875 he married Miss Elizabeth Drake, of North Hector, N. Y., and they have one son, Percy Stewart Stevens.

Fraternally Judge Stevens is connected with Ouray Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Kilwinning Chapter No. 21, R. A. M.; Ouray Commandery No. 16, K. T.; and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver. When the record of his life is reviewed, it will be seen that he has been a progressive man. From the blacksmith's anvil he has risen to the judgeship of the largest judicial district in the state. From poverty he has risen to prosperity, through hardships to success. The secret of his influence is his high standing as a man, and the respect in which he is held for his broad learning, scholarly attainments and the determination with which he has hewed down every obstacle in his path.

VERNON G. CLARK, M. D., one of the rising physicians and surgeons of Telluride, was born in Missouri in 1872, a son of N. G. and F. A. Clark. His father, when he was a young man, studied law and was admitted to the bar, after which he engaged in practice in Crawford County, Mo., becoming a prominent criminal lawyer of that county. Active in public affairs, he twice represented his district in the state legislature. During the Civil war he held a captain's commission in the Thirty-second Missouri

Infantry. He continued to reside in Missouri until 1882, meantime building up an enviable reputation in his chosen profession, but in that year he came to Colorado and has since made Montrose his home, with the exception of a few years in Fort Collins.

The subject of this sketch was educated in public schools and by diligent study acquired a good education, which, after 1882, was conducted in the Fort Collins schools. He began the study of medicine in Montrose and later entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1896, with the degree of M. D. In the fall of the same year he came to Telluride, where he opened an office and began in general practice. He is capable and painstaking, as well as thoroughly informed in all the details of professional work, and is therefore held in high respect as a physician. Besides his private practice, which is steadily increasing, he holds the office of city physician and also is serving as health officer. Through his membership in the Alumni Association he maintains his connection with his alma mater in St. Louis. It may safely be predicted of him that the future years hold for him professional honors, as well as a high place in the citizenship of his home town and the regard of friends and acquaintances.

WINFIELD SCOTT STRATTON. Because the name and fame of the great Independence mine at Cripple Creek are household words in the United States, and because this great mine, with a score of others belongs to a single individual, special interest attaches to the life of the man who located, prospected, developed and owns this mine. It will be of interest to the public to know definitely whether the discovery and possession of this mine are due to blind chance and pure accident, or whether it is the natural sequence of years of study, work, experience and perseverance. Winfield Scott Stratton, of Colorado Springs, is the owner of the Independence, he is one of the leading figures in the mining and financial life of the great mineral state of Colorado, and, whether he desires it or not, the public interest in him because of his mines, his great wealth and the romantic story of the building of his fortune, is such that truthful statements about him, his life and his success in life, will be eagerly read.

Winfield Scott Stratton was born July 22, 1848, in Jeffersonville, Ind. He is the son of Myron

and Mary (Halstead) Stratton. As he was born near the close of the Mexican war he was named in honor of the hero of that conflict. Mr. Stratton, as his name indicates, is of English descent, the British Strattons having been prominent in feudal times. The first representatives of the family to come to America settled in New England. Martin Stratton, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided in Granby, Hartford County, Conn., where the family name is perpetuated by the village of Stratton Brook. During the Revolutionary war Martin Stratton owned a flouring mill in New Haven, and furnished flour to the Colonial army until his means were entirely exhausted and he became bankrupt.

Cephas Stratton, our subject's grandfather, was the eldest of six brothers, the others of whom were Timothy, Martin, Serager, Phineas and Calvin. His wife was a member of the Adams family of Massachusetts. He removed to Bradford County, Pa., where most of his family were born. The family is still represented in Tioga County, which adjoins Bradford. Later, he and his brothers Timothy and Serager removed to Ohio, whence the last named went to Tennessee and founded the southern branch of the family. Cephas settled in Connellsville, now a suburb of Cincinnati. His old homestead is now included in Spring Grove Cemetery, where he and other members of his family are interred.

Of the children of Cephas Stratton, Lyman, the eldest, spent almost his entire life in Tioga County, Pa. Orange, the second son, removed to Ohio, and was a pioneer in the vicinity of Dayton. Curtis F., the third son, was born December 3, 1799, removed to Jefferson County, Ind., in 1838, and thence, in 1852, went to California, his family joining him on the Pacific coast two years later. Martin filled a responsible position in the railroad service in Blossburg, Pa., but removed from there to Ohio, where he died. Harriett died in Connorsville, and Samantha resides at Cass-town, Ohio. The remaining member of the family was Myron, the father of W. S. Stratton, and a native of Bradford County, Pa.

Curtis F. Stratton, mentioned above, died on the western coast in 1872. Of his twelve children ten attained mature years, and among the number some become quite prominent. Riley E., who was an attorney by profession, served on the bench as jurist for eight years prior to his death, in 1866. A younger brother, Milton A., was at the time of his death, in 1895, president of the

First National Bank of East Portland. The survivors of the family are as follows: Delia C., Mrs. Patton, a widow residing in the state of Washington; Mrs. Augusta J. Whittemore, a widow living in Seattle; Mrs. Irene H. Wilber, wife of a successful attorney of Portland; Horace F., a resident of Seattle, Wash., and interested in mining in the west; Julius A., who is a well-known attorney of Seattle and was formerly a judge there; and C. C. Stratton, D. D., of Chicago.

For more than a quarter of a century Myron Stratton resided in Jeffersonville, Ind., and during eighteen years of that time he was a member of the town council. A man of integrity and intelligence, he won the esteem of his associates. He was a member of the firm of Logan & Stratton, boat builders and contractors, and was noted for being a skilled workman and scientific draughtsman. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Christian Church and exemplified in their lives the principles of the religion to which they adhered. Of their nine children, there was only one son, and he forms the subject of this review. When he was five years of age he entered the primary department of the public school. He continued in school until he had completed the regular course of study. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Christian Heyne, a carpenter and mechanical draughtsman of Jeffersonville, with whom he remained for three years. One of the most remarkable of his native gifts was his ability as a draughtsman and in the art of drawing he has, from youth, been regarded as exceptionally gifted.

W. S. Stratton remained in his native village until he was twenty years old, when he went for a period to visit one of his sisters living in Eddyville, Iowa. He spent six months there, clerking in a drug store. He returned to Indiana, where he remained but a short time, and then went to the west again, and visited Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb., and from there back to Indiana, returning later to Lincoln, Neb., where he followed his trade. After a year in the latter place, in the summer of 1872 he went to Colorado Springs, arriving there in August, equipped with a good knowledge of his trade, and a cash capital of \$300. He found immediate employment, and for some time followed his trade uninterruptedly. Colorado Springs is just at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and on Sundays, when free to do as he wished, Mr. Stratton wandered in the mountains, studying the formation of the rocks

and beginning the long years of "prospecting" that finally led to success in the discovery of the Independence mine, almost twenty years later. He soon engaged in business on his own account, and followed the business of contractor and builder for many years, many of the buildings in Colorado Springs being specimens of his work.

He made his first venture in mining in the winter of 1873-74, when he purchased a one-fifth interest in the Yretaba mine near Silverton, paying \$3,000 in cash for the interest. His associates in the venture were practical miners and men of supposed good judgment. The mine, however, proved a failure, and the money invested in it was lost. Instead of being discouraged by this failure, he became all the more determined to win success at mining, and for more than ten consecutive years he left Colorado Springs each spring with a camping and mining outfit, or sometimes walking to the mining regions. During the summer he lived the hardy life led by mountain prospectors, a life often filled with toil, hardship, exposure and privations; but aside from acquiring a wide knowledge of the formation of the mountains, the relations of ore-bearing to barren rocks, and the geological conditions that should lead to success, these years of work were fruitless. The winters he passed in Colorado Springs, pursuing his business as builder. During all this time he was a close student of books pertaining to mining and its kindred industries, and his summers of prospecting enabled him to test the theories he learned from books. In order to more fully equip himself for the vocation he best liked, and be in position to test ores when far from towns and civilization, he mastered the use of the blowpipe, and also took the regular course of assaying in Colorado College. Later he secured employment in the Nashold Mill at Breckenridge, where he familiarized himself with the method of working gold ores by amalgamation.

In April, 1891, Mr. Stratton went as usual to the mountains, this time to seek for cryolite, a valuable mineral-bearing rock that it was reported had been discovered near Cheyenne Mountain. Weeks of prospecting resulted in failure, and about the middle of May he abandoned the search and with the young man in his employ crossed the divide into what is now the populous mining camp of Cripple Creek to seek for gold. From that time the story of W. S. Stratton has been often told, and, as is usual in such cases, more often garbled than told correctly.

Cripple Creek, in its infancy, had to live down the unsavory reputation of a bad ancestor, it being located near where the false Mount Pisgah excitement took place. At first mining engineers placed the stamp of disapproval upon the district, and even practical miners from other districts, who paid hasty and cursory visits to the new camp, said that gold in permanent or paying quantities did not exist in Cripple Creek. Mr. Stratton was one of the first three experienced miners and prospectors to visit the new district. Like the other two he believed that the geological formation and structure of the rocks, the dyke formation, and all the indications, pointed to the fact that here was a great mining region and he threw in his fortunes with Cripple Creek. It is a curious coincidence that all of these three first miners are now millionaires, and men prominent in the affairs of their state.

Claims had been staked on the western and northern hills of what now comprises Cripple Creek, and as Mr. Stratton did not want to interfere with these, he began prospecting on his own account near the head of Wilson Creek. He located some claims and found some rich ore, but the relation of the veins and dykes to the contact between the granite and eruptive rocks did not impress him as a formation that would prove to be of reliable or permanent value, and he abandoned his claims. Some of them have since been developed into great mines. He extended the scope of his prospecting, hoping to find a formation that would fit into his belief of what was necessary in order to assure the discovery of gold in permanent deposit. About the middle of June he prospected the south slope of Battle Mountain, then not considered as being in the mineral zone. The rocks here proved to have a different formation from other parts of the district, but the heavy growth of brush and undergrowth made the work of prospecting particularly difficult. This work led him on down to the base of the mountain, and here for the first time he saw the big Independence dyke, an immense rib of rock that had been forced up through the surrounding and older formations. The trend of this dyke was directly at right angles with the line of contact between the two characteristic rock formations of the region, and this fitted in with Mr. Stratton's theory. He took some small samples of the rock, and tested it after returning to his home in Colorado Springs. The tests showed some gold; and, as he gave more thought to this

dyke, the more he became impressed with the idea that it was valuable and was, in fact, the thing he had sought for twenty years. He returned to Battle Mountain on July 4, and located two mining claims on the big dyke, and in honor of the day he named one Independence and the other Washington.

Months of hard work, of discouragement, of financial stringency, and of grim determination followed, before the real richness of the Independence was proved; but the "reading of the rocks" indicated that the formation either must carry rich gold, or that the science of gold mining had no basis in fact and reason. That the persistent work was finally rewarded proved that gold mining is a science, if not an exact one.

The tale of the great Independence, so far as its riches are concerned, does not properly belong in a biographical sketch. It is known that between four millions and five millions of dollars have been extracted from it, chiefly from development work; it is believed that not one-quarter of its ore has been broken or mined, and that but a fractional part of the big group of mines, of which the Independence is but a part, has been prospected. But the mine as a mine, belongs to another chapter of Colorado's history.

The opening of the Independence mine was the beginning of Mr. Stratton's fortune. For some time he devoted his time, energy and money almost solely to exploring and developing this mine, blocking out the large ore reserves contained in its enormous ore-shoots, and purchasing the mining property adjacent to it. Then came an opportunity to use business judgment, pluck and money, in another direction. Friends of Mr. Stratton had staked out some claims near his own on Battle Mountain, they had prospected the properties as long as they had money, and when they found rich ore in the then small Portland, the properties were not patented, and the owners had no money to patent, or to protect the property from the mass of litigation that was heaped up against it by adverse claimants. The three owners of the Portland properties were then poor men, aside from their mining claims they had no security to offer, and it seemed that they would lose much of their holdings because they had not the capital to protect their interests. They laid the case before Mr. Stratton. He then had unlimited capital, he knew the mining ground in question perfectly and had faith in it and he joined the Portland owners in fighting their litigation.

tion and developing their mines. He was one of the incorporators of the Portland Gold Mining Company; it was largely through his efforts and advice that the first great consolidation was made that freed the mines from their litigation and put them in the ranks of profit-making properties. Mr. Stratton was the first president of the Portland Company, of which he is still a director and the second largest shareholder. At one time he owned one-third of the entire issued capital stock of the company; and at another time, when the company was in straits and needed funds and the sinews of war, he voluntarily contributed to its treasury. At a later time the Portland was again assailed with litigation, and it was on a plan outlined by Mr. Stratton that the great Portland consolidation of 1895 was carried through. Mr. Stratton put into this consolidation a number of mines which he had purchased, and he made a very large fortune out of this one transaction; but as the consolidation saved the Portland Company great sums of money, and added the colossal sum of \$4,000,000 to the market rating value of the total capital of the Portland Company, the transaction is justly entitled to rank as the best piece of mining financiering ever consummated in Colorado. The Portland is to-day one of the greatest gold mining properties in the world; and it is all the more to the credit of the men who founded and developed it from its small beginning, that they had had no previous experience in large transactions.

In addition to the Independence and his holdings in the Portland, Mr. Stratton owns numerous other mines in the Cripple Creek district, as well as large vested interests in Colorado Springs and other places, and his wealth naturally brings him into national prominence, and causes him to be one of the most important factors in the development and upbuilding of the state of Colorado.

Personally, Mr. Stratton is a quiet, modest, self-contained man of simple manners. All his large interests are under his personal supervision, and in their management he has surrounded himself with a corps of capable assistants that is remarkably small in numbers when the magnitude of the interests is considered. That the entire business is well and systematically managed is best indicated by the remark made by an eminent English mining engineer who was permitted to visit the Independence. He said "The great Independence, with its miles of levels, its thousands of feet of development, and its great

machinery, is so fully and thoroughly and systematically opened, that it makes this mine easier to see and understand and study, than the average prospect hole."

Mr. Stratton is of medium size, rather slender, sinewy, and of a nervous temperament. He lives quietly in his home at Colorado Springs,—a fine, rich home, but one that is modestly itself compared with the average homes of multi-millionaires. In the days of his prosperity he has forgotten none of his former friends, and in his manner he is as plain, straightforward and unaffected as he was when he first came to Colorado Springs twenty-five years ago, as a young workman. He has the well-merited reputation of being one of the most generous men in the west, and he has given away fortunes in his benefactions and charities, but as ostentation is distasteful to him, he keeps the amount and character of his charities to himself, and none but him know their extent. He is a close student of books, and, like many of the successful men of the west, he is largely a self-educated man. He has no craving for political or social distinction, makes no ostentatious display of his great wealth, and devotes his time to the management of his business, the upbuilding of his enterprises, the pleasures of his home, and to traveling when the pressure of his business will permit him. He acts upon his own judgment, maps out his own lines of action, and when he begins upon a particular course he pursues it until it succeeds. He has enjoyed the greatest of good fortune, which he has supplemented by keen business sagacity and unswerving policies of action. He is steadily adding to his large fortune, not because he needs more money, but because he is a man of affairs, and enjoys the conduct of business.

J HENRY HARRISON, of Canon City, is a member of a family that for more than two hundred and fifty years has been intimately associated with the history of Orange, N. J. His father, Rev. Jephtha Harrison, was born in that city December 15, 1796, and there gained the rudiments of his education, afterward entering Princeton College, where he took the theological course. He graduated in 1820, and was ordained a Presbyterian minister. Immediately afterward he began to preach, but his health failed to such an extent that a change of climate became necessary, and in 1826 he went to the West Indies,

where he remained for a year. Upon his return to the United States his health was still delicate and he was advised to confine his labors to the south. For that reason he accepted, successively, charges in Memphis, Tenn., Florence, Ala., Newcastle, Henry County, Ky., and Aberdeen, Miss. In recognition of his broad knowledge and his distinction as a theologian, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him. In the year 1853 he moved from the south to Burlington, Iowa. Five years afterward he moved to Fulton, Mo., in order to educate his children, and in that town he remained until his death, October 30, 1863.

The marriage of Dr. Harrison united him with Ann Thompson, member of an old and prominent family of Chambersburg, Pa. She was born in that city January 8, 1806, and died in Denver, Colo., October 12, 1884. Four children were born to their union, namely: Mary V., wife of Judge Thomas Macon, of Denver; J. Henry; James L., of Worcester, Mass.; and Robert, who makes his home in Canon City. The oldest of the sons, who forms the subject of this sketch, was born in Newcastle, Ky., March 23, 1844. The rudiments of his education were obtained in private schools, and during the residence of the family in Burlington, Iowa, he was a student in the public schools. After removal was made to Fulton, Mo., he was for four years a student in Westminster College, remaining there until the institution was closed, temporarily, on account of the war. Returning to Iowa, he remained for a year with his sister in Oscaloosa, after which he clerked in a store in Burlington for a few months. His sister and her husband were removing to Colorado and the entire family desiring to be with them, he, together with his mother and two brothers, accompanied them. With a party of about twenty others, they started overland from Fulton, Mo., June 2, 1864, and traveled via the Platte route, as the Indians were troublesome on the Arkansas route. After two and one-half months he arrived in Denver, and from there, after a short time, he came to Canon City, his objective point. The entire trip from Fulton to Canon City was made in wagons, as at that time there was not a railroad west of the Missouri.

In partnership with Joseph Macon, a brother of Judge Macon, Mr. Harrison had brought a stock of goods to Colorado and in the fall of 1864 he opened a store in Canon City. Shortly after his arrival he took up land for farming purposes and

with others, formed a company that built the first ditch of any importance in this section, now known as the Canon City H. & I. Ditch. By this means the entire town is irrigated, as well as lands lying to the east. In those early days merchandise and produce were high, as everything was freighted from the Missouri River towns by wagon, the freight charges being from twelve and one-half to twenty-five cents a pound. After three years this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Harrison formed a business connection with Capt. B. F. Rockafellow in the general mercantile trade, but this lasted for eighteen months only.

A portion of the farm land owned by Mr. Harrison is now within the city limits, and this he has platted, and has sold and is selling as city lots and tracts. Much of the remainder of the land he has improved by planting to orchards. While Custer was still a part of Fremont County he was elected county commissioner and chosen chairman of the board. Afterward, from 1880 to 1884, he served as county treasurer. He has been a member of the city council for a number of years, and for two terms served as mayor of Canon City. In the fall of 1894 he was elected county commissioner for the second time and served from January, 1895, to 1898, being again elected chairman of the board. Politically he has always affiliated with the Democratic party, in whose councils he has been active, and has frequently served as a delegate to county and state conventions.

Local matters especially receive Mr. Harrison's attention, and he has given his support to all enterprises that will advance the welfare of his town and county. To his persistent efforts the people of the county are largely indebted for their commodious court house and county jail. He is one of the directors of the proposed Canon City & Cripple Creek Railroad. The work that he has done in improving property has not only benefited himself financially, but has advanced the interests of his fellow-citizens and the progress of the city.

June 12, 1879, Mr. Harrison married Mary E., daughter of Joseph Franck, who was for years engaged in agricultural pursuits at Lamoille, Ill., but in 1870 came to Colorado and engaged in the stock business, ranging his cattle in South Park, though his home was in Canon City. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have three children, Ida M., Edith L. and Frank T.



E. A. THAYER.



ELMER A. THAYER. Hotel Colorado, of which Mr. Thayer is proprietor, is situated at Glenwood Springs, and is beyond doubt one of the finest hotels in the United States. Built of Colorado red sandstone and brick, its exterior appearance is imposing and attractive, while within the building this impression is heightened by elegant furnishings, large halls, commodious reception rooms, and every convenience that ample means can provide. Every effort is made to contribute to the comfort and happiness of guests. The house is furnished lavishly, yet in excellent taste. There is a quiet elegance about every room and a degree of harmony in the smallest details of decoration productive of the most artistic effects. The broad, open corridors and verandas which surround the court lend an added charm to the place. The fine lawn is adorned with trees and plants, artistically arranged. Opportunities for amusement and recreation are furnished by the croquet grounds, tennis courts, fine golf links, and the best polo grounds in the United States. But the most attractive feature of the place is the famous hot sulphur spring, whose healing waters have been sought by people from far and near, and whose source of supply is some subterranean lake, from which the water is sent gushing forth, at boiling temperature. Reaching the surface of the earth, it is run into a large pool, walled with

sandstone and with a brick foundation, covering an acre of ground, at the side of which are elegant brown stone bath houses with modern equipments. The water is tempered by a constant flow of cold mountain water, which brings it to a correct temperature for bathing. One of the most novel attractions is an extensive vapor cave, built at a cost of over \$50,000. Here one steps from his dressing room into the very side of the mountain, from the cool, fresh air and bright sunlight into an atmosphere heavy with hot sulphurous vapors from the waters that flow beneath. The result is a profuse perspiration that carries away with it those poisons with which the system has become freighted. This cave has been proved to be quite invaluable in the treatment of many diseases.

The Hot Springs Hotel Company own their own electric light plant, which is used to light the hotel and grounds, the bathhouses and the town. At any time of winter or summer people may be seen who are brought here in cots, but, recovering in a short time, go away restored to health. What the springs of Baden are to Germany, and the Hot Springs of Arkansas to the Mississippi Valley, such the springs at Glenwood are rapidly becoming to the people of the north and west.

Eastern people, coming here for the first time, always express surprise to find a hotel so complete and elegant "away out west." Continued

on the high plan upon which it is now running, the hotel cannot fail to become one of the most popular resorts in America.



The subject of this sketch was born in Boston, Mass., in 1848. He is a descendant of English ancestors who settled in Massachusetts in an early day. His parents, Augustus and Maria W. (Ellison) Thayer, were natives of that state, where his father was an extensive farmer. They had ten children, but only two are living: Elmer and George, the latter a hotel man in Providence, R. I. In 1852 the family moved west to Rockford, Ill., and there, four years later, the father died. When our subject was sixteen years of age he started out for himself. Securing employment in the St. James hotel, Boston, he gained his first experience in the business to which he now gives his attention. When twenty-eight years of age he went to Chicago, where he spent ten years in the same business, and during part of the time he was superintendent of the dining car system of the Michigan Central Railroad. In 1882 he came to Colorado and has since been proprietor of the hotels and dining stations of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad system, besides which, since 1898, he has been proprietor of the Hotel Colorado. In 1894 he was elected president of the Hotel Mutual Benefit National Association of the United States, and it was through his efforts that the association met in Denver in 1894. He is also largely interested in mining in this state. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. Politically he is a Republican.

In 1877 Mr. Thayer married Mrs. Emma (Homan) Graves, who was born and reared in New York City. By her first marriage she had two children, Amy and Byron Homan Graves, the latter of whom is financial secretary and manager of the Rio Grande Hotel Company. The former married Rev. John Wallace Ohl, rec-

tor of the Church of the Ascension, in Salida, Colo. She was most helpful to him in his pastoral work and was especially successful in the founding of Episcopal missions, from which were built up self-supporting churches. She died at Salida in April, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer were the parents of two children, both now deceased.

From girlhood Mrs. Thayer displayed literary ability. Fond of the best in fiction, science and history, she early acquired a broad knowledge that has since proved most helpful to her. She is the author of several works, all of which have had a large sale. One of them is entitled "Wild Flowers of Colorado" and the "Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast," concerning which she is considered an authority. Her third work was a novel, "English-American," in which was shown the folly of American girls who marry titled foreigners; this has been published in eight editions and has been widely read. She is also the author of "Petronilla, The Sister," which is now in the fiftieth edition. She is a leading member of the New York City Art School, where her works are on exhibition. In religion she is identified with the Episcopal Church, which Mr. Thayer also attends.

WILLIAM W. ASHLEY, M. D., a successful and popular physician of Ouray, was born in Lafayette County, Mo., February 10, 1854, a son of William and Melona (Box) Ashley, natives of Kentucky, but after 1835 residents of Missouri. The father died before our subject was born and four years later the mother passed away. Their orphan son was taken into the home of Capt. Richard M. Box, his uncle, and a captain of the Missouri state militia. He received a grammar and high school education, and in 1874 entered the medical department of the Missouri State University at Columbia, from which he graduated in 1875.

The first experience in professional work Dr. Ashley gained while practicing in Bates County, Mo. In 1877 he came to Colorado and began to practice at Ouray, but after a year, desiring more complete professional knowledge, he returned east, and took a course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and also took a course in the Post-Graduate School. Returning west, he resumed practice in Ouray. After six years here he removed to Montrose, where he remained for seven years, and then came back to Ouray, where



A. G. Sharp

he has since carried on a large general practice. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Fraternally Dr. Ashley is a Knight Templar Mason, and is recorder and past commander of the commandery. At Ouray, December 1, 1879, he married Carrie, daughter of Thomas C. Warren, after whose father Warrensburg, Mo., was named, and who died April 6, 1898. Dr. and Mrs. Ashley have one daughter and four sons, viz.: Mabel, a student in the classical department of the Colorado State University; Robert W., a graduate of the Ouray high school; Ray, Rollin E. and Charles C.

ARTHUR G. SHARP is one of the representative business men of Colorado Springs and has become a prominent and leading factor in its financial development. He was born near Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, March 19, 1864, the son of Gideon T. and Sarah (Teter) Sharp, who were also natives of the above county and state, and who continued to reside there throughout their entire lives. The farm on which Gideon T. Sharp was born near Chillicothe was owned by his father, Henry Sharp, who was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and a descendant of one of the noted families of colonial Virginia.

To the union of Gideon T. Sharp and wife were born five children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are: Arabelle, wife of John Hendry; Charles G. (both residents of Greenfield, Ohio) and Arthur G., the subject of this sketch. Prior to the Civil war Gideon T. Sharp was a merchant in Roxabell, Ross County, Ohio. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, with which he bore a part in many important engagements. He served actively until he was captured by the Confederates, by whom he was confined in Andersonville prison. After months of hardship and suffering there, he died about the 9th of June, 1864. A short time before his capture he had visited his family on a short furlough, which was destined to be his last glimpse of his home. He was a brave and gallant soldier, whose life was given up to the cause of his country. Fraternally he was a Mason. He was a member of and very active in the Methodist Church. His wife died April 15, 1877. She was a woman of rare sweetness of character and devoted her life to the care and education of her children. She was the daughter of Samuel

Teter, who was born and reared in Ross County, and from that primeval forest cleared a farm, on which he has made his home for more than seventy years. He is a well-known citizen of his part of Ohio and in spite of his ninety-two active years, he is in the enjoyment of good health. In religious belief he is a Methodist and a church of that denomination stands on his farm.

Arthur G. Sharp was educated in the excellent schools of Greenfield, Ohio. In 1885 he came west as far as Kansas, where for three years he was bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Burlingame, assistant cashier for the same period of time, and later was made cashier and a director of the bank. In 1895 he resigned his position in the bank and came to Colorado Springs, where for a short time he was connected with the First National Bank.

In August, 1897, Mr. Sharp was elected cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs. He is regarded as a very able, conservative and careful financier. When he was elected cashier in 1897 the bank had only \$180,000 on deposit, while at this writing (a year and a-half later), its deposits amount to over \$1,000,000, thus attesting the splendid management of the bank.

The marriage of Mr. Sharp, March 31, 1887, united him with Miss Louie Milner, of Leesburg, Ohio, who is a graduate of the high school of that city, and a daughter of Alfred and Nancy (Denny) Milner. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs. They are the parents of one son, Roy Milner.

Fraternally Mr. Sharp is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of Pike's Peak Commandery, Knights Templar, and El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Denver. Politically he is a Republican.

ORIN A. DERBY, superintendent of the Kansas and Colorado division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has been identified with the citizenship of Pueblo since the road entered this city, December 1, 1887. The position of train master, which he had previously filled, he continued to hold until April, 1888, when he was appointed to the place he has since so efficiently and acceptably filled. The division of which he is in charge extends three hundred and fifty miles from Pueblo to Hoisington and Great Bend, Kan.

The Derby family was founded in Massachu-

setts in 1680 by settlers from England. Later generations removed to Connecticut, and from there to Vermont. J. M. Derby, our subject's grandfather, was born in Vermont, and engaged in farming in Corinth, that state, but in middle life migrated to Licking County, Ohio, of which he was a pioneer. He continued to reside there until his removal to Iowa, where he died October 6, 1864, at seventy-eight years of age. His father, who was a farmer at Corinth, was one of the Green Mountain boys, who bore so honorable a part in the Revolutionary war.

Hon. G. A. Derby, our subject's father, was born in Licking County, Ohio, and in 1856 removed to Iowa, where he became a grain merchant and dealer in agricultural implements. For four years, during the Civil war, he held the office of sheriff of Wapello County. In 1870 he removed to Utica, Seward County, Neb., of which he was almost the first settler. He platted the town, sold off lots as he had opportunity, made many valuable improvements, and in later years held important city and county offices. In 1896 he was an elector for the presidency, on the Republican ticket. Now seventy-eight years of age, he is living retired from the business cares that once engrossed his attention.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Harriet Brown. She was born in Vermont and died in Nebraska in 1893. Her father, James Brown, a native of New Hampshire and a farmer of Vermont, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, a Miss Shafter, was the daughter of a patriot of the Revolution, while her nephew, Orrin A. Shafter, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The patriotism of the family may be judged from the statement that fifteen members took part in the Revolution, twenty-seven in the war of 1812 and one hundred and eighty-three in the Civil war. The Shafter family is one with many distinguished connections, including General Shafter, of the Spanish-American war, John G. Saxe and the Slaughters.

The family of which our subject is a member consisted of fourteen members, all but two of whom attained maturity and seven are living. One of these, A. F., enlisted at sixteen years of age in the Union army, becoming a member of the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry. Orin A. was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, November 15, 1843. In 1854 he accompanied his parents to Union City, Ind., and two years later went with them to Ottumwa, Iowa. In 1862 he

enlisted as a member of Company B, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, which was mustered into service at Keokuk, Iowa, and was assigned to the department of the Gulf. Francis M. Drake, the recent governor of Iowa, was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, which took part in the siege of Vicksburg and some twenty engagements in southern Arkansas. He was mustered out, as sergeant, at Davenport, Iowa, September 7, 1865, after an honorable service of three years and one month.

After filling the position of deputy sheriff at Ottumwa for two years, Mr. Derby became interested in the lumber business of E. D. Rands & Co. His railroad career began in 1870, when he became purchasing agent for the Midland Pacific, then building west of Nebraska City. After three years in that capacity he accepted a position with the Northern Missouri (now the Wabash) and for eight years was employed as conductor between St. Louis and Kansas City, his headquarters being at Moberly. In 1882 he went to Hiawatha, Kan., where he was first a conductor, and later a yardmaster on the Omaha division of the Missouri Pacific. Finally he was promoted to be road master, and in April, 1887, was transferred to Council Grove, Kan., as train master, during the building of the Colorado branch of the Missouri Pacific. From Council Grove he came to Pueblo. His long service has been such as to reflect the highest credit upon himself, and his retention in service by the same company proves their high estimation of his ability. He is a member of the Colorado Association of Railway Superintendents, of which he has been vice-president. A Republican in politics, he is a firm friend of the McKinley administration and its representatives, and believes that the policy adopted by the government during the late war with Spain has been such as to reflect the greatest credit upon our country. At different times he has served as a delegate to conventions of his party. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Hiawatha (Kan.) Post of the Grand Army.

During his residence in Ottumwa, Iowa, Mr. Derby married Miss Sarah E. Hedrick, who was born in that city. They became the parents of nine children, namely: O. A., who is employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in Pueblo; Mrs. Nellie G. Howell, of Kansas City; Orin A., Jr., agent for the Missouri Pacific at Arlington; Sarah E., Mrs. G. L. Walker, of



NOEL BYRON HAMES.

Pueblo; Edna, who is employed as a stenographer in her father's office; Clara, Virgil, Frank and Mary.

NOEL BYRON HAMES, proprietor of Hotel Hoffman in Colorado City, has sometimes been called the "father" of the town. When he settled here, the only houses in the village were a log shanty near what is now the heart of the city and two rude buildings on the opposite side of the street. In April, 1887, he passed through here on his way to Manitou, and noticed that the site offered many advantages for a town. On his way back from Manitou he stopped here and started in a small way, meeting with success from the start. At that time there was but one stage running from here to the Springs, but soon there was a line of thirteen hacks, and it was not much more than a year until there was a line of street cars as well. In 1889 he erected the block in which he now has his hotel, and later he purchased the property adjoining on the east. He started a private bank and has since acted as banker for many business men, also cashes all the pay checks for the Midland Railroad Company and for other corporations.

Mr. Hames was born in Knox County, Ill., March 10, 1855, a son of Barney and Martha (Cheetham) Hames, both prominent representatives of well-known old families of Virginia. It is worthy of note that both the Hames and Cheetham families had representatives in the Civil war, but on different sides. Barney Hames, who was born and reared in Virginia, removed from there to Knox County, Ill., and engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served until he was wounded in battle after one and one-half years of active service. He was taken to the hospital in Chattanooga and there died. He left two sons, Joseph C. and Noel B.

Early in life our subject began the work incident to farm life. When twenty-two years of age he started out to see something of the world. Going to Texas, he spent two and one-half years in that state. In the spring of 1880 he came to Colorado, where he followed different camps as the excitement caused by new discoveries of gold took the crowd from one place to another. He spent about four years at Silver Cliff, Saguache County, and from there went to Salida, later was at Grand Junction and Buena Vista. Since 1887 his home

has been in Colorado City, in which he has been a large investor of real estate and a progressive citizen.

In political matters Mr. Hames is independent. He has taken an active part in politics, but has never sought office for himself nor desired public positions of any kind. He has maintained a constant interest in all enterprises originated in behalf of the people, and has himself been a potent factor in the development of local resources. His hotel is one of the best in the city, and those who have once been entertained within its walls afterward show their appreciation of the place by making it their headquarters when in the town. He is fond of fine horses and always keeps one for his personal use, refusing to ride any but the best. In 1878 he married Vesta Viola, daughter of Benjamin and Harriet Moats, of Knox County, Ill. They became the parents of two children, but only one is now living, a son, Augustus.

JAMES SLANE bought a ranch of three hundred and sixty acres on Upper Saguache Creek, twenty-one miles west of Saguache, in 1892, and here he engages in the stock business. The land, having running water, is admirably adapted both for stock and hay, and each year he cuts over three hundred and fifty acres of hay, all of which he feeds to his stock during the winter, and he also leases ten hundred and eighty acres for winter pasture. In stock his specialty is Shorthorns, of which he has from four to five hundred head. Trained to a knowledge of the stock business in youth and having a liking for the occupation, he has naturally made a success of it, and is now recognized as one of the most prosperous stockmen in the county of Saguache.

In what was then Auraria (now West Denver), Colo., the subject of this sketch was born May 21, 1861. His father, Andrew, a native of Indiana, engaged in farming there and in Nebraska. In 1858 he came to Colorado and the next year brought his family here, crossing by ox-team from Omaha. He operated the first dairy in Denver and there started in the stock business, meeting with success in his ventures, and continuing in business until 1893, when he retired. He made two trips to Montana, crossing first by ox-team and second by horses. In 1870 he removed to one hundred and sixty acres south of Saguache, but later sold this property and bought four hundred acres on Saguache Creek, above the town.

By his marriage to Lorena Joy, of Indiana, he had four sons and three daughters, viz.: Samuel J., who is now in Oklahoma; Jennie, who married Christopher Hearn, and resides in New Mexico; Ella, wife of Irvin Joy, of Oregon; Andrew B., in Saguache; Rachel, Mrs. Edward Michod, of Petersburg, Va.; James; and Daniel, residing in Saguache.

The education of our subject was mostly acquired in Saguache. When twenty-one years of age he started out for himself, and with two of his brothers leased his father's herd of cattle, which was then the largest herd in the county. With them he carried on business until 1880, when the entire herd was sold and each brother started out for himself. He then engaged in merchandising with his father, opening a store at Portland, four miles south of Ouray, on the Uncompahgre River. When the freighter, Jackson, who was hauling goods for him, was surrounded by the Ute Indians at Cimarron, he went after the goods himself, and was permitted to remove them, as in all his dealings with the Indians he had been so honest and kind that he had won their friendship.

On selling out his interest in the store to his father, our subject took up one hundred and sixty acres on Saguache Creek, eighteen miles west of town, and there he engaged in the cattle business. In 1892 he sold that ranch and bought his present one, comprising one-half section of land. While much of his time is spent on his ranch, he has a home in Saguache, in order that his children may attend the excellent schools here. He has been quite heavily interested in developing the mining interests of the county. Fraternally he is connected with Centennial Lodge No. 123, I. O. O. F., and Saguache Camp No. 28, Woodmen of the World. In 1884 he married Alice Myers, of Indiana, and they have five children, Raymond, Walter, Emma, Florence and Ruth.

As a Republican, Mr. Slane has been active in local politics. That his services have been recognized by his party was evidenced by the fact that in 1891 he was elected sheriff of Saguache County and two years later was re-elected. He filled this difficult position to the satisfaction of all the better classes of citizens. His work was one of great responsibility and required boundless courage, which quality he possesses to an unusual degree. On one occasion in pursuing a criminal, he made a trip of nine hundred miles into Texas, where he caught his man on horseback. As

sheriff, he was efficient, thorough and fearless, and his record was that of one of the best officials the county has had.

WILLIAM R. BARNES is one of the conservative and reliable business men of Colorado Springs and has the reputation of being the best judge of securities in the city. Since 1893 he has made a specialty of real estate and loans and has been placed in charge of the settlement of estates and business enterprises, for the responsible duties of which he is admirably qualified. On the re-organization of the Exchange National Bank, in August, 1897, he was elected a director and a member of the discount board. Subsequently he was elected vice president, in which capacity he has since continued. The last report issued by this bank shows it to be in a splendid condition. Deposits, which were reported to the comptroller of the currency July 15, 1897, as \$185,518.59, have increased to \$1,030,217.03, as given in report to the comptroller of the currency February 4, 1899. Every other department has shown an increase that is equally gratifying. The officers are J. R. McKinnie, president; William R. Barnes and A. S. Holbrook, vice-presidents; and A. G. Sharp, cashier; directors, William Lennox, W. R. Barnes, A. S. Holbrook, W. S. Nichols, A. L. Lawton, J. R. McKinnie and A. G. Sharp.

Near Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, the subject of this sketch was born January 16, 1859. His father, R. B., and grandfather, R. M. Barnes, were born in Massachusetts, members of an old family of that state and of Revolutionary descent. His father, who grew to manhood on the home farm in Meigs County, engaged in the mercantile business at Albany, Athens County, Ohio, until his death, which occurred in Meigs County. He married Ruhama Hall, who was born in Virginia and accompanied her parents to Ohio, settling in Meigs County. She died in Albany, Ohio. Of her three sons, our subject is the sole survivor. He was educated in Albany schools, Mount Union College and Rio Grande College, of Ohio. In 1879 he became interested in the dry-goods business, opening a store at McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio. While he conducted this business, at the same time he engaged in insurance adjusting and as assignee, handling bankrupt stocks in Athens, Vinton and Meigs Counties, where he had a wide acquaintance.

On coming to Colorado Springs in 1885, Mr.



B. J. Porterfield

Barnes bought the old Burr and Lamb ranch, two miles from the city, and this he carried on for two years. In 1887 he became deputy county clerk and recorder under Hon. E. J. Eaton, and during the two years in which he held this position he gained an accurate idea of credits. In 1889 he started in the real-estate and loan business, but did not devote his entire attention to it for some years, as from 1890 to 1893 he was secretary of the school board of Colorado Springs, during which time the high school, Lowell and Bristol grammar schools were built, and the Liller school was rebuilt. In the fall of 1893 he resigned from the board, since which time he has devoted himself to his personal interests. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In politics a Republican, he was elected on that ticket as alderman from the fourth ward, and later from the third ward, but resigned the office before the expiration of his term. While in Vinton County, Ohio, he was made a Mason and for some years was a member of the Acacia Lodge, but is now connected with Tejon Lodge. By his marriage to Miss Ella Friedline, of Albany, Ohio, he has two sons, Walter and Paul.

HON. C. I. PORTERFIELD, who has ably represented the second district of Colorado in the state senate, is one of the prominent public men of Pueblo, with whose business interests and political affairs he has been long and intimately identified. In 1896 he was the nominee of the People's, National Silver and silver Republican parties for senator, and while the leader of the opposition ticket carried Pueblo County by thirty-one hundred plurality, he was elected by six hundred and fifty plurality, a fact which proves his personal popularity. In the eleventh general assembly, session of 1897, he served as chairman of the revision committee, and as a member of a number of other committees; also succeeded in securing the passage of three house bills of local importance, introducing two bills which passed the senate, and one of which was signed, the other vetoed. In his advocacy of a United States senator he gave his support to H. M. Teller.

The Porterfield family originated in Scotland, but removed from there to the north of Ireland, and prior to the Revolution three brothers of that name emigrated to America. One of them was a general in the Revolutionary war and rendered valuable assistance to his adopted country, and in payment of the same the celebrated Porterfield

scrip was used by the government. Two of the brothers never married, and the third, who settled in Virginia, was the ancestor of all who now bear the name. Charles Porterfield, grandfather of our subject, who was born in Berkeley County, Va., married a Miss Towson, a member of a distinguished family of Maryland that founded Towson town, the county seat of Baltimore County, Md.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Charles Towson Porterfield, who was born in Berkeley County and educated in Georgetown, D. C. He was a graduate both in medicine and pharmacy, and became a prominent pharmacist and chemist in Washington County, Md. In thorough sympathy with the abolition movement, he volunteered his services in the Union army during the Civil war and was a commissioned officer with "Black Jack" Logan and Sherman, serving until the close of the conflict. On his return to his old home in 1865, he resumed the drug business. After the disintegration of the Whig party he became a Republican, which party he supported during the remainder of his life. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows and in religion was a Presbyterian. His death, which occurred in 1876, resulted from disease contracted in the war.

Margaret (Hollman) Porterfield, the mother of our subject, was born in Washington County, Md., and died there in 1891. She descended from an old Maryland family. Her father, Gen. Joseph Hollman, a native of Maryland, was a prominent public man of that state, and served both as a member of the legislature and the senate. Besides the supervision of his large plantation, he was largely interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and had other important moneyed interests. The family of Charles T. and Margaret Porterfield consisted of four sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the oldest.

In Williamsport, Washington County, Md., where he was born October 13, 1855, the subject of this article received his education in the public and high schools. His first salaried position was that of clerk in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad office, where he continued until 1880. He then came to Colorado and spent one year in Leadville, then mined at Silver Cliff, Custer County, and for a year was employed as bookkeeper with a hardware firm in that place. Coming to Pueblo in 1882, he was for two years employed as a clerk in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe office, after

which he was assistant city freight and passenger agent for almost five years. In 1888 he embarked in the wholesale hay and grain business, incorporating the Pueblo Supply Company, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer. In addition to this business he has important mining interests in the Cripple Creek district. He is actively identified with the Business Men's Association, and is deeply interested in every project for the advancement of the commercial welfare of his city. For years he was a member of the board of directors of the Pueblo Club and also served as its treasurer.

Fraternally Mr. Porterfield is a member of Pueblo Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M. Since coming to Colorado he has made a careful study of the great political questions of the age. The result is that he stanchly supports the principles of the People's party, in which he has been active in local and state conventions and in committee work. Among the members of his party in the state he occupies a position of prominence, to which his devotion to the cause and his sacrifices in its behalf justly entitle him. It may be safely predicted that the important service he has rendered in the past will be recognized by his retention in public office, where his previous efficient work has not only brought his own name into prominence, but has also conducted to the benefit and added prosperity of his home town.

DAVID K. HAWKINS. The mercantile interests of Anaconda, in the Cripple Creek district, have their principal representative in Mr. Hawkins, who since coming to this place has established an increasing and important trade, and has gained a reputation as a reliable and enterprising merchant. In addition to this business, he is engaged in mining and has the lease of the Brooklyn claim near the C. O. D. and the Abe Lincoln. Prior to coming to Anaconda, and during his residence in Villa Grove, he acted as superintendent and manager of the Villa Grove Gold, Silver and Mining Company, which is a large corporation, owned by a number of the influential men of the country, all non-residents, whose large interests he managed ably for five years.

The Hawkins family settled in Maryland prior to the Revolution. From there Richard Hawkins removed to Cincinnati in an early day when that city was only a small village, with a few houses, and those of logs. He pre-empted a

large tract of land, which, on the subsequent development of the city, became very valuable. His death occurred there at eighty-nine years of age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and received injuries while in the service. Little is known of his ancestors, save that they came from England to Maryland in colonial times.

Richard Hawkins, Jr., was born on his father's farm near Cincinnati, and was one of fifteen children. His father gave him one hundred and sixty acres of land, and on this property he borrowed money, with which he embarked in the mercantile business in Cincinnati. He also ran flat and trading boats down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and later conducted a pork-packing house in his home town. For several years he met with success, but eventually the river, overflowing, flooded the packing house and spoiled all of the pork. At the same time his partner ran away with all of the cash in the firm's possession. This threw him into bankruptcy. Hoping to recruit his fortune in the west, about 1853 he settled in Bunker Hill, Ill., then a small town in the midst of unimproved farming country. The remainder of his life was devoted to stock-raising and farming, and for years he was the leading stockman of his section. His death occurred at fifty-five years of age. He had many friends, all of whom were very partial to "Uncle Dick," and enjoyed a chat with him whenever possible. The qualities of mind and heart which he possessed were such as to bring him into prominence in his community.

The mother of our subject was Mary, daughter of John Swin and Mary (McCord) Swin, natives respectively of Wales and England. She was born near Cincinnati, and now makes her home in Onawa, Iowa, being at this writing seventy-two years of age. Of her ten children, eight are living, David being the eldest. He was born March 31, 1848, in Cincinnati, and was four years of age when the family settled in Illinois. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, much of his time being given to the care of cattle. He received a public school and academic education, and also attended Professor Sawyer's private school in Bunker Hill. The winter of 1869-70 he spent hunting in Mississippi and then went to Texas, where for two years he worked as a cowboy on the range. Returning home, he engaged in the stock business until the spring of 1875, when he went to western Iowa and began raising stock and farm produce there. Five years later he came



JAMES R. CHAMBERS.

to Colorado and began mining at Silver Cliff, which was then in the height of its boom. He remained there and at Rosita for some years. He located and patented seven claims at Creede during the excitement at that camp, and in these he still owns a one-third interest. In 1889 he opened a store at Villa Grove, where he engaged in business, at the same time carrying forward his mining enterprises until 1896, the year of his removal to Anaconda.

March 4, 1878, Mr. Hawkins married Miss Henrietta Steiner, who was born in Ohio, and by her he has four children, Bertha, Richard, Louis Massey and Jessie. While he is a strong Democrat, he has never been active in party affairs, preferring to devote himself to private business matters. He was made a Mason in Valley Lodge No. 232, at Missouri Valley, Iowa, in 1879. He is a capable merchant and progressive citizen, and takes an interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community in which he resides.

JAMES RUTHERFORD CHAMBERS. The family represented by this influential resident of Logan County is of noble lineage, both in civil and military life. On the paternal side he is a great-grandson of Gen. Griffith Rutherford, who was one of the illustrious makers of history during the American Revolution. General Rutherford was a native of Rowan County, N. C., which county he represented in the convention at Newbern in 1775. In 1776 he led a force into the Cherokee country, with great success, and was appointed brigadier-general by the provisional congress in April, 1776. He commanded his brigade in the battle of Camden, in August, 1780. In that ill-fated battle he was taken prisoner by the British and was confined in prison at St. Augustine, Fla. After his exchange he was in command at Wilmington, when that place was evacuated by the British at the close of the war. In 1784 he served as state senator. Afterward he removed to Tennessee. A county in North Carolina and one in Tennessee bears his name. His oldest son, James Rutherford, was a colonel and was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs.

The maternal ancestral record of James Rutherford Chambers is not less distinguished. His maternal great-grandfather was Gen. William Davidson, who was killed in the Revolutionary war. In 1897 the congress of the United States donated \$5,000 for the purpose of erecting a

monument to his memory. This tardy recognition to great heroes is doubtless due to the numerous vigorous patriotic organizations now existing; as is also the pride in honorable ancestry. Col. George Davidson, brother of William, was also an officer in our war for independence. Dropping to another generation finds the grandfather of Mr. Chambers, true to family record, a soldier in the war of 1812. For his courage, in and out of season, he gained the sobriquet of "Devil Tom" Davidson.

Not content with military honors, the ancestors of Mr. Chambers are found in civil territory also. Hon. Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, was his third cousin on the maternal side. Judge White was the presidential nominee, in 1836, on the old-line Whig ticket against Martin VanBuren. In this political campaign White led his party, not only against Van Buren, but against all the power and immense influence of Andrew Jackson. It was a notable and brilliant canvass in the nation's history. Judge White's memory is still cherished in Tennessee, and his name is a synonym for sterling worth and purity of character, blended with noble intellectual attainments.

William Cathry Chambers, the father of the subject of this sketch, belonged to a type of men now passed away forever. The conditions that created the type are destroyed. He was a cotton planter in Mississippi and was an old man when called upon to meet the thunderbolts of the Civil war. But the blood of Griffith Rutherford was his strength, and he bore the loss of sons and fortune with Socratic courage. A lifelong student of political economy; a conscientious old-line Whig, when that beloved party perished amid the smoke and roar of a civil strife, he cast no more votes. The faithful friend and follower of Henry Clay lost his reckoning, but he still remained the man of gentle dignity, scholarly habits and princely mien, whose word was as good as another man's bond; loved alike by servant and equal; who through all strife and bitterness, wrecked fortune and bruised heart, "bore still the grand old name of gentleman."

The birth of William C. Chambers occurred in Dyer County, Tenn., in 1802. After his marriage to Catherine Davidson he engaged in farming and was successful until the financial crash of 1836 wrecked his fortune. He had, some years before, settled near Granada, Miss., from which place in 1844 he removed to Coahoma County, the same state, where he was a pioneer in what

was known as the Mississippi swamps. He established his home near Friar's Point. Good judgment enabled him to retrieve his losses, and he became well-to-do, but his place was destroyed and his fortune again swept away in the Civil war. In 1864 he removed to Bolivar County, where he made his home for two years. The last years of his life were spent among his children, and he died April 9, 1883.

In the family of W. C. Chambers there were nine children, but only three survive. The eldest, Christopher C., lives in Phoenix, Ariz.; Margaret, the only daughter, is the wife of Col. A. J. Kellar, of Hot Springs, S. Dak., formerly editor and proprietor of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* for many years, but now a prominent attorney of South Dakota. James Rutherford Chambers was born in Coahoma County, Miss., October 16, 1848. His mother, to whose influence his steadfast character and manly worth are due in no small degree, was born in Iredell County, N. C., in June, 1811, and was a daughter of Thomas Pinckney Davidson, to whom reference has been made. On both sides of the family her kindred were Scotch-Irish, of the Presbyterian faith, a pioneer race, hardy, brave, self-reliant and gifted. Throughout her life, which was prolonged to eighty-five years, she was ever a cheerful, contented Christian, devoted above all things else to her husband and children, and living but to promote their happiness.

The close of the Civil war found the subject of this sketch still a young boy in school. At that time southern youths had to stand alone or fall. The old men were helplessly stranded on a strange shore. The young men, without training or experience or pecuniary aid, were left to perform double and difficult duties. Mr. Chambers had been reared in the usual fashion of the day and locality,—a stranger to every sort of labor. When the necessity came, he left his family in Tennessee and came to Colorado, a delicate, beardless boy, without means or friends, and with no more than a girl's strength he began the battle of life. The qualities that win in war win in peace. The same courageous spirit that animated his race in the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and that made them faithful to duty in the Civil war, animated him in the new life and surroundings. His energy, determination and his innate honor made for him an exalted position in the great state of his adoption. He won financial

success, and, above all else, after the manner of his father, "His word is as good as another man's bond."

It was in April, 1871, that Mr. Chambers and his brother arrived in Colorado. When they reached Evans they had but \$5 in their possession and this money his brother spent for medicine. The brothers continued together in all of their business dealings until 1878. In the spring of 1872 our subject went to what is now the village of Merino and took up a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he began farming. In the spring of 1874 he left his farm and turned his attention to the cattle business, hiring out by the month to ride on the range. After some time he began buying cattle for himself and gradually added to the herd, which he ranged with those owned by his employer for nine years. During all of this time he was in the employ of B. F. Johnson, of Greeley. In 1883 he went to the vicinity of Crook, Logan County, and homesteaded a portion of his present ranch. The original tract was one hundred and sixty acres, to which he afterward added until his ranch now numbers twenty-three hundred acres, all under ditch. After settling here, he disposed of his cattle and engaged in the sheep business, having now forty-two hundred head of sheep. Of late years he has also taken up the cattle business again. To give his children the advantage of good schools, in 1892 he removed his family to Sterling, where they now reside.

January 8, 1884, Mr. Chambers married Bessie, daughter of Charles Stone, a prominent newspaper man of Nashville, Tenn. The four children born of their union are: Charles R., William C., Harry S. and George E. In politics Mr. Chambers is liberal, with a leaning toward the Democracy.

JOHN SPEED TUCKER, senior member of the firm of Tucker, Ballard & Co., of Colorado Springs, is one of the influential business men of this city, and has for some years been closely identified with gold properties and mining investments. The firm has its office in the Bank block and is represented by Mr. Ballard in the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association. The large business carried on is mainly in the line of loans, mining and mining investments, and is of a nature responsible and calling



MAJOR A. V. BOHN.

for business talents of a high order, as well as a complete and thorough knowledge of mines and prospects.

Mr. Tucker was born in Lynchburg, Va., May 15, 1863, a son of Beverley St. George Tucker and a brother of Beverley Tucker, M. D., in whose sketch the family history is presented, chronicling events of importance from the early days of the settlement of the family in America. John Speed Tucker received his primary education in Marshall, Mo., where the family settled when he was six years of age. He attended the University of Missouri at Columbia until the close of the sophomore year, when he discontinued his studies and came to Colorado. For two years after his arrival in Colorado Springs he was employed as bookkeeper in the El Paso County Bank. Afterward, for seven years, he was paying teller of the First National Bank. On resigning his connection with the bank, in 1895 he started in the brokerage business, buying out Lindley & Fitzpatrick, and soon afterward forming the present firm of Tucker, Ballard & Co., who carry on a large business in their special lines. As a business man he is conservative and calm, and all of his transactions are guided by deliberate judgment and keen sagacity. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs. Politically he is a Democrat and a staunch supporter of party principles.

The marriage of Mr. Tucker took place in Colorado Springs and united him with Miss Fannie Aiken, who was born in Chicago, Ill. They have two children, Beverley St. George and Harriet Aiken. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Tucker is a member.

MAJOR A. V. BOHN, one of the well-known mine operators in Leadville, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1835, a son of Judge Valentine and Susan (Strickler) Bohn, natives of Franklin County, Pa. His father, who was an attorney, moved to Ohio in 1833 and for some time held the office of judge of Stark County, after which he served as judge of the district courts. In 1850 he moved to Carroll County, Ill., of which he was soon elected county clerk, and later became county judge. At the time of his death he was sixty-four years of age. He was a member of an old Pennsylvania family that came to this country from Germany. His wife, who died in young womanhood, was a member of the Dunkard society and had a brother

who was a prominent preacher in that sect; her father, Henry Strickler, was a farmer in Pennsylvania. Of her children, Adam was engaged in the mercantile business in Illinois and moved from there to Iowa, where he died; John H., an attorney, was an officer in the Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, and died from the effects of wounds received at Chickamauga; Catherine, deceased, married David Nelson, who for thirty years was a merchant in Carroll County; Mary E. married William Barker, a contractor and builder living at Lyons, Iowa.

When a boy of fifteen years our subject accompanied his father to Illinois. His education was completed in the high school of Mount Carroll. At twenty years of age he started out in life for himself, and at first was agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Amboy. Later he was employed in the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and after its completion became a conductor on the line. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry as a private, and was assigned to the western army, which later became the Army of the Tennessee, and he participated in all of its battles. In October, 1865, he was mustered out as major, having received promotion in recognition of meritorious service.

Returning to Ohio, Major Bohn entered a commercial college at Dayton. For two years he taught in that institution. In 1868 he went to Missouri, where he engaged in the coal business in Kansas City, and later purchased coal mines on the Vandalia Railroad in Illinois. Afterward he located in St. Louis, engaging in the coal business. During his stay in St. Louis he started to build a railroad extending from Cape Girardeau to the interior of Missouri, but after eighty miles had been built the crash of 1873 came and he and his partner sank beneath it. He remained there for one year, later went to Alabama and opened up coal fields in that state, where he remained three years, then, in 1878, came to Leadville, Colo. Here at first he was connected in a small way with the mining interests of the district, but this connection has grown more important with passing years. He has for years been manager for Tabor and owns the Bohn mines in the city. The formation of the land in this section he has carefully studied and has located many mines of great value.

While in the army, in 1864, Major Bohn married Miss Emma Kneisley, member of a promi-

nent family of Dayton, Ohio, and daughter of John Kneisley, who was a large manufacturer of flour and owner of a distillery. Their marriage has been blessed with three sons, who are unusually intelligent and talented and are graduates of the Colorado School of Mines, Cornell and Washington Universities. The oldest, Arthur K., is chemist for a Mexican firm in Sierra Mojada, Mexico; John V. is chemist for the British American Investment Company, Limited, at Rossland, British Columbia, and is married, his wife being a daughter of Admiral Howell of the United States navy; Charles A. is chemist for the Bimetallic Smelting Company, of Leadville. Since voting for Fremont in 1856, Major Bohn has always supported the Republican party. He is past commander of Garfield Post, G. A. R., and in 1885 served as department commander of Colorado and Wyoming.

WILLIAM H. McDONALD, M. D. A position of prominence among the physicians and surgeons of Pueblo is held by Dr. McDonald, who has engaged in practice in this city since 1881 and has built up a valuable patronage among the best people here. In addition to and in connection with his private practice, he has taken a warm interest in St. Mary's Hospital, and the Pueblo Hospital, with both of which he has been identified from their establishment. He is a charter member of the Pueblo County Medical Society, of which he had the honor to be chosen president. For a time he was also actively associated with the State Medical Society.

Dr. McDonald was born in Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa., February 3, 1847. His father, Rev. S. H., who was the son of a Scotchman, was born on a farm near Princeton, N. J., and took a course in theology at Princeton University, from which he was graduated. Afterward he was engaged as a teacher of mathematics at Princeton, and later entered the ministry. During his pastorate at Millerstown, Pa., he married Ann Eliza (Adams) Beaver, who was born in that village and was a member of an old family of the state. She was a woman of rare strength of mind and great intellectuality, and the impress of her character was left upon the minds of her children. She was a daughter of Abraham Adams, who conducted a farm adjoining Millers-town and also engaged in business in the village, dying there an aged man. When a young girl she became the wife of Jacob Beaver, who died

in the prime of manhood. Of her children by that marriage, Gilbert, a brave soldier and gallant officer in the Union army, fell in the battle of Antietam. Another son, Gen. James A. Beaver, is one of the distinguished men of our country and was formerly governor of Pennsylvania; he was a member of the committee, appointed by President McKinley, to examine into the conduct of the Spanish war.

The marriage of Rev. S. H. McDonald and Mrs. Beaver resulted in the birth of three sons and two daughters, of whom William H., the second in order of birth, is the only surviving son; both of the daughters are living. One son, Abraham Adams McDonald, enlisted at an early age in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry and served throughout the Civil war, attaining the rank of lieutenant. The mother of this family died at sixty-four years of age. The father survived her for some years, and continued, until late in life, his active connection with ministerial and educational work. He passed away at Lewisburg, Pa., in 1894, aged eighty-four years.

The boyhood years of our subject were passed in the sports of boyhood and the studies of the common schools. He was a student in Kishacoquillas Seminary, in Mifflin County. While he was diligently applying himself to his studies at the seminary, Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and he saw large droves of stock pass by the school, being driven by the farmers to a place of security. He inquired the reason, and on being told that the southern army was coming north, he determined at once to enlist. In July, 1863, he went to Harrisburg, and, although he was only sixteen years of age, he was accepted, and became a member of Company E, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, enlisted for six months. The troops were kept at different points in the state for eight months, and were mustered out at Chambersburg in the spring of 1864.

Resuming his studies, he graduated from the seminary in the spring of 1865. He then entered the Washington and Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pa., of which General Beaver is a graduate, and there he completed the literary course in 1868. Immediately afterward he matriculated in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, from which he graduated, in 1871, with the degree of M. D. For one year he was attending physician at the hospital on Blackwell's Island. He then entered the United States navy, by competitive examination in which



FRANK H. GILL.

he was successful. For six months he served as physician at the Norfolk navy yards, after which he was assigned to the United States steamship "Wyoming," as assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, and the following eighteen months were spent in cruising through the West Indies, in search of blockade runners. In 1873 he resigned his commission and went to New York City, where for eight years he practiced, as resident physician; in the New York Hospital and its sub-department, Bloomingdale Asylum. In 1881 he resigned his position and came to Pueblo, where he has since established a reputation as an experienced and skillful physician, able to cope with disease, in its many varied forms. He is identified with the Pueblo Club and was at one time a member of its board of governors. In politics he is a Republican.

In Pueblo occurred the marriage of Dr. McDonald to Mrs. Mary S. (Gumaer) Wells, who was born in New York state, of French extraction, and was the widow of Dr. Wells, of Ovid, Mich. In religion she is connected with the Christian Church. A lady of unusual culture and ability, she has rendered most efficient service as secretary of the Board of Associated Charities, and also as a member of the board of trustees of the Colorado Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Blind, to which position she was appointed by Governor McIntire.

FRANK H. GILL, a substantial ranchman of Morgan County, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., October 21, 1858, a son of William H. and Elmira H. (Otis) Gill. He was one of seven children, and the third among the five now living. Of these Alice M. is the wife of Bruce F. Johnson, who is engaged in the mercantile business in Greeley, Colo.; Florence E. also resides in Greeley; William H. is proprietor of a store there; and Marquis B. is superintendent of 22 ranch in Washington County, Colo.

The Gill family descends from John Gill, who was born in England about 1620, and emigrated to America between 1638 and 1640, settling in Salisbury, Mass., where he married Miss Phoebe Buswell. Her father, Isaac Buswell, was one of the original owners of the present town site of Salisbury. Samuel, the son of John Gill, was born in Salisbury in 1652, and his son, Daniel, who was born in the same town November 18, 1679, removed to Exeter, R. I., in 1730. Daniel, Jr., was born in Exeter, September 25, 1734,

and about 1770 removed to Springfield, Vt. In 1784 he was elected a member of the Vermont legislature, and again in 1792 he was honored with the same office. While he was attending the session at Rutland in 1792, he was presented with a petition signed by one hundred and ninety-five inhabitants of Springfield and vicinity, bearing date October 19, 1792, and appointing him and Abner Bisbee to select homesteads for the petitioners in Upper Canada, in response to a proclamation issued by John G. Simcoe, who was governor of that province. On his return from this mission he was taken sick and died at Sing Sing, N. Y., December 7, 1793.

Whitford Gill, son of Daniel, Jr., was born in Springfield, Vt., July 5, 1778. The old homestead on the banks of the Connecticut River fell to him; there he built a large house in 1799 and kept tavern several years. In 1809 he moved to Montreal, Canada, where he remained for one year. He then went to Jefferson County and for many years followed the life of a sailor on the lakes, as well as a farmer. He married Betsy, daughter of Nathaniel Holden and granddaughter of Col. William Holden, who was a colonel from New Hampshire in the Revolutionary war. Their son, William H., our subject's father, was born at Springfield, Vt., in the year 1807. He was but two years of age when his parents removed to Montreal, Canada, where they remained for a year. In 1810 they went up the St. Lawrence River to Jefferson County, N. Y., and settled at Sackett's Harbor, after spending a winter at the mouth of the Salmon River. In 1814 they removed to Galloo Island, where his father bought a squatter's claim, and here he grew to manhood and assisted in clearing a tract of land. The timber thus secured he freighted to market in a vessel constructed by himself. He engaged in farming and shipbuilding until his death, which occurred August 31, 1869.

At the age of ten years our subject began to work for a farmer at Ellisburgh, N. Y., and afterward he devoted his summers to farming and his winters to study in school. For eighteen months he worked for a relative, doing all the chores on the farm and milking seven cows every night and morning, for which, at the end of the time, he was paid twenty-five cents! Returning to Galloo Island, he worked in a sawmill and on a farm for six years. In 1877 he came west, arriving in Greeley, Colo., in December of that year. For four years he worked in a flouring mill in the

winter, and rode among the cattle on round-ups during the summer, following the cattle business for ten years. Becoming proficient in the business, he was range manager of a large herd for several years. One year after his arrival here he invested his savings in a small bunch of cattle, for which he paid \$300 and which he sold three years later for \$1,300. With this money he bought one hundred head of steers, which two years later he sold for \$3,200. However, his next venture was not so successful, and in 1888 he bought his present ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, to which he moved in March of that year. He has since met with success and is one of the prosperous and energetic farmers of his county. While he votes the Republican ticket, he has never been active in politics. He served on the school board and acted as road overseer for a number of years. He was also superintendent of the largest irrigating canal in Morgan County for seven years.

October 19, 1883, Mr. Gill married Miss Jennie Gannett, of Galloe Island, who died in March, 1887, leaving a son, Arthur, now a student in the school at Greeley. July 14, 1892, Mr. Gill was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Plowhead, a native of Greeley, Colo., and a daughter of John H. and Amelia S. Plowhead. Her parents were born near Berne, Switzerland, and came to America in 1852. Mr. Plowhead crossed the plains to California, where he spent two years in successful mining. On his return east he took his wife and crossed the plains to St. Louis in 1856. Later he went to Falls River, Neb., and in 1864 came to Colorado, settling on the delta near Greeley. Their daughter, Mrs. Gill, was given good advantages in girlhood and is a woman of exceptional ability. She has served efficiently as a member of the school board, and has also taken an active part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Gill are the parents of two children, Jennie A. and Frank L.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR is the oldest surviving settler of Telluride. In 1880 he came west from Chicago, intending to look over mining property in the interests of the Golden Group Mining Company. At that time Telluride was reached by trail from Ophir. He made the long trip westward by steam car and stage, landing July 3 of that year at a small stage station in a beautiful valley. In the place there were then three or four log cabins and one frame

building, certainly not a favorable omen of the future. The first night he spent here he and sixteen others slept in the old log cabin that now stands near the brewery. The subsequent growth of the place, its attractions for miners, its development as a town, and its increase in population he has witnessed, and to it he has himself contributed. Meantime, he has exerted a powerful influence as a citizen. Being of a kind, generous-hearted disposition, he has always stood ready to help the distressed and needy, and, even to the point of self-sacrifice, has frequently aided those who were strangers to him, as well as those who were his friends.

On the north side of the Susquehanna River, near Wilkes Barre, Pa., Mr. Taylor was born June 17, 1828, a son of Arnold and Mary (Jackson) Taylor. His father, who was a saddler and harnessmaker by trade, also followed agricultural pursuits, but died in 1828, when only thirty-five years of age. His wife died in 1872 in Indiana, having long survived him. Of their two children William alone survives. He was reared in Kingston and Wilkes Barre, Pa., and attended Kingston Seminary. At twenty-two years of age he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and became a deputy in the county recorder's office. Later he assisted in surveying the Wabash system through Ohio and Indiana to Danville, Ill., as an assistant to William Durbin, of Ohio, who made the preliminary survey.

When Moody, Ross & Co., in 1853, took the contract to build the road, with Warren Colburn as chief engineer, Mr. Taylor became assistant to Mr. Colburn and remained in that position until the completion of the road in 1856. In 1857 he took a contract for the completion of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad from Plymouth, Ind., to Chicago, which work he completed in 1858. He then engaged in various pursuits in Chicago and Indiana until 1880, when he came to Telluride to attend to the interests of the stockholders in the Golden Group mine on Bear Creek. In 1883 he embarked in the lumber business in Telluride, and has since been more or less engaged in the same business, also has operated a sawmill on San Miguel River. With John Leonard he operated a twenty-stamp mill and owns some good claims. Through his kindness in giving lumber to poor men who desired to build homes, he has been most helpful in promoting the growth of the town. He has been active in the Democratic party, and in 1883 was



C. B. SCHMIDT.

prominently connected with the work of organizing San Miguel County. For many years he was a member of the town board, also served as mayor several terms, and is the present incumbent, and for two terms was county commissioner. In the fall of 1898 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket, endorsed by the Populists, and in this position he has shown the same fidelity to the interests of the people, the same energy and determination, the same devotion to the cause of just legislation that had previously characterized him as a private citizen.

B. SCHMIDT, general agent of the Suburban Land and Investment Company, of Pueblo, and a director of the Bessemer Irrigating Ditch Company, is a German by birth and education, but an American to all intents and purposes. A native of Saxony, he came to America at the age of twenty-one, about the time of the close of the Civil war. With him he brought his working capital in the form of a German college education, which soon enabled him to make his way in a land full of opportunities for intelligence and energy. After a few years of varied attempts to gain a foothold in the east he gradually drifted west (anticipating the advice of Horace Greeley), and at the beginning of the year 1868 he found himself in Kansas.

The era of rapid development of that state was then setting in, and Mr. Schmidt was destined to act as an important factor in this development work. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad had spanned the state from the Missouri River to the Colorado line and thereby earned its magnificent land grant, Mr. Schmidt, who had already done much by his ready German pen to attract the attention of his countrymen to Kansas, was commissioned by the late A. E. Touzalin, then land commissioner of the Atchison road, to organize a department of foreign immigration. This department remained under his charge for about thirteen years, and from a small beginning attained extensive proportions, its ramifications extending from the Ural Mountains on the eastern confines of Europe, to the Pacific coast. The prosperous German, Swiss and Mennonite settlements in that part of Kansas which is tributary to the Santa Fe system are lasting monuments to the work then done by Mr. Schmidt.

The Santa Fe land grant having been practically disposed of to settlers, Mr. Schmidt removed from Topeka to Omaha in 1885, at the invitation

of Mr. Touzalin, there assuming the management of the Equitable Trust Company. The nature of his work for the railroad company, and subsequently for the Equitable Trust Company and other financial concerns, rendered necessary frequent trips to Europe and long sojourns there; and he has been instrumental in bringing not only thousands of men, but millions of cheap money for investment to the west. At the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago he was at the head of the German Ethnographic Exhibition, of which the German village was a part. This enterprise was capitalized by a syndicate of German banks under the leadership of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. Soon after the close of the World's Fair he came to Colorado to assume his present work, the management of the large land interests connected with the Bessemer Canal, near Pueblo. He is also a director of the Concordia Loan and Trust Company of Missouri, at Kansas City, Mo., a director of the Pueblo Business Men's Association, and vice-president of the Pueblo Melon Growers' Association. In 1898 he was appointed one of the Colorado commissioners to the Omaha Exposition. In matters political he adhered to the Democratic party until the presidential campaign of 1896, since which time he has been independent.

The marriage of Mr. Schmidt took place in 1866 and united him with Miss Martha A. Frain, of Kentucky. Three sons and one daughter were born of their union: A. B., who is passenger agent of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Denver; C. O., who is with his father; M. E., of Denver; and Ella M., wife of George B. Tzschuck, secretary and treasurer of the Omaha *Bee* Publishing Company.

HON. MATT FRANCE, a pioneer of 1860, is commissioner of El Paso County and one of the most influential citizens of Colorado Springs. His services in the cause of education have been especially valuable. From an early day he has been interested in securing for the young men and women of the mountain state every possible opportunity for the acquirement of good educations. During his five years' service as president of the school board of Colorado Springs, he gave much time and thought to advancing the standard of scholarship and the quality of instruction furnished by the public school. For some years he was a member of the board of trustees of Colorado College, and his

interest in this institution has never ceased. He was one of those who favored an appropriation of one-fifth of a mill per capita, which plan for raising money for state institutions of learning has since become very popular. The interest of this appropriation was devoted to the building of the Deaf Mute School (now the School for the Education of the Deaf and Blind) located at Colorado Springs. In 1875 Governor Routt, then the territorial governor, appointed him a member of the first board of trustees of this school, and he continued to serve as a trustee for nine years.

The France family (or Frantz, as the name was originally spelled) were early settlers of Pennsylvania. John France, father of our subject, was born near Reading, and in early manhood removed to Roanoke County, Va., where he engaged in farming. Afterward he removed to Dayton, Ohio, but in the spring of 1835 returned to his old Virginia home, where he soon died. His wife, Mary, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., and died near Leavenworth, Kan., in 1881, aged eighty-four. Her father, Joseph McCullough, was born in Virginia and descended from Scotch ancestors, who were early settlers in the Shenandoah Valley. John and Mary France were the parents of eight children, namely: Christian, a physician, who died in Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Eliza Abshire, of Leavenworth, Kan.; Eli, a dentist, who died near Louisville, Ky., in 1854; John, a physician, who went to California in 1860 and died there; Samuel, also a physician, who died in Bourbon, Ind., in 1896; Matthew (or Matt, as he is invariably called); Elizabeth, who died in Kansas in 1858; and Charles, who was president of the State National Bank, of St. Joseph, Mo., now deceased.

Near Roanoke, Va., where he was born September 2, 1830, the subject of this review grew to manhood, meantime attending private schools and Boutetourt Springs Academy. In 1849 he removed to South Bend, Ind., where for several years he made his home with Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and, when Mr. Colfax was elected a member of congress, carried on his paper. In the year 1854 he went to Kansas, being one of the first of the family to settle there. He entered one hundred and sixty acres near Leavenworth, where he built a house and began farming. He remained there for some years, and witnessed much of the excitement incident to the slavery disputes in that state. Failing health caused him to remove to Colorado. In 1860 he came

from St. Joe to Denver, overland, with ox-teams, spending forty-three days on the road. He spent a short time in Gilpin, Guy Hill, Black Hawk and Central City.

While in South Bend Mr. France had learned telegraphy. When the first telegraph line was built in Central City in 1863, he was soon made operator and manager, and continued as such until the close of the war. In the latter part of 1865 he went to Georgetown, where he engaged in mining, and with Joseph Watson opened the Brown mine on Republican mountain and the Baker mine on Baker mountain. In 1870 he sold his mining interests and removed to El Paso County, where he took up a ranch at the Old Jimmy camp nine miles east of Colorado Springs. For many years he continued in the cattle business and was an active member of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association. He made Colorado City his home until 1871, when he built a residence in Colorado Springs, and has since resided here. On disposing of his cattle business in 1886, he gave his entire attention to mining, and opened and developed the Silver Wing mine in the San Juan country. He also owns the Old Man mine near Silver City, N. M., Great American mine in Arizona, and Sheriff mine in Cripple Creek.

In Cape May County, N. J., October 11, 1867, Mr. France married Mrs. Annie (Shoemaker) Parsons, who was born in New Jersey. He is a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers, and has been identified with the El Paso County Pioneers' Association since its organization as its president. In politics he is active as a silver Republican. In 1871 he was elected county commissioner for three years, and by successive reelection served until January, 1884. During his period of service most of the roads in the county were built, among them the Ute Pass road, which cost \$15,000. This being a free road to Leadville, turned the tide of travel through Colorado Springs and in that way aided in the building up of the city. Soon after the expiration of his fourth term as county commissioner he went to California, where he remained for a year. In 1891 he went to Denver as register of the state board of land commissioners, to which position he was appointed by Governor Routt. Two years later he returned to the Springs. In the fall of 1896 he was elected county commissioner, on the silver Republican ticket, and took his seat in January, 1897, to serve until 1900. He was



NORMAN O. JOHNSON.

made a Mason in Central City Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., later was identified with the Georgetown lodge and is now a member of El Paso Lodge No. 13, of Colorado Springs. While in Central City he was made a Chapter Mason, and now belongs to Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M. He is also a member of Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, K. T., and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver. In him the community has an unswerving friend, who is ever eager to serve her best interests, and generous in his contributions toward every public-spirited enterprise. In various ways he has long been connected with the public life of El Paso County, and as an official has proved himself to be incorruptible, able and efficient.

NORMAN O. JOHNSON, deceased, formerly the senior member of the firm of N. O. Johnson & Sons, merchants of Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Cripple Creek and Manitou, was born in Chester, Windsor County, Vt. His father, Timothy Johnson, was a member of an old family of New England, and was born in Cavendish, Vt., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. When in middle life he removed from Windsor County to Westmoreland, N. H., and there died at seventy-four years of age.

After having graduated from Chester Academy, the subject of this article opened a mercantile store in Chester, and continued there for twenty-six years. For some time he served as selectman of his town. In 1886 he came to Colorado Springs and opened a store on South Tejon street, laying then the foundation of what afterward became an immense business. In 1892 he took into partnership his only children, Herbert and Harry, and during the same year enlarged his store, doubling its capacity. Again, in 1893, he added a room, 50x75, and the following year another room, 20x50, and in 1898 a room 20x30, the most of this space covering two floors. In his large store he carried a full assortment of dry-goods, carpets, millinery, shoes, notions, etc.

In 1889 the firm established a branch business in Manitou, but discontinued it in 1894. In 1893 they opened a store in Cripple Creek, where during the fire they were burned out, with a loss of \$15,000. Afterward they erected a block, 25x150 feet, three stories in height. The business that, through energy and good business judgment, they built up became the largest in the city. In 1895 they bought the Paul Wilson

dry-goods house in Pueblo, corner of Main and Fifth streets, where they had three floors, with a frontage of one hundred feet and a depth of ninety feet, making their establishment the largest in the city.

Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Johnson was interested in Cripple Creek mines from the opening of the district, and was a director in the Union Gold Mining Company. On the organization of the Exchange National Bank he was made a director, and later was elected vice-president, but in 1895, owing to poor health, he sold his interest in the bank and retired from the directorate. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and did much to enlarge the commercial importance of the various cities in which his stores were located. His political views were strongly Republican.

During his residence in Vermont Mr. Johnson married Miss Ellen Henry, who was born in Claremont, N. H., and is now living with her son, Harry, at No. 1408 West Colorado avenue, Colorado Springs. She traces her lineage to the ancestors from whom Patrick Henry descended. Her father, Frederick A. Henry, was a native of New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming.

Mr. Johnson gave his attention to his large and important business interests until May, 1897, when he was taken ill. He died in Pueblo November 20 of the same year, and was buried in Colorado Springs, where he made his home. At the time of his death he was sixty-one years of age. When the estate was settled the extensive stores in Pueblo and Cripple Creek became jointly the property of his widow and younger son, Harry. The latter has the management of both stores. The older son succeeded to the ownership of the Colorado Springs business.

HERBERT JOHNSON, member of the mercantile firm of Johnson & Wilbur, of Colorado Springs, is the son and successor in business of N. O. Johnson, deceased. When a division of the estate was made, after the death of his father, his mother and brother withdrew from the Colorado Springs enterprise, September 1, 1893, and accepted as their share of the estate the stores in Cripple Creek and Pueblo, while he gave up his interest in the latter houses, and, by consolidation with the Wilbur Dry Goods Company, formed the firm of Johnson & Wilbur Mercantile Company, successors to N. O. Johnson & Sons.

In Chester, Vt., where he was born July 14, 1867, the subject of this narrative spent the first nineteen years of his life. Under his father's supervision he was early trained to a knowledge of merchandising. When he came to Colorado, in August, 1886, he entered his father's store as bookkeeper and assistant, and in 1892 was made a partner in the enterprise. Since the formation of his present partnership he has been the general manager of the business, M. H. Wilbur being the purchasing agent. The company has more square feet of floor space than any other business house in the city. By keeping abreast with the times in every department of their business, as well as by their reliable dealings with all, they have established a large and lucrative patronage, and have the confidence of the public.

Five miles north of Colorado Springs lies a ranch of six hundred acres, owned by Mr. Johnson. Investigating this land, from certain formations on the surface, he decided it must contain coal beds, and so prospected for coal. He succeeded in finding some good veins, running from six to ten feet wide, and containing a fine quality of lignite. He has introduced the improved methods of mining for coal and has opened five mines. In addition to the land that he owns, he leases and controls fifteen hundred acres. He is also interested in Cripple Creek mines.

Politically Mr. Johnson is a Republican. He is treasurer and a director of the Chamber of Commerce and one of its most active members. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (in which he is a trustee) and is also a member of Pike's Peak and El Paso Clubs. In forwarding the movement for the establishment of a flower carnival he has been deeply interested. The Y. M. C. A. and Grace Episcopal Church number him among their members. His marriage, which took place in Vermont in 1886, united him with Miss Lulu N. Lee, who was born and reared in Chester. They have three children: Harry, Norman and Ruth.

HARRY JOHNSON. Nothing is more true than that judicious management, fair dealing and application to business will result in profit to the parties concerned. Even in a city as large as Pueblo, it does not take long for a man of ability and enterprise to become foremost in whatever line of industry he enters. Thus it

happens that, while Mr. Johnson is a young man, he is, nevertheless, an experienced, prominent and successful man of business. His success as a merchant is, to a large extent, due to the fact that he has been trained in it from early boyhood, but it is largely due to his own application, force of character and determination to succeed. He and his mother are proprietors of a store in Pueblo that is one of the largest dry goods establishments in the state, and they also own a store in Cripple Creek, having succeeded to the business of his father, N. O. Johnson, at these points, while his brother, Herbert, retained the large store at Colorado Springs.

The history of the Johnson family appears in the sketches of N. O. and Herbert Johnson, on another page of this volume. Our subject was born in Chester, Windsor County, Vt., March 20, 1872. In 1885 he accompanied his parents to Colorado Springs, having previously graduated from the high school of Chester. After coming to this state he clerked for his father, and at the age of eighteen was given charge of the carpet department. In 1893 he became a member of the firm of N. O. Johnson & Sons, for whom, after 1895, he had the special duty of buying for the stores in Cripple Creek, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Manitou. After his father's death he took charge of the Pueblo store. August 1, 1898, the partnership was dissolved, and he and his mother formed the present firm of Harry Johnson & Co. In Pueblo they have a building of three stories, one hundred feet square, in which they carry a full line of dry goods, millinery, cloaks, suits, etc., this being the largest exclusive dry-goods establishment in southern Colorado. In Cripple Creek they own and occupy a large building, 25x150, two floors, which they have stocked with a complete assortment of dry goods and millinery.

In politics Mr. Johnson votes the Republican ticket. He is identified with the Business Men's Club, and takes an active interest in every plan calculated to promote the growth and progress of Pueblo. He was married in Colorado Springs to Miss Mamie Wright, who was born in Tunkhannock, Pa., and by whom he has two children, Dorothy and Frederick H.

HUBBARD W. REED, superintendent of the Virginian and Revenue Tunnel Mines, and one of the well-known mine operators of Ouray, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December

30, 1849, a son of Charles and Sophia W. (Clark) Reed, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. His father established the Architectural iron works of New York City and was one of the first to utilize iron work in building. Though a graduate of West Point, his life was devoted to business affairs instead of military achievements. His last years were spent in Massachusetts, where he died. He was a son of Daniel Reed, who spent his life in Massachusetts. Preceding him in ancestral line was John Reed, who was connected with the early history of New England and represented the county of Plymouth in congress during Washington's administration. John Reed was a son of a minister of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts.

When nine years of age our subject was taken to Massachusetts, where his education was largely acquired. In 1870 he graduated from Dartmouth College. On starting out for himself he went to the northwest and was employed as civil engineer, running the preliminary surveys of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. He engaged in surveying from Duluth to Montana until 1873. In 1875 he came to Colorado, spending a short time in Pueblo, then engaging in mining and prospecting in La Plata and San Juan Counties, and in 1876 began to operate near Ouray, at the same time giving some attention to engineering.

In 1880 Mr. Reed took charge of the Virginus mine, which was then merely a prospect and indicated little of its future value. Under his supervision the mine was equipped with modern machinery and became one of the best-known mines in the state. In 1885 electricity was first used for lighting; and later as a substitute for steam in hoisting and pumping in this mine, the Virginus being the first mine in the United states to successfully use electric power for pumping.

In 1888 he accepted the management of the Revenue Tunnel, seven miles from Ouray, at an altitude of ten thousand feet; in it, as in the Virginus, electricity is used for light and as a motive power. The tunnel is one and one-half miles in length and cut the Virginus vein three thousand feet below the surface. The Caroline Mining Company, by whom the mine is owned, employs six hundred men. Besides his connection with this company, Mr. Reed is a member of the Hector Mining Company, the Glacier Mining Company and several other mining companies, which he assisted in incorporating. In the build-

ing of the Beaumont hotel at Ouray he took an active part and was one of the incorporators of the company having the enterprise in charge. He surveyed the Bear Creek toll road, and built the road to the mines. In national politics he is a Democrat, but in local affairs is independent. His wife is Annie L., daughter of John Borden, of New York.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, M. D., who, in point of years of professional service is the oldest physician in La Junta, was born in North Adams, Mass., November 5, 1821, a son of Rufus and Mary (Cole) Phillips. His father, Rufus, was a son of Rufus Phillips, Sr., who was a native of Rhode Island, of English extraction, and served in the Revolutionary war, afterward engaging in farm pursuits, dying at the age of ninety-one. Rufus, Jr., was born in North Adams, Mass., and in 1841 removed to Aurora, Kane County, Ill., later going to Dixon, the same state, where he died at sixty-six years. His wife was born in Berkshire County, Mass., and died in Illinois at eighty-four years. There were two sons in the family, of whom the elder, Almon, died at fifty years of age.

When our subject was twenty years of age he accompanied the family to Illinois. The following year he began to read medicine with Dr. E. W. Richards, of St. Charles, Ill., and later attended the first course of medical lectures that Rush Medical College ever gave, also took two courses in the Indiana Medical College at Lafayette, where he graduated in 1846. One year was spent in Rochester, Ill., and four years in Dodgeville, Wis., engaged in practice. He then went, overland, to California and settled in Nevada City, where he remained for three years. Later he spent one year in San Francisco. Returning east, he practiced in Dixon, Ill., for eighteen years, building up a splendid patronage and becoming widely known as a skillful physician.

From Illinois Dr. Phillips went to Independence, Kan., and engaged in practice for five years. In 1877 he came to Colorado and settled at Las Animas, twenty miles east of La Junta, but in 1884 came to this place (then containing only a few houses) and here he has since been in continuous practice. In 1862 he accepted a position as surgeon with the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, but after eight months resigned his commission. In 1864 he was for five months

with the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry at Perryville, Stone River and other points. With his activity in professional work he has also maintained an interest in politics and is a staunch Republican. He holds membership in Kilpatrick Post No. 41, G. A. R., of La Junta. In religion he and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he serves as a trustee.

In Dodgeville, Wis., December 20, 1848, Dr. Phillips married Miss Martha Jordan. Four children were born of their union, but one died in infancy. Three are living: George D., who is engaged in fruit-growing in Otero County; Rufus; and Minnie, wife of George R. Buckley, of La Junta.

RUFUS PHILLIPS, cashier of the First National Bank of La Junta, was born in Dixon, Ill., July 6, 1859. At the age of twelve years he accompanied his father to Independence, Kan., and for five years attended the schools of that town. He then came with the family to Las Animas, where he embarked in the cattle business with his brother and father, and for some time herded cattle on the range. After one year he and his brother took their herd to Kansas. For two years he herded cattle in summer and taught during the winter months, having charge of a district school.

Purchasing a ranch near Las Animas, in partnership with his father and brother, after several years Mr. Phillips bought their interests, and has since been the sole owner. In 1879 he became a clerk in a store in Las Animas. In the spring of 1881 he came to La Junta and was employed as clerk until 1882, when he received the appointment of postmaster. Four years were spent in that office, after which he bought a stock of drugs and engaged in the drug business. In 1886 he became cashier in the private bank of J. C. Jones, but this business was closed out after a few years. In 1889 he organized the Bank of La Junta, which was succeeded, the next year, by the Bank of Eastern Colorado; and that in turn, the following year, was merged into the First National Bank. Of each of these he was cashier.

On the 14th of January, 1889, I. P. Anderson, a desperado, who was known to have killed a postmaster in Texas while robbing a postoffice, entered the Bank of La Junta, and, Mr. Phillips being unprotected, he succeeded in getting \$4,000

in cash from the vault. With this he at once fled. Mr. Phillips, knowing there was a horse tied to a post near the bank, hastily looked up his Winchester and jumping on the horse, bare-backed and bare-headed, pursued the robber for eighteen miles, and probably would have caught him, had it not been that a confederate furnished the fleeing robber with a fresh horse about six miles from town, and the man, on reaching the Purgatoire River, eighteen miles south of La Junta, plunged into the rough timbered country and was lost. However, he was afterward captured and convicted.

Fraternally Mr. Phillips is connected with Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., of La Junta. He is secretary of the Otero County Building and Loan Association of this place. In religion he is a Baptist. By his marriage to Miss Mary E. Norton, who was a teacher of Tallula, Ill., he has three sons and one daughter: Clare M., Martha E., Rufus, Jr., and Robert F.

WILLIAM SHARPLESS JACKSON. During the long period of his residence in Colorado Springs Mr. Jackson has been identified with many of its most important enterprises and interests, and is recognized as one of its progressive and liberal-spirited citizens. He is a member of a family whose lineage can be traced back to 1646, in Lancashire, England. In 1725 Isaac Jackson emigrated to this country from Ireland. Representing the sixth generation in descent from him, William Sharpless Jackson was born, near Kenneth Square, Chester County, Pa., January 16, 1836, a son of Caleb H. and Mary Ann (Gause) Jackson, the latter also of old Quaker stock. He was educated at Greenwood Dell and Eaton academies. In youth he learned the machinist's trade, and after leaving school he was employed as confidential clerk by the man with whom he had learned his trade.

For six years Mr. Jackson was engaged in the car-building and lumber business at Latrobe, Pa., after which he accepted the position of treasurer of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad. Upon the organization of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company in 1871, he was chosen its secretary and treasurer, and afterward became vice-president, which position he resigned in 1876. Since 1873 he has been interested in the El Paso County Bank and since 1876 has owned a majority interest in the concern, of which he is the cashier. This bank is the oldest financial



HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

institution in El Paso County and has steadily maintained its position as one of the leading banks of the state, this being largely due to the ability and judgment of Mr. Jackson, who is known as one of the safest and most conservative bankers in the west.

In 1884 Mr. Jackson was appointed receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and during the next two years he displayed unusual ability as an organizer and executive officer. His success in the position was so conspicuous that he was publicly noticed as a model receiver by a prominent New York judge. When two years had elapsed, he was able to turn the road over to the re-organized company, with a greatly improved roadway, a complete equipment, one million dollars in the treasury, and an able and efficient management to control. His magnificent service was recognized by his election as president of the road, but after one year the pressure of private business affairs led him to resign. From the establishment of Colorado College he has been a member of its board of trustees and no one rejoices more in its success than does he. Both in business and socially, he has a host of warm personal friends, who esteem him for his noble qualities and upright character.

In 1875 Mr. Jackson married Helen Hunt, "H. H.," who died in 1885. Three years later he married her niece, Helen Banfield, and they have had seven children, the youngest of whom died in December, 1898. Politically he is in sympathy with Republican principles. He is a member of many of the prominent clubs in this city, Denver and Pueblo.

HELLEN HUNT JACKSON. Of the illustrious women who have made Colorado their home, there is none who has achieved the literary success or gained the world-wide fame of Helen Hunt Jackson. Colorado justly holds in reverence the memory of this gifted daughter. As she was, she will be long remembered, and especially by the people of Colorado Springs, where for so long she made her home. She left her impress upon the literature of the times. In song and story tributes will be paid to her memory; but the influence of her mind in moulding thought, in creating a new type of fiction, and in awakening an interest in the red men of the west, cannot be measured by any tributes; it is as measureless as the soul and as immortal as time itself. Her life was "a thing of beauty,"

and it will be "a joy forever" as succeeding generations will pause to read, reflect and admire.

Helen Maria Fiske was born at Amherst, Mass., October 18, 1831, the daughter of Nathan Wiley and Deborah (Vinal) Fiske, natives of Massachusetts. Her father was a graduate and a tutor of Dartmouth College, and afterward became professor of languages in Amherst College, from which chair he was transferred to that of philosophy in the same institution. A man of great talent and versatile ability, he was no less successful as a Congregational minister than as an instructor in philosophy or mathematics or the classics, and he was also an author, publishing a translation of Eschenburg's "Manual of Classical Literature," and a few books for children. He died May 27, 1847. His wife was also a woman of literary ability, and her "Letters from a Cat" were afterward edited and published by her daughter. Her death occurred February 19, 1844. Her two sons died in boyhood, and the two daughters were Helen and Anne, the latter the wife of Everett C. Banfield, at one time solicitor of the treasury department in Washington, and now a resident of Wolfboro, N. H.

From descriptions given by Helen Hunt in after years, it may be judged that she was a bright, frolicsome child, full of fun and humor, with a sunny temperament that remained one of her charms throughout life. In St. Nicholas Magazine of October, 1880, she described what she called "The Naughtiest Day of My Life," when, in company with another little girl, she ran away from home, walking to Hadley, a distance of four miles from home. When the children were missed the entire village joined in a search for them, and they were finally found by two of the college professors. These words were written by Mrs. Fiske in her diary at the close of that anxious day: "Helen walked in at a quarter before ten at night, as rosy and smiling as possible, and saying in her brightest tone, 'Oh, mother, I've had a perfectly splendid time!'"

Her education was acquired mainly in the Ipswich (Mass.) female seminary and a private school in New York City. October 28, 1852, she became the wife of Capt. (afterward Major) Edward Hunt, United States Army, whose brother, Hon. Washington Hunt, was at that time governor of New York. He was a man of scientific attainments and especially gifted in engineering. His duties as a military officer obliged him to make frequent changes from one post to

another, and in these frequent migrations his wife bore a part, gaining through residence at different posts, and contact with various forms of civilizations, an accurate knowledge of human nature and life under varied conditions.

Major Hunt was killed in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 2, 1863, while experimenting with a "sea miner," an invention of his own for firing projectiles under the water. His first-born son, Murray, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., in August, 1854, when eleven months old. The second son, Warren Horsford, was a child of wonderful mental precocity, combined with a sweet disposition and attractive appearance. He was the idol of his mother's heart and his death left her heart-broken. He died suddenly, of diphtheria, at West Roxbury, Mass., April 13, 1865. For months after his death she held herself aloof from the society even of her nearest friends. When finally she appeared among them she was outwardly smiling and unchanged, but, in her heart, there was still that awful feeling of desolation and loss. When lonely at heart, her thoughts found vent in poetry. Hitherto she had shown no special talent for literature, but on going to live at Newport, she was thrown among a literary class of people and became interested in the same line. The only poems she had previously written were some that appeared in the *Boston Press and Post* when she was a girl, and they evinced no remarkable talent. But it has ever been found true that the heart, in season of affliction, throws the sweetest music into the soul; deep bereavement evokes from the soul's sad harp the most enduring melodies. She published some poems and later made her first attempt in prose, the now familiar signature "H. H." having first appeared in connection with a poem, "Tryst," in the *Notion*, April 12, 1866. Continuing her literary work, she soon became widely known. From November, 1868, to February, 1870, she traveled in Europe. In May, 1872, she visited California, and the winter of 1873-74 spent in Colorado.

At her sister's home in Wolboro, N. H., in October, 1875, Helen Hunt became the wife of William Sharpless Jackson, of Colorado Springs. From that time until her death she made this beautiful city her home and found in the fine views of canons, mountains, springs and valleys, the inspiration for much of her writing. Her subsequent years were busy ones. In 1876 she published "Bits of Talk for Young Folks,"

"Bits of Talk about Home Matters;" in 1878 "Bits of Travel at Home"; in 1879, "The Story of Boone"; 1881, Mammy Tittleback's Stories"; "Hetty's Strange History", and "Mercy Philbrick's Choice", published in the No-name series by Roberts Brothers, Boston; 1884, "Cats of Connorloa"; 1878, "Nelly's Silver Mine"; 1882, "The Training of Children", "A Century of Dishonor," and the most famous of all, "Ramona", which first appeared as a serial in the *Christian Union* in 1884, and during the same year was issued in book form. As may be inferred from the work "Ramona," the author was deeply interested in the Indians, and made a careful study of their customs, peculiarities and possibilities, and interested herself in securing for them an amelioration of their unfortunate conditions.

The illness which resulted in the death of Mrs. Jackson dated from a severe fracture of a limb, in June, 1884. Afterward a cancerous affection developed, which baffled the skill of physicians. In spite of protracted illness, her sweet, sunny disposition never deserted her, and she passed tranquilly into rest August 12, 1885. The body was brought from San Francisco, where she died, to Colorado Springs and given a burial place in accordance with her request, a spot near the summit of Cheyenne Mountain, where she had often sat and dreamed and wrote. The constant visiting of her mountain resting place by throngs of visitors led Mr. Jackson, some years afterward, to remove her body to his lot in the city cemetery, where now lies all that is mortal and earthly of the once vivacious and brilliant Helen Hunt Jackson.

JOHN C. MCKENNA. The New York Tunnel and Mining Company, of which Mr. McKenna is superintendent, was incorporated in November, 1895, with a capital stock of one million and two hundred and fifty thousand shares, its officers being J. J. McCarty, president; John Bridge, vice-president; J. W. Campbell, secretary and treasurer; and R. T. Fahey, assistant secretary. The tunnel which the company owns was located by Mr. McKenna and a Mr. Kelley in 1892, and is situated at the head of Squaw Gulch, near Anaconda. Reaching into the heart of Bull Hill, it has now attained a depth of fourteen hundred feet, all of the work having been done by hand, under the direct supervision of Mr. Kenna, who was the prime mover in the

organization of the company. The tunnel runs directly under one of his claims on Bull Hill. Already \$25,000 has been expended by the company in the building of the tunnel, the value of which will be very great.

In Albany, N. Y., our subject was born September 9, 1850, a son of James and Catherine (Coleman) McKenna; there he passed his boyhood days. When thirteen years of age his mother died, leaving him and two sisters younger than himself and with no means save such as he could provide, his father at that time being a soldier during the war of the Rebellion. In 1866 he became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. He went to Milwaukee, Wis., in October, 1876, and from there, in May, 1877, proceeded west to Denver, Colo., but remained in the latter city only a short time. He walked all the way from La Veta to Lake City, where he prospected for about three weeks. Afterward he began prospecting in Georgetown, then went to Silver Plume, where he worked at the carpenter's trade and also engaged in mining for two years. Going to Leadville in 1879, he worked at his trade and mined. With his provisions packed on a hand sled, in April, 1880, he went to Aspen. In that camp he located some claims and spent six years, but did not meet with any great success. In 1887 he went to Colorado Springs, where he began contracting and building, continuing there until he came to the Cripple Creek district in 1892. He and his wife have located five claims here, namely: the Mountain Tiger, Unexpected, 77-92, the Corning and the Agnes. He owns the Late Acquisition, upon which the town of Anaconda is built. He also owns and has located other claims.

The marriage of Mr. McKenna, September 18, 1888, united him with Margaret McAuliff, who was born in Corning, N. Y., and came to Colorado with some friends in 1881, settling in Denver. She drove the stake on two of their claims and one of them is named in honor of her native town. Politically Mr. McKenna is independent in local affairs, but in national affairs usually gives his support to the Democratic party. He was one of the first trustees of the town of Anaconda, and a year after the town was established, in 1894, he was elected town clerk. He is entitled to the greatest commendation for the success he has gained. In spite of the fact that he was orphaned in early life, and left with the care of the family devolving upon him, he has

steadily and constantly labored, first at his trade of a carpenter and later at mining, and in the latter occupation he has achieved a prosperity of which he is eminently worthy.

HON. THOMAS H. STRATTON. As a leader in public affairs, Mr. Stratton is well known not only in the vicinity of his home, but throughout the state. In November, 1896, he was elected to represent the twentieth district, comprising Chaffee and Park Counties, in the state senate, and served in the eleventh general assembly. Two years later he was elected to the same office in the 28th Senatorial District, on the fusion ticket, by a large majority, and is the present incumbent of the office. It is conceded by all that the district has never had a more judicious or public-spirited representative in the senate than he, for he has shown in his official relations the same good judgment and ability manifested in his private business affairs. A man of strong convictions, when once convinced of the justice of a cause, he has devoted himself to it with all the energy characteristic of him, and in this way he has been instrumental in securing the passage of a number of important measures.

Now a citizen of Lake George, Park County, Mr. Stratton was born in Cooper County, Mo., January 7, 1858, a son of Thomas L. and Pauline (Donald) Stratton. He was one of six children, of whom five are now living, namely: Mary, wife of J. D. Stark, who is the present warden of the Missouri state penitentiary; Elizabeth, widow of M. E. Murphy, of Bates County, Mo.; John C., a prominent farmer of Cooper County, Mo.; Pauline, who resides in Jefferson City, Mo.; and Thomas H. The Stratton family was founded in Virginia about 1610, the first representatives in this country settling in Bedford County. The Donald family were old settlers of Roanoke County, Va., and their old homestead stood five miles from the natural bridge.

Born in Virginia in 1796, Thomas L. Stratton in his young days followed the river and filled every office on his steamboat, having been captain for some years prior to his retirement. While still a comparatively young man, he retired from his command of a boat, and turned his attention to other matters. For two terms he served as sheriff of Roanoke County. In 1857 he removed to Cooper County, Mo., taking with him more than thirty slaves, and settling upon a

farm. There he continued to reside up to his death, which occurred in 1863. His wife was, like himself, a native of Virginia and died in Missouri.

The education of our subject was acquired principally in the Missouri State University at Columbia. In 1879, the year after his graduation, he came to Colorado and embarked in the cattle business in Park County. In connection with his own cattle interests he was for six years superintendent of the 76 ranch. In 1889 he disposed of his herd and retired from the stock business. Afterward, for one and one-half years, he acted as bookkeeper for G. W. Frost, a hay and grain dealer at Florissant. Following this he removed to Lake George and bought an interest in the Lake George Ice Company, of which he was the manager for four years. In 1891 he began to invest in Cripple Creek mining property, and still holds extensive interests in that famous camp.

For eighteen years a Mason, Mr. Stratton is now a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., at Canon City. In October, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura T. Witherspoon, daughter of H. S. Witherspoon, county commissioner of Park County. To their marriage have been born two children, Donald and Pauline.

ROBERT A. STEEN, president of the La Junta State Bank, and one of the most influential men of Otero County, was born in Bridgewater, Beaver County, Pa., May 5, 1851. He is of remote German extraction, but the family has long been identified with American history. His father, Robert L., son of John Steen, was born in Ohio, and is now living in Lawrence, Kan., quite active for one of his seventy-four years. He went to Topeka, Kan., in 1871, and for many years was employed on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. During the Mexican war he was a member of the state militia, but was not called out into service. Politically he has been a lifelong, but not an active, Democrat. In religion he is a Presbyterian. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, married Katie Barnes, who was born in the north of Ireland, and thus he was of mingled German and Irish lineage.

The mother of our subject was in maidenhood Mary Jane Bunting and was born in Pennsylvania. She died in 1865, at the age of forty-five

years, and left eight children. Of these Robert A., who was second in order of birth, was given good educational advantages in the schools of Pennsylvania and the academy at Darlington, Beaver County. Afterward he took a course in the Topeka Commercial College in Topeka, Kan. At twenty years of age he became connected with a dry-goods and grocery store owned by a mining company in Pennsylvania, and of this he had charge for two years. He then went to Kansas and after taking a business course he began to work for the Santa Fe Railroad, having charge of the water service department as general foreman, on the western division from Dodge City to Denver. He held this position for thirteen years and two months and during that entire time never lost a day from work.

Resigning his position in 1883 and coming to La Junta, Colo., Mr. Steen was here given charge of the Santa Fe Railroad Company's lands and their water works, but these were at a later date sold to the city government. However, he still has charge of their landed interests in this section of Colorado. On the organization of the Bank of La Junta, with which he was actively identified, he became the vice-president, and continued as such during the existence of the bank, which was after a time merged into the First National Bank. January 16, 1893, he was one of the organizers of the La Junta State Bank, of which he was the first, and has been the only president.

Until coming to La Junta Mr. Steen did not participate in politics, although he always cast a Democratic vote on election day. Here, however, he has maintained a close connection with local political affairs. At one time he held the office of mayor. Otero County was organized in 1888 and the following year, at the first election in the new county, he was elected one of the commissioners, receiving the largest vote of any candidate on his ticket. During the three years that he remained in office he served as chairman of the board the entire time. When his term expired, in January, 1893, he was appointed deputy county treasurer, in which capacity he was retained for five years. Since resigning that position he has devoted himself to his banking and private interests. He has been identified with local interests from the organization of the town, of which he was one of the ten organizers, and has assisted personally in the advancement of local enterprises. For seven years he has served as a school director,



HORACE C. MITCHELL.

and during this time he has also been treasurer of the board. In the organization of the Otero County Building and Loan Association he was interested, and was one of the original stockholders.

Fraternally Mr. Steen is connected with Euclid Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., La Junta Chapter No. 20, R. A. M., and Palestine Commandery No. 22, of all of which he was a charter member. He is also identified with El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., in Denver. He has been connected with the Masonic fraternity since June, 1872, when he was made a Mason in Darlington, Pa. With his family, he holds membership in the Presbyterian Church. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Alice Dillon, of Council Grove, Kan. They have two children, Sadie A. and Walter S.

HORACE C. MITCHELL is a pioneer of Leadville, having come to this city in the days when it was known as California Gulch, and here he has since engaged in mining. He located the Mahala mine, which he named in honor of his sister and which is one of the largest and most productive mines of this camp. With it he has been connected from the first. The shaft of the Mahala mine penetrates to a depth of twelve hundred feet, and five large smoke stacks can be seen. He is also connected with other mines of this region, and his mining interests are important and varied.

Mr. Mitchell was born in St. Clair, Mich., in 1846, a son of Periz and Susan (Carelton) Mitchell, natives respectively of Freeport, Me., and New Hampshire. His father, who followed the sea until thirty years of age, then settled in St. Clair, Mich., where he conducted a sash and door factory until his death. For years he served as town trustee, and as a Republican was active in local affairs. He was an earnest Christian and a member of the Congregational Church. His death occurred when he was fifty-six. Little is known of his father, save that he was a sailor. His wife, who died at seventy-five years of age, was a daughter of Jeremiah Carelton, a farmer and merchant of New Hampshire and a captain in the Indian wars. Our subject was one of five children. His brother, Jeremiah, is engaged in mining and the real-estate business, with his home in Denver; George M. is connected with the Denver Mining Exchange; Mahala is unmarried; and Cora is the wife of George W. Bethel, of Canon City.

At the age of fourteen years our subject began life as a sailor, and for six years he lead a seafaring life. In 1870 he came to Colorado and settled in Denver, securing employment with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. From there in 1874 he came to what is now Leadville, and here he owns an elegant residence, over which his wife (formerly Margaret Braden, of Canada) gracefully presides. His home is known for its hospitality and he and his accomplished wife have many friends. In Masonry he is connected with the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine. He is a man of liberal views, enterprising and progressive, and always does his part in promoting those enterprises which are calculated to be of public benefit. He has never cared to identify himself with politics, although he is a pronounced advocate of Republican principles. A man of public spirit, energetic and possessing clear judgment, he is reputed to be one of the most sagacious mining men of the city and his opinion is relied upon in matters relative to the mining industry.

HON. WILLIAM H. BRISBANE, former state treasurer of Colorado, came to Leadville in 1879, and with the exception of the years of his official life, has since been a resident of this city, where he has been interested in real estate and mining and is now manager of the Vendome hotel. He is the sole owner of the de Mainville block, in which the postoffice is located and which is among the best business buildings in the city. From the time that he came to Leadville he was a partner of Mr. de Mainville in the real-estate and mining business, until the death of the latter in 1896.

In Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., the subject of this article was born in 1851. His father, Rev. William H. Brisbane, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and, while a native of New York, spent the most of his life in Pennsylvania; his death occurred in 1862, while he was pastor of one of the leading churches in Philadelphia. He had two brothers, Arthur and Robert, who served in Colonel Baker's regiment in the Union army and were killed in the battle of Fair Oaks. Their father, William H. Brisbane, was a prominent merchant of New York and for some time held office as collector of the port of New York; his father was an intimate friend of Martha Washington.

The mother of our subject was Jennie (Biggs)

Brisbane, a native of Delaware, and sister of Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs, of that state. Her grandfather, John Biggs, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; and her father, whose name was also John, was born in Delaware, where he became a large and prosperous land owner. She is still living, and makes her home with her only son; her daughter, Mary H., married George W. Polk, of Denver, and died some years ago.

Educated in Quaker schools in Philadelphia, at the age of eighteen our subject learned the printer's trade, and for some time was employed on the *Philadelphia Press*, with John W. Forney. Later he was employed by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, car and ship builders, who built some of the finest ships in our country. He then went to Wilmington, Del., where he engaged in the wholesale tobacco and cigar business. In 1876 he came west, settling in Cheyenne, Wyo., and three years later came to Leadville, where he began to buy and sell real estate and also acquired large mining interests. A prominent and active Republican, he was elected state treasurer on this ticket in 1888, and served for one term, meantime making his home in Denver. In 1893 he returned to Leadville, where he has since resumed his real-estate, mining and business interests.

In 1897 Mr. Brisbane married Florence Belle Maulding, who was born in Illinois and is a highly educated and refined lady, and for a time was a school teacher in Leadville. She is a daughter of James Maulding, who for six years served as sheriff of Hamilton County, Ill., and has been prominent in public affairs during almost his entire active life; his wife bore the maiden name of Margarette Manchester. Fraternally Mr. Brisbane is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and stands at the head of the local lodge of Elks. Having witnessed the growth of Leadville for twenty years, he feels a deep interest in everything pertaining to its welfare. He has gained financial success and an honored position among the citizens of Leadville, whose people hold him in esteem as a man of business ability and integrity.

(Otis) Gill. He was one of seven children, of whom those beside himself now living are: Alice M., Florence E., Frank H. and William H., all residents of Greeley except Frank H., who owns and occupies a ranch in Morgan County. The Gill family descends from John Gill, a native of England, born in 1620. He emigrated to America about 1639 and settled in Salisbury, Mass., where he married Miss Phoebe Buswell, daughter of Isaac Buswell, one of the original owners of the site of Salisbury. Samuel, son of John Gill, was born in Salisbury in 1652, and was the father of Daniel Gill, who was born in the same town November 18, 1679, removed to Exeter, R.I., in 1730, and there remained until death. His son, Daniel, Jr., was born in Exeter September 25, 1734, and about 1770 removed to Springfield, Vt., from which city he was elected, in 1784, to the Vermont legislature, and again elected in 1792. During his attendance upon the session at Rutland in 1792, he was presented with a petition signed by one hundred and ninety-five inhabitants of Springfield and vicinity, bearing date October 19, 1792, and appointing him and Abner Bisbee to select homesteads for the petitioners in Upper Canada, in response to a proclamation issued by John G. Simcoe, then governor of the province. He accepted the appointment, and on his return from the mission, was taken ill and died at Sing Sing, N. Y., December 7, 1793.

Whitford, son of Daniel Gill, Jr., was born in Springfield, Vt., July 5, 1778, and for many years sailed the lakes, but later kept an inn on the banks of the Connecticut River, at the old homestead. He married Betsy Holden, granddaughter of William Holden, who was a colonel from New Hampshire in the Revolutionary war. Their son, William H., our subject's father, was born at Springfield in 1807. When two years of age he was taken by his parents to Montreal, Canada, and a year later to Jefferson County, N. Y., thence in 1814 to Galloe Island, where he grew to manhood and assisted to clear a tract entered by his father. When the land was cleared he used the timber in constructing a vessel with which he freighted to market. He engaged in farming and shipbuilding until he died, August 31, 1869.

At the age of sixteen our subject began to work on the range in the round-ups, which work he continued for twelve years, being with Bruce Johnson, vice-president of the Union Bank of Greeley and one of its most prominent men,

MARK B. GILL, chairman of the board of commissioners of Washington County and superintendent of 22 ranch, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., January 5, 1863, being the youngest son of William H. and Elmira H.



Walter Dixon

Meantime he gathered together a bunch of cattle for himself and ranged them with the stock owned by his employer. Since 1887 he has had entire charge of Mr. Johnson's cattle interests and also of 22 ranch, comprising forty-two hundred acres of land. He owns an interest in the seven hundred head of cattle now on the range, and also owns an interest in the ranch.

In 1896 Mr. Gill was the Republican nominee for county commissioner and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1898 he was nominated by his party for senator from the twenty-fifth senatorial district, comprising Morgan, Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Washington and Yuma Counties, his opponent, however, was the nominee of the fusion ticket, representing four parties, and defeated him by two hundred and fifteen votes. Fraternally he is a member of Oasis Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M., at Fort Morgan; Chapter No. 31, R. A. M., in that town; Poudre Valley Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., at Greeley; also the Olive Branch Lodge of Rebekahs. July 2, 1889, he married Ada E., daughter of U. C. Killebrew, who came from Illinois to Colorado in 1878 and is now a brick contractor in Denver. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gill are: Eula B., Helen H. and Lucille.

HON. N. WALTER DIXON was born in the town of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md., September 22, 1858. His father was George C. Dixon, M. D.; his mother's maiden name was Virginia White. On his mother's side he is descended from Col. William Stevens, one of Lord Baltimore's council and deputy governor of the province of Maryland, Colonel Stevens being his maternal great-great-great-grandfather; he was born in 1630 and died in 1687. His tomb is yet to be seen at Rehobeth, Somerset County, Md. The maternal great-grandfather of Judge Dixon, Capt. William White, during the Revolutionary war, at the age of eighteen, raised, equipped and maintained at his own expense, a company of the Virginia line, which he commanded during the war. By virtue of descent from him, Judge Dixon is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Dixons were among the first settlers of Somerset County. The ancient records of that county disclose that in 1665 Ambrose Dixon was an attorney-at-law and practiced in the court over which Colonel Stevens presided as commissioner. The subject of this sketch received his early education in Washington Academy in Prin-

cess Anne, and in 1872 entered St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He was graduated in 1877. For several years he taught school, during which time he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1887 he was elected state's attorney of his native county. This position he held until March, 1891, when he resigned and moved to Colorado. Opening an office in Pueblo, he formed a law partnership with his brother, John R. Dixon, their connection continuing until the fall of 1894, when he was elected judge of the tenth judicial district of Colorado.

HON. ROBERT W. PATTERSON, president of the First National Bank of La Junta, is one of the successful financiers of Colorado. In his life we find an example worthy of emulation by young men just embarking in the field of active life. When he was young he had no school advantages (except such as he obtained for himself), nor had he wealth or influence to aid him. He relied solely upon his unaided efforts to win prosperity, and without other aid than his energy, perseverance and determination, gained success. Nor has his been a success merely in the sense of obtaining a competence, but he has also been successful in winning the regard of associates and the respect of all with whom he has had business dealings.

In Adams County, Ohio, about seventy-five miles east of Cincinnati, Mr. Patterson was born, and from there, in infancy, he was taken by his parents to Woodford County, Ill., growing to manhood upon a farm. With the exception of a year in the college at Monmouth, Ill., he had few opportunities in boyhood, but he was determined to obtain an education, and bought some Greek and Latin text books, which he studied at home. When only fifteen years of age he taught a term of country school. The money thus obtained he applied on his tuition in the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill., where he studied for five years. As his means were very limited, he "batched" and boarded in boys' clubs during his entire college course. He was so diligent and studious that he led his classes, standing at the head in every study. Finally he graduated in the classical course, but the long hours of study and privations had told upon his strength (never great) and he returned home in very poor health. For two years he remained on the farm. Meantime he continued his studies in French, German and Hebrew.

Hoping that the climate of Colorado might benefit him, in 1883 Mr. Patterson came west, where he worked on a ranch for a time and afterward engaged in the horse business near La Junta for eight years. In 1890 he sold his horse ranch and came to La Junta, where he read law for two years, being also for a time in the office of Talbot & Dennison, of Denver. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of La Junta and since his election as president has devoted much of his time to its management. He is a conservative banker, careful in judgment and accurate in details, and is fitted for the management of a financial institution in a country where investments must be made with care and watched with judgment. Having gone into other lines of activity, he has never sought for admission to the bar, but is as well informed as any lawyer in Otero County, and finds his professional knowledge of much help to him in the banking business.

In politics Mr. Patterson always voted with the Republican party until 1896, when he went as a spectator to the famous St. Louis convention that adopted a gold plank in the party platform. His sympathies being with the silver movement, he left the old party and has since been an adherent of its silver wing. He is very well informed upon all political questions, and an active worker in the best interests of the masses of the people, but is not a partisan, except to the extent of good government. He has no political ambitions, and politics and office are distasteful to him. In the fall of 1898 he was nominated for the legislature on the silver Republican ticket, and elected by a large majority. He is a member of several important committees and is a conscientious worker.

If from the life of Mr. Patterson one lesson can be learned more than any other, it is this: that any boy who is determined to be successful can attain his object, in spite of poverty, in spite of the lack of educational opportunities, in spite even of delicate health. Perseverance and economy are the two characteristics which he names as being needful in the attainment of success.

AUGUST MUNTZING, one of the leading attorneys of northeastern Colorado, with his office in Akron, was born in the town of Heilbraun, kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, March 19, 1855, a son of John Phillip and Margaret (Hahnemann) Muntzing. He was one of twenty-five children, four of whom are living,

those besides himself being: Henry, who is a commissioner in the Choctaw Indian agency; Minnie, widow of John Meinholdt, and a resident of Alma, Kan.; and Louisa, wife of George H. Crouse, a mine owner at Silverton, Colo. In this family there were two sets of triplets, for which the mother was given the crown reward.

When a young man our subject's father studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he emigrated to America, settling in Winchester, Va., where he engaged in the raising of grapes and manufacture of wine. After the close of the Civil war he removed to Kansas, establishing his home at Manhattan. In that place he resided until he died, in 1880. His son, our subject, received a public-school education in America. The unsettled condition of the country caused the nomadic spirit to develop, and at the early age of sixteen he entered the government service as a teamster. He engaged in freighting across the plains to Laramie, Wyo., for two years, after which he purchased a team of his own, and in 1875-76 engaged in buffalo hunting from Fort Dodge southward through the mesquite country to Fort Griffin, Tex. During that time he experienced some danger from Indian hostility and witnessed not a few of their depredations. In 1879 he went to the San Juan country and began freighting from Alamosa to Silverton and Lake City, which business he continued for two years.

Meantime, even under these unfavorable circumstances, our subject had gained a rudimentary knowledge of law. Going to Kansas City, he attended the Kansas City Law Institute, where he finished his third course of lectures. He then began the practice of law in Attica, Kan., remaining there from the fall of 1884 until the spring of 1887. Meantime, he had considerable experience in the legal intricacies connected with the fight for the location of the county-seat. In 1887 he opened a law office at Yuma, Colo., and remained there until August 4, 1894, when he was appointed register of the United States land office at Akron. He removed to Akron and assumed the duties of the office. During the four years that he filled the position he also, by special permission of the commissioner, engaged in the practice of law. On retiring from office he turned his entire attention to his practice. He has made a specialty of criminal law and during his years of practice has won every case but two which he has undertaken.

In 1882 our subject married Fannie, daughter of Charles Lamb, a farmer of Illinois. Two chil-



Jonathan B. Kilbourn.

dren were born of their union, but only one is living, Kathleen Guidotta. In politics Mr. Munting is a Democrat. In 1886 and 1887 he served as mayor of Attica, Kan., to which office he was elected on what was known as the liberal ticket. During his term of office he did much toward correcting political abuses and making needed reforms in the public affairs of the place. Fraternally he was actively connected with the Knights of Pythias while in Attica, and is a member of Akron Lodge No. 31, Star of Jupiter; also Akron Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M.; Akron Chapter No. 26, R. A. M.; and Akron Commandery No. 27, K. T.

JONATHAN BURWELL KILBOURN, of Pueblo, was born in Middletown, Conn., August 22, 1843, a son of Jonathan, Jr., and Sophia (Newton) Kilbourn. His father was born in Killingworth, Conn., November 4, 1801, but in early manhood settled in the city of Middletown, Conn., and for years was a prominent and successful business man of that place, where he died February 7, 1890. He had been a selectman of the town, member of the common council and an alderman of the city, and chief engineer of the fire department. In 1846 he was appointed a state bank director by the legislature, and in 1850 he was appointed state commissioner on the Middlesex Turnpike Company. He had been a director of the Middlesex County Bank, director of the Meriden Bank, director of the Connecticut River and Long Island Steamboat Company, director of the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company, and director of the Boston and New York Railroad Company. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he was an officer. His wife from childhood was a devout member of the Congregational Church, possessed all of the Christian graces, and was a true mother and a kind and beloved neighbor. Two children, Jonathan Burwell and Sophia Elizabeth, were born of his marriage to Sophia Newton, who was born in Durham, Conn., February 2, 1800, and died September 28, 1886.

The grandfather of our subject, Jonathan Kilbourn, was a farmer, a native of East Haddam, Conn., born January 28, 1769, and settled in Clinton, Conn., where he died October 10, 1850. When the British, during the war of 1812, appeared off the harbor of Clinton, he shouldered his gun and with many of the men of the neighborhood went to the harbor to prevent their land-

ing. By his marriage to Elizabeth Farnham he had a large family of children. His father, Capt. Jonathan Kilbourn, was born in Colchester, Conn., April 12, 1742. He settled in East Haddam, Conn., and for many years carried on an extensive business at Kilborn's Mills, on Salmon River, in that town. He was an officer in the Revolution, having been commissioned as a lieutenant (June 14, 1776) of the First Company, Fourth Battalion, of the troops raised to march immediately to New York, and there join the Continental army; and in October, 1778, he was commissioned as captain of the Third Company, Twenty-fifth Regiment. Captain Kilborn was a man of much enterprise and public spirit, and was appointed to various civil offices.

The subject of this sketch was primarily educated in public schools and a private school conducted by Daniel H. Chase. Later he was a student of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1865, and joined the XI Chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. After leaving college he was for a time employed in the manufacture of fire arms at Middletown for the government, and during the latter part of the Civil war he was employed as purser on the steamship "Liberty," running from New York to Havana, and occasionally to New Orleans. When the ship steamed into Lower New York Bay early one morning in 1865, news came by health officer of the surrender of General Lee the day before.

From 1865 to 1870 Mr. Kilbourn was employed by the Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, being in the office during part of the time, and afterward on the road. Subsequently, in 1870, he accepted a position as clerk in the Middletown Savings Bank, which was incorporated in 1825. By successive promotions he became teller, assistant secretary and, in 1877, was elected treasurer, which position he resigned in December, 1879. During his connection with the bank he had seen its deposits of \$3,000,000 increased to \$6,000,000, and had himself promoted its success by his excellent judgment and diligent application to details. From 1874 he was an auditor of the Middletown Gas Light Company.

In May, 1880, Mr. Kilbourn came west. After his arrival in Denver he engaged in traveling in Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico for W. & B. Douglas, pump manufacturers of Middletown, Conn., and also sold silver plated ware for the Middletown Plate Company. In the summer of 1880 he was acting paying teller of the City Na-

tional Bank of Denver. In August, 1881, he was appointed teller of the Stock Growers' National Bank of Pueblo, and in the spring of the following year, on the organization of the Bank of Pueblo, he accepted the position of assistant cashier, which he held for two years. On resigning that place he became financial agent for southern Colorado, representing the Travelers Insurance Company, and in that business he continued until the spring of 1895. From August, 1885, till May, 1890, he was receiver of public moneys in the Pueblo Land Office, to which office he received appointment under President Cleveland. During this period the business grew to be the largest in the history of the office (aggregating one year, \$431,000), and as receiver and United States disbursing agent more than \$1,225,000 passed through his hands. As manager for the Travelers Insurance Company he loaned large sums of money for that concern, as well as for many other eastern clients. In 1895 he put the business in the hands of C. C. Stein, of Pueblo, under contract, which arrangement still continues. Mr. Kilbourn was elected a director of the Modoc Mining and Milling Company (a dividend payer), in the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, in June, 1897, and was appointed an auditor in June, 1898.

Of Democratic ancestry, it is but natural that Mr. Kilbourn should have identified himself with the Democratic party. However, while he has usually voted that ticket, he is inclined to be independent, and in 1896 voted for William McKinley for president. At the time of coming west he was a member of the common council of the city of Middletown. When a young man he served more than the required seven years in the volunteer fire department as a member of Hubbard Hose No. 2, of Middletown, and received an honorable discharge. He is identified with the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder and ex-treasurer. While he was in Middletown he was made a Mason, and was worshipful master of St. John's Lodge No. 2; high priest of Washington Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; an earnest worker in Columbia Council No. 9, of Royal and Select Masters; eminent commander of Cyrene Commandery No. 8, K. T., and at the time of his removal from the state was grand generalissimo of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar. He is now a member of Pueblo Commandery No. 3, K. T.

Mr. Kilbourn has witnessed the growth of the

city from a very humble beginning; even as late as 1883, when he built a residence on the southeast corner of Court and Twelfth streets (now almost in the heart of the city), he found it difficult to persuade the city council to run water mains to his place, for the reason that it was so far out. He now owns and occupies a handsome home at No. 1827 Grand avenue. Mr. Kilbourn has noted with great satisfaction the gradual cessation of toil and the closing of stores and shops on Sunday, until now in Pueblo Sunday trading has mostly ceased. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of Pueblo city schools (district No. 1), and in May, 1892, secretary of the Pueblo Opera House Association, holding the position until the ownership of the Grand Opera House changed in 1895. In Middletown, Conn., September 4, 1873, he married Mary Adeline Douglas, daughter of William and Catharine Creamer (Riley) Douglas, and granddaughter of Capt. Allen Riley, of Wethersfield, Conn. (a trader in the West Indies), and of William Douglas, a farmer of Northford, Conn. The last-named was a son of Col. William Douglas, who commanded a New Haven regiment in the Revolutionary war, and whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England. The father of Mrs. Kilbourn was born in Branford, Conn., April 19, 1812. As a child he evinced a talent for invention. He received the first patent for pumps, which was granted August 20, 1835, and signed by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States. Afterward he engaged in the manufacture of pumps and carried on a very large business in that line. He died April 21, 1858; his wife survived him many years, passing away January 27, 1896, aged eighty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourn united with the First Church of Middletown (Congregational) and after the family joined him in Colorado in 1882, that membership was transferred to the First Presbyterian Church of Pueblo.

The oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourn was Jonathan Douglas Kilbourn, a boy of unusual manliness and nobility of character. He was born in Middletown April 26, 1875, was baptized at home January 1, 1877, by his parents' pastor, Rev. Azel W. Hazen, D. D., at which time the 1873 bridal loaf was cut by Dr. Hazen and distributed. While yet a boy Douglas confessed faith in Christ, and having passed a most satisfactory examination, was publicly received into membership with the First Presbyterian Church

of Pueblo, Sunday, March 3, 1889, by the pastor, Rev. E. Trumbull Lee, D. D. Douglas was a member of the Y. P. S. C. E., an usher in the church, the treasurer and one of the librarians of the Sunday school. He was efficient, courteous and faithful in every position. Graduating from the Pueblo Centennial High School in 1893, he entered the Electrical Engineering course at Armour Institute, Chicago, in September of that year. He had completed the first year's studies, had been very appreciative of his splendid privileges for study and work, had maintained a high standing in scholarship, had been faithful to every Christian and secular duty, and was preparing to return home for the summer vacation, when he was taken ill, and died on June 15, 1894, before his parents could reach him. The parents, Willie and a devoted aunt—Miss Lizzie Kilbourn, of Middletown—having arrived in Chicago, the funeral services were held on Tuesday, June 19, at the residence of Mrs. H. P. Gray, No. 3921 Prairie avenue, where Douglas had made his home, and were conducted by Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., president of Armour Institute, whose tribute to the memory of Douglas (who was known at the Institute as John), to his worth as a Christian young man and scholar, and adding that in the higher life upon which he had then entered, he would start where he had stopped here, progressing under most favorable environments to higher and grander success than was possible to achieve on earth, and instructing those who had been his instructors here, a guardian over those who had cared for him on earth, and an elevating influence in the lives of those he had left behind, was not only eloquent, but comforting and uplifting. The Institute Glee Club, of which Douglas was a member, was present and sang his favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and other selections. There were present also Philip D. Armour, founder of the Institute, the faculty, and many of the students and Chicago friends. Mother and aunt accompanied the remains eastward that afternoon, and the body was laid at rest in the Kilbourn family lot, on the crest of beautiful Indian Hill Cemetery, which overlooks the charming Connecticut Valley and River, June 21, 1894, after services at Elm Cottage, the Kilbourn family home in Middletown, conducted by Douglas' Pueblo pastor—Dr. Lee—who happened to be spending his vacation in Connecticut. During the Revolutionary war this well-preserved house was owned and

occupied by the grandfather of the late Hon. Henry G. Hubbard, president of the Russell Manufacturing Company, and the northeast front room was used for storing soldiers' clothing at that time, he during the war having been commissary and superintendent of stores for the army.

The second son, William Douglas Kilbourn, was also born in Middletown, February 3, 1880, and was baptized by Rev. Dr. Hazen, at the First Church, on Sunday, May 2, 1880, the father leaving for Colorado the next day. He is of an inventive turn of mind and already has been granted one United States patent for a newspaper holder, intended for use at breakfast table, or on desk or table, as a stenographer's note book holder, or as a music rack. Another patent for a bottle closure has been granted, but not yet issued. William was a member of the Pueblo Centennial High School, class of 1897, and, like his brother Douglas, stands high in scholarship, is a great reader of the best literature, has a retentive memory and keeps abreast of the times in reading and study and observation. He is an athlete, fond of camp life and wholesome sport. His running high jump is five feet two inches, standing broad jump nine feet five inches, and one hundred yards dash close to ten and one-fifth seconds. In June, 1891, he united with the First Presbyterian Church of Pueblo, on confession of faith, and was publicly received with forty-three others, on Sunday, July 5, 1891, by Dr. Lee. He joined the Y. P. S. C. E., and has been treasurer of the Sunday-school, and of the High School Athletic Association, and secretary and treasurer of the school lyceum. He, like his older brother, is a banjoist, and is a member of the Orchestral Quintette, a musical organization of young people. William is now engaged with special studies, preparatory to entering the Colorado State School of Mines, at Golden, in September, 1899.

The youngest son, Burwell Newton Kilbourn, was born at the Court street home in Pueblo, September 29, 1891, was baptized in the First Presbyterian Church by Rev. E. T. Lee, D.D., pastor, Sunday March 13, 1892. He entered room 1 in the Centennial School building in September, 1897, and at the end of the school year was advanced to room 3, "jumping room 2" as he says. Though quite young, he is at times a help to his father when checking up accounts and vouchers.

Mr. Kilbourn was one of the earlier contribu-

tors to Colorado College, and upon his return to Middletown, after a visit to Denver in 1878, he secured a donation of \$100 from his Sunday-school, to help build the Second Congregational Church edifice, on Larimer street, Denver, afterwards condemned.

Mr. Kilbourn has recently presented to the First Presbyterian Church of Pueblo a beautiful individual communion cup service, and in 1895, at the suggestion of the pastor, and upon urgent request of Pueblo friends of his oldest son (whose life had been mostly spent in Pueblo, where he was well known and highly esteemed) that some memorial should here commemorate his exemplary record and perpetuate his memory, there was imported a massive, costly and highly polished red marble baptismal font, circular in form, with five tablets appropriately and historically inscribed, presented to the church in memory of Douglas, and placed at the pulpit end of the aisle in which he had so acceptably ushered. The font was dedicated with special services by Dr. Lee, on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1895; and since then many children and adults have thereat received the sacred rites of baptism, to the joy of the donor.

The heirlooms which have come down through several successive generations of "Jonathans" and now held by the subject of our sketch, are of solid silver, and comprise brooches, buckles, slides and complete sets of buttons for coat, waistcoat and breeches. Each button is neatly engraved "J. K."

John Kilborn, son of Sergt. John Kilbourn, who was confirmed by the general court in May, 1657, "to be sergeant at Wethersfield," was the ancestor of all the Kilbourns of the Glastenbury branch, and born at Wethersfield, Conn., February 15, 1651, and died November 25, 1711. He was appointed to public trusts, was a man of considerable property, benevolently inclined, and gave a parcel of land for a parsonage for Rev. Timothy Stevens, the first minister of Glastenbury.

Jonathan Kilborn, Esq., born in Colchester, January 8, 1707, and for many years a member of the state legislature, died October 14, 1785. He was a manufacturer, and an uncommonly ingenious mechanic, invented machinery for cutting iron screws, and directed the preparation of the bar of iron from which by his invention was cut the first screw ever made by machinery. He was an intimate friend of the elder Governor Trum-

bull, and they frequently rode on horseback to and from Colchester and Lebanon, on visits to each other of from one to two weeks in length.

Thomas Kilborne, the common ancestor of all the Kilbornes (now spelt variously, Kilbourn, Kilburn, Kilborn, Kilbourne, etc.) on the western continent, was born in the parish of Wood Ditton, in the County of Cambridge, England, A. D. 1578, where he was baptized on the 8th of May of that year. Unlike most of the pioneers of New England, he was a member of the church of England and church warden of his native parish in 1632. On the 15th of April, 1635, he, with a portion of his family, including the youngest son, John, then a lad of ten years, and later known as Sergt. John Kilbourn, baptized at Wood Ditton, September 9, 1624, embarked for New England on board the ship "Increase," Robert Lea, master. In 1613 Agatha Borrowdale bequeathed to him and others certain property in trust for benevolent purposes; for the care of which he was to receive at the end of every seven years a "ring of gold of the price of thirty shillings" etc. He settled in Wethersfield, Conn., and died previous to 1639.

Mr. Kilbourn, on his mother's side, is descended from Rev. Roger Newton, English born, but only partly English bred. He studied at Harvard, and from Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, founder of the colony of Connecticut, he received instruction in theology; and Mary Hooker, eldest daughter of Thomas Hooker, became his wife (so the descendants of Roger Newton are also descendants of Thomas Hooker). Rev. Roger Newton was one of the seven founders and the first pastor of the church in Farmington, Conn., 1645-1657. Leaving Farmington in 1657 Roger Newton purposed returning to England. Strong adverse winds at the time of sailing led the master of the ship to conclude that, like Jonah of old, Mr. Newton was seeking to escape from the doing of the Lord's work, and fearing lest he might otherwise be compelled to throw him overboard in mid ocean, he left him in Boston and sailed away.

August 22, 1660, Roger Newton was installed the second pastor of the First Church of Christ, Milford, Conn., and so continued until his decease, June 7, 1683. He was highly esteemed and his library was enormous for those times. He was a "sound preacher" and a "judicious speaker." The blessing of the patriarchs, the desire of godly men of that time and of all times,



J. Reid Powell

was granted to him, and the Lord gave to him a godly seed. First and pre-eminently he loved the word of God and was "a good minister of Christ Jesus nourished in the words of the faith and of the good doctrine."

Mr. Kilbourn's mother (Sophia Newton) was a daughter of Burwell Newton, who lived to a good old age. His grandfather, Abner Newton, son of Samuel Newton, and a grandson of Roger Newton, married Mary Burwell, and with his bride removed to Durham, Conn., in 1725.

While the subject of our sketch has practically retired from business, yet his property interests are important and require constant attention, so that he still leads a busy life, and is always interested and helpful in all that pertains to the true progress and higher welfare of Pueblo.



J REID CROWELL, who has attained distinction at the bar of Colorado Springs and the state of Colorado as a successful criminal lawyer, is a member of an old family of New Hampshire. His father, J. Reid Crowell, Sr., was born in Nashua, N. H., and from there removed to Brooklyn, Jackson County, Mich., where, having graduated as a physician from the University at Castleton, Vt., he engaged in practice. Later he had an office in Ann Arbor. He was appointed a professor of therapeutics and theory of practice in the medical department of the University of Michigan and accepted the position, which he filled with credit to himself. Returning to Brooklyn, he died there in 1872, when forty-seven years of age. In fraternal relations he was a Mason. His partner was Henry F. Lyster, also a professor at Ann Arbor. During the Civil war he was engaged as a surgeon in the army.

The wife of J. Reid Crowell, Sr., was Mary Every, who was born in Louisville, Ky., and died in Brooklyn, Mich. She was a daughter of Jacob Every, a native of Kentucky, who in an early day removed to Oregon. He was an actor and theatrical man, as, indeed, were almost all of the members of the family, and they were noted

both for great genius and for beauty of face and form. The only child of his parents, the subject of this sketch was born in Jackson County, Mich., December 20, 1859. He was reared in Ann Arbor and Brooklyn and received his education there and in the Racine public school and Forest Home, Wis., graduating from the latter institution in 1878. Afterward he studied medicine for two years in the medical department of the University of Michigan. Deciding, however, that the law was more suited to his talents and tastes, he read law with Judge David Johnson, whose partner, Mr. Montgomery, was subsequently United States judge at Washington, D. C., and afterward with Austin Blair, the war governor of Michigan.

After his admission to the bar in Jackson in 1888, Mr. Crowell practiced in that city for two years, as a partner of Nathan G. King, attorney and banker, of Brooklyn, and at one time partner of Zack Chandler and Jacob M. Howard, both United States senators from Michigan. In 1890 he came to Colorado Springs and formed a partnership with Joseph Williams, a former partner of Judge Blodgett, United States judge of Chicago. After one year he became a partner of Judge McMorris, and four years later formed a partnership with Judge McGarry, which continued for one year. In January, 1893, he and Thomas J. McPartin established the firm of Crowell & McPartin. In January, 1899, W. D'Arcy Lombard became a partner, and the firm of Crowell McPartin & Lombard has since carried on a general practice, with office in the El Paso Bank building. As a prosecutor Mr. Crowell has made a record for himself, no one having escaped whom he has prosecuted. However, it is as a defender in criminal cases that his extraordinary ability is brought into full play. His specialty has been criminal law, in which branch of jurisprudence it is admitted he has few equals. He has been employed, either in defense of, or as prosecutor, in some of the most important cases ever tried in this state, and his reputation in this department of the law has made his name well known to lawyers throughout the state. He has participated in many celebrated cases which have shed lustre on the bar of Colorado. As a lawyer he is thoroughly grounded in the science of jurisprudence, but it is through his skill in the management of his cases that he has attained the greatest prominence. His tact in drawing out a witness, so that the salient points of the case are

revealed, is truly wonderful. He is exceedingly successful in the application of the law and the evidence to the case in point. As an orator and an advocate he is especially strong before court and jury. He has the peculiar faculty of leading a jury to view the law and circumstances as he himself views them, and he talks plainly and simply *to*, and not *at*, the jury, thereby gaining their confidence in the justice of his cause, and invariably winning his cases.

Mr. Crowell has had little time for the consideration of political questions, and has never displayed a partisan spirit in the expression of his opinions. However, he is stanch in his advocacy of the gold wing of the Democratic party.

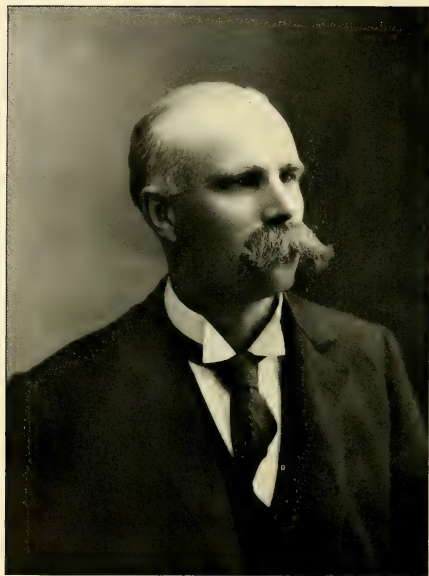
W D'ARCY LOMBARD is a native of Can-
ning, Cornwallis Valley, Nova Scotia, "the
land of Evangeline," and was born April
6, 1869, a son of James and Mary (Lynch) Lom-
bard, the former a native of London, England,
the latter of Nova Scotia. They were the pa-
rents of seven sons and one daughter, viz.: John
P., a prominent physician in Boston, Mass.;
James C., a sea captain; our subject; Julia, the
wife of Dr. P. J. Morriorty, professor of dentistry
in Harvard University; Joseph, who is engaged
in ranching at Palmer Lake, Colo.; Charles and
Richard, at home with their mother; and Fred-
eric, a student at Acadia College, Nova Scotia.
The father, James Lombard, died in 1893. He
was a strong, rugged character, who achieved
success by his own unaided efforts and by dint of
his sterling character. In politics he belonged to
the liberal party.

The subject of this sketch received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native province. At the age of twenty he entered Acadia College, taking the scientific course, and was graduated with honors. For two years he was captain of the college foot-ball team, and was usually foremost in athletic sports. After visiting his brother at Boston he came to Colorado and decided to make this state his home. He became a law student of Edgar Caypiess, the noted criminal lawyer of Denver. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar, began practice in Colorado Springs, and is now junior partner of the firm of Crowell, McParlin & Lombard. By education and training Mr. Lombard is well fitted for the law. He is a close student, and a careful, painstaking lawyer. Politically he is a Democrat.

A BNER SYLVESTER BAKER. Often al-
luded to as the "father" of the town of
Fort Morgan, the life of Mr. Baker was for
years inseparably connected with the city of his
creation. He lived to see what was in former
years a region of unsettled land transformed into
a finely cultivated and prosperous country. Amid
the arduous duties of his pioneer life he was ever
ready to lend a helping hand to those in need of
assistance, even when he himself was struggling
against what seemed an adverse fate. He lived
to see the town which he platted and named one
of the most important in northeastern Colorado,
and was himself a conspicuous factor in its
growth.

Born near Bucyrus, Ohio, August 29, 1841,
the subject of this memoir spent the years of
youth in the east. In 1861 he enlisted in Com-
pany F, First Wisconsin Cavalry, in which he
served for nearly two years, and was then dis-
charged on account of a bronchial complaint.
From this disease he never recovered, and it pre-
vented him afterward from engaging in manual
labor. In 1870 he came from Tennessee to Colo-
rado, accompanying the colony that settled in
Greeley. For a time he engaged in stock-raising
and farming. Early in the '80s he engaged in the
construction of irrigation ditches, having large con-
tracts or building entirely the Ogilvey ditch near
Greeley, the Platte and Beaver systems, the Fort
Morgan and Bijou canals in Morgan County and
the Del Norte canal in Rio Grande County, be-
sides doing contract grading on several railroads
then building, notably the Denver & New Or-
leans, which is now a part of the Gulf system.
Through his various enterprises he accumulated
a modest fortune.

In 1883 Mr. Baker began to build the Fort
Morgan canal, and the next year platted the town
site of Fort Morgan. The building of the canal
exhausted his resources and involved him in
debt, so that in a few years it passed entirely
from his control. However, he never lost hope
that he would eventually regain the loss, and
doubtless he would have done so had it not been
for a succession of afflictions. The loss of his fa-
ther, the death of his wife, and the sudden tak-
ing away, by accident, of his eldest son, a youth
of unusual character and talents, combined to
sadden his life and weaken his courage. While
attempting to put the Bijou canal property in
shape he was taken ill, and after five weeks in
St. Joseph's hospital, Denver, he died there,



James F. Drake

April 18, 1898, aged fifty-six years, seven months and twenty days. The remains were brought to Fort Morgan, and funeral services were held at his former home. The body was interred in Riverside Cemetery, the ceremonies at the grave being in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic post, assisted by the Woman's Relief Corps.

On Christmas day of 1877 Mr. Baker married Miss Sarah Graham, who preceded him in death. He left three children, Lois, Abner S., Jr., and Frances, who are being tenderly cared for by his relatives.

Mr. Baker will long be remembered for the work he did in the early history of Fort Morgan. This prosperous town owes much to his energy in its early days. The task required great energy, but he and his co-laborers were equal to the emergency. As a result of their efforts, handsome brick blocks, a good school, neat cottages, with shade trees and lawns, may be seen where a few years ago ranged cattle over unbroken stretches of buffalo grass. Of those who were stockholders in the original company, the most active were G. W. Warner, secretary and book-keeper; J. S. Courtney, foreman of the grading work; John H. and Robert M. Glassey; F. E. and E. E. Baker, and H. N. Rouse. These men aided materially in the construction of the canal, to which the town owes its existence. Through their labors a territory of rich farming land was brought under irrigation, all tributary to the trading point and mercantile center, Fort Morgan. During all of this time, it was Mr. Baker's hope that his town might become the county-seat of a distinct county. With this object in view he carefully watched the proceedings of the state legislature, and when Weld County was cut in pieces, he felt the time had come for the organization of a new county. In the spring of 1889 the people of Fort Morgan petitioned the legislature to form a new county, to be called Morgan. The project was favored by Senator J. W. McCreery and Representative George C. Reed, and permission was given for the creation of a county, to comprise within its limits all of the Fort Morgan flat, the Weldon Valley country and tributary sheep and cattle ranges, making one of the richest, though one of the smallest, counties in the state. If the future of this county proves as prosperous as its past (and there is every reason to believe that it will), it will in time rank among the greatest stock and farming counties in the state and in the west. For what

it may accomplish in the future, it should never be forgotten that credit is due to its founder, who laid the foundations broad, deep and strong.

HON. JAMES F. DRAKE, ex-state senator and an able attorney of Pueblo, was born on a farm near Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., January 13, 1851, being a son of Charles E. and Martha (Heaton) Drake, natives of New York. His father, who was born in 1810, devoted his entire active life to agricultural pursuits in Illinois, but the infirmities of age now prevent him from mingling actively in business or public affairs. In his family there are five sons and a daughter, the latter making her home with our subject. Charles B., the eldest of the sons, is engaged in railroading and makes his home in Belvidere, Ill.; Frank V. is an attorney in Portland, Ore.; George L. is a ranchman in southern California; and Edgar W. is employed on a railroad in Illinois.

Primarily educated in district schools, James F. Drake gained a thorough classical education in the Illinois State University at Champaign, from which he graduated in 1876, after having been a student there for five years. He taught school for one year and also carried on the study of law, after which, in the fall of 1877, he entered the law department of Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, and remained a student there until his graduation in 1879. Shortly afterward he came to Colorado, and being admitted to the bar of this state, began to practice in Leadville. In the fall of 1881 he came to Pueblo, where he has since carried on a general practice.

As the candidate of the Republican party Mr. Drake was elected city attorney of Pueblo. In the fall of 1892 he was the successful candidate for the state senate, in which distinguished body he remained for four years. While a member of the senate he introduced a number of important bills, some of which were passed. He was a strong supporter of the woman's rights bill and assisted in its passage. He introduced the anti-trust bill, which was killed by a combination of Democrats and Populists. The bill to unite within one corporation Bessemer and Pueblo was carried by both branches of the assembly. With all the energy of his nature he fought the bill providing that the city council and mayor should be replaced by a commission of three members, and after a stubborn contest he defeated the measure. As a senator his ability was fully demon-

strated and his service was highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. Believing that it is the duty of every good citizen to identify himself with politics, he has kept thoroughly posted concerning every issue before the people, and has sustained such measures as in his opinion will prove of general benefit. In 1888 he served as a delegate to the national convention of the Republican party that nominated Benjamin Harrison for president; in that famous meeting he was staunch in his allegiance to James G. Blaine, the "plumed knight," of whom he had ever been an ardent admirer. In 1897 he was his party's candidate for district attorney and carried the city of Pueblo, but was defeated in the other sections of the district.

While he has been active and influential in politics, Mr. Drake's chief ambition has been to attain success in his profession. The fact that he stands high throughout the state as an attorney is the result of his unwearied application through years of study and research. He is a student and a thinker, one who reasons logically and observes closely. Accurate in analysis, keen in discernment, and judicious in action, he justly ranks high among the members of the legal profession in this city and county.

HENRY SCHNEIDER. From the time of the organization of Logan County Mr. Schneider has been one of its most successful and prominent cattle-raisers. As early as 1871, while on a buffalo hunt in northeastern Colorado, he selected his present ranch as a desirable location. Two years later he settled here, making his home in a sod house that he had built the previous year. As yet the country had not been surveyed, and there were no settlers nearer than forty-five miles. Undismayed, however, by the remoteness of his position, he set himself resolutely to work. When the section was surveyed he entered his land, securing, by pre-emption and tree claim, three hundred and twenty acres, to which, as the years passed by, he added by purchase from time to time. His ranch now numbers three thousand acres, most of which is under ditch. For a long time he was largely interested in sheep raising, but of late years has given his attention wholly to haying and the cattle business. Upon the incorporation of the town of Evans he was selected as one of the first trustees; and when Logan County was organized he was appointed by Governor Adams one of the

first county commissioners. In politics he allies himself with the Democratic party.

Mr. Schneider was born in County Wiltshire, England, December 27, 1844, a son of Thomas H. and Mary (Gough) Schneider. He was one of seven children and next to the youngest of the five now living. Of these, Elizabeth is the wife of H. Hulbert, of London, England; Catherine married James Gough, of Wiltshire; John R. is engaged in the transfer business in Denver, Colo.; and James G. is in Arizona. The father was born in County Wiltshire about 1811 and descended from an old English family that originated in Holland. During the time of William and Mary some of the name went to England, and, being nursery-men, brought with them large supplies of nursery stock. While our subject's father was a graduate pharmacist and chemist, he preferred to engage in farming, and settled down to that occupation. He filled many of the minor offices of his parish and was well known there. He died in 1867. His father, Thomas H. Schneider, Sr., was a general merchant, but his ancestors were all nursery-men.

When eight years old our subject lost his mother. After finishing the studies of the common schools he was for two years a student in a private boarding school. When he was fifteen he took up his home with James Gough, a brother of his mother and a wealthy farmer and cattle-dealer. On account of having to buy and sell stock Mr. Gough was often away from home, and the management of the farm of six hundred acres and the oversight of the dairy of one hundred and twenty milch cows were almost entirely in the hands of our subject. As about thirty men were employed, all of whom he superintended, his task was no slight one for a youth. In addition he had charge of much of his uncle's correspondence and kept his books. In this way was laid the foundation for his successful business career. He was forced to be self-reliant and judicious, and these qualities have ever since been factors in his character. Desiring to engage in the cattle business in America, in 1869 he crossed the ocean, landing in New York December 18, after a very tempestuous voyage of fourteen days. The vessel on which he crossed was wrecked on the return voyage and of all the crew and passengers but one man was saved, he being picked up from some wreckage by another boat.

From New York Mr. Schneider went to Ontario, thence to Michigan and then to Chicago. In



Maurice Fium

February, 1870, he went to Mississippi and rented land in Pontotoc County, where he put in a crop of cotton and general farm products. After this had been harvested he left and returned to Chicago, where he heard William N. Byers lecture on Colorado. He was so attracted by the description of the west that he determined to come here. Going to St. Louis he joined the St. Louis & Western Colony Company, with which he came to Colorado. He settled in Evans in the spring of 1871, and during the summer worked under the chief surveyor in laying out the town site and opening ditches. In the fall he opened a coal, lime and feed business. A year later he sold out and returned to England on a visit. Coming back in the spring of 1873 he settled on the ranch where he has since resided. In 1892 he married Mrs. Hattie H. (Jewett) Peyton, widow of William N. Peyton, and mother of three children, of whom the only survivor is Joseph C. Peyton, deputy sheriff of Logan County and a resident of Sterling.

J MAURICE FINN. The gratifying success that has crowned the efforts of Mr. Finn is the more noticeable and praiseworthy because of the few opportunities afforded him for that training and help which are sometimes considered indispensable for a start in the professional world. His has been a useful and busy life, and now, while in his prime, he has attained a position among the influential attorneys and successful mine operators of Cripple Creek. His prominence in politics, at the bar and in mining circles is the result of his acknowledged ability and energy of character. In the midst of a busy life as clerk he obtained much of his legal education, studying diligently every night and at leisure moments in the day. When he started out for himself, it was with a determination to win a leading place in his profession, and he has not failed in this worthy ambition. He is a man who has ever maintained a deep interest in the welfare of the people and the progress of his community, and his labors have been instrumental in accomplishing many needed improvements.

Besides his law practice, which is of an important nature, Mr. Finn has been quite prominent as a mine operator. It is said that he is probably interested in and controls more mining lands than any other man in the Cripple Creek district. He organized the Mountain Beauty and the Lady Campbell Mining Companies, and is president of

both, as well as a large owner of their stock. He is also general manager of the Wilson Creek Consolidated Mining and Milling Company.

Mr. Finn was born in St. Clair, Mich., January 10, 1857. At twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to Royal Oak, a suburb of Detroit, Mich., and there his education progressed favorably. His father, Rev. Silas Finn, who was born in Benton Center, Pa., in 1811, and for years was a pioneer minister in Michigan, dying there at eighty-five years of age, was a man who well knew the value of an education, and had his means been ample, would have given his son every educational advantage the country afforded. As it was, he gave him a good start. In 1874 our subject entered the high school at Pontiac, Mich., and there took a three years' course in two years, graduating in 1875. Needing money to continue his studies, he began to clerk in Royal Oak, and at the same time devoted such leisure time as he had to the study of the profession he determined to enter. In 1880 he moved to Grayling, Mich., and three years later was admitted to the bar, Hon. Thomas M. Cooley being one of the examining committee before whom he appeared. Opening an office at Grayling, he remained there until 1889, and then removed to Ishpeming, Mich., where he carried on a general practice for three years.

An ardent believer in Democratic principles, Mr. Finn early became prominent among the leaders of his party in Michigan. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis, Mo., and four years later was a delegate to the convention at Chicago. At one time he was his party's candidate for congress from the twelfth congressional district of Michigan, but was counted out by trickery. He was one of the first exponents of the free silver faith in the entire country. At a meeting held by the Trans-Mississippi Congress in Omaha in 1891 he delivered the address favoring the establishment of silver upon a basis of 16 to 1. Had he been elected to congress and W. J. Bryan defeated, it is very probable that he would have made the free silver speech in congress, as he was recognized as one of the leading silver advocates in the country. In the convention of 1892 he received the credit for the nomination of President Cleveland and the influence he exerted was recognized by the Associated Press. During that exciting convention, when party leaders were in doubt as to who should be selected for their standard-bearer, and while the

balloting was proceeding, he left the hall and had a Cleveland banner made, which he brought into the convention hall at the proper time. This little incident caused a turn in affairs and Cleveland was given the nomination, by only six votes. At times of national campaigns he spoke for his party in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and became well known through the central states. He was successful, too, in the practice of his profession and accumulated considerable property, but lost the greater part of this in unfortunate investments, so that he had but little when he came to Cripple Creek. Since settling here he has been a candidate for attorney of the fourth judicial district, but was defeated on account of the emblem question. At Toledo, Ohio, on Thanksgiving day of 1897, Mr. Finn married Miss Belle Downing, of Ishpeming, Mich.

HON. ORA HALEY, president and manager of the Haley Live Stock and Trading Company, is one of the most prominent and successful cattle men in the United States, and is the owner of ranches in Wyoming and Routt County, Colo. He is of eastern birth and Scotch descent, the grandson of a Scotchman who, with his two brothers, settled in New Hampshire. His father, Benjamin, who was born in Exeter, N. H., removed to East Corinth, Penobscot County, Me., where he was a farmer and drover and for years held office as selectman. Accompanied by his family, in 1864 he removed to Malaga, N. J., where he followed fruit-growing and farming until his death. His wife, who was Nancy Jane Rollins, was born in Charleston, Penobscot County, Me., and died in East Corinth, the same county. Of her seven children our subject is the sole surviving son, and he has one living sister, Nancy J., Mrs. A. J. Gregory, of Oasis, Wyo.

In East Corinth, where he was born in 1845, Mr. Haley received a public-school and academic education. In 1861 he went to Bangor, where he clerked for three years, and then went to Waukon, Allamakee County, Iowa, securing a position as clerk in a general mercantile store. In June, 1865, he outfitted at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and joined a party that drove through to Denver, with seven five-yoke teams of oxen, going via Plattsmouth, up the south side of the Platte, and arriving in Denver September 19, 1865. From this city he went to Black Hawk

and Central City and embarked in the meat business, but after three months an attack of mountain fever obliged him to discontinue business. Going next to Excelsior, near South Boulder, he opened a store and meat market, of which he was proprietor for a year, but the abandoning of the adjacent mines rendered the enterprise unprofitable. For a year he had a market in Ward, Boulder County, but a lull in the work there caused him to change his location. In the fall of 1867 he went to Cheyenne, just as that place was beginning its era of prosperity. From Tom Hill, of North Boulder, he hired two five-yoke teams and engaged in freighting and hauling lumber from Cache la Poudre to Cheyenne, but after two months began freighting hay from Cache la Poudre to the end of railroad construction, west of Cheyenne. During the latter part of December, 1867, he discontinued freighting and drove a bunch of beef cattle from Colorado to Wyoming, stopping at Fort Sanders, where he waited for the town of Laramie, three miles away, to start, and as soon as business began there, in May, 1868, he opened a meat market, supplying the people there and also the fort.

In 1871 Mr. Haley located a ranch on the Little Laramie and began in the cattle business, to which he gave his entire attention after disposing of his meat business in 1874. He was one of the first cattlemen who turned a herd of cattle upon the prairies to look for pasturage for themselves, in which plan he was soon followed by others. Selling out that ranch in 1876, he bought a tract on Rock Creek, not far distant; and during the same year he began to buy cattle in Oregon, Idaho and Nevada, which he traded in Colorado and Wyoming.

The Thornburg massacre occurred in Routt County, Colo., in the fall of 1879 and a few months afterward the Indians were removed to a reservation, which opened up the land for settlers. Knowing it to be a fine stock country, Mr. Haley located there in the spring of 1880 and took up a number of ranches, securing valuable water rights along Lay Creek and later at the mouth of Elk Head Creek on Bear River. He established a camp on the Little Snake River and fenced and improved Cross Mountain ranch, for the wintering of cattle. Here he has a herd of high grade Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. On the Oasis ranch for years he has been engaged in raising full blooded Herefords. This ranch, which is situated along the Laramie River, thir-

teen miles from Laramie, contains thirty thousand acres of tilled land under fence, of which six thousand acres are irrigated for the raising of hay and grain. The village of Wyoming, on the ranch, was by his influence changed in name to correspond with his place, and is now known as Oasis. Besides the station, he has built here a creamery, general store and blacksmith shop, and there is also a postoffice. Besides the cattle raised on the ranch, he with a partner has bought and sold in Utah and Idaho about ten thousand head of cattle, also about seventy thousand head of sheep per year for the past two years.

January 8, 1872, in Omaha, Neb., Mr. Haley married Miss Augusta Pfeiffer, who was born near St. Louis. They have four children, namely: Annie G., who is secretary of the Haley Live Stock and Trading Company; Addie, who is studying music; Mattie and Ora B. Mrs. Haley is a member of the Episcopal Church.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Haley was elected to represent Albany County, Wyo., to the second session of the territorial legislature. Later he served for four years as a member of the state senate of Wyoming. In 1890 he was elected to the state legislature, and during the session of 1891 he was chairman of the committee on ways and means. His record as a public official was unstained by the slightest reproach. At all times he sought to conserve the interests of his constituents and the welfare of the state.

In Laramie, Wyo., Mr. Haley was made a member of the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry, and at Cheyenne joined the commandery, from which he was demitted to the commandery at Laramie. He is also a member of Kohren Temple, N. M. S., at Rawlins, Wyo. He is identified both with the Wyoming and Colorado Cattle Growers' Associations and is a charter member of the national organization of cattlemen. Under Governor Richards he was appointed a member of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, in which responsible position he has rendered most efficient service. He has never been active in politics, but is known to be a staunch Republican, unflinching in his allegiance to party principles.

and the erection of buildings necessary for the proper conduct of a stock farm. At first he had but a few head of stock, but as time passed, his herd increased. However, there was an insufficiency of water on the place, which rendered it unsuitable for stock-raising. For this reason, after six years, he located a homestead to the southeast one and one-half miles, and here he has since made his home, having acquired one thousand acres of land, besides owning extensive interests in the land of the Settlers' Ditch Company. He was one of the organizers of this company and one of the builders of its ditch, which was built in 1898. On the completion of the work, he was made secretary of the company, which position he now fills.

Mr. Greve was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, June 30, 1854, a son of Frederick and Frauke Greve. Of five children comprising the family, he and two other sons survive. The oldest of the brothers occupies the old homestead in Germany, and the second born, Claus, is a civil engineer and government employe in Germany. The father, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, born about 1808, grew to manhood on a farm, and, in connection with his farming pursuits, on reaching manhood he became interested in the hotel business. For many years he was one of the well-known landlords of his section. His death occurred in 1863.

When eighteen years of age our subject came to America, arriving in New York City in the spring of 1872 and from there proceeding to Nebraska, where he secured employment as a farm hand. In 1876 he returned to his native land, where he remained during the winter and until the fall of 1877. In the meantime, June 10, 1877, he married Miss Maria Lill, with whom, in September, he came to the United States. He settled at Grand Island, Neb., where he embarked in the grocery business, and for a time was prosperous, but through the endorsement of notes for friends he incurred heavy losses, which caused the failure of his business. Afterward he was employed in farming and general work, in which way he secured another start in the world. In the spring of 1884 he removed to a farm near Grand Island and there he remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until he came to Colorado. Here he has retrieved his losses in Nebraska and is counted as one of the successful and enterprising German ranchmen of Logan County. He and his wife are comfortably situated, occupying

FREDERICK GREVE. At the time of coming to Colorado, in the spring of 1887, Mr. Greve pre-empted a tract of land lying eight miles northeast of Crook, in Logan County. He at once began the improvement of the property

a residence that is one of the most commodious ranch houses in the entire county. They have an only child, Henry L., who was born in 1878, and is a graduate of the Grand Island Business College. Politically Mr. Greve is an active worker in the Republican party.

ALBERT J. MOSIER, superintendent of the Reser ranch, and the owner of important cattle interests in Logan County, was born in Montgomery County, Iowa, on the day before Christmas, 1859. He was one of eleven children, all but two of whom are living, namely: John A., of Crook, Colo.; Charles W., a liveryman at North Bend, Neb.; Albert J.; Anna Belle, wife of W. F. Townsend, of Casbeer, Ill.; Emma C., Mrs. Edward Kelley, of Madison, S. Dak.; Louisa and Luella (twins), both school teachers, the former in Iliff, Colo., the latter in Madison, S. Dak.; Frank, who is engaged in railroading at Iliff; and Walter F., who lives at Madison, S. Dak.

The father of our subject, John W. Mosier, was born in Alabama in 1826. When a young man he went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and there engaged in farming. While in that place he married Catherine Stewart. Later he removed to Council Bluffs and engaged in teaming for a short time. His next location was in Milford, Iowa, where our subject was born, and where he engaged in farming for twenty years. Thence he went to North Bend, Neb., bought land and began to till the soil. He is still living there and is one of the well-known men of his locality.

At twenty-three years of age our subject started out for himself. For two years he was brakeman on the railroad between Crescent and Council Bluffs. Following this, he spent eight years at farm work and also operated a threshing machine and corn sheller. In 1892 and 1893 he was in the employ of Paxton & Herschey, cattlemen. In 1894 he was employed by the National Life Insurance Company of New York to come to Colorado and superintend the Reser ranch, consisting of three thousand acres near Iliff. In the intervening years he has continued in this position. In 1897 he bought his present ranch of one hundred and twenty acres at Iliff, which he also superintends and upon which he has a bunch of cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Mosier to Mrs. Edith L. (McMurray) Rogers occurred October 12, 1896.

To this marriage have been born two children, Hazel A. and Garnet E., while Mrs. Mosier also has one child by her first marriage, Erwin O. Rogers. While Mr. Mosier has never identified himself with public affairs nor cared to mingle in politics, he has decided opinions upon the current topics of the times and is well versed in the issues before our country to-day. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES R. GILMORE, formerly a well-known business man of Lake City, but now a resident of Canon City, was born in Warren County, Ill., November 28, 1845, a son of W. W. and Mary R. (Taliaferro) Gilmore, natives respectively of Kentucky and Richmond, Va. His paternal grandfather, Dr. James Gilmore, was an intimate associate and companion of Daniel Boone, and participated in many of the perilous adventures incident to the early settlement of Kentucky. Afterward he became a pioneer physician of Warren County, Ill., where he engaged in practice until his death.

At nineteen years of age our subject secured employment as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, his run being in Illinois. In 1865 he entered a paint shop at Kirkwood, Ill., and there continued until 1871, meantime gaining a thorough knowledge of the trade. He then went to Ottawa County, Kan., and homesteaded a tract of land, where he remained until he had proved up on the claim. Afterward he resided in Minneapolis, Kan., which continued to be his home until 1896. During the period of his residence there he followed his trade, bought property and built a home.

Coming to Lake City in 1896, Mr. Gilmore opened a paint shop, carrying in stock, not only a full line of paints, oil, glass, paper, etc., but bicycles as well. He has also become interested in mining enterprises. He did much toward the improvement of Lake City and built four houses, all of which are modern and substantial. At elections he votes for the best man rather than for any particular party. While living in Kansas he married Flora M., daughter of Frank Best, of Ottawa County, that state, but a native of Pennsylvania. They have three daughters: Musetta M.; Edna, wife of B. N. Ramsey, who is connected with his father-in-law in the bicycle business; and Pauline.



Very truly
Alva Adams

HON. ALVA ADAMS. The opportunities which Colorado offers to young men of resolute purpose nowhere find a more illustrious exemplification than in the life of ex-Governor Adams, a man honored alike in the counsels of the commonwealth and in the circle of his personal acquaintances and friends. It was not due to mere luck that, seventeen years from the time when he hauled ties for the railroad, he was the incumbent of the office of chief executive, the highest position within the gift of the state. It was the direct result of his determination of character, his purpose of will.

While the most of his life has been spent in Colorado, Mr. Adams grew to manhood in Iowa County, Wis., where he was born May 14, 1850. His father had come from Kentucky and his mother from New York, the former being a country merchant and farmer. The boy, though never in college, had the opportunity to secure an education usual to country boys in Wisconsin. The illness of a brother caused the family to seek a change of climate, and, hoping his health might be benefited by the dry, pure air of Colorado, they decided to come to this state. Accordingly, in the then well-known "prairie schooner," they made the long trip from Wisconsin westward, landing in Greeley, Colo., where they stopped for a time. At once the son, who was a young man of twenty-one, looked about him for employment. The only work he could secure was that of hauling ties from the mountains south of Denver for the building of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, then in process of construction. He spent a few weeks in that way, after which, in July, 1871, he went to Colorado Springs as an employe of C. W. Sanborn, dealer in lumber and hardware.

While working for Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Adams set about building a structure that would answer for a lumber office, hardware store and dwelling place. By August he had completed a small building on South Cascade avenue, which was the first building on the present site of Colorado Springs, and there the business was carried on. In October he bought the stock of goods from his employer, paying \$4,100 therefor, and, as he did not have the cash in hand, he paid in notes bearing two per cent interest a month. Since then he has constantly, and with success, engaged in the hardware business. In 1872 he took J. C.

Wilson into partnership, and while the latter remained at Colorado Springs, he went to Pueblo, establishing a branch store at that place. Later the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wilson retaining the store at Colorado Springs, and Mr. Adams that at Pueblo, to which he afterwards added branch stores in the San Juan district.

The first position held by Mr. Adams was in 1873, when he was chosen a trustee of South Pueblo. Three years later he was elected from Rio Grande County to the state legislature, where he became noted for his strict watch of expenses and his opposition to bills requiring special appropriations. In 1884 he was nominated for governor, but was defeated. However, in the election two years later he was successful, receiving a majority of twenty-four hundred, and entering on the duties of his office in January, 1887. As in the legislature, so in the chief executive's chair he was distinguished for the economical spirit that governed his administration. Every bill demanding an appropriation was scrutinized closely and unless he was thoroughly convinced of its benefits it was promptly vetoed.

From the close of his first administration Governor Adams carried on business in Pueblo until 1896, when he was again the successful candidate for governor, being one of the very few men (in fact, none beside himself and F. W. Pitkin) who have been twice chosen to serve as chief executive. It may be said of him that he is a safe man. As a leader he has none of that recklessness sometimes found in men in public places. While governor he was as careful of the state's finances as of his own. In that respect he resembled Governor Pitkin, who as a financier has never been surpassed by any governor.

Himself a wealthy man, Governor Adams has often assisted others who have been less fortunate in fighting the battle of life than he. By travel, both on this continent and abroad, he has gained a cosmopolitan knowledge that has atoned largely for his lack of early education. In summing up his character, Fitz-Mac describes him in these words: "The keynote of Alva Adams' character throughout has been—purpose. He is not a great man, but he is a good man, a clever man, an ambitious and a cultivated man. He has made the most of the excellent talents with which nature endowed him and that is why he seems to me the most admirable man in the state. What

he is he has made himself, and my heart goes out in unreserved sympathy toward the high and honorable and forcible character he has established."

J KNOX BURTON, chief of the fire department of Cripple Creek, was born in New York City, November 15, 1859. His education, which was unusually thorough, was obtained in public schools primarily, and afterward in the College of the City of New York and the law department of Columbia College, from which he graduated. After completing his law course he engaged in practice in his home city for two years. In 1884 he came west to the San Luis Valley of Colorado, settling in what is now Monte Vista, and for two months acting as attorney for T. C. Henry, a prominent resident of the valley. He then bought the San Luis Valley *Gazette*, which he published at Monte Vista for three months and at La Veta for six months. At the same time he taught school for a few months. Going from La Veta to Pueblo, he accepted employment as instructor in bookkeeping, penmanship and law in the Pueblo Institute.

Upon the failure of the school in the spring of 1885, Mr. Burton turned his attention to the real-estate business, remaining with C. H. Small & Co., until the fall of 1885, when he took a position with the Pueblo *Chieftain*. In 1886 he was made city editor of the paper, which position he retained for almost six years. His object in coming to Cripple Creek in February, 1892, was to write up the then new mining camp for the *Chieftain*. At the same time he carried on a cigar store. April 17, 1892, he organized the first volunteer fire department of the camp and was made its chief. During the same year he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of the place. As an alderman he took part in the consolidation of the towns of Fremont and Cripple Creek. In the fall of 1893 he was chosen justice of the peace. Two years later he was the Democratic candidate for county judge, but was defeated. In February, 1896, he was the prime mover in the organization of West Cripple Creek, of which he was elected the first city attorney. April 28, 1897, he was chosen assistant chief of the fire department of the consolidated city, and

on the 8th of December of the same year he was elected chief, which position he has since filled.

By his marriage to Miss Lenna L. Cummins, of Pueblo, in March, 1888, Mr. Burton has two children, Dorothy and J. Knox, Jr. Soon after he became twenty-one years of age he was made a Mason in Tabernacle Lodge No. 598, A. F. & A. M., of New York City. He was a charter member of Mount Pisgah Lodge No. 96, of Cripple Creek, and is now worshipful master of the lodge. He assisted in the organization of the Masonic Club of Cripple Creek. Pueblo Lodge No. 90, B. P. O. E., of Pueblo, and Cripple Creek Lodge No. 316, B. P. O. E., number him among their charter members. Of the latter lodge he served as the first exalted ruler. He represented it in the grand lodge in 1896 and 1897, and is now secretary of its board of trustees.

JOHAN L. DAILEY, a pioneer of '59 and an enterprising business man of Denver, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, November 9, 1833. When about fifteen years of age he accompanied his parents from Ohio to Indiana. Two years later he became an apprentice to the printer's trade in Fort Wayne, where afterward he was made foreman of the composing room, remaining in the same office until he was twenty-one. In 1854 he started west, but spent the winter in Des Moines, then in the spring went on to Omaha, where he worked on Chapman's *Chanticleer*. In the spring of 1857 he went to Dakota City, Neb., where he published the *Dakota Herald*. In the spring of 1858, while in Sioux City, Iowa, at work at his trade, he received a request from William N. Byers to join him at Omaha in order to establish a paper in Denver, which he did as soon as he could arrange his affairs. He was made foreman of the *Rocky Mountain News*, the first four additions of which he assisted in printing. However, soon concluding that other interests might prove more profitable, he terminated his engagement with the paper, and in May, 1859, began prospecting in Gilpin County. He was among the first to arrive at Gregory's Gulch, and helped to cut a road from there to Central City. On the 1st of August he returned to Denver, where he became a member of the firm of Byers & Dailey. Later this firm was consolidated with the firm

of Rounds & Bliss, under the name of the News Printing Company, which founded the *Daily News* in July, 1860. The firm name was again changed in 1863, Byers & Dailey having purchased the interest of the other gentlemen. The great flood of 1864 washed out the press and carried away the entire supply of type and printing material. A few days afterward the firm bought out the opposition paper, known as the *Denver Commonwealth*, but continued to publish only the *Rocky Mountain News*, not a single issue of which was missed on account of the flood.

Afterward the paper changed from a six-day evening paper to a seven-day morning issue. Mr. Dailey continued as the general manager until November, 1870, when he sold his interest. The next year he engaged in the job printing and bookbinding business under the firm title of Dailey, Baker & Smart, this concern having the first steam printing plant in the city and printing two papers on contract, in addition to their other work. The location of the plant was on Market street, near the United States mint. His interest in this enterprise Mr. Dailey finally sold to F. J. Stanton. He is now engaged in the real-estate business, with office at No. 1725 Arapahoe street.

At the solicitation of friends, in 1873 Mr. Dailey consented to run for county treasurer, but was defeated by the then incumbent. For a few years afterward he was secretary of the Rocky Mountain Insurance and Savings Institution, but resigned this position in 1877 to take the office of county treasurer, having been elected on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1877, after a spirited campaign with his predecessor, James M. Strickler, as opponent. He served for two years and was then re-elected, without opposition, being the nominee of both tickets. In 1881 he was again elected, this time with but slight opposition. On the expiration of his term, in January, 1884, he turned his attention to the real-estate business. In 1887 he was chief deputy county clerk, and in 1893 was induced to run for county clerk on an independent ticket, but was defeated. Under Mayor Van Horn he was appointed a member of the board of park commissioners, of which he was the first president under the present charter. During his term he laid out two small new parks, Chaffee and James H. Platt parks, and greatly improved City Park.

In Chicago, in 1866, Mr. Dailey married Miss Melissa B. Rounds, who was born in Wisconsin and died in Denver in November, 1866. In the same city, in 1868, he married Mrs. Helen M. Woodbury, who was born in York state, the daughter of Rev. W. E. Manley, a minister in the Universalist Church, but now deceased. They are the parents of four children: Lissie W., Mrs. W. P. Peabody, a graduate of Wolfe Hall, and a resident of Denver; Annie E., also a graduate of Wolfe Hall, and now a student in the Art Institute in Chicago; Grace, a graduate of the Denver high school and now teaching in Larimer County, Colo., and John L., Jr., a student in the high school. The family occupy the beautiful homestead on Broadway and Fourth avenue, immediately south of Cherry Creek, a place that forms a part of the original large tract purchased by Mr. Dailey, and that has been improved by the present owner with a substantial brick residence, neatly kept lawns, driveways lined with trees, and a beautiful terrace on the north of the house.

When the Indians were troublesome during the Civil war, Mr. Dailey enlisted, in July, 1864, in Company A, Third Colorado Cavalry, of which he was first a sergeant and later second lieutenant. He took part in the battle of Sand Creek, November 19, and was mustered out with the company in December, 1864. He is a member of Lincoln Post, G. A. R. Since the organization of Unity Church he has been a member of the board of trustees. Politically he favors protection and is a strong silver supporter. For many years he was treasurer of the Association of Colorado Pioneers and a part of the time was director and secretary; from January, 1897, to January, 1898, he served as president of the organization. Fraternally he is connected with Denver Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and Colorado Commandery No. 1, K. T.

WILLIAM HARMON BUCHTEL, M. D., LL. D., of Denver, was born in Akron, Ohio, August 15, 1845, and is of German descent. His father, Jonathan B. Buchtel, was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, and was one of a family of twelve sons and one daughter, of whom eight sons became Protestant ministers. When about fourteen he came to America, locating in Catawissa, Pa., but five years later re-

moving to Akron, Ohio, where he studied medicine with Dr. John Weimer. Later he entered Cleveland Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. After having practiced for a few years in Akron, he removed to Elkhart, Ind., in 1849, and four years later settled in South Bend, the same state, where he practiced until his son returned from the war. His last home was in Des Moines, Iowa, where he died in 1869.

The opening of the Civil war found our subject young, ardent, enthusiastic, determined to enter the service. Three times he ran away from home to enlist in the army, but every time he was taken out by his father and his patriotic impulses were temporarily checked. In the spring of 1861, through the influence of his father, he was persuaded to begin the study of medicine in what is now the Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago. In June of the same year he entered Mercy Hospital as an assistant, and later was made the resident physician, which position he held for over two years, being the senior physician of the three there. By the time he was eighteen and one-half years of age he had attended over six hundred women in confinement. He passed his final examination in the spring of 1864, and received certificates from the president, but could not take his degree until he was of age.

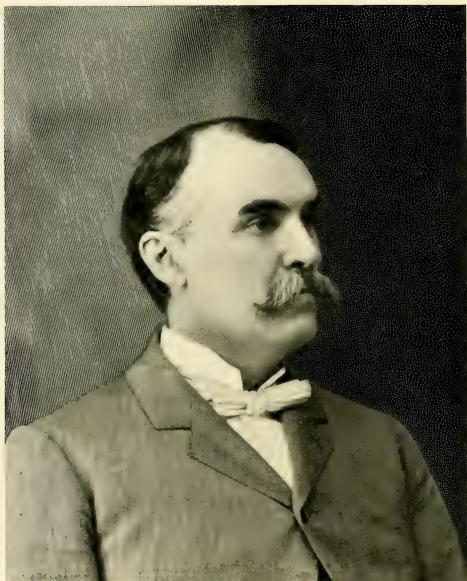
As soon as he completed his course he went to Columbus, Ohio, and was, in April, 1864, examined by the United States examining board, and commissioned acting assistant surgeon of the United States Volunteers, with the rank of second lieutenant. Ordered to Louisville, he organized the Totten general hospital, and after three months was sent to Chattanooga, where he spent sixteen weeks in the Bragg general hospital. In August, 1864, he was promoted to be surgeon of a division, with the rank of major in the Department of Military Railroads, and was ordered to join Sherman's army, then at Resaca, near Kennesaw Mountain. He was with General Sherman's army at the taking of Atlanta. On the evacuation of the city he left on the last train out and returned to Dalton, thence to Nashville, from there to Baltimore, and to Savannah, Ga. At Newbern, N. C., he was appointed chief surgeon of military railroads of the Department of North Carolina, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-

colonel. This position he held at the time of his resignation from the army in September, 1865.

Returning to Chicago he took another course in medicine, and graduated in March, 1866, with the degree of M. D. He then went to South Bend and practiced with his father for a time, remaining in that place until ill health obliged him to seek a change of climate. Coming west to Denver he engaged in active practice here until the fall of 1875. He found, however, that his health was better in a higher altitude, and he therefore purchased a ranch of twenty-one hundred acres on the divide in Douglas County, where he spent his summers, remaining in Denver during the winter. In this way he completely regained his health, and was enabled to return permanently to Denver. He made a tour of Europe in 1888, visiting medical schools in all prominent cities, and also journeying to points of historic interest on the British Isles and on the continent.

Dr. Buchtel is professor of obstetrics in the Gross Medical College, which is the medical department of the Rocky Mountain University, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the university. Formerly he held the positions of physician to St. Joseph's and St. Luke's hospitals. He is identified with the State Medical, Denver and Arapahoe County and American Medical Associations, and is a charter member of the Western Association of Obstetrics. He organized the Gross midwifery dispensary, where the senior students are given the practical knowledge that makes their college course a success. Since the organization of the Imperial Legion, a fraternal life insurance company, he has been its supreme medical examiner.

The degree of LL. D. was given Dr. Buchtel by McKenzie University of Tennessee. Like all veterans, he is interested in Grand Army affairs, and he has his membership in Lincoln Post. Politically he is a Democrat. March 22, 1871, at South Bend, Ind., he married Miss Helen M. Barnum, who was born in New York City, received every educational advantage, and is a woman of unusual executive ability and force of character. She has been president of the Charity Association, and has held other positions of responsibility and honor. She has one daughter living, Lelia, who is a graduate of Miss Brown's school on Fifty-fifth street, New York City. The



Alston Ellis.

other daughter, Pauline, died at the age of two years and seven months.

In addition to his other interests, Dr. Buchtel is connected with a number of mining corporations. He has also been a factor in the development of Denver real estate. In 1882 he platted seven hundred and sixty-five acres, upon which he laid out the town of Barnum, named in honor of his father-in-law, the famous P. T. Barnum, now deceased. He built a residence in this suburb and was made its mayor, holding the office for three years, when he moved back to the city. The place is still being developed, and the street railway has been extended to that point. A few years ago Barnum was made a part of the city, and is now included in the fifteenth ward of Denver.

ALSTON ELLIS, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D. President of The State Agricultural College of Colorado since 1892 and for the same period a resident of Fort Collins, is a member of an old Virginia family, from which state his great-grandfather enlisted in the war of the Revolution and after its close removed with his family to Kentucky. His wife was a woman of great worth of character and lived to be ninety-nine years old. Their son, Rev. John G. Ellis, was born in the Old Dominion, but spent his life principally in Kentucky, and was well known, not only in that state, but also in Ohio and Indiana. Though his residence was in a slave state, he strongly opposed slavery.

Absalom Ellis, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kenton County, Ky., a descendant, on his mother's side, of Holland-Dutch ancestry, and on his father's side of Scotch progenitors. He married an own cousin, Mary Ellis, whose mother was Miss Susan Arnold, of Irish descent; and her father, William G. Ellis, a brother of Rev. John G. Ellis, was one of the largest land owners and wealthiest men in Kenton County. He owned a large number of slaves, but rather inclined toward emancipation on principle; and when, one night, all his slaves but one superannuated old man took the underground railroad for Ohio, he made no effort whatever to capture them.

After spending some years as a farmer in Kenton County, Absalom Ellis removed to Covington, Ky., in 1863, where he engaged in the man-

ufacture of all grades of tobacco. About 1888 he retired to his farm in Kenton County, and there died July 2, 1894, when past seventy years of age. He was an active worker in the Christian Church and served as deacon in his congregation. His widow is living in Covington, Ky., and is now (1898) in her sixty-sixth year.

The only child of his parents, Alston Ellis was born on a farm in Kenton County January 26, 1847. When he was a boy schools were conducted on the subscription plan, and were far inferior to the free schools of the present day, but he nevertheless secured from them a substantial basis for his present knowledge. When fifteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Covington, where he attended a private school conducted by S. Mead, a noted teacher of his day. There he prepared for college, but before entering his collegiate course he taught a country school near Carrollton, Ky., for five months, receiving \$8 per month of public money and sufficient voluntary subscriptions to swell the total to \$40 per month. At the expiration of the term he returned home and worked for some months in the factory owned by his father.

In September, 1864, he entered the sophomore class of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and three years later graduated with honor. While in college he was known as a splendid Latin and Greek scholar and as a ready debater and an excellent speaker. During his senior year he delivered four public addresses besides being chosen by the students to deliver the oration on Washington's birthday. Soon after he graduated he was married, July 23, 1867, to Miss Katherine Ann Cox, who was born in Westchester, Butler County, Ohio, a daughter of Capt. Abram P. and Elizabeth (Howery) Cox. Her father, who gained his title through meritorious service in the Union army during the Civil war, studied law in the office of Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, uncle of the late governor of Ohio, and afterward became associated with Gen. Ferd. Van Derveer in the practice of law at Hamilton. At the time of his death, in 1872, he was one of the most prominent members of the Butler County bar. His widow is now living in Westchester.

In September, 1867, Mr. Ellis became principal of a ward school in Covington, Ky., at a salary of \$900 per year, which was increased to \$1,000 before the expiration of the school year.

In January, 1869, he was chosen principal of a school in Newport, Ky., at \$1,200 per year, and was re-elected at \$1,500. In July, 1871, he was made superintendent of the schools of Hamilton, Ohio, which position he filled with the greatest efficiency for over seven years, resigning in March, 1879, to accept a position with Harper Brothers, with headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, at a salary of \$3,000 per year. In February, 1875, he was appointed a member of the Ohio state board of school examiners and was at once made clerk of that body, continuing until April, 1879. In 1887 he was again made a member of the board, and in 1891 re-appointed for a term of five years. While filling this position, in 1876, he wrote a chapter entitled "The Ungraded Schools of Ohio" for the History of Education, issued as a centennial volume and published by authority of the general assembly. In 1872 he was made Master of Arts by his alma mater, and the same year delivered the diplomas to the graduates of the Erodolphian and Miami Union literary societies of the university. In 1888 he was chosen by the same societies to deliver the annual address. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Wooster University in 1879, and the same degree from the Ohio State University in 1888. Two years later the Ohio State University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the same degree was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1894. In 1880 he was made a member of the Victoria Institute, the philosophical society of Great Britain, and subsequently was made a life member of this noted institution, of which Queen Victoria is a noted patron. In the fall of 1880 he delivered the oration at the biennial convention of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity at Indianapolis, he having been an active member of this fraternity during his college course.

From 1880 to 1887 Dr. Ellis was superintendent of the Sandusky (Ohio) schools, and brought them to a high state of efficiency. Here he manifested a warm interest in the work of the teachers of Erie County and received recognition therefor in action taken by the Erie County Teachers' Association at Milan, Ohio, October 15, 1887, as follows:

"In consideration of the valuable services rendered the Erie County Teachers' Association by

Dr. Alston Ellis while he was engaged in superintending the schools of Sandusky, be it

"Resolved, That we, the teachers of Erie County, in assembly here, do tender him a vote of thanks for the interest which he manifested in behalf of our association.

"Resolved, That in token of our appreciation of his aid in the upbuilding of this association, we authorize the special committee, appointed this morning, to prepare and forward to him such a badge or pin as can be purchased with the donations made to-day by individual members who shall subscribe to the fund for that purpose."

(Signed) H. A. MYERS, }
A. A. BARTOW, } *Committee.*
ELIZA G. HORTON, }

This action was taken two months after he had accepted his former position at the head of the Hamilton schools and entered upon the duties of the office. In Hamilton his salary was soon increased from \$2,700 to \$3,000 per annum. Soon after he first went to that city he began to work in teachers' institutes, and his services as normal instructor have been in demand ever since. For some years he devoted the summer months to work in Ohio farmers' institutes, under the authority of the Ohio state board of agriculture. When the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College was made, by legislative act, the Ohio State University, he became a member of the new board of trustees, serving for five years. In all teachers' associations of his state he maintained a deep interest. He was a member of the State Teachers' Association, also the Central Ohio, Northeastern Ohio, Northwestern Ohio and Southwestern Ohio Teachers' Associations, and was president of the two last named. He was president of the superintendents' section of the Ohio Teachers' Association in 1875, and president of the General Association in 1888. For more than twelve years he was clerk of the Butler County Board of School Examiners.

On the departure of Dr. Ellis from Ohio the Butler County Teachers' Association passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we take leave of Dr. Alston Ellis with sincere regret, feeling that his departure is a serious loss to our county and state; but we congratulate the people of Colorado on having secured the services of so distinguished an educator.

"Resolved, That the members of the Butler County Teachers' Association extend to Dr. Ellis their hearty congratulations and their best wishes for his success in his distant field of labor.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Dr. Ellis, and that they be furnished for publication in the county papers and in the Ohio Educational Monthly."

(Signed) B. B. HARLAN, }
JOHN MORRIS, } Committee.
W. P. COPE, }

On the afternoon of the day Dr. Ellis left Hamilton for the west a number of the prominent citizens repaired to his office in the courthouse to give him "hail and farewell." They left with him a beautiful and substantial token of their regard for him as a citizen and their appreciation of his services as an educator, in the shape of a heavy gold watch of superior workmanship with the following inscription within the case:

"Presented to Dr. Alston Ellis by the citizens of Hamilton, Ohio, 1892."

The presentation speech was made by Judge P. G. Berry, since deceased, and was an eloquent and timely tribute to the worth and professional zeal of the man who had given the schools of the city thirteen years of devoted service. Hon. Thomas Millikin, the Nestor of the Butler County bar, and others of those present made fitting remarks expressive of regret at the near departure of their friend and best wishes for his future success and happiness.

In the fall of 1891, when Dr. Ellis was first tendered the presidency of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, he declined it, but on the renewal of negotiations in January, 1892, he accepted it for a term of five years, at an annual salary of \$6,000. The college was opened in 1879, and at the close of the college year of 1891 it had one hundred and six students. Since he assumed its management it has had its great success, and at the close of the school year of 1898 it had three hundred and forty-seven students. The course of study has been broadened and the standard of attainment materially increased. The grounds and buildings are attractive and well kept, and the annual revenue, amounting to almost \$90,000, is received equally from the state and the general government. Most of the buildings have been erected since 1891, and the other

buildings have been remodeled and enlarged. A sum not less than \$50,000 has been expended for scientific and technical apparatus. The library, which is open for the entire year, contains eleven thousand choice volumes. The total valuation of college property is \$275,000.

The college is one of the land-grant institutions established by congressional acts, known better as the Morrill Bills of 1862 and 1890, by the provisions of which the institution is required to provide for the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes. The courses provided are agricultural, mechanical engineering, civil and irrigation engineering, ladies', and commercial. The location of the grounds is picturesque. They lie in the valley with the beautiful mountains in the rear, and form a picture to delight the eye and satisfy the mind. The grounds have been highly improved since Dr. Ellis became president, and most of the buildings have been erected under his personal supervision.

At the convention of the Colorado State Teachers' Association in Colorado Springs, in December, 1893, Dr. Ellis delivered the annual address. In 1895 he was chairman of the college section of the same association. He is even more active in institute work in Colorado than he was in Ohio, giving his services gladly and without remuneration. He has lectured before associations of every kind in the state, and in the last six years has probably given more addresses than any other one in the entire state. During vacation months he travels in the interests of the college, lectures in various places and attends to the interests of the college at home, so that he is kept constantly busy. His private library is one of the best in the state, and much of his leisure time is given to literary and historical research, for he continues to be a close student.

While in Sandusky, Ohio, he was raised to the rank of Master Mason in Science Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M. Later he became a member of Erie Commandery No. 23, K. T. He is now identified with Collins Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., and DeMolay Commandery No. 13, K. T.

June 8, 1893, Dr. Ellis was made a director of the Colorado Experiment Station, which position he has since held. February 18, 1893, he was commissioned colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Waite, commander-in-chief of

the military forces of Colorado. Again, May 28, 1895, he was commissioned colonel and aide-de-camp by Gov. Albert W. McIntire. He is a prominent member of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. At the annual meeting of the association held at Minneapolis in July, 1897, he was made chairman of the college section and vice-president of the general association.

On the evening of July 3, 1895, at Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Ohio, President Ellis delivered the annual address before the Ohio Teachers' Association. The subject was "Education and Citizenship." At the session of the convention held the following morning the chairman of the executive committee introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, By the teachers of Ohio in State Association assembled, that we most highly appreciate the generosity of our former associate and friend, President Alston Ellis, and that as an expression of our thanks, we hereby elect President Ellis a life member of our association."

At the afternoon session of the association on the same day, the committee on resolutions made report as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the association are due to the old friend of its members, who came from such a distance to meet again with us and to stir in us noble sentiments by his eloquent address, patriotic in the highest sense of the word."

Dr. Ellis has a fine presence and a genial personality, from which an air of dignity and reserve force is rarely absent. Not only is he a fine scholar and executive officer, but as an inspiring and thought-provoking teacher he has but few equals. In class-room work in his specialties, logic, economics and civics, he stands almost without a rival. Students under his instruction have the best that scholarship, enthusiasm and experience can bring to bear upon the studies they are pursuing.

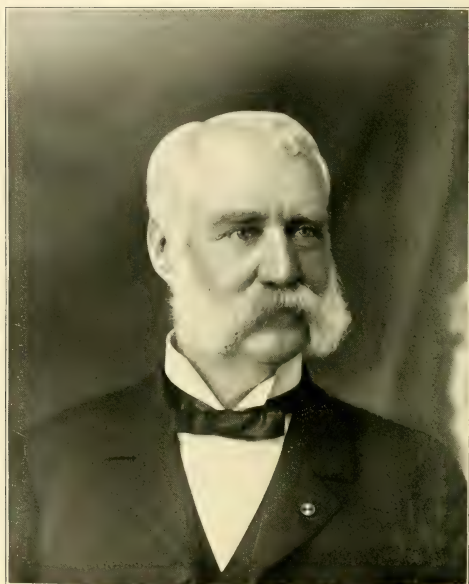
President Ellis has added to the material welfare of his adopted state not alone through the rapid upbuilding of its great industrial school and the wise direction of the practical workings of the experiment stations; he has invested largely in real estate in Fort Collins and vicinity and is to-day one of the heaviest tax-payers in

Larimer County. Since assuming the presidency of the college he has used his means in the erection of a number of handsome dwellings, possessing architectural merit and having modern conveniences, which now ornament some of the spacious avenues of Fort Collins and afford eligible homes for a number of families.

Dr. and Mrs. Ellis are closely identified with the best social life of Fort Collins and northern Colorado. The doors of their elegant home are frequently thrown open to the members of the social circle to which they belong, on which occasion geniality and open-hearted, but not ostentatious, hospitality characterize the manners of host and hostess. The "President's Reception," given annually in commencement week, is one of the events in college social life. Faculty parties, dinners to members of the college governing board, receptions and luncheons for students, and other functions connected with the life of hospitable entertainers, make the parlors of President Ellis' home almost as well known to those connected with or interested in college work as are the interiors of the college buildings themselves.

President Ellis takes a high moral view of public education in all its phases. As the head of a great state school, whose financial support comes largely from the pockets of tax-payers representing, as they do, almost every shade of religious belief, he recognizes that religious instruction, as bounded by denominational lines, would be out of place in the daily chapel exercises, attendance upon which is required of all students; yet these exercises, planned as they are by the president and prepared in most cases by him, are not without sound moral, and even religious lessons. Private religious belief—even unbelief—of students is respected in all the work of the college, but wrongdoing is never suffered to pass unrebuked, and the necessity of educating the heart and directing the conscience, character building, is never lost sight of. The religious affiliations of Dr. and Mrs. Ellis are with the Congregational Church, of which organization they became members in 1881, in the time of their residence in Sandusky, Ohio.

JOHN J. FRASER. The Brown-Iliff Cattle Company, of which Mr. Fraser is a member, is among the best-known concerns of the kind in Colorado. They own an immense tract



Healey Brainerd

of land, lying principally in Weld County, and embracing the territory extending from the South Platte to the Wyoming line. Of the land twenty thousand acres lie along the river, thus furnishing an abundant supply of water for the stock. The headquarters of the company are five miles west of Merino, and shipments are made from Snyder, Colo., to various points in the east, but chiefly to Omaha. The entire management of the ranch and range is in charge of Mr. Fraser, who, though making his home in Denver, necessarily spends much of his time on the range.

The father of our subject, Henry Fraser, was born in Scotland, but removed to Ontario, Canada, and engaged in farming near Ottawa, where he died when John was five years of age. The wife and mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Wright, was born in Canada and died there when John was an infant. They had a large family of children, of whom three are living: Samuel, in Oakland, Cal.; John J., the youngest of the family; and a sister, who was formerly Mrs. J. W. Iliff, but who is now the wife of Bishop Warren. One brother, Brock, fought all through the conflict. He enlisted with the Chicago Zouaves and later joined other organizations, serving last in the heavy artillery. He was accidentally killed while engaged in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Cheyenne.

When quite young our subject left the farm near Ottawa, where he was born, and went to Henry County, Ill., where he grew to manhood on a farm. He attended the Henry County district schools and Lake Forest Academy. In the spring of 1870 he came to Colorado, where he spent a year near Pueblo, and then entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Mr. Iliff. In time he became financially interested in the business, and after the death of Mr. Iliff he became a member of the Brown-Iliff Cattle Company. In the winter of 1873-74 a large camp of Indians, principally Sioux, camped around Mr. Fraser's ranch, but to their credit be it said they never stole anything from the ranch nor made a disturbance of any kind. Since 1878 he has resided in Denver, where he is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. In national politics he is a Republican.

In Denver Mr. Fraser married Miss Lois Morse, who was born in Berea, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, and is of English descent, her

ancestors, eight generations back, having been among the Puritans who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1635. They were prominent in public affairs, serving as selectmen and in other offices of trust, and later having representatives in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Morse, was born in Massachusetts and removed to Shelby, N. Y., where he died. Her father, Charles Morse, a native of Warwick, Mass., was a pioneer of Berea, Ohio, where he engaged in the lumber business until his death at forty-eight years. He married Emma Robards, who was born near Saratoga, N. Y., her parents being natives of England. She is still living and makes her home in Cleveland. In her family there are three children, namely: Lucius D. Morse, M. D., a retired physician of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Laura Andrews, of Cleveland, a graduate of Baldwin University in Ohio; and Lois, Mrs. Fraser, also a graduate of Baldwin University, with the degree of B. S.

COL. WESLEY BRAINERD, president and manager of the Chicago and Colorado Mining and Milling Company, owners of Camp Talcott, at Ward, Boulder County, was born in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., September 27, 1832, and is the descendant of a family that settled in Haddam, Conn., early in the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Jeremiah Brainerd, who was born and reared in that old town, subsequently removed to New York state, becoming a contractor on the Erie Canal.

Alexander Hamilton Brainerd, a native of Haddam, Conn., and father of the subject of this article, became a civil engineer and railroad contractor, and had the contract for a part of the Hudson River Railroad, also in 1848-50 built all the bridges on that road. Among his other contracts some were in Canada. For a time he operated car manufacturing shops in Niagara, Canada, and large iron mills at St. Albans, Vt. After his retirement from active business he made his home in Rome, N. Y., where he died in 1879, aged seventy-two years. His maternal grandfather, Col. Daniel Greene, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war and a Mason of the Royal Arch degree; he died in York state, as did also his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Brainerd. The mother of our subject was Mary Gouge, a descendant of a

French-Huguenot family that settled at Trenton Falls, N. Y.; she died in Rome, that state, when thirty-two years of age.

The only child of Alexander H. and Mary Brainerd that attained years of maturity was Wesley. He was educated principally in Rome Academy. At the age of fifteen he went with his father, as assistant in the construction of the Hudson River Railroad contract. Continuing there until 1850, he then went to Philadelphia, Pa., and became an apprentice in the Norris Locomotive Company's works, where he completed the trade of draughtsman and locomotive builder in 1854. For four years afterward he continued with the company as draughtsman and aided in the starting of locomotives in different sections of the United States and Canada. Next going to Georgia, he accepted a position as master mechanic of a railroad, where he remained until, seeing that war was inevitable, he returned north to Rome, N. Y., and engaged in manufacturing and milling.

At the opening of the war, in 1861, he was the captain of a local company known as the Gansevoort Light Guards of Rome, which took its name from an old colonel who had been in command of Fort Stanwix. He at once raised a company for the Fiftieth New York Engineers and was commissioned captain of Company C, which was mustered into service at Elmira, and went to the front in August, 1861. Among the engagements in which he participated were Yorktown, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Harper's Ferry and Fredericksburg. In December, 1862, he laid the pontoon bridges at the Lacy House in front of Fredericksburg, and while thus engaged he was wounded in the left arm. For meritorious service he was promoted and commissioned major. After a short time in the hospital he returned to duty and took part, in the following months, in the battles of Chancellorsville, Franklin's Crossing and Gettysburg. Receiving a second promotion for bravery, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, his commission being signed by President Lincoln. The next engagements in which he participated were the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and the battles before and during the siege of Petersburg in 1864. In November, 1864, he was promoted and commis-

sioned colonel of the Fifteenth New York Engineers by Governor Seymour, and continued in active command of his regiment until the close of the war, with the exception of the time (1864-65) when General Grant had his headquarters at City Point and Colonel Brainerd had command of the defenses of that place. He took part in the final assault and fall of Petersburg in April, 1865, and shortly afterward participated in the grand review at Washington, where he led the Fifteenth as their commander. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865.

Locating in Chicago, Colonel Brainerd embarked in the lumber business under the firm title of Soper, Brainerd & Co., in which enterprise he was interested from 1865 to 1876. The firm engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber and owned a mill, with a capacity of one hundred thousand feet a day, covering, with the adjoining yards, two blocks on Polk and Beach streets. Meantime, in 1873, he also became interested in the Brighton Smelting Works, of which he was manager, and in this way was aroused his first interest in and connection with mining. In 1876 he assisted in the organization of the Chicago and Colorado Mining and Milling Company, of which he was made president and manager. During the same year (which was the year of Colorado's admission as a state) he came west, for the purpose of developing the company's mining property in Ward district, Boulder County.

Camp Talcott (or, as it is often called, Brainerd's Camp) is one of the large as well as one of the most completely developed properties in the state. Tunnels and mines have been opened on different parts of the property of eight hundred acres. The entire tract was patented by Colonel Brainerd as a stock ranch and was afterward patented by discovering and developing mining claims, thus having a double patent on much of the land. The Colorado and Northwestern Railroad between Boulder and Ward passes the property, and at a convenient place Brainerd Station is located. The plant is undoubtedly the most modern in the state and is the first mining property to be operated by electricity in this part of Colorado.

In his travels through the mountains, Colonel Brainerd came across the natural lakes at the foot of Mount Audubon and at once saw the natural advantage for the water power. As early

as 1884 he took the necessary steps to secure the water rights of the same, having in mind a way by which it could be utilized, as the path of the flume necessary to convey the water to Camp Talcott would come via the Utica mine. He succeeded in arousing the interest of the Utica Company by the aid of John S. Reid, then manager of the Utica, who heartily endorsed the project. Finally the flume from the South St. Vrain, from the foot of the Snowy Range, to a point above Ward was constructed, with Mr. Reid as superintendent of construction of this upper flume. The flume is $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in dimensions, and takes three hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber; from the headwaters to the Pentstock it is taken through Ward in a pipe of seventy-five hundred feet, and here the Utica uses it. Up to this point it was jointly constructed by the Utica Company and the Chicago and Colorado Mining and Milling Company, while the latter company alone constructed it to Camp Talcott from Utica by a flume 2×2 feet, one mile long, taking one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber. To manufacture this lumber they put up their own sawmill in the mountains.

From the Pentstock above Camp Talcott, Colonel Brainerd calculated the dimensions and strength of the pipe necessary to carry it to the power house. It was here that his experience as machinist and locomotive builder proved most helpful, as did also his natural inventive genius, for there was no plant in existence of the type of his, and he was forced to rely upon his own brain and judgment. From the Pentstock it is taken down the hill in steel pipe, a distance of twenty-seven hundred feet, making seven hundred and forty feet perpendicular fall, thus getting a pressure of three hundred and twenty pounds to the square inch. Beginning at the top, the first twelve hundred feet is of sixteen inch pipe, No. 10 steel; the next seven hundred and fifty feet, fourteen inch pipe, No. 8 steel; and the last seven hundred and fifty feet, twelve inch, 3-16 steel; all double riveted flange joints. The pipe is fitted to the irregularities of the hill and anchored in bed rock. It was manufactured in sheets in the east and brought to Denver, where it was bent and riveted into nineteen foot lengths, and hauled from Boulder to Camp Talcott. In all there were sixty-five tons of steel pipe. The pipe is connected with the

four Leffel wheels, thirty-six inches in diameter, developing a maximum of twelve hundred horse power and a minimum of three hundred and fifty. A substantial stone power house, 40×28 , has been built and equipped with a one hundred and twenty horse-power dynamo of the three phase system, with four hundred and forty volts capacity, with five hundred and forty revolutions a minute and energized by one of the wheels which has a capacity of one hundred and fifty horse-power. There is an air column construction of one hundred and twenty pounds' pressure that acts as an air cushion.

The construction of the pipe line and the devices for regulating the flow of water are very complete and efficiently accomplish the purpose for which they are designed. Power is transmitted to the different mines, viz.: three thousand feet to the Polar Star, where is a forty horse motor; forty-four hundred and forty feet to the Coy mine, where are a fifteen horse motor and skips; and to the Left Hand mine, fifteen hundred feet up a side hill. In each a most complete electric hoist has been equipped with the three phase system. An ingenious device for dumping buckets, the invention of the foreman, is a great labor saver. When power is desired, telephone signals are given to the operator in the power house, who connects the circuit and the turning of the switch energizes the motor.

All of these properties at depths varying from seventy-five to one hundred and thirty feet show very large veins of iron sulphide, running from \$10 to \$500, with a fair average of about \$40 ore. The veins range from five to ten feet in width. About twenty-five other properties are being equipped, having shafts of twenty feet deep. Ultimately many of these properties will be equipped with electric hoists. The plant in the power house was installed by the Mountain Electric Company, and when its full capacity is utilized, the output from Camp Talcott will be no insignificant factor in the traffic offered the railroad from Boulder to Ward.

Among the other mines that have been developed is the Moltke, which is in shape for successful operation at any time. A complete telephone system, centering at the power house, connects all the mines, and also makes connection with the residence of Colonel Brainerd and other buildings on the camp. All of the buildings are

modern and complete, and when it is observed that nearly all of the material for construction has been hauled from Boulder at a rate of \$6 per ton, one can well imagine the energy and great amount of money it has taken to accomplish this gratifying result. All the plans are now completed for building a switch from the Colorado and Northwestern Railroad to the power house, which will take about ten thousand feet of track, on account of the height of the road above Camp Talcott.

When Colonel Brainerd first came to Ward, there was considerable prospecting, but later it fell off considerably. He, however, continued his prospecting and found that he secured rich ore, so he continued the development and discoveries, and now has over sixty different claims. He has done more to bring Ward mining and mines to the front than anyone else, by the expenditure of enormous sums in the development of claims. The most of his claims were discovered directly by himself.

In Chicago, November 17, 1858, Colonel Brainerd married Miss Amelia M. Gage, who was born in DeRuyter, Madison County, N. Y., a daughter of Eli A. and Mary (Judson) Gage, natives of DeRuyter and New Berlin. Mrs. Brainerd is a sister of Lyman J. Gage, present secretary of the treasury. Her grandfather, Justus Gage, was a pioneer of Madison County; his father came from England and settled in New England. Eli A. Gage was a merchant and manufacturer in DeRuyter, subsequently removed to Rome, N. Y., whence in 1855 he removed to Chicago and embarked in the lumber business. He died in Evanston, Ill., in 1879. His wife was a daughter of Abel Judson, who was a sea-faring man. Colonel and Mrs. Brainerd have two children: Irving Gage, who is assistant superintendent of the mines; and Belle, who is Mrs. Emil Phillipson, of New York City.

Fraternally Colonel Brainerd is a prominent Mason. He is a charter member of the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of which he was commander in 1894-95. For years he was active in his support of the Republican party, but he is now independent in politics and votes for the man he deems best qualified to represent the people in office, regardless of political affiliations. Personally he is a man of fine physique, in whose countenance kindness, amiability and benevolence

glow. To all public enterprises of a helpful nature he is liberal and enterprising. He is exceedingly hospitable, and happy is the guest who comes beneath his roof.

While the colonel has continued in the stock business and raising full-blood cattle on his eight hundred acre ranch and farm in Nebraska, yet mining has been his principal business, and in it he has made his greatest success. Talcott Camp is located conveniently on the Left Hand Creek. The surrounding scenery is beautiful. Upon the side rise the mountains, delighting the eye with long glimpses of forests of spruce and pine, while the air of busy thrift and industry around the camp delight the eye of every practical miner.

JOHN T. BOTTOM. Not alone through the high position which he occupies as an attorney-at-law, but also by reason of his prominence in the order of the Knights of Pythias, his attractive style as a writer and his eloquence as a speaker, Mr. Bottom has become well and favorably known to the people of Colorado. Upon establishing his home in Denver in 1889 he opened an office for the practice of the legal profession, and in time became the possessor of a clientele that brought influence and financial success. Reared in the faith of the Democratic party and thoroughly devoted to its principles, here as in his former home he has taken an active part in promoting party success, in winning victory for its men and measures. In 1891 he was made secretary of the Democratic central committee of Denver, and during the presidential campaign of 1892 he was made chairman of the county committee. Chosen by his party to act as their nominee in the congressional campaign of 1894, he held aloft the party standard in every part of the district, which, however, was too thoroughly Republican to make hope of election possible. When the stirring campaign of 1896 began, with its new questions and issues that broke the ranks of the old parties, he at once took the "stump" in behalf of the silver cause, and his eloquent, earnest addresses deepened the public sentiment in favor of a new standard of money. His opinions on this subject have not been formulated thoughtlessly; they are the result of study and observation. His travels have taken him into sections of the country where once

were thriving mining towns, now forlorn and deserted; towns that once were astir with life and activity, but that were ruined by the act of congress in 1873 demonetizing silver, thus forcing the silver mines to shut down and hundreds of miners to be thrown out of employment. Nor is the question one of local interest only, for what affects the silver mines in the first instance will eventually affect the prosperity of the state and the welfare of the nation.

Mr. Bottom was born in St. Marys, W. Va., January 26, 1860, and was an infant when his parents, Dr. Montgomery and Lavinia (Harrison) Bottom, removed to Breckenridge, Mo., where his father still practices medicine. His primary education was obtained in the public school there, and at the age of sixteen he entered Central College, at Fayette, Mo., continuing there for two years. His education was completed in the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he graduated from the literary department in 1879 and from the law department in 1881. On being admitted to the bar he opened an office in Breckenridge, earning his first fee four days after graduation. The Democrats of Caldwell County nominated him in 1882 to represent the district in the legislature, but he was obliged to decline the nomination, as he was not old enough for constitutional requirements. Though not permitted to be a candidate he took an active part in the campaign, and did all within his power to promote party success. In 1884 he was nominated for prosecuting attorney, but was defeated by one hundred and thirty-eight votes, the remainder of the ticket losing by seven hundred and fifty-seven votes. At the time of leaving Missouri, in 1889, he was chairman of the county Democratic committee, secretary of the Democratic congressional committee and chairman of the senatorial committee.

In Quincy, Ill., May 15, 1884, Mr. Bottom married Miss Lethe M. Boyer, daughter of Noah and Ellen (McCullough) Boyer. They have an only child, a daughter, Monta.

Fraternally Mr. Bottom is identified with the Masons as a Knight Templar. He is, however, most prominent through his connection with the Knights of Pythias. He was first initiated into the order in Denver Lodge No. 41, in which he filled the offices of vice-chancellor and chancellor-commander. In 1893 he exemplified the new

ritual that had been adopted before representatives of all the lodges of the state. The next year he became a member of the Grand Lodge, and in 1895 was made chief tribune of the Grand Tribunal, in 1896 was honored by election as grand vice-chancellor, and in 1897 received the further honor of election as grand chancellor, his present office. The membership of the order in Colorado is about six thousand, and new members are constantly being added to the ranks. The lodges in the different parts of the state are frequently visited by the grand chancellor, whose entertaining and eloquent speeches do much for the advancement of the cause. In a recent number of *The Pythian* appears his address delivered at the eleventh anniversary of Myrtle Lodge No. 34, Colorado Springs, which is considered one of the best ever delivered upon the subject of the order, its principles, foundation and teachings. In it he traces the teachings of the order to the commands given to Moses on Mount Sinai. "Its corner stone is the solid granite rock of friendship. The columns on either side the entrance are charity and benevolence. Our teachings embrace loyalty to country, devotion to its flag, observance of its laws, love of home, love of justice, mercy and fidelity one to another." Briefly sketching the immortal friendship of Damon and Pythias, he described how the reading of this story inspired Justus H. Rathbone to found the order that marches under the banner of Pythianism. "Thirty-four years ago Rathbone breathed the breath of life in what is to-day America's greatest civic society. It was born in the city of Washington. The fame of the order was not long in spreading from the capitol on the historic Potomac. Like the tiny waves caused by throwing a pebble in the placid pool, its influence was felt farther and farther, touching the rock-bound coast of Maine and reaching on the other side to the city by the Golden Gate. And now we have organized a lodge amid the gold-bearing icebergs of far-off Alaska. In every state and territory that protects and for protection looks to the tri-colored flag of the Union, you will find the blue, yellow and red banner of Pythianism. The banner of the stars and stripes stands for our country. The tri-colored banner of the order of Knights of Pythias stands for humanity, it stands for all that is best in manhood and for all that is purest and loveliest in woman-

hood. Long may it wave. The blue is emblematic of truth and expresses heaven itself. The yellow is a symbol of the great orb of day and portrays the faithfulness that should characterize our membership. The red symbolizes love and loyalty, and under a banner so expressive of lofty sentiments we should keep ourselves loyal to truth, faithful to our tenets and guide with love our lives to the end."

GEORGE M. MCCLURE, president of the McClure-White Mercantile Company of Boulder and the Boulder Electric Light Company, is a member of a Vermont family that came originally from Scotland. His grandfather, Samuel McClure, accompanied his parents from Scotland to America, settling in Vermont, where he engaged in farm pursuits through the remainder of his life. The father, H. B., was born in Middletown Springs, Rutland County, Vt., and became a millwright and wagon-maker, which trades he followed in his native state. Late in life he removed to Spenceport, N. Y., where he died at sixty-eight years of age. In religion he was a Baptist. His wife, Susan, daughter of Sylvanus Mallory, a soldier in the war of 1812 and a farmer of Vermont, was born in Connecticut and died in Spenceport, N. Y. She was a descendant of Puritan ancestors, who came to this country from England.

The family of H. B. and Susan McClure consists of six sons, all living, our subject being the only one now in Colorado, the others residing in Vermont. One brother, Charles, took part in the Civil war as a member of the Tenth Vermont Infantry. George M. was educated in the public schools of Middletown Springs, his native village. At the age of eighteen, in 1863, he went to Poultney, Rutland County, where he was employed by Jay J. Joslin, now of Denver. In the spring of 1873 he came to Colorado to assist in opening Joslin's dry-goods store, and in the fall of the same year he came to Boulder, opening a store here for Mr. Joslin, in connection with H. N. Bradley, now of Denver. Soon the firm of Bradley & McClure was established, and they began in business in March, 1874, at their present location, though occupying a room much smaller than the one now used.

Selling his interest in the Boulder store in 1887,

Mr. McClure became one of the proprietors of a store in Glenwood Springs, and remained there for three years, when he sold to his partner, Mr. Napier, and to Mr. McLean. Returning to Boulder in 1890, he bought Mr. Bradley's interest in the Bradley-Wise Mercantile Company, and changed the title to the McClure-White Mercantile Company, of which he is president and manager, Mr. White vice-president, Mr. Davis secretary and H. B. McClure treasurer. The firm occupy three rooms, 75x125 feet in dimensions, with basement.

Mr. McClure is a director in the First National Bank. He was one of the original promoters of the Boulder National Bank about 1884, and was a director from the start until 1887. His establishment is the largest in northern Colorado and contains a full line of goods of highest grade, for the best trade. The success that has come to him is due to his energy and determination. In 1894 he and H. N. Bradley opened a dry-goods business in Denver, on Sixteenth street, continuing it together until May, 1897, when he sold his interest to Mr. Bradley, the present proprietor.

The marriage of Mr. McClure took place in Middletown Springs, Vt., and united him with Edilda M. Burnham, daughter of Albert Burnham, a native of Maine and a blacksmith in Middletown Springs, where she was born. Her death occurred at Boulder in January, 1885. Her three children are: Harry B., who was educated in the public schools and Rochester (N. Y.) Commercial College; George A., who was educated in the State University and is with the company; and Elizabeth M., who is a member of the university class of 1898.

Politically Mr. McClure is a Republican. Externally he is connected with Boulder Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T., (of which he is a charter member and the present treasurer), and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S., of Denver.

REV. JOSEPH P. CARRIGAN, St. Patrick's parish, Denver, was established in 1881 by the venerable Bishop Machebeuf. Rev. M. J. Carmody said the first mass on the north side, and assembled the newly formed congregation for divine service in the old hose house on Fifteenth street. He was taken ill a few weeks

afterwards and resigned his charge. Father Carmody was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Ahern, who changed the place of service to Platte street. During his time the present site of St. Patrick's was secured, the venerable old Bishop Machebeuf donating \$1,000 towards the purchase of the five lots on which the church and school now stand. Rev. J. C. Ahern was succeeded shortly by Rev. Jeremiah Ahern.

From its very beginning St. Patrick's parish had a turbulent career. Misunderstandings there had been between pastors and people. Debts had accumulated, and, to add to the distress, the church just nearing completion was blown down by a terrific windstorm. It was a total loss on the congregation. Father John Quinn, of the Cathedral, managed the affairs of the parish for some time, however, residing on the north side. He was succeeded by Father Patrick Sheridan and Father James Conroy, both delicate priests, who came to Colorado in search of health. In the year 1883 Rev. Stephen Keegan took charge. During his pastorate the church was rebuilt and the school opened under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph. During the building of the church Father Keegan erected on the site of the present parish dwelling a frame church which he affectionately christened the "Shanty." It served its purpose well until the new church could be rebuilt. In 1885 Father Keegan left Colorado and took up his home in California, where a few years later he died.

The successor of Father Keegan was Father Carrigan, who found the new church with an incumbrance that remained from the building of the first church. Directing himself to the raising of the debt, within two years he had freed the congregation from the entire indebtedness. A year before he became pastor a school had been started, which he found feebly struggling for existence. He remodeled the church, making it large enough to accommodate both the congregation and the school, and at once the latter took on new life. There are now two hundred and seventy pupils, taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet and who, at graduation, are prepared to enter high school. An academic course is being projected and will soon open, in connection with the convent, known as Sisters of St. Joseph Academy.

The church is situated on Bell avenue between

Fairview avenue and Wanless, but other property has been bought and in time a church will be erected on the corner of Clear Creek and Thirty-third avenue west. In the parish there are over three hundred and fifty families, to whose spiritual interests Father Carrigan ministers. His pastorate here has extended over a greater number of years than that of any other priest in Denver. In connection with the church, he has the usual societies, including the Sodality, Sacred Heart League, Holy Name and Young Ladies'.

In 1889 St. Patrick's parish extended over the whole of the north side, including a portion of East Denver, as far as the Union depot. Rev. T. J. Murphy, who was then assistant at St. Patrick's, assumed charge of what was known as the Highlands. Father Carrigan purchased the ground on which the present St. Dominic's Church now stands and formed the first parish out of St. Patrick's. The Dominican fathers now have a flourishing congregation in that beautiful portion of the north side. The next parish to be formed out of St. Patrick's was the Holy Family in the scattered portion of North Denver, surrounding the Jesuit college. The Holy Family have no church as yet, but the congregation hold divine service in the college chapel.

The Italian people having become very numerous in this portion of the city, he deemed it advisable that they should have a church of their own where they could hear the word of God and receive instruction in their native tongue. Accordingly, in 1892, the Italian church was built within the limits of St. Patrick's parish.

Born and reared in Auburn, N. Y., Father Carrigan is the son of Patrick and Anna (Shields) Carrigan, natives of Ireland, who were married in England and came to America in 1848. For many years the former engaged in business in New York. During the war he responded to the draft, but was rejected on account of physical disability. Of their nine children, four are living, Joseph being the sole surviving son. He studied in the parochial and public schools of Auburn, then for two years was under a private tutor, and later took a classical course in St. Hyacinthe College, in Quebec, from which he graduated in 1878. A few months afterward he entered Troy Theological Seminary, where he spent four and one-half years in the study of

theology and philosophy. December 23, 1882, he was ordained to the holy priesthood by Bishop McNeirney, of Albany, and was assigned to the Denver diocese. In January, 1883, he came to Colorado and was stationed successively at Breckenridge, Summit Park, Eagle and Garfield as assistant pastor, utilizing houses, depots and other buildings for religious services. In the fall of 1883 he was assigned as assistant to Bishop Machebeuf, at the Cathedral in Denver, and after fifteen months there, was made pastor of St. Ann's, now the Church of the Annunciation, where he remained for three months. From there he came to St. Patrick's parish, which at that time included all of the north side and a portion of the west side. Since coming here he has enlarged the church and school to the present size and has built the parsonage. He has remained here constantly with the church, with the exception of a portion of 1894 and 1895, when another priest was assigned to his parish while he took a post-graduate work in the Catholic University of Washington. Alive to the interests of the church, he devotes himself closely to its welfare and has been effectual in increasing its membership and standing among the other churches of the city.

PROF. GEORGE L. HARDING, superintendent of the public schools of Boulder County, is an able educator and by years of practical experience in teaching is especially qualified to occupy the responsible position with which the people of his county of Colorado have honored him in three successive elections. The numerous and varied duties which rest upon a man in such an office cannot be laid down by rule and precedent to any great extent, but depend largely upon the character of the person, his energy and interest in the work and his desire to make his country a banner one in the commonwealth to which it belongs. Fortunately for the citizens of Boulder County, Professor Harding is devoted heart and soul to the noble work he has in charge, and under his judicious administration the standard of our local schools has been wonderfully advanced.

The gentleman of whom this sketch is written is a native of Cork, Ireland, born July 26, 1847. With his parents, Thomas and Mary (Lester)

Harding, of the same isle, he came to the United States in 1861, and in the following year removed from New York, where they had first settled, to Sturgis, Mich. Both parents were of English descent, the Hardings having taken up their residence in Ireland during the time of Cromwell. Thomas Harding was engaged in the manufacture of pumps and machinery and was interested in the shipping trade while in Ireland. He has been connected with the Studebaker Company as an employe, and has been variously occupied in a business way since coming to the United States. He and his wife are residents of Sturgis, Mich., where they have dwelt for many years and are much respected and loved. His father, William Harding, was engaged in a private banking business in Ireland, and his wife's father, George Lester, was a sea-faring man, interested in trade with the West Indies and trans-Atlantic ports.

Professor Harding is the eldest of the four surviving children of his parents. In boyhood he learned the trade of making chairs, and by industry earned sufficient money to enable him to complete his higher education. In 1874 he graduated from the University of Michigan, and three years later had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by his alma mater. His natural tastes lying in the direction of pedagogic work, he soon embarked upon his career as a teacher and has met with success from the first. For several years he taught in his native state, in Minnesota and in Indiana. In 1890 he resigned the position that for five years he had filled most acceptably in Middlebury, Ind., and coming to Colorado, he took charge of the city schools of Longmont. This position he resigned in 1893, as he had been elected to the superintendency of the county schools. Upon the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and again in 1897. He has inaugurated many valuable reforms and changes in our school system, and his earnest and constant aim is to elevate the standard and encourage teachers and pupils to greater efforts. He was a member of the committee that succeeded in securing the Texas Chautauqua for Boulder; is a member of the State Teachers' Association; has been president of the State Association of County Superintendents and of the Boulder County Teachers' Association. In 1892 he took the required state teachers' examination in Colo-



O. J. Brown

rado, and received a diploma. Previously he had been granted a similar certificate in Indiana.

In 1895 his name was on the Populist ticket and in 1897 he received a plurality of about eight hundred votes. For some time he has been the president of the People's Publishing Company, which carries on a general publishing business and edits the Colorado *Representative* as well. Fraternally he was made a Mason in 1886 in Middlebury, Ind., and is now identified with Boulder Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star.

In 1878 Professor Harding married Miss Alice Stansbury, daughter of John Stansbury, of Ligonier, Ind. She has been of great assistance to him in his work and is a lady who is beloved by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. With their two daughters, Eva and Mildred, she holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JUNIUS F. BROWN. Since 1870 Mr. Brown has been identified with the business interests of Denver, and has contributed to its advancement by his connection with progressive enterprises and public-spirited movements. As the president of the Brown and Iliff Land Company he is intimately associated with a concern widely and favorably known for reliability and extensive operations. He is also vice-president of The J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company, an old and well-known wholesale house of Denver. For a number of years he was president of the construction company of the Denver & New Orleans Railroad Company (now the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad), and from the organization of the Denver Tramway Company until 1896 he was one of its directors. He was for many years vice-president of the City National Bank, but withdrew in 1894, before its consolidation.

The ancestry of the Brown family is given in the sketch of J. Sidney Brown. In Conneaut, Ohio, where he was born September 3, 1827, Junius F. Brown received public-school and academic advantages. In 1850 he began clerking in a mercantile house in his native place, but two years later removed to Toledo, where he clerked in a dry-goods house one year, and then spent a similar period with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. His next position was with Buckingham & Co. In May, 1857, he

went to Atchison, Kan., and embarked in the manufacture of lumber for the home market. The mills were located on the Missouri side, and when the war broke out his strong northern proclivities made it undesirable for him to continue business there, so he abandoned the enterprise.

Wishing to utilize the large number of teams on hand, he loaded a wagon train with merchandise and placed his brother in charge, with instructions to cross the plains to Denver. While waiting for the latter's return, he continued in charge of affairs at Atchison, but afterwards personally engaged in freighting until 1865, and then became a member of the firm of Drury & Brown, wholesale grocers, in Atchison. Closing out the business in 1870 he came to Denver, with the business history of which he has since been intimately connected.

In Conneaut, Ohio, Mr. Brown married Jane B. Kilborn, who was born in Canada, and accompanied her father, John H. Kilborn, to Conneaut. She died in 1877, leaving two daughters and a son, namely: Helen, Mrs. S. H. Nesmith, of Denver; Jane M., Mrs. F. S. Titsworth, of Anaconda, Mont.; and Harry K., a graduate of Yale College in 1892, and secretary of The J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile Company. The second marriage of our subject, solemnized in Denver, united him with Miss Mary L. Brundage, by whom he has one child, June Louise. Mrs. Brown is a lady of intellectual attainments, and is a member of the Woman's Club, the Fortnightly Club and the Daughters of the Revolution. Her father, Marcus B. Brundage, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the youngest of twelve children, and was orphaned at fourteen years. After completing his education he went to New Haven, Conn., where he engaged in carriage manufacturing, but removed from there to Tallmadge, Ohio, engaging in the same business. Failing health brought him to Colorado, and afterward to California, where he died in 1883. He married Harriet Parmelee, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Theodore Hudson Parmelee, of Goshen, Conn., and a descendant of a Revolutionary patriot. The family came to this country in 1639 from England, where the name was originally Parmly. Mrs. Brundage died in Ohio, at the age of seventy-five years, leaving four children, of whom Mrs. Brown is next to the oldest.

The business interests of Mr. Brown and his

brother have been in common for many years, having achieved satisfactory results, not only in the mercantile business, but also in real-estate and banking interests. Mr. Brown has always been interested in the election of good men to fill responsible official positions, and has given them every assistance. He has assisted in the development of Denver and in the progress of its material prosperity by the energy he has displayed in private affairs, and by the executive ability he has shown in the capacity of director in many important organizations. A worthy cause of a philanthropic, religious, social or educational character is sure of his prompt and generous assistance, and in a way that the left hand will not know what the right hand does.

Mr. Brown is a man of untiring energy in his devotion to every business interest committed to him, the smallest detail receiving the attention it deserves, and this, in a great measure, has led to his success in the financial world.

The lives of Mr. Brown and his brother Sidney have been closely interwoven, both having taken a firm stand as Republicans, although neither has accepted political preferment. They have been devoted to their business, and have demonstrated to the world at large what the concentration of energy, indomitable will and splendid courage, even in adversity, can accomplish.

WARREN C. DYER, ex-sheriff of Boulder County, is engaged in the real-estate business. He has his office in the Camera block, Eleventh and Pearl street, Boulder, and has built up a large business in general real estate, insurance and conveyancing. He platted Dyer's addition to Boulder, consisting of the southeast forty acres of section 26, adjoining Chautauqua and University place; also handles Newland's addition, consisting of one hundred and forty acres, which has been platted in town lots.

It is supposed that the Dyer family came to America from England. From Cape Cod, Mass., one of the name migrated to Maine, where occurred the birth of our subject's grandfather, a farmer, who died aged eighty-seven years. The father of our subject, Hon. Zachariah Dyer, a native of Maine, served as under sheriff of Franklin County for six years and as sheriff for a similiar period, also represented his district in

the state legislature for two terms, being in public service during much of his active life. Meantime he also superintended the management of his farm. He is now living retired, having justly earned the freedom from business cares that he enjoys. His wife, Emily Cram, was born in Maine and died there in 1859. Her father was a member of an old Maine family that came from England; he died at seventy-four years of age. Of the four children of whom our subject was the youngest all but one are still living. The oldest son, Augustus, a veteran of the war, is a merchant in Lewiston, Me.; a younger son, Rowland, resides in North Dakota.

The subject of this sketch was born in New Sharon, Me., September 21, 1855, and was reared in his native town. In the spring of 1877 he went to the Black Hills, where he remained for three months, and then moved to Hastings, Neb. Five months after settling in that place, he was appointed under sheriff to Mr. Martin, and continued in the position until he came to Colorado. In June, 1880, he began prospecting and mining at Breckenridge, and later was appointed under sheriff to William Iliff, of Summit County, continuing in the position for two years. He still owns three patent claims in that county. In the spring of 1887 he went to Denver, where he engaged in building, contracting and selling, but in 1890 sold out the business and removed to Lyons, Boulder County. There he engaged in the mercantile business until the fall of 1893, when he was elected sheriff on the People's party ticket. After two years of successful, efficient service, he was re-elected by a large majority. The time of his service extended from January, 1894, to January, 1898. At the close of his second term, the bar of Boulder, though opposed to him politically, showed their appreciation of his valuable services by presenting him with a gold-headed cane and at the same time gave a set of resolutions commending him for his ability in filling the office. During the time he served as sheriff he had forty-eight insane people in his charge and also had five murder cases. The Democratic platform, adopted by the Chicago convention in 1896, is in accord with his opinions, for he favors free silver and free trade. While in Lyons he held the position of alderman and was at one time mayor pro tem, but resigned the position on being elected sheriff.

In Summit County, Colo., Mr. Dyer married Mollie T. Churchill, who was born in Florence, Ala., and accompanied by her father, Willard Churchill, to Breckenridge, Colo., in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are the parents of two daughters, Laura E. and Elvie C. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Boulder; also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in Hastings, Neb., in 1879, but afterward became identified with Breckenridge Lodge No. 49, then was a charter member of Denver Lodge No. 96, later a charter member of Lyons Lodge No. 102, and finally a charter member of Boulder Lodge No. 112, also a member of Unity Encampment No. 13, in which he is a past officer, and Boulder Canton No. 5. He is also a member of Columbia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Boulder. In the lodges with which he has been identified he has held various official positions.

AARON S. BENSON, president of the Bank of Loveland, president of The Loudon Irrigating Canal Company, and also connected with several other irrigation and business enterprises, is a native of the state of New York, the son of Sherman and Jane E. (Shaw) Benson, both of New York state.

The boyhood years of our subject were spent in New York and Iowa. In 1862 he returned to New York for the purpose of settling his grandfather's estate. In 1865 he returned to Loudon, Iowa, where he was engaged in the nursery business for some years. His health failing, he concluded to try a change of climate and came to Colorado, settling at Golden, Jefferson County, where he carried on the nursery business, connected with market gardening and fruit growing. In 1878 he came to Larimer County for the purpose of constructing the Loudon Canal, and has since been an officer of the county. At the same time he purchased and improved farm lands and engaged in stock-raising and the dairy business, in which he has successfully continued.

He owns about one thousand acres of cultivated farm lands in Larimer County, which is divided into five farms, and is also the owner of a fine residence and property in Loveland. In 1882 he became interested in the Bank of Loveland, of which he has been president since 1883.

The first wife of Mr. Benson was Eliza Cleg-

horn, who died in 1862, leaving three children, Perry, Mary (now the wife of J. A. Lewis), and Charles. In 1864 Mr. Benson was united in marriage with Miss Marion Vanderburgh, of New York. Four children blessed their union, Clarence V., who is cashier of the Bank of Loveland; Velma V., wife of Alfred Beebe; Franc V. and Aaron V. The family is identified with the Baptist Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M., of Loveland. In his political belief he is a Republican and as such has been active in local and state affairs.

While in Jefferson County he was for three years a member of the board of county commissioners. Soon after coming to Larimer County he was elected county commissioner and after serving for three years he was elected a member of the state legislature. Having served his time he was again elected a member of the board of county commissioners for three years. He served as school director in Jefferson County for six years, and in Larimer County he has for sixteen years filled a similar position in District No. 1. He is a member of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College. As a friend of education he favors any plan whereby the educational interests of the state may be fostered and promoted.

JOSEPH T. ATWOOD is a successful attorney-at-law, and a member of the firm of Minor & Atwood, who have offices in the Masonic Temple building in Longmont. He is the legal adviser of the Farmers' National Bank of Longmont, and has a large practice in Longmont and vicinity. In the political world he is very prominent and popular, and has frequently been chosen to preside as chairman over conventions of the Boulder County Democratic party in late years. Moreover, he has frequently been sent as a delegate to the state conventions of the party, and has been an active and aggressive worker in the cause. For several terms he has served as city attorney, and has made a good record for himself and constituents.

Marsylus Atwood, father of the above-named gentleman, was a native of Greene County, Ind., born in 1823. He was a son of George B. Atwood, who was born in Massachusetts, and came from an old and respected New England

family. George B. Atwood married a Miss Lawrence, who, though born in Georgia, was of English parentage. The couple moved to Indiana at an early day in the history of that state, and in 1837 went to Texas. Mr. Atwood took up a tract of forty-five hundred acres of land in Henderson County, under the peculiar laws then in force in that region, and died just prior to the Mexican war. His wife returned to Indiana at the outbreak of hostilities between the two countries, and thus the property was lost to the family under the statute of limitations. Marsylus Atwood was reared to manhood in Indiana and Texas, and after he returned to his native state he was occupied in farming in Greene County until his death, during the Civil war, in 1863. He married Martha Ann Martindale, likewise a native of Indiana, and five children came to bless their union. Two of the number are deceased. Mrs. Lee resides in Longmont and William is living in Boulder. The Martindales were originally from England, and settled in Virginia at an early period. Mrs. Atwood was the daughter of William Martindale, who was born and brought up in Virginia and went to Indiana on arriving at maturity, there to engage in cultivating a homestead during the rest of his active life. Mrs. Atwood departed this life in Indiana when but forty years of age.

Joseph T. Atwood was born in Newark, Greene County, Ind., in 1862. His father died when the boy was scarcely a year old, and the mother died a few years later. Until he was fourteen our subject attended the public schools of Newark, and in the fall of the Centennial year he started for the west. For nearly a year he lived in Taylor County, Iowa, but in 1877 came to Boulder County. Here he spent about ten years in agricultural pursuits, giving as much time as possible to his studies and going to the district schools several terms. In 1887 he entered the State Agricultural College, and continued until the close of his junior year. In 1890 he returned to the east and in the fall matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was one in a class originally numbering three hundred and twelve, but twenty-two failed to graduate, a large percentage. It was in the summer of 1892 that he received the honors for which he had been striving, that of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he opened an office in

Longmont and has since been engaged in the practice of general law. The following year he entered into partnership with Mr. Minor and the present firm of Minor & Atwood was formed. Mr. Atwood has rapidly risen in his profession, and his friends predict for him a brilliant future. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World, and is a great favorite in social circles.

H N. BRADLEY, who is engaged in the mercantile business at No. 720 Sixteenth street, Denver, was born in Sunderland, Vt., May 6, 1846, and is a son of Gilbert and Mary (Lockwood) Bradley. His father, who was born in the same town in 1800, was a son of Ethan Bradley, who removed from Connecticut, his birthplace, and settled in Vermont, engaging in the mercantile business there. Gilbert, who was also a merchant, was a man of considerable prominence in his locality and in politics was an old-line Democrat. He died at eighty years of age. In his family there were seven children who attained mature years, and five of these are still living, namely: Frances, who lives in New York; Jane, Mrs. Isaac G. Johnson, of New York; Gilbert W., a manufacturer living in Manchester, Vt.; Herbert N., who was next to the youngest; and John, a manufacturer, living in Buffalo, N. Y.

In the schools of Sunderland and the academies at Manchester and Bennington, Vt., the subject of this sketch gained his education. At the age of sixteen he left school and began to give his attention exclusively to his father's store, where he continued until 1866. Having meantime saved his wages, he started in business for himself at Rupert, Vt., where he remained for seven years. In 1873 he sold out and came to Colorado, opening a store in Boulder in the spring of the following year and continuing in the same place until 1897. At the organization of the bank in Boulder he was chosen its head and for several years served as president, when he resigned, sold his stock and went east, remaining several years, but not engaging in business. On his return he accepted the position as vice-president of the bank, which he still holds. In June, 1895, he began in the mercantile business in Denver, where he has a large and lucrative business. He has invested

in real estate in various parts of the country from Vermont to Colorado.

In Orange County, N. Y., in 1884, Mr. Bradley married Miss Margaret Brodhead, who was born and reared in that county, a daughter of Capt. Edgar Brodhead, who graduated from Annapolis Naval School, served for many years in the United States Navy and is now living retired in Orange County. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have two children: Mary, who was born in Boulder in June, 1886; and Herbert N., born in Boulder October 12, 1888. Though reared a Democrat, Mr. Bradley has always supported Republican principles, and cast his first vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. While in business at Rupert he became a member of Morning Flower Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in which he filled all the chairs. After he had been living in Colorado for some time, and during a trip east, he took the chapter degrees at Manchester, Vt. He became a charter member of the chapter in Boulder and later took the commandery degrees there, being the first to do so after its organization.

HON. JAMES P. MAXWELL. Since the admission of Colorado as one of the states of the Union, the name of Senator Maxwell has been closely identified with its history. Elected to the first session of the state senate in 1876, after having ably represented his district in important territorial positions, he drew the long term and served until 1880. In the second session, in 1879, he served as president pro tem of the senate. He was prominently connected with early legislative acts and took a warm interest in securing the appropriations for the state university. In 1877 he had the distinction of placing in nomination for the United States senate Hon. H. M. Teller, who then began his long and distinguished connection with public affairs. Elected mayor of Boulder in 1878, he served for one term of two years, resigning in 1880, after which he held the office of county treasurer for two years. He was again elected to the state senate in 1896, as the candidate of the silver Republicans and Democrats, and was the recipient of a large majority in a county that usually gives a majority to the People's party. At the close of the eleventh session he was elected president pro tem of the senate for the next session.

Three miles from the foot of Geneva Lake, at Bigfoot, Walworth County, Wis., the subject of this sketch was born in June, 1839, a son of James A. and Susan V. (Clark) Maxwell, and a grandson of Col. James Maxwell, who was a pioneer of Walworth County, a merchant by occupation, a member of the territorial legislature and colonel of the Wisconsin state militia, dying in Wisconsin at eighty years of age. His brother, Philip Maxwell, M. D., was one of the prominent physicians in the early days of Chicago.

For some years James A. Maxwell was a large land holder, a successful merchant and a prominent man in the public affairs of Walworth County, but removed from there to Sauk County, and from there came to Colorado in 1860. He assisted in the construction of the Boulder and Blackhawk wagon road, which he operated for a time, but sold to the railroad company on the building of the railroad through the canon. In early days he also engaged in the sawmill business in Boulder. He was a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One Thursday evening in 1892 he attended the regular weekly prayer-meeting, walking three-quarters of a mile to the church. He seemed in his usual health at the meeting and when it had closed he walked home, where he sat down in a rocking chair, with his feet on the fender, a paper in his hands, and his glasses on. In that position he was found, dead, the following morning. He had passed peacefully away, at the close of a service in the church he had helped to organize, and in his home, surrounded by every comfort, and apparently without any pain. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Clark, accompanied her parents from New York to Indiana, thence to Wisconsin, where she remained until her demise. She was the mother of six children, viz.: Emma, Mrs. H. H. Potter, of Baraboo, Sauk County, Wis.; James P.; Charles A., of Boulder; Ophelia, Mrs. George H. Rust, who died in Boulder; Ellen, wife of William Hill, of Missouri; and Augusta, wife of J. V. Pierce, of Kansas City.

In 1854 the subject of this sketch entered the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., where he was graduated in 1859 with the degree of A.B. In 1860 he joined his father, who had preceded him to Omaha, and together they journeyed with horses over the plains, reaching Denver

June 10, after a journey of six weeks. They went to Central City and Nevadaville, thence to Lump Gulch and engaged in placer mining. In 1860 our subject was elected sheriff of Gold Dirt district, serving for one year, and then for a similar period engaged in lode mining at Leavenworth Gulch. In 1863, with Captain Tyler, his brother-in-law, he embarked in the lumber business on South Boulder Creek, putting up a mill, and engaging in the manufacture of lumber of all kinds. This lumber he sold in Blackhawk, Central City and Cheyenne. Also, in partnership with his father, he operated, by water power, a mill at the mouth of Four Mile Creek. In 1867 he moved from South Boulder to the mouth of Four Mile, three miles from Boulder, and from there in 1870 he came to Boulder. For several years, as deputy United States mineral and land surveyor, he made surveys of the public lands of the state. In 1872 he was elected to the territorial legislature from Boulder, two years later was re-elected, and in 1876 was made a member of the first state senate. From 1882 to 1888 he engaged in government surveying in western Colorado, and from 1888 to 1893 he acted as state engineer, under appointment by Governors Cooper and Routt. As state engineer he had charge and control of the irrigation of the state, and the appropriations made for public improvements by two legislatures, amounting to about \$200,000 each term, of which amount, by economical expenditures, he returned about \$100,000 each two years. Appropriations for bridge building, road construction and reservoir building were made at his discretion and under his supervision. He gave personal oversight to every contract and its completion, and such roads and bridges asked for, but not deemed actual necessities by himself, were not built.

For the past ten years Mr. Maxwell has been engaged in the cattle business, and owns ranches and real estate. He laid out Maxwell's addition of fifteen acres on the mesa, a fine site, and was vice-president of the Mapleton Company that laid out forty acres. With others, in 1888, he began the construction of the Silver Lake ditch, the highest ditch of Boulder canon, covering about two hundred acres of his land; irrigation has made of this section a valuable fruit tract. He is president of the Silver Lake Ditch Company, and through his efforts an abundance of

water has been given to this property. He has also stocked Silver Lake with fish and is making of the lake and surrounding country a fine resort. For fifteen years he was president of the Steamboat Springs Company, that laid out Steamboat Springs in Routt County. He is still interested in mining and prospecting in different parts of the state. Besides his other interests, he is the owner of Maxwell block, on Pearl near Twelfth street, Boulder.

In Gilpin County, Colo., Mr. Maxwell married Miss Francelia O. Smith, who was born near Milwaukee, Wis. Her father, Nelson K. Smith, was long a resident of Wisconsin (see sketch elsewhere in this work) and came to Colorado in 1860, engaging in the sawmill business, in manufacturing enterprises and in the construction of a toll road from Golden to Central. He died in Boulder in 1896. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are named as follows: Clint J., who is in charge of his father's ranches and also carries on a stock business; Mark N., who is a druggist in Boulder; Helen M., who studied German and music under the best instructors in Germany; and Marie O., wife of Prof. Charles R. Burger, instructor of mathematics in the East Denver high school.

Fraternally Mr. Maxwell is connected with Boulder Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master; Boulder Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., in which he is past high priest; Mount Sinai Commandery No. 7, K. T., in which he is past eminent commander, and was grand commander of the grand commandery of Colorado for one year; the consistory in Denver and El Jebel Temple, N. M. S. For some years he acted as president of the state forestry association and is now a member of the State Historical Society. For several terms he has held the office of president of the Boulder County Pioneer Society and he is also identified with the Society of Colorado Pioneers.

ISAAC LAMB BOND, M. D., a resident of Boulder since 1871, came to Colorado in that year with the Chicago-Colorado Colony, which located Longmont, but instead of making the new town his permanent location he settled in Boulder and has since made this city his home. He engaged in the practice of his profession for only five years after coming west, and is now re-

tired from active participation in professional work or in business. For one term he acted as mayor of Boulder. He took no active part in politics until populism sprang up; he opposes this doctrine with all his intellect and influence, giving his support to Republican principles and working for their success.

The Bond family was founded in Massachusetts about two hundred years ago, coming there from England. The doctor's father, George S., was a son of George Bond, a farmer of Worcester County; he was born in Brimfield, Hampden County, but was reared in Leicester, Worcester County, where he has since resided, being now eighty-three years of age. He married Eliza Lamb, who was born in Worcester County and still lives there, being now eighty years of age. She was a daughter of Isaac and Abigail (White) Lamb, natives of Spencer, Worcester County. Her father, who was born in 1765 and died in 1853, took part in the Revolution and later was major of militia. Her grandfather, John Lamb, was born in Massachusetts in 1727 and died in 1796; he was a son of Jonathan Lamb, a native of Boston, who settled in Worcester County in 1726 and served as a lieutenant in the early colonial wars. Jonathan's father, Joshua, came from England to Massachusetts and held the rank of colonel in early wars.

The family of George S. and Eliza Bond consisted of two children, the older being Mrs. Maria Kent, of Worcester. The younger, who forms the subject of this sketch, was born in Leicester, Mass., March 31, 1841. He received his education in the Leicester Academy and the State Normal School, from both of which he graduated. He then taught school at Holyoke, Mass., for three years, after which he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Blodgett, of Holyoke, and later studied in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he graduated in 1866, with the degree of M. D. Opening an office in Worcester County he continued in practice there until 1871, when he came to Boulder. After five years here he retired from practice on account of poor health and since then he has engaged in mining, farming and banking.

In 1887 Dr. Bond organized the Boulder Electric Light Company, of which he served as president for eight years and which has had a very successful history. In 1884 he assisted in the or-

ganization of the Boulder National Bank and served as its vice-president from that time until 1891, after which he acted as cashier for two years. He is still connected with the bank as a stockholder. He has dealt extensively in mining properties and has also engaged in mining. As an irrigation farmer, he was interested in the building of some of the first ditches in the St. Vrain Valley, and was president of a number of the companies. Much of his land lies in Boulder County and consists of improved ranching property.

The marriage of Dr. Bond, solemnized in New York City, united him with Arabella, daughter of James and Anna (Watson) Coates, and a sister of the present postmaster of Boulder. She possesses many admirable qualities and is a lady of refinement. A staunch Republican, Dr. Bond has been a member of the state central committee, was chairman of the county committee 1894-96, served as mayor of Boulder in 1891-93, and was his party's candidate for state senator in 1892, but was defeated by the Populists. He has done much to advance the welfare of his party, among whose members he is very popular.

HON. ADAIR WILSON, associate judge of the Colorado State Court of Appeals, was born in 1841 in what is now Cambridge, Saline County, Mo., and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His paternal great-grandfather emigrated from Ireland to the United States and after a short sojourn in Pennsylvania went to the Shenandoah Valley, of Virginia, where he was engaged as a planter until his death. He had a brother, James, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, also of the Constitution, by profession an attorney, and under appointment by President Washington chosen to fill the position of justice of the supreme court of the United States.

The grandfather of our subject, William Wilson, was born in Virginia, and took part in the Revolution when a young man. Many years later, in 1824, he removed to Missouri and settled upon a farm near Glasgow, Howard County, where he lived retired until his death. The youngest of his large family was William A., a native of Augusta County, Va., and in early life a merchant, but later a student of law with his brother,

Gen. John Wilson, who had preceded the family to Missouri and had served in the war of 1812. William was admitted to the bar in Saline County and opened an office in Marshall, where he was a pioneer and prominent attorney. For years he was clerk of all the courts there. When the Civil war broke out he was somewhat advanced in years, but enlisted in the state militia and was made lieutenant-colonel of a regiment, serving until the close of the war, but the exposure of camp life caused his death soon afterwards. He was then about fifty-seven years of age. Fraternally he was a Mason.

Our subject's mother was Mary E. Reeves, a native of Todd County, Ky., and now living in Marshall, Mo. She is the descendant of English and Scotch-Irish ancestors, who early settled in Virginia. Her father, Col. Benjamin H. Reeves, was born in Augusta County, Va., but about the close of the eighteenth century, when in infancy, he removed to Kentucky with his parents. His father had served in the Revolution and he took part, as a captain, in the war of 1812, being of the greatest assistance to the cause in Indiana and Kentucky and relieving Zachary Taylor when the latter was besieged near Lafayette. During his residence in Kentucky he was for many years a member of the legislature. In 1818 he removed to Missouri, where he was a member of the constitutional convention, later state senator from his district, and afterward lieutenant-governor of the state for one term. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the president of the United States to locate the Santa Fe trail. Both while in Kentucky and Missouri he was active in the skirmishes with the Indians, and during the Iowa Indian war he was colonel of a regiment. He died in 1849, at the age of sixty-two years. Politically he had been an ardent supporter of Henry Clay and the Whig party.

The family of which our subject is a member consisted of seven children, he being third in order of birth. One brother, Benjamin H., was a captain in a Missouri regiment during the Civil war and is now a resident of Denver. Our subject was reared in Marshall and received his education in the Masonic College, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1858, when less than seventeen years of age, being the youngest member of his class. He studied law

under an uncle, Judge Abiel Leonard, who was at one time judge of the supreme court of Missouri. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar at Marshall and in the spring of the following year came to Denver, making the trip overland with teams. After a few weeks he proceeded westward to California and located in San Francisco, where his uncle, Gen. John Wilson, was a prominent attorney. The uncle and nephew practiced together for two years, then the latter went to Virginia City, Nev., and embarked in the newspaper business as city editor of the *Virginia City Union*, at the same time that Mark Twain was city editor of the *Enterprise*. After one year he went to Austin, Nev., where he was the first editor of the *Reese River Reveille*, a paper that is still being published. Resigning his position a year later, he went back to San Francisco and resumed the practice of law. His father dying in 1867, he returned to Missouri to look after the estate, and opened an office in Marshall, where he practiced until 1872.

Coming again to Colorado in 1872, our subject located in Pueblo, where he practiced for a year. He was among the earliest settlers in the San Juan mining region and located at Del Norte, which became the county seat. In 1875 he was elected the first member of the territorial council from the San Juan country, comprising five or six counties, and served during the last session of the legislature of the territory, being chosen as president of the body. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president, and during the ensuing election was one of the Democratic candidates for presidential elector voted for by the legislature of Colorado. During the same year he was nominated for judge of the fourth judicial district, but declined the nomination. In 1880 he was tendered the Democratic nomination for governor, in the convention held at Leadville, but refused to accept. Six years later he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for state senator from the San Juan district and was the only one on the Democratic ticket elected, the district being Republican. His term of service covered the years 1887-90, during which time he introduced many bills of importance. In 1887 he opened an office in Durango, where he has since resided. At the convention in Chicago in 1896 he was elected a member of the Democratic



HON. JAMES W. MCCREERY.

national committee. In April, 1897, Governor Adams appointed him to the position he now holds, that of associate judge of the court of appeals. He is a member of the Pioneers' Association of San Juan, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic lodge of Del Norte. In Arrow Rock, Saline County, Mo., he married Miss Margaret E. Edwards, who was born in Pettis County, that state, being the daughter of Philip W. Edwards, who was born in Kentucky in 1800, removed to Missouri in an early day and engaged in business there until his death. This union was blessed with the following children: Katharine W., who married Austin H. Brown; Edwards Adair, Alva Adams and Margareta.

HON. JAMES W. MCCREERY, state senator, and one of the ablest attorneys not only of Greeley, but of the entire state as well, was born in Indiana County, Pa., July 13, 1850, a son of William G. and Mary (Work) McCreery. His paternal grandfather, William McCreery, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1772, of Scotch descent, and emigrated to America in 1793, settling in Indiana County, Pa., where, in 1804, he married Margaret McLain, born in America in 1781. He was a son of Samuel McCreery, who came to America at the same time with a brother and sister; their father, Samuel, Sr., was a native of Scotland, who removed thence to Ireland.

In Pennsylvania, where he was born July 4, 1821, William G. McCreery devoted his active years to farming, and he is still living on the family homestead in Indiana County. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party. The only office he ever accepted was that of school director, in which position he aided the public schools. To the work of the United Presbyterian Church he has for years given liberally of his time and means, and been one of its faithful members. His first marriage united him with Mary, daughter of James Work. They became the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Margaret E., James W.; Samuel Fletcher, who is engaged in the insurance business in Greeley; and Robert C., a farmer residing at Fort Morgan, Colo. Mrs. Mary McCreery died in 1860, and afterward Mr. McCreery mar-

ried Rachel Miller, by whom he had two children, Silas H. and Alexander H. His second wife is still living.

In local schools, an academy and the State Normal in Indiana County the subject of this article received his education. While teaching for several years he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law. In December, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, and in the spring of 1881 came west to Greeley, reaching here on the 1st of June. He was pleased with the location and determined to make the city his permanent home. Confining himself to civil law, he has succeeded in that line of the profession and has built up a remunerative practice. By his energy and native ability he has placed himself in the front rank of the bar of northern Colorado. In all the prominent irrigation cases that have come up in the past seventeen years he has been interested, and a fair percentage of these he has won. During the same time he has also been connected with all irrigation legislation. His practice extends throughout the entire state, and in 1897 he was called to Illinois to take charge of an important will case involving \$500,000.

An ardent Republican, Mr. McCreery has been active in almost all of the county and state conventions. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate from the district then comprising Weld, Logan and Washington Counties. During the four years that followed he made an enviable record as a legislator. One of his most important works was the introduction and passage of a bill providing for the establishment of the State Normal School at Greeley, a school intended for the preparation of teachers in the common schools of the state. For the past eight years he has been a trustee of the institution, and during part of the time served as president of the board.

In 1896 he was again nominated for the senate and was elected by a plurality of nearly nine hundred. In the session that followed he was one of the most prominent members, and as a member of the committee on finance took a firm stand for retrenchment in public expenses, and openly advocated reform in such expenditures. Having made the subject of finance a close study, he was well fitted for that kind of work.

One noticeable trait in Mr. McCreery's character is his kindness to young men just starting out as attorneys. Many a one owes to his sym-

pathetic interest the start in the profession to which he owed his later success. In 1897, when the rules relative to admission to the bar were drafted again and a committee appointed to act as a board of law examiners, the supreme court of the state named him as a member. He practices before all the courts, including the supreme court of the United States. In addition to his other practice he is attorney for the First National Bank of Greeley and for ex-Governor Eaton in the latter's irrigation matters.

In religion he is connected with the Presbyterian Church. August 27, 1883, he married Mary M., daughter of Mathew Arbuckle, of Madison, Ind. They are the parents of four children now living: Mary, Donald, Edith and Dorothy.

FRANK C. AVERY, president of the First National Bank of Fort Collins and a resident of Colorado since 1870, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., at Ledyard, near Cayuga Lake, April 8, 1849, a son of Edgar and Eliza (Worthing) Avery. He is a descendant, on the paternal side, of a pioneer family of New England. His grandfather, Benjamin Avery, who was born in New London, Conn., went to Cayuga County, N. Y., at the age of eighteen years, and began the improvement of a farm from the wilderness. At the time he settled there Auburn had but two houses, and they were built of logs. He engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death. His son, Edgar, who was born and reared in Cayuga County, removed from there to Colorado and died in Greeley in 1887. His wife died in Fort Collins in 1897. She was a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Worthing, a pioneer minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for some time a presiding elder of that denomination. He died in Binghamton, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch was second among five children. His older brother, Edward, is living in Fort Collins. Louise, the wife of Alexander Mead, resides in Greeley; George is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed in Fort Collins; and William, who came to Colorado about 1880, became a land owner in Larimer County and was also connected with the First National Bank until his death, in 1890. Our subject attended Cazenovia Seminary. Upon completing the engineer's course he joined the

Union colony and came to Greeley, where he arrived May 9, 1870. He made the surveys and laid out the town; also surveyed the ditches. After eighteen months in that place, in the fall of 1871, he located near La Porte, Larimer County, where he embarked in the stock business. In 1872 he made the original plat and laid out the town of Fort Collins, changing the old town as much as possible in order to make the streets run straight. He became interested in the real-estate business here, and was among the first to improve and sell town lots. In the fall of 1872 he was elected county surveyor and in 1874 was re-elected. The first noticeable growth of the city took place in 1873, after which its development was steady. As long as the colony existed he continued its engineer.

In January, 1880, Mr. Avery organized the Larimer County Bank, a state institution, with a capital stock of \$30,000, and himself as president. After a few months the name was changed to the First National Bank and the capitalization was increased to \$50,000. In addition to building the first bank building, he also erected ten stores near the bank, comprising the Avery block, and a commodious and substantial stone residence, set in the midst of large grounds. He had a one-fourth interest in the building of the opera house, and has aided in the improvement of other property. In a number of ditch companies he has been largely interested, serving as president of several. Through his efforts was organized the Water Supply and Storage Company of Fort Collins, of which he is still a director. This company built the most expensive ditch for its length in the entire state, having spent \$100,000 in blasting through the solid rock in order to bring the ditch over the Snowy range, nine thousand feet elevation, for feeding the Larimer County ditch. The company also built two large reservoirs, which, after two years of work, were completed in 1893. For this work he made the preliminary survey. He is interested in ranches in Larimer and Weld Counties, and owns several sections which he has fenced and improved. In the organization of the Akin Live Stock Company he took an active part. They feed about six thousand sheep and own a number of fine thoroughbred horses.

Politically Mr. Avery is a Republican. For three terms he served as a member of the city

council. In New York state, February 24, 1876, he married Miss Sarah Edson, who was born near Auburn. Three children were born of their marriage: Edgar, Ethel and Mettie. The children are being given the benefits of good educations. Mrs. Avery is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the maintenance of which Mr. Avery is a regular contributor.

In reviewing the history of any community there are always a few names that stand out pre-eminent. In the history of Fort Collins the name of Mr. Avery is prominent. Doubtless few have accomplished more than he in behalf of the city's interests, the development of its resources and the enlargement of its commerce. He has aided by his means and influence those projects calculated to promote the welfare of the people and advance their prosperity. Progressive plans have been promoted by his co-operation and local interests have received his fostering aid. Justly, therefore, he occupies a position among the most influential men of the town and county.

EDWARD C. PARMELEE. The record of the life of Mr. Parmelee since coming to Colorado is a record of the growth and progress in Masonry during the same period. No one has been more prominent in the order than he and no one has contributed more to its advancement. Upon the organization of the grand chapter of Colorado he was elected grand secretary, which position he has since held. He has also been grand recorder of the grand commandery of Colorado since its organization in 1876. He is identified with the consistory of Colorado in Denver and for a number of years has been recorder and secretary of the several bodies of the Scottish Rite.

The connection of Mr. Parmelee with human activities began in Waterbury, Vt. The family of which he is a member came from Wales to America, but originated in Holland, where the name was Van Parmelee. William Parmelee was born in Londonderry, Conn., in 1775, and removed from there to New Hampshire, but later became a pioneer farmer of Summit County, Ohio. His son, Lucius, was born in New Hampshire, whence in early manhood he removed to Waterbury, Vt., and embarked in the boot and shoe business, continuing the same until his retire-

ment. He died at seventy-seven years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Wallace, was born in New Hampshire, the descendant of an old Scotch family, and died in 1840, at the age of thirty. Her father, James Wallace, was born in Connecticut, but removed to New Hampshire, where he owned and conducted a boot and shoe store.

The third in order of birth, and the only survivor of six children, the subject of this sketch was orphaned by his mother's death when he was quite small. He attended the public school of Waterbury, where he obtained a fair education. At the age of seventeen he went as far west as Summit County, Ohio, and there became a clerk in a mercantile store. It was not long, however, before the excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold in the mountains of Colorado brought many argonauts from the east. With them came many who have since resided in the state and have been influential factors in the development of its resources. Among them came Mr. Parmelee in 1860, making the long journey via ox team from Kansas and finally arriving at what is now Central City, in Gilpin County, where he began prospecting and mining. While still connected with mining interests there he formed a partnership with Mr. Sayr and opened the first abstract office in Gilpin County, later also starting the first abstract office in Clear Creek County. In 1887 he went to Pueblo County, where he also engaged in the abstract title business. In 1891 he sold out, and this time settled in Denver, where he has since given his entire attention to the duties of his position as grand secretary.

In 1857, in Monroe, Iowa, Mr. Parmelee was made a member of Monroe Lodge No. 88, A. F. & A. M. On coming to Colorado he became identified with Central Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and later was connected with Georgetown Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., of which he is still a member and past master. While in Central City he joined Central City Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and at Georgetown he became a charter member of Georgetown Chapter No. 4, of which he was the first high priest. His membership is now in Colorado Chapter No. 29. In 1866 he was made a Knight Templar, in Cuba, N. Y., becoming a member of St. John's Commandery No. 24, later of Central City Commandery No. 2 (in which he was an officer) and afterward of Georgetown